

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A Merriam-Webster
Dictionary

A DICTIONARY
OF
NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY PERSONS
WITH PRONUNCIATIONS
AND CONCISE BIOGRAPHIES



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Aagesen

Aa'ge-sen (ô'gēs'n) or **Aa'ge-son** (ô'gēs'n), **Svend**. fl. 1185. Earliest Danish historian; author of *Compendiosa Historia Regum Danie*, recording Danish history from 300 to 1135.

Aahmes. See **AIMOSE**.

Aa'li' or A'il' (â'li'), **Mehemet**. 1815-1871. Turkish pasha and diplomat; five times grand vizier (1852 ff.); took part in London conference (1871) on Black Sea question.

Aal'to (âl'to), **Alvar**. 1899-. Finnish architect and furniture designer. Architect of business buildings, as Sunila Pulp Mill at Kotka, hospitals, as sanatorium at Paimio, libraries, as library at Viipuri, theaters, stores, and private dwellings. To U.S. (1940), accepted position on M.I.T. faculty. His wife, **Aino** (d. 1940), collaborator with him in architectural work and furniture designing.

Aan'rud (ân'rôod), **Hans**. 1863-1953. Norwegian poet, playwright, and author of stories of peasant life.

Aa're-strup (ô'rê-strôop), **Carl Ludvig Emil**. 1800-1856. Danish lyric poet.

Aar'on (âr'ân). Traditional founder of Hebrew priesthood; first Jewish high priest. Brother of **Moses** (q.v.), with whom, according to Biblical book of *Exodus*, he led the Israelites out of Egypt (c. 1200 B.C. according to some authorities). Succeeded by his son **Pheazar**; another son, **Ithamar**, was ancestor of **El**.

Aa'sen (ô'sên), **Ivar Andreas**. 1813-1896. Norwegian philologist; instrumental in establishing from popular dialects an accepted literary language (*Landsmaal*) by means of his *Grammar* (1848) and his *Dictionary of Norse Popular Speech* (1850).

Abad. See **ABBAD**.

Abaelard or Aballard. See **Peter ABELARD**.

Abafi, Michael. See **ARAFFY**.

Ab'an'court' (â'bân'kôor'), **Charles Xavier Joseph de Fran'que-ville'** (frânk'vel') d'. 1758-1792. French minister of war (1792); slain in massacre at Versailles (Sept. 9, 1792).

A'ba-no (â'bâ-nô), **Pietro d'**. **Peter of Abano**. 1250?-1316. Italian philosopher and physician; denounced by Inquisition for heresy and magic.

Abarbanel. Variant of **ABRAHANEL**.

Abbas

A'bas-cal' (â'bâs-kâl'), **José Fernando, Marqués de la Con-cor'dia** (kông-kôr'thyâ). 1743-1821. Spanish statesman and general. Governor of Cuba (1796); viceroy of Peru (1804-16).

Abassides or Abassids. Variants of **ABBASSIDES**.

Abate or Abati, Niccolo dell'. See **ALBATE**.

A'bau'zit' (â'bô'zê't'), **Firmin**. 1679-1767. French Protestant theologian, philosopher, and scientist. Sir Isaac Newton acknowledged indebtedness to him for corrections in mathematical work.

Ab'ba A-ri'ka (â'bâ-â-ri'ka). Usually called **Rab** (râb; *Heb. rav*). d. 247 A.D. Babylonian rabbi; founded Jewish Academy of Sura (on Euphrates); probably greatest of haggadists of Babylonian schools.

Ab'bad' I (âb-bâd') or **A'had'** (â-bâd'). In full **'Abbâd ibn-Muhammad abu-Amr**. d. 1042. Founder of Abbadiid dynasty of Seville. King (1023-42); as cadi of Seville, seized occasion of anarchy in Córdoba to secure coronation of Seville and establish new throne. His son **Abbad II, Arab. al-Mu'taqqid** (reigned 1042-68); poet and iron of letters; his policy harmful to Spanish Moslems; forced to pay tribute to Ferdinand I of Castile. His son **Abbad III, Arab. al-Mu'tamid** (reigned 1068-91); seized Córdoba; held a gay court, giving rise to many legends; aroused enmity of Christians, esp. of Alfonso VI of Castile; called to his aid Moslems (Almoravides) of Africa, who defeated Alfonso (1086); later (1091) deposed by them and sent into exile; died (1095) in Morocco.

Ab'bad-ides (âb'â-dîdz) or **Ab'had-ids** (âb'â-dîdz). Short-lived Mohammedan dynasty founded by **Abbad I** and ruling (1023-91) at Seville in southern Spain, following the Western Caliphate; overthrown by the Almoravides.

Ab'ba'dic' (â'bâ'dê'), **Antoine Thom'son** (tôm's'n) d' (1810-1897) and his brother **Arnaud Michel d'** (1815-1893). Explorers, b. Dublin; moved to France (1818); conducted scientific explorations in Abyssinia (1838-48).

Ab'bas' (âb-bâs'). In full **al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muttalib**. 567?-652. Paternal uncle of Mohammed. Rich merchant of Mecca; one of chief apostles of Islam; ancestor of dynasty of Abbassides (q.v.).

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âld, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ, êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, char'ky; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (46), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ûre (16), nat'ûre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ab-bas', abu-al- (ā-bōō'āb-bās'). Also **Abu'l-Abbas**. Known as **al-Saffāh**, i.e. the bloodshedder. 721?-754. Descendant of Abbas, uncle of Mohammed. Founder and first caliph (750-754) of Abbasid dynasty; removed capital of Islam from Al Kufa.

Abbas I. 1813-1854. Pasha of Egypt (1848-51). Grandson of Mehemet Ali (q.v.). After Ibrahim Pasha's death (1848), made regent, later (1849) pasha of Egypt; murdered by slaves.

Abbas II. In full **Ab-bas' III'mī Pa'sha** (āb-hās' hū'mī pā'shā). 1874-1914. Khedive of Egypt (1892-1914). Son of Tewfik Pasha. Co-operated with British officials in matters of justice, taxation, irrigation, reconquest of Sudan, etc. (1900-14); deposed when British protectorate over Egypt established (1914). See **RUSSENS KAMIL**.

Abbas. Name of three shahs of Persia: **Abbas I the Great.** 1557-1628. Shah (1586-1628). Son of Shah Mohammed. Defeated the Uzbeks near Herat (1597) and drove them from Persia; fought long wars with Turks and Tatars; defeated Turks at Basra (1605) and at Sultanieh (1618); added greatly to Persian territory; besieged and took Baghdad (1623); made many reforms in the country. **Abbas II.** 1632-1667. Shah (1642-67); son of Sufi I; regained Kandahar (1648). **Abbas III.** Shah (1732-36); child ruler, last of the Safawid dynasty; deposed. See **NADIR SHAH**.

Abbas Effendi. See **ABDUL BAHÁ**.

Ab-bas' Mir'za' (āb-hās' mēr'zā'). 1783-1833. Persian prince. Son of Fath Ali. Unsuccessful in preventing Russia from taking Persian provinces in Caucasus; won against Turks at Erzurum (1821); lost Armenia in second Russian war (1826-28); was guaranteed succession to throne but died before his father.

Ab'bas-sides (āb'ā-sīdz) or **Ab'bas-ids** (āb'ā-sīdz). Mohammedan dynasty ruling in Eastern Caliphate (37 caliphs; 750-1258). Founded by Abbas, descendant of, and named for, Abbas, uncle of Mohammed. Shiite and Persian in origin, succeeding purely Arab Ommiad dynasty; established its capital at Baghdad (762); overthrown and its capital destroyed by Mongols under Hulagu.

Ab-ba'te (āb-bā'tā), also **A-ba'te** (ā-bā'tā) or **A-ba'ti** (ā-bā'tā), **Niccolò dell'**. 1512?-1571. Italian painter, esp. of frescoes.

Ab'be (āb'ē), **Cleveland.** 1838-1916. American meteorologist. b. New York City. Director, Cincinnati Observatory (1868); began issuing weather reports (Sept. 1, 1869). Joined weather service of U.S. at its organization (Jan. 3, 1871); retired (1916).

Ab'be (āb'ē), **Ernst.** 1840-1905. German physicist and industrialist. Directed research for optical firm of Carl Zeiss (from 1866); partner (1875); took over management of firm after death of Zeiss (1888) and reorganized it (1896) into a co-operative industry with advanced labor regulations. Also established (1889) with his own fortune the Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung for scientific research and social betterment. Noted for work in optics and improvements in optical glass and instruments, esp. the microscope.

Ab'bey (āb'ē), **Edwin Austin.** 1852-1911. American painter, b. Philadelphia. *Harper's Weekly* staff illustrator. To London (1878). Illustrations for *Selections from the Poetry of Robert Herrick* (1882) favorably received; those for *Old Songs* (1889) caused Pennell to call him "the greatest living illustrator." Executed panels, illustrating the *Quest of the Holy Grail*, for Boston Public Library (1890-1902). Exhibited at Royal Academy (1890 ff.). Requested by King Edward (1902) to paint coronation picture. Engaged (1911) on group of murals at Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg.

Abbey, Henry Eugene. 1846-1896. American impresario, b. Akron, Ohio. In partnership with John B. Schoeffel (from 1876) and Maurice Grau (from 1882). Managed appearances of William II, Czar and Stuart Robson, the elder Sothorn, Henry Irving, and Edwin Booth. Introduced to America Sarah Bernhardt (1880), Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Emma Eames, and Calvé; managed Adelma Patt's American tour (1889-90). Manager of Metropolitan Opera House, New York (1883-84, 1891-96), with Grau as business manager.

Ab'bon' of Fleury' (ā'bōn' āv flō'rē'). Lat. **Ab'bo Flo'ri-a-cen'sis** (āb'ō flō'rī-ā-sen'sis). 945?-1004. French theologian and chronicler.

Ab'bot (āb'āt), **Anthony.** Pseudonym of Charles Fulton CURSLE.

Abbott, Charles Greeley. 1872-. American astrophysicist, b. Wilton, N.H. Grad. M.I.T. (1894). Assistant (1895), director (1907), Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; secretary, Smithsonian Institution (1928). Carried on research on solar radiation. Author of *The Sun* (1911), *The Earth and the Stars* (1925), *The Sun and the Welfare of Man* (1929).

Abbot, Ezra. 1819-1884. American Biblical scholar, b. Jackson, Me.; member of New Testament committee for revision of English Bible (1871 ff.).

Abbot, George. 1562-1633. English prelate, b. Guildford, Surrey. Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1611). One of translators of New Testament in King James Bible.

Abbott, Henry Larcom. 1831-1927. Engineer officer, U.S. Army, b. Beverly, Mass. Served through Civil War. Appointed (1857) to assist Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys (q.v.) in investigating flood-protection questions of the lower Mississippi. Appointed to command Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N.Y. (1865); developed Engineer School of Application. Member (1904) of board of consulting engineers to determine plan of a Panama canal.

Ab'bott (āb'āt), **Austin.** 1831-1896. American lawyer and author, b. Boston. Son of Jacob Abbott. Collaborated with his brother Benjamin in production of legal compendiums (1855-70) and brought out similar works thereafter independently (1873-95).

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan. 1830-1890. American lawyer and author, b. Boston. Son of Jacob Abbott. Grad. N.Y.U. (1850). Adm. New York bar (1852). In collaboration with his brother Austin, published (between 1855 and 1870) numerous law treatises, reports, and digests. Appointed (1864) secretary of New York Code Commission; drafted penal code which became basis of present law. Appointed (1870) one of commissioners to revise Statutes of the United States.

Abbott, Charles. 1st Baron Ten'ter-den (tēn'tēr-dēn; -dēn). 1762-1832. English jurist, b. Canterbury. Chief justice (from 1818).

Abbott, Charles Conrad. 1843-1919. American naturalist and author, b. Trenton, N.J. Author of *Days out of Doors*, *Upland and Meadow*, *Travels in a Treecrop*, and many other works of a semi-popular character.

Abbott, Claude Collier. 1889-. English educator and poet; professor of English, Duthain (1932 ff.); author of *Poems* (1921), *Flourish Earth* (1930), etc.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. 1838-1926. English clergyman and writer. Headmaster, City of London School (1865-89). Author of *A Shakespearean Grammar* (1870), *Francis Bacon* (1885), and theological works. His brother Evelyn (1843-1901) was a classical scholar; author of *History of Greece* (3 vols., 1888-1900).

Abbott, George. 1889-. American playwright and producer, b. Forestville, N.Y. B.A., Rochester (1911).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārra, āsk (11), sofā, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōff (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Actor on legitimate stage (1913); began writing and directing plays and motion pictures (1919); director for Paramount Pictures (1927-30); theatrical producer in New York. Coauthor of *Three Men on a Horse* (with J. C. Holm), *Love 'em and Leave 'em* (with J. V. A. Weaver), *Coquette* (with Ann Preston Bridgers); author of *The Boys from Syracuse* (musical comedy adapted from Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*).

Abbott, Grace. 1878-1939. American social worker, b. Grand Island, Nebr.; chief of Child Labor Division of Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C. (1921-34). Her older sister, Edith (1876-1957), dean (from 1924) of School of Social Service Administration, U. of Chicago; author of *Women in Industry* (1910), books on the immigration problem, *The Tenements of Chicago* (1936), *Public Assistance* (1939).

Abbott, Jacob. 1803-1879. American Congregational clergyman and author, b. Hallowell, Me. Father of Benjamin Vaughan, Austin, and Lyman Abbott. Grad. Bowdoin (1820). Founded in Boston (1829) Mount Vernon School for girls. Won immediate success with *The Young Christian* (1832); withdrew (1835) from pulpit to devote himself to writing of juveniles, including the *Rollo* books (28 vols.: *Rollo at Play*, *Rollo's Travels*, etc.), *Harper's Story Books* (36 vols.).

Abbott, Lemuel. 1760-1803. English portrait painter.

Abbott, Lyman. 1835-1922. American Congregational clergyman, author, and editor, b. Roxbury, Mass. Son of Jacob Abbott. Grad. N.Y.U. (1853). Editor, *Illustrated Christian Weekly* (1870). Joined Henry Ward Beecher (1876) in editorship of *Christian Union*, succeeding him (1881) as editor in chief and continuing when paper changed to *The Outlook* (1893). After death of Beecher, succeeded (1890) to pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn; retired (1899) to devote himself to editorship of *The Outlook*. Author of *Theology of an Evolutionist* (1897), *Henry Ward Beecher* (1903), *The Great Companion* (1901), *The Spirit of Democracy* (1910).

Abbott, Wilbur Cor'tez (kôr'téz). 1869-1947. American historian, b. Kokomo, Ind. Professor, Yale (1908-20), Harvard (1920-37).

Abd (äb'd). Arabic word (meaning "servant") used as an initial element in Semitic proper names.

Abd-al-. See also names beginning ABDUL.

Abd-al-Aziz (äb-dööl'ä-zéé'). Often **Abd-el-Aziz**. Arab. 'Abd-al-'Aziz ibn-Müsa ibn-Nuḡayr. d. 716. Son of Musa. First emir (713-716) of conquered region of southern Spain; made Seville his capital.

Abd-al-Aziz IV, Mulai. Also **Abd-el-Aziz** or **Abdul-Aziz**. 1878-1943. Sultan of Morocco (1894-1908) of Filali dynasty. His modern ideas, friendliness to foreigners, and high taxes led to unrest; forced to yield to French influence; last years of reign (1904-08) marked by exploits of bandit Raisuli (q.v.); deposed by revolt led by his brother Abd-al-Hafiz, who succeeded him.

Abd-al-Aziz ibn-Saud. See IBN-SAUD.

Abd-al-Ha-fiz (äb-dööl'hä-féz'). Also **Mulai Hafiz** or **Abdul-Hafiz**. 1875?- . Sultan of Morocco (1908-12) of Filali dynasty. Placed on throne by revolt that deposed his brother Abd-al-Aziz IV; forced to abdicate by French, who established protectorate (1912).

Abd-al-Kadir. See ABD-EL-KADER.

Abdallah. See also ABDULLAH.

Abd-al-lah or **Abd-ul-lah** (äb-dööl-lä'), i.e., literally, Servant of God. Arab. 'Abd-Allāh ibn-'Abd-al-Muttalib. 547-570. Father of Mohammed, b. Mecca. Cf. ABD-AL-MUTTALIB.

Abdallah. In full 'Abd-al-lāh ibn-Yā-sīn' (äb-dööl-lä' b'n yā-sēn'). d. 1087. Learned and pious Moslem; founder of Almoravides, sect in northwestern Africa and

Spain; taught and organized Berber and Negro tribes of western Sahara region; killed in battle, but his successors founded Marrakech (1062) in Morocco and carried conquest to Spain. See Yusuf IBN-TASMIN.

Abd-al-lā-tif (äb-dööl'lā-tēf'). Arab. 'Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi. 1162?-1231. Arab physician, traveler, and historian, b. Baghdad; wrote an account of Egypt.

Abd-al-Ma-līk (äb-dööl'mä-līk'). Arab. 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān. 646?-705. Fifth Umayyad caliph (685-705) of Baghdad. Son of Marwan I. Spent first years of reign in putting down revolts of rival caliphs; with aid of his general al-Hajjaj, united Islam; at war with Byzantine emperors, esp. Justinian II, but results indecisive; first caliph to coin purely Arabic money; made improvements in administration and established Arabic as official language.

Abd-al-Mu'min (äb-dööl-mö'mīn) or **Abdul-Mumin**. Arab. 'Abd-al-Mu'min ibn-'Alī. 1094?-1163. Arab leader of North Africa and founder of Almohade dynasty. Member of a Berber tribe of Atlas region; favored by ibn-Tumart, founder of sect of Almohades; after ibn-Tumart's death (c. 1130), assumed title of caliph and conquered (1140-47) cities of North Africa and Morocco; put end to Almoravide dynasty (1147); passed over into Spain, taking Córdoba (1148), Almería (1151), and Granada (1154), and extended his rule over Mohammedan Spain; gained control of Tunis and Tripoli (1158-60).

Abd-al-Mut'ta-lib (äb-dööl-moot'tä-lib). Arab. 'Abd-al-Muttalib. d. 578. Grandfather of Mohammed, and his guardian for about two years. Cf. ABDALLAH (547-570).

Abd-al-Rahman or **Abd-ar-Rahman**. Variants of ABD-ER-RAHMAN.

Abd-al-Rahman. = IBN-KHALDUN.

Abd-al-Wahab. Founder of sect of Wahabīs. See MOHAMMED IBN-ABD-AL-WAHAB.

Abd-el-Aziz. Variant of ABD-AL-AZIZ.

Abd-el-Ka'dir or **Abd-al-Kā'dir** (äb-dööl-kä'dir). 1807?-1883. Arab leader in Algeria and emir of Mascara. Joined Arab tribes of Oran in opposition to French; emir (or dey) of Mascara (1832 ff.); united many tribes (1832-34); secured favorable treaty from France; twice again fought France (1835-37, 1840-41); driven into Morocco, secured help of Moroccan sultan, Abd-er-Rahman, but both defeated (1844) at Isly by French under Bugeaud; surrendered (1847) and became prisoner of France; freed by Napoleon III (1852). Lived at Bursa (1852-55), later at Damascus.

Abd-el-Kā'dir (äb-dööl-kä'dir). Arab. 'Abd-al-Qādir. 14th-century Arabian historian of music.

Abd-el-Krim (Angl. äb'del-krīm'). Also **Abdel Krim**. Arab. 'Abd-al-Ka-rim' (äb-dööl-kä-rēm'). 1880?- . Leader of Moors in Rif region, Morocco.

Made emir (1922); successful in war with Spanish (1921-24). Attacked French zone (1925); defeated by combined French and Spanish (1926); exiled to Réunion (1926).

Abdenago. See SHADRACH.

Ab'der-hal'den (äp'dër-häl'dén), Emil. 1877-1950. Swiss chemist and physiologist; taught in German universities.

Abd-er-Rah-man (äb-dööl-rä-män'). Also **Abd-ar-Rah-man** or **Abd-ur'rah-man**'. Name of five Umayyad emirs of Western Emirate (later Caliphate) of Córdoba, esp.:

Abd-er-Rahman I. Arab. 'Abd-al-Rahmān ibn-Mu'āwiyah. 731-788. Grandson of Hisham, 10th Umayyad caliph of Damascus. Emir (756-788). Escaped Abbasside massacre (750) of members of house of Umayyad; gained mastery of southern Spain by victory on

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Guadalquivir River (756); made Córdoba his capital and built its famous mosque; opposed invasion (778) in Ebro Valley by Charlemagne (q.v.), who, however, was called back before any battle was fought, except the legendary rearguard action against Roland (source of *Chanson de Roland*).

Abd-er-Rahman II. 788-852. Emir (822-852). Patron of music and letters; built many fine structures in Córdoba.

Abd-er-Rahman III. Arab. 'Abd-al-Rahmān al-Nāṣir. 891-961. Emir (912-929); caliph (929-961). Brought Moslem Spain under strong central government; seized part of Morocco in opposition to Fatimid caliphs; at war with kings of León and Navarre during much of his reign, defeating them in several battles; assumed title of caliph (929); during his reign, Omniad caliphate of Spain reached zenith of its power; built strong fleet; made Córdoba most important center of learning in Europe.

Abd-er-Rahman. Also **Abd-ar-Rahman** or **Abdurrahman**. Arab. 'Abd-al-Rahmān. d. 732. Arab emir of Spain (731-732). Governor of southern Gaul (721); led Saracen army through western Pyrenees into France (732); met Franks under Charles Martel at Tours, near Poitiers (732); defeated and killed in great battle.

Abd-er-Rahman. Also **Abd-ur-Rahman**. 1778-1859. Sultan of Fez and Morocco (1822-59). Involved in disputes with Austria, Spain, and England because of piracy practiced by his subjects; sided with Abd-el-Kader (1844) in war against France; both badly defeated by Bugeaud in battle of Isly (1844); made peace with France.

Abd-er-Rahman Khan (āb'dēr-rū-mān' kān). Also **Abdurrahman Khan**. 1830?-1901. Amir of Afghanistan (1880-1901); grandson of Dost Mohammed (q.v.).

Abdias. See **OBADIAH**.

Abdool. Former variant of **ABDOL**.

Abdul. See also names beginning **ABD-AL-** and **ABD-EL-**.

Abd-ul-Aziz (āb'dul-ā-zēz'). 1830-1876. Sultan of Turkey (1861-76). Son of Mahmud II; brother and successor of Abdul-Medjid I. First sultan to visit Western Europe (1867); established Bulgarian exarchate; came under Russian influence (1870); failing to quell revolts in Herzegovina and Bosnia (1875), deposed on demand of foreign powers; committed suicide or murdered.

Abdul-Aziz ibn-Saud. See **IBN-SAUD**.

Abd'ul Ba-ha' (āb'dūl bā-hā'), i.e., literally, Servant of Baha. Real name **Ab-bas' Ef-fen'di** (āb-bās' ē-fēn'dī). 1844-1921. Persian Bahai leader. Imprisoned (1868-1908) at Akka (Acre), Turkish penal colony on the Mediterranean south of Beyruth; succeeded his father, Bahau'llah (q.v.), as Bahai leader (1892-1921); freed from prison during regime of Young Turks. Journeyed through Europe and U.S. (1911-13); preached and expanded the Bahai religion; during World War (1914-19) lived in Palestine; knighted (1920; Sir Abdul Baha Bahā) by England for his services. See **SHOGHI EFFENDI**.

Abd'ul-Ha-mid (āb'dul-hā-mēd'). Also written **Abdu-l-Hamid** and **Abd-ul-Hamid**. Name of two sultans of Turkey:

Abdul-Hamid I. 1725-1789. Sultan (1774-89). Son of Ahmed III. Succeeded his brother Mustafa III. Reign notable for two disastrous wars (1768-74, 1787-92) with Russia: (1) inherited from Mustafa, at end of which, by Treaty of Küçük Kainarja (1774), Crimea was lost; (2) against Russia and Austria, not settled till reign of his successor, Selim III, by Treaty of Jassy (1792).

Abdul-Hamid II. 1842-1918. Sultan (1876-1909). Son of Abdul-Medjid I; succeeded his brother Murad V. Long reign marked by many events of great importance

to Turkey; insurrection in Balkans led to war with Russia (1877-78); lost most of his possessions in Europe by Treaty of San Stefano (1878). Promised reforms which were not carried out; responsible for Armenian outrages (1895-96); avoided demands for redress or reform by inciting powers against each other. Driven to war with Greece by revolts in Crete (1896-97). His misgovernment finally led to prolonged period (1896-1908) of discontent and increasing strength of Young Turk movement; faced with their revolutionary activity, restored (1908) constitution of 1876; deposed by unanimous vote of parliament; exiled to Salonika (1909), but returned to Constantinople (1912); confined (1915-18) at Magnesia (Mauis).

Abd'ul Ke-rim' Pa-sha' (āb'dūl kē-rēm' pā-shā'). 1811-1883. Turkish general; took part in Crimean War (1853-56), and campaigns against Serbia (1876); in command in Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), but banished for failure.

Abdullah. See also **ABDALLAH**.

Abd-ul-lah (āb-dūl'ā), **Ach'med** (āk'mēd). Pen name **A. A. Na'dir** (nā'dēr). Full name **Achmed Abdullah Nadir Khan el-Durani el-Idrissyeh**. 1881-1945. Fiction writer; b. Kabul, Afghanistan. Educ. in India, England, France, Germany. Served in British Indian and Ottoman armies. In recent years resident in U.S. Author of short stories, novels, and plays.

Abdullah et Taaisha. See **KHALIFA**.

Abd-ul-lah' (or Abd-al-lah') ibn-lfu-sein' (āb-dūl-lā' īb'n-hū-sēn'). 1882-1951. King of Jordan (Trans-Jordan); second son of Hussein ibn-Ali (q.v.); made amir of British mandate of Trans-Jordan (1921); became king (1946) when country got its independence.

Abd'ul-Me-djid' I or Abd'ul Me-jid' (āb'dūl mē-jīd'). 1823-1861. Sultan of Turkey (1839-61). Son of Mahmud II. At his accession Turkish Empire threatened by attacks of Mehmet Ali, rebellious viceroy of Egypt; defeated at Nisib (1839); his rights protected by powers in Treaty of London (1840) and Straits Convention (1841). Began to carry out reforms of predecessors, aided by chief adviser, Re'hid Pasha; issued decrees granting various rights to citizens; reforms not very successful because of strong opposition of reactionary Moslems. Founded (1851) Order of Medjidie. Engaged in war with Russia (Crimean War, 1853-56), securing alliance (1854) with England and France. Succeeded by his brother Abdul-Aziz.

Abd'ul-Me-djid' (II) Ef-fen'di (ē-fēn'dē). Also **Abd'ul Me-jid'**. 1868-1944. Caliph at Constantinople (1922-24). Only surviving son of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Scholar and patron of arts and music. At end of war with Greece (1924), office of sultan abolished by Mustafa Kemal Pasha; proclaimed caliph of Constantinople in succession to his cousin Mohammed VI. Treaty of Lausanne signed (1923) during caliphate; with establishment of republic (1923), his position nominal; to Switzerland on abolition (Mar. 3, 1924) of caliphate by President Atatürk of Turkey.

Abd-ul-Wah-hab' (āb-dūl wā-hāb'). Arab. 'Abd-al-Wahhāb. 1691-1787. Mohammedan reformer, b. in Arabia. Educ. Basra; founder of puritanical movement in Islam, started in Nejd; sought to restore primitive form as taught by Mohammed; his teachings spread rapidly in central Arabia and his followers (Wahabias) attained power, esp. in 20th century under ibn-Saud.

Abdurrahman or Abd-ur-Rahman. Variants of **ABD-ER-RAHMAN**.

A-be (ā-bē), **Iso** or **Isob**. 1865-1949. Japanese politician, b. in Fukuoka prefecture. Educ. Doshisha (Kyoto), Hartford Theological Sem., U.S. (1891-94), and Berlin

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (41), āsōā, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), āōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōēt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

U.; professor at Waseda U., Tokyo (1899-1928); member, House of Representatives (from 1928); organizer (1927) and leader of opposition Social Mass party, merged (1939) with Fascist party.

Abe, Nobuyuki. 1875-1953. Japanese general, b. in Ishikawa prefecture. Lieutenant general (1932); commander in chief of Formosan army; supreme war councillor (1934-36); prime minister (1939-40); sought more peaceful relations with Russia and U.S.

à Becket, Thomas. See BECKET.

à Beck'ett (à bék'et; -it), Gilbert Abbott. 1811-1856. English journalist, humorist, and playwright; member of original staff of *Punch*; author of *Comic History of England* (1848), *Comic History of Rome* (1852), etc. Two sons, Gilbert Arthur (1837-1891) and Arthur William (1844-1909), were also journalists and writers, contributors to *Punch*.

Abednego. See SHADRACH.

Abellard. See Peter ABELARD.

A'bel (ä'bël), Carl. 1837-1906. German philologist; author of *Linguistic Essays* (1880), *Slavic and Latin* (1883).

A'bel (ä'bël), Sir Frederick Augustus. 1827-1902. English chemist, b. London; chemist to War Department (1854-88); inventor of cordite (with James Dewar), also of the Abel tester (adopted as official government standard, 1879) for determining flash point of petroleum; author of works on explosives.

Abel, John Jacob. 1857-1938. American pharmacologist and physiological chemist, b. Cleveland. Grad. U. of Michigan (1883); did research on chemical composition of animal tissues and fluids; isolated compound known as *epinephrine*.

A'bel (ä'bël), Karl Friedrich. 1725-1787. German virtuoso on the viola da gamba, and composer. With Johann Christian Bach, conducted Bach-Abel Concerts in London (1765-82).

A'bel (ä'bël), Niels Henrik. 1802-1829. Norwegian mathematician; known for research in theory of elliptic functions. Cf. KARL G. J. JACOB.

Ab'e-lard (äb'ë-lard), Peter. Fr. Pierre A'hé'lard' or A'ba'l'ard' (ä'bä'lär'). Surname also Abaelard or Abellard. 1079-1142. French philosopher and theologian, b. near Nantes. Master of a school of philosophy (1091-1113); student of theology under Anselm of Laon (1113-17). Teacher of philosophy (1117-21). Secretly married Héloïse, incurring anger of her uncle Fulbert, whose henchmen mutilated him. Withdrew to monastery; persecuted; his nominalistic doctrines declared heretical (1121). Wandered from monastery to monastery; condemned for heresy (1140); died (1142) on way to Rome to present defense. Body given to Héloïse, then prioress of the Paraclete (founded by him); she was buried beside him (1164), both entombed at Paris (1817).

A'be-llin (ä'bë-llin), Johann Philipp. Pseudonyms Go'tho-fre'dus (gō'tō-frä'dōs) or Johann Ludwig Gott'fried (gō't'frēt) or Philipp Ar'la-ni-bä'us (ä'r'lä-në-bä'ōs). d. bet. 1634-37. German historian, b. Strasbourg. Founded *Theatrum Europaeum* (21 vols., 1633-1738), illustrated serial work on world history.

A'bell (ä'bël), Thomas. d. 1540. English priest. Chaplain to Catherine of Aragon. Published *Invidiæ Veritas* (1533), opposing ecclesiastical claims of Henry VIII. Executed at Smithfield (1540).

A'ben (ä'bän). Spanish form for Arabic *ibn* ("son of") used in transliteration of names.

A'ben'cer-ra'ges (ä-bën'së-rä'jës). Span. A'ben'cer-ra'jes (ä'bän-thër-rä'häs). A 15th-century family of Moors in Granada, famed in romance for their feud with the family of the Zeg'is.

A'ben-ez'ra or **A'ben-Es'ra** (ä'bën-ëz'rä). = IBN EZRA.

Ab'er-corn (äb'ër-körn), Earls, marquises, and dukes of. Titles in Scottish peerage borne by members of Hamilton family, including: **James Hamilton** (1575? 1618), eldest son of Claud Hamilton (see under HAMILTON family); created (1606) 1st earl of Abercorn for services as commissioner of union with England. His son **James** (d. 1617-1634), 2d earl; created Baron Strabane' (strä'bän') in Irish peerage; succeeded as duke of Chä'tel'he-rault' (shä'tël'rö'); on death (1651) of 2d duke of Hamilton, became made representative of house of Hamilton.

James Hamilton (1656-1734), 6th earl; great-grandson of 1st earl; aided in defense of Derry (1689); created Viscount Strabane (Irish peerage, 1701); privy councillor of England, as was his son **James** (d. 1744), 7th earl. **James** (1712-1789), 8th earl, Viscount Hamilton (English peerage), son of 7th earl, summoned to Irish House of Peers (1736); representative Scottish peer (1761-86); his nephew, 9th earl, was created (1790) marquis of Abercorn.

James Hamilton (1811-1885), 10th Earl, 2d Marquis, and 1st Duke of Abercorn; grandson of 1st marquis; lord lieutenant of Ireland (1866-68, 1874-76). **James** (1838-1913), 2d duke; son of 1st duke; eldest brother of Lord George Francis Hamilton (q.v.); official figurehead of Irish landlords in land war; opposed home rule. **James Albert Edward** (1869-1953), 3d duke; son of 2d duke; a leader of Unionist party in Ulster; governor general of Northern Ireland (1922-45).

Ab'er-crom'bie, or **Ab'er-crom'by** (äb'ër-kröm'bë; -krüm'bë), **James**. 1706-1781. British general, b. in Banffshire, Scotland. Commander of British forces in America at attack on French at Ticonderoga (1758); defeated; recalled to England (1758).

Abercrombie, John. 1780-1844. Scottish physician and pathologist.

Abercrombie, Lascelles. 1881-1938. English poet and critic, b. in Cheshire. Professor of English literature, Leeds (1922-29), U. of London (1929-35). Author of *Interludes and Poems* (1908), *Emblems of Love* (1912), *Deborah* (a play; 1913), *Theory of Art* (1922), *Principles of English Prosody* (1923), *Twelve Idylls* (1928).

Abercrombie, Leslie Patrick. 1879-1957. English architect; specialist in town planning.

Ab'm crom'by (äb'ër-kröm'bë; -krüm'bë), Sir Ralph. 1734-1801. British general, b. Menstrey, Scotland. Led expeditionary force that conquered St. Lucia and Trinidad (1795-96). Commanded troops in Mediterranean (1800); defeated French at Alexandria (1801) and died of wounds received there. Credited with restoring discipline and efficiency to British army. His brother Sir Robert (1740-1827), also a British general, served in America in French and Indian War and American Revolution; aided Cornwallis in conquering Tipu Sahib (1792); commanded in second Rohilla War. Sir Ralph's 3d son, **James** (1776-1858), 1st Baron Dun-ferm'line (dün-fürm'lin; düm-), was called to bar at Lincoln's Inn (1801); M.P. (1807-30); judge advocate general (1827); chief baron of exchequer of Scotland (1830); master of the mint in Earl Grey's cabinet (1834); speaker of House of Commons (1835-39).

Aberdare, Baron. See Henry Austin BRUCE.

Ab'er-deen' (äb'ër-dën'; äb'ër-dën), Earls and marquises of. See GORDON family.

Aberdeen and Te-mair' (të-mär'), Marquis and marchioness of. See GORDON family.

A'ber-hart (ä'bër-härt), William. 1878-1943. Canadian political leader, b. near Seaforth, Ontario. Ed. c. Queen's U. Premier of Alberta (1935-43). Advocate of a program of social credit.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Ab'er-ne'thy** (äb'är-né'thü; -néth'), John. 1764-1831. English surgeon, b. London. Known for his lectures on anatomy and for his operation for ligation of the external iliac artery (1797).
- A'bert** (ä'bért), **Johann Joseph**. 1832-1915. Composer, b. Kochowitz, Bohemia. Court Kapellmeister, Stuttgart (1867-88). Wrote operas, symphonies, etc. His son **Hermann** (1871-1927), music historian and editor.
- A'betz** (ä'bétz), **Heinrich Otto**. 1903-1958. German propagandist and Nazi official. Studied art; taught drawing; worked for Franco-German rapprochement; propagandist for Nazis (from 1932); expelled from France (1935) but soon returned as member of embassy staff; appointed (Aug., 1940) ambassador to Vichy government and high commissioner of occupied France.
- Ab'gar** (äb'gär), **Lat. Ab'ga-rus** (äb'gá-rás). A title (not a personal name) of the 29 rulers (99 B.C.-217 A.D.) of Osroene, northwestern Mesopotamia, with capital at Edessa. According to tradition, related by Eusebius, **Abgar V** (Ük-kä'mä [öök-kä'mä]), a leper, wrote a letter to Jesus and received an answer (*Abgarus Letters*; undoubtedly apocryphal); later (29 A.D.) he was visited and cured by Judas (or Thaddaeus), one of the disciples.
- A'bich** (ä'bís), **Wilhelm Hermann**. 1806-1886. German geologist and traveler, b. Berlin; author of *Geologische Forschungen in den Kaukasischen Ländern* (3 vols., 1878-87).
- A-bí'jah** (ä-bí'já). Also **A-bí'jam** (ä-bí'jám). In *Donay Bible* **A-bí'a** (ä-bí'd). Second king of Judah (c. 917-915 B.C.); son and successor of Rehoboam (2 *Chron.* xii. 16; 1 *Kings* xiv. 31).
- A'bild-gaard** (ä'bül-gör), **Nikolaj Abraham**. 1743?-1809. Danish historical painter; director of Copenhagen Academy (from 1789).
- A-bím'e-lech** (ä-bím'ē-lék). In Bible (*Judges* ix. 1-57), a son of Gideon who killed all his 70 brothers except one (Jotham) and made himself king of Shechem.
- A-bin'a-dab** (ä-bin'ä-dáb). In Bible: (1) second son of Jesse and elder brother of David (1 *Sam.* xvii. 13); (2) a son of Saul, killed with father at battle of Gilboa (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 2).
- Abinger**, Baron. See **JAMES SCARLETT**.
- Ab'ing-ton** (äb'ing-tán), **Frances or Fanny, nee Bar'ton** (bär'tn). 1737-1815. English actress. Flower girl; street singer; domestic servant. Played at Drury Lane (1764-82) under Garrick until his death; at Covent Garden (1782-90); last appearances 1797-99. Created thirty characters, including Lady Teazle (1777).
- A-bíah'a-l** (ä-bísh'ä-l; äb'ásh'). In *Donay Version* **A-bis'a-l** (ä-bis'ä-l; äb'ísh'). In Bible (2 *Sam.* ii. 18), a nephew and loyal follower of David and valiant soldier.
- A'bleiges'** (ä'bísh'), **Jacques d'**. 14th-century French legal compiler; compiled (c. 1389) collection of old, chiefly customary, laws known as *Grand Coutumier de France* or *Coutumier de Charles VI*.
- A-ble-el'mov** (ä-blyé-syé'móv), **Aleksandr Anisimovich**. 1742-1784. Russian playwright; wrote *The Miller*, first successful Russian opera; first to represent Russian folk life on stage.
- Ab'ner** (äb'nér). In Bible (1 *Sam.* xiv. 50-51), a cousin of Saul and commander in chief of army during Saul's reign. After Saul's death, opposed David; killed by Joab, David's commander (2 *Sam.* ii-iii).
- Ab'ney** (äb'ní), **Sir William de Wive's-le-sis** (wíw'í-zí-lí). 1843-1920. English chemist and physicist. Specialist in fields of photographic chemistry, stellar photometry, color photography, spectroscopy.
- about- or about-**. See names beginning **ABU-**.
- Aboul- or Aboul-**. See names beginning **ABU-AL-**, **ABUL-**, **ABUL-**. Cf. **ABU-**.
- Ab-o'-th'-Yate**. Pseudonym of Benjamin BRANLEY.
- Ab'bout'** (ä'bóó'), **Edmond François Valentia**. 1828-1883. French journalist, novelist, and playwright. Author of *Le Roi des Montagnes* (1856), *L'Homme à l'Oreille Casquée* (1861), *Le Nez d'un Notaire* (1862), *Madelon* (1863).
- A-boyne'** (ä-boín'), Viscounts and 5th earl of. See **carls** and **marquises of Huntly** under **GORDON** family.
- A'bra-bu-nel'** (Span. ä'brä-bü-nél'; Port. ä'brä-bä-nél') or **A'bar-bu-nel'** (Span. ä'bär-bä-nél'; Port. ä'bér-bä-nél') or **A'bra-va-nel'** (Span. ä'brä-vä-nél'; Port. ä'brä-vä-nél'). Name of old Jewish family of southern Europe, esp. of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, distinguished as physicians, scholars, poets, and benefactors of Jewish people. Oldest branch lived in Seville; members include: **Isaac Abrabanel** (1437-1508), theologian, Bible commentator, and statesman, b. Lisbon; treasurer of Alfonso V of Portugal (to 1481); served later in financial capacity to Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile and also to governments of Naples and Venice; his commentaries on Bible exerted wide influence; wrote philosophical works and apologetics in defense of Jewish doctrine of the Messiah. His son **Judah León Abrabanel** (d. 1535), physician and poet, known in Spanish literary history as **Le-ón' He-bro'o** (lä-ón' ä-bü-á') or **Le'o He-brä'us** (lä'ó hä-bré'üs), i.e. Leo the Hebrew; his *Dialoghi di Amore* (in Italian) was used by Castiglione in his *Courtier*.
- A'bra-ham** (ä'brä-häm) or **A'bram** (ä'bräm). Traditional patriarch of Jews (*Gen.* xi. 26-xxv. 10), father of Isaac and of Ishmael and grandfather of Jacob. Cf. **LOT**.
- A'bra-ham a Sane'ta** (or **San'ta**) **Clä'ra** (ä'bü-ä-häm ä zäng'til [zäu'til klä'rá]). Real name **Hans Ulrich Me'ger-le** (mä'gér-lé). 1644-1709. Roman Catholic preacher and artist, b. in Baden. Augustinian monk (1662); court preacher at Vienna (1677); attacked vices of contemporary life.
- Abraham ben Meir**. See **IBN EZRA**.
- A'bra-ham ibn Da-ud'** or **A'bra-ham ben Da'vid** (ä'brä-häm bën dä'víd). Arab. **I-brä'hím' ibn-Da-ud'** (i-brä'hüm' íb'n dä-wóó'd'). Often spoken of as **ibn-Daud**. 1110?-1180. Jewish philosopher and historian, b. Toledo, Spain. First prominent Jewish advocate of Aristotelian system of knowledge. Wrote *Sepher Haqabala* (*Book of Tradition*), a chronological history down to 1161; in Arabic, *'Emunah Ramah* (*Sublime Faith*), his chief philosophical work.
- A'bra-ham of An'ti-och** (ä'brä-häm äv ä'n'tí-ók). Ninth-century Syrian founder of a sect (Abrahamites) who denied divinity of Christ.
- Abrantès**, **Duc d'**. See **Andoche Jénot**.
- A-breu'** (ä-brä'óv), **Antônio Lim'po de** (lēm'póv thé). 1797-1883. Brazilian statesman; aided in securing reforms under Dom Pedro II.
- Abreu, João Ca-pis-tra'no de** (kä-pés-trä'nóv thé). 1853-1927. Brazilian historian; professor, Rio de Janeiro (1883-99); author of works dealing with early history of Brazil.
- A-bruz'zi** (ä-bróót'sé), Duke of the. **Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco**, Prince of **Sa-voy'-A-o'sta** (ä-vó-i-ä-sé'tä). 1873-1933. Italian naval officer and explorer; son of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, King of Spain (1870-73). First to ascend Mt. St. Elias in Alaska (1897); commander of Italian fleet in World War (until 1917).
- Ab'sa-lom** (äb'sä-lóm). In Bible (2 *Sam.* xiii-xix), third son of David; murdered his brother Amnon and fled; on return, advised by Ahithophel (q.v.), stirred up rebellion against father; killed by Joab in flight from battle. Dryden's satirical poem *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681) is based on story of Absalom.

äb, chälotíc, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärrn, äsk (11), äsfä; äve, hère (18), ävent, änd, silént, mäker; äce, ill, char'ky; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), öfñect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, öp, cür'dä, ü-u in Fr. menu;

Ab'sa-lon (ap'sa-lön) or **As'el** (ak'el). 1128-1201. Danish soldier, statesman, and archbishop of Lund (1178-1201). Counselor and general under Waldemar I and Canute VI; delivered Denmark from Wendish pirates; conquered Mecklenburg and Estonia.

Abt (äpt), **Franz**. 1819-1885. German composer, esp. of songs, including *When the Swallows Homeward Fly*.

abu-. Arabic name prefix meaning "father." In names, the first compound element beginning with *abu-* is less commonly used to designate a person than the second (or final) compound element; thus, for **abu-Abdallah Mohammed ibn-Batuta**, see **IBN-BATUTA**.

abu-Abdullah. See **BOADIL**.

abu-al-. See also names beginning **ABUL-**.

abu-al-Abbas or **Abu'l-Abbas**. See **ABRAS**.

a-bu-al-'Alä' al-Ma-ar'ri (ä-bööl'ä-lä' ä'l'mä-är'ri). *Arab*. **abu-al-'Alä' al-Ma-ar'ri**. 973-1057. Arabic poet and philosopher, b. near Aleppo; totally blind at early age. His writings, marked by rationalism and pessimistic skepticism, exerted influence on many generations.

a-bu-al-A-ta'hi-yah (ä-bööl'ä-tä'hi-yä). Also **Abu'l-Atahiyä**. *Arab*. **abu-al-'Atahiyah**. 748-828? Arabic religious poet, b. Anbar on Euphrates. Lived at Al Kufa and Baghdad in time of caliphs Harun al-Rashid and al-Mamun. Known as father of Arabic sacred poetry; his poems were characterized by simplicity and moral earnestness.

a-bu-al-Fa-raj' al-Is'fa-ha-ni (ä-bööl'fä-rä'j' ä'l-is'-fä'hä'ni). Also **Abu'l Faraj**. *Arab*. **abu-al-Faraj al-Isfahani**. c.977-967. Arabian scholar and historian, b. Isfahan; Persian; lived chiefly at Baghdad and Aleppo; noted esp. for *Kitab al-Aghni* (*Book of Songs*), treasury and source of Arabian poetry and literature, esp. of pre-Islamic and early Moslem periods.

Abubacer. See **IBN-TUKAN**.

a-bu-'Bakr' (ä-bööl'bä'k'är'). Also **Abu Bekr** (bä'k'är). 573-634. Mohammedan leader; first caliph (632-634). Father of Aisha, wife of Mohammed; one of first of Mohammed's followers; chosen successor on Mohammed's death (632); fought successfully against Persia and Byzantine emperor, Heraclius.

a-bu-'Ha-ni'fah (ä-bööl'hä-nä'fä). Properly **al-Nu'man ibn-Thabit**. 699-767. Mohammedan jurist, b. Al Kufa, prob. of Persian origin. Founder of one of schools of Moslem law (Hanafites); merchant by profession; overseer of craftsmen under al-Mansur in building of Baghdad.

abu-Jafar Abdallah. = **al-MANSUR** (712?-775).

Abul- or Abu'l-. See also names beginning **ABU-AL-**. Cf. **ABU-**.

Abu'l Faraj. See **ABU-AL-FARAJ AL-ISFAHANI**.

Abulfaraj or **Abulfaragius**. See **BAR-HEBRAEUS**.

A-bu-'I Fazl' or A-bul'fazi' (ä-bööl'fä'z'li). 1551-1602. Moslem vizier and historiographer of the Mogul emperor Akbar. Led in literary movement of period; author of *Akbar Nama* (in Persian; a history of Akbar's reign) and *Ain-i-Akbari* (*Institutes of Akbar*).

A-bul'fe-da' or A-bul'fi-da' (ä-bööl'fi-dä'). *Arab*. **abu-al-Fida'**. 1273-1331. Arabian geographer and historian, b. Damascus. Descendant of Ayyub, father of Saladin. Took part in several campaigns against the crusaders (1285-98); entered service of Mameluke sultan al-Nasir (1298); governor of principality of Hama (1310-31); given title of sultan (1320); wrote several historical works, esp. an epitome of the history of mankind, valuable as a source for Saracenic history between 700 and 1200.

A-bul' Gha'zi Ba'ha-dur' Khan (ä-bööl'gä'zä ba'-hä-dör' xän). 1603-1664. Turkish historian and ruler

(1643-64) of Khwarazm (Khiva). As khan, fought Kal-mucks and Turkomans; author of history of Mongols and Tatars (Fr. transl., 2 vols., 1871-74).

Abu'l Hasep. See **JUDAH HA-LEVI**.

Abu'l Hasan al-Ashari. = **al-ASHARI**.

Abul Kalam Azad. See **AZAD**.

A-bul' Ka'sim (ä-bööl'kä'sim). *Arab*. **abu-al-Qasim Khalaf ibn-'Abbäs al-Zahräwi**. Lat. **Al'bu-ca'sia** (ä'l'bü-kä'sia). d. ?1013. Arab surgeon, b. near Córdoba. Court physician of Emir Hakam II; wrote *al-Tasrif*, a résumé of Arabian medical knowledge of the time; partly translated into Latin and other languages and for several centuries used as manual of surgery.

Abul Qasim (or Kasim) Mansur. See **FIRDAVSI**.

A-bul' We-fa' (ä-bööl'wä-fä') or **A-bul' Wa-fa'** (wä-fä'). 940-998. Persian astronomer and mathematician; worked with trigonometric functions and constructed tables of tangents and cotangents.

abu-Mashar. See **ALBUMAZAR**.

Abumeron. See **AVENZOAR**.

a-bu-'Nu-was' (ä-bööl'nöw-wäs'). *Arab*. **abu-Nuwäs**. Orig. **al-Hasan ibn-Hüni'**. 756?-7810. Arabic lyric poet, b. in Susiana (Khuzistan), of humble origin. Lived at Basra and Baghdad; friend of caliphs Harun al-Rashid and al-Amin; known esp. for poems of love and wine.

a-bu-'Tam-mam' (ä-bööl'täm-mäm'). *Arab*. **abu-Tammam Habib ibn-Aws**. 807-7845. Arabian poet, b. near lake of Tiberias, Syria. Court poet in Baghdad; noted esp. for anthology (*Diwan al-Hamāsah*) of Arabian poets, known in English as the *Hamasa*, most valuable of all such collections of Arabic literature.

a-bu-'U-bay'da (ä-bööl'ü-bi'dä). Also **Abu Ubaida**. *Arab*. **abu-'Ubaydah Ma'mar ibn-al-Muthannä**. 728-7825. Arabian scholar, b. Basra, of Jewish parents. Kharijite in religion and politics; defender of non-Arab Moslems; wrote some 200 treatises on grammar and philology, also *al-Mathalib* (*Book of the Arabs' Faults*); summoned to Baghdad (803) by Harun al-Rashid.

A-ca'cius (ä-kä'shüs; -shü's). fl. 4th century. Bishop of Caesarea; founder of a religious sect (Acacians) that maintained that the Father and the Son were like in will alone.

Ac'cia-juo'li (ä't'chi-wö'le) or **Ac'cia-jo'li** (ä't'chä-yö'le). Donato. 1428-1478. Florentine scholar and statesman; patron of Florence (1473); biographer of Hannibal, Scipio, and Charlemagne.

Ac'ci-us (ä'k'äsh'üs) or **At'ti-us** (ä't'ä's), **Lucius**. 170?-790 A.C. Roman tragic poet and prose writer, known esp. for his adaptations of Greek dramas.

Ac-col'ti (ä'k-köl'té). Benedetto. 1415-1466. Italian jurist and historian. Chancellor of Florentine Republic (1459); author (with his brother Leonardo) of a Latin history of the First Crusade, credited with being basis for Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*. His son Bernardo (1465-1536) was an Italian poet, known for his recitations of impromptu verse.

Ac-co-ram-bo'ni (ä'k-kö-räm-bö'ni). Vittoria. 1557?-1585. An Italian lady whose first husband was murdered (1581) in order that she might marry Orsini, Duca di Bracciano. After the duke's death (1585), she was murdered at the instigation of a relative of his. Her story is used in John Webster's play *The White Devil* or *Vittoria Corombona*.

Ac-cor'so (ä'k-kör'sö). Francesco. Lat. **Franciscus Ac-cur'si-us** (ä-kür'sh'üs; -shüs). Name of two Italian jurists, father (1185?-1260) and son (1225-1293).

Acernus, **Sebastian**. See **KLONOWIC**.

Acevedo de Toledo, **Pedro Enriquez**. See **Conde de Fuentes**.

Achab. See **ABAB**.

chair; go; sing; shen, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

A-chad' Ha-am' (ä-käd' hä-äm'). Pseudonym of **Ash'er Ginz'berg** (äsh'är glnz'hürg). 1856-1927. Jewish writer, b. in Ukraine; advocate of cultural and spiritual Zionism.

Ach'ae-men'i-dao (äk'é-mén't-dē). Also **Ach'ae-men'i-des** (äk'é-mén't-dēz). Name of ruling house of ancient Persia, derived from its founder, **A-chaem'e-nes** (ä-kém'é-nēz; ä-ké'mé-nēz) of 7th century B.C. Early rulers were Teispes (son of Achaemenes), Cyrus, and Cambyses, kings of Anshan (or Anzan); Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire, and his son Cambyses (II); by a collateral line (according to Herodotus) from Teispes, Darius I and his successors down to Darius III, overthrown by Alexander the Great (331 B.C.).

A'chan (ä'kän). In Bible (*Joshua* vii), an Israelite whose act of stealing caused defeat of his people, who thereupon stoned him to death.

A'chard' (ä'shar'), **Franz Karl**. 1753-1821. German chemist, b. Berlin, pioneer in beet-sugar industry.

A'chard' (ä'shar'), **Louis Amédée Eugène**. 1814-1875. French novelist.

A-cha'ri-us (äk-kä'rī-us), **Erik**. 1757-1819. Swedish physician and botanist; pupil of Linnaeus; authority on lichens.

Achaz. See **AHAZ**.

A'chen-bach (ä'kén-bäk), **Andreas**. 1815-1910. German landscape and marine painter. His brother and pupil **Oswald** (1827-1905) was also a landscape painter. Andreas's son **Max** (1858?-1898) was a Wagnerian tenor, under stage name **Max Al-vä'ry** (äi-vä'rē); at Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y., for several seasons (1884 ff.).

A'chen-wall (ä'kén-väl), **Gottfried**. 1719-1772. German statistician, b. Elbing; regarded by some as founder of science of statistics.

A'che-ry' (äsh'rē'), **Jean Luc D'**. 1609-1685. French Benedictine monk; noted for his collection of medieval manuscripts.

Ach'e-son (äch'é-s'n), **Edward Goodrich**. 1856-1931. American inventor, b. Washington, Pa. Assistant to Thomas Edison (1880-81); discovered silicon carbide; invented method of making graphite and certain lubricants containing graphite.

A-chil'les Ta'ti-us (ä-kil'éz (tā'shī-ās; tā'shiās). fl. 4th century A.D. Greek rhetorician; author of a romance, *Leucippe and Clitophon*.

Achitophel. See **ACHITOPHEL**.

Achmed or **Achmet**. Variants of **AHMED**.

A'ci-da'li-us (ä'tsé-dä'lē-ōs; *Angl.* äs't-dä'lē-ās, -däl'yās), **Valens** (vā'lēns; *Angl.* vāl'enz). 1567-1595. German classical philologist, critic, and poet in Latin.

Ack'er-mann (äk'er-män), **Alexander**. See **AGRICOLA**.

Ackermann, Konrad Ernst. 1712-1771. German actor. Opened (1765) in Hamburg a theater, later regarded as setting standard for German acting.

Ack'er-mann' (ä'kér-män'), **Louise Victorine, nee Cho'quet'** (shó'ké'). 1813-1890. French poet.

Ack'er-mann (äk'er-män; *Angl.* äk'er-män), **Rudolph**. 1764-1834. Inventor and art publisher, b. in Saxony. Established print shop and art school, London (1795); patented (1801) method for waterproofing paper and cloth; credited with establishing art lithography in England.

Ack'land (äk'länd), **Rodney**. English playwright; author of *Improper People* (1929), *The Old Ladies* (1935), *Remembrance of Things Past* (1938), and *Sixth Floor* (1939).

Ack-té'-Ja-lan'der (äk-tä'yá-län'dér), **Aino, nee Stoe'mer-Ack-té'** (stü'mér-). 1876-1944. Finnish opera singer; m. General Bruno Jalander; with Metropolitan Opera Company, New York (1903-04, 1904-05).

Ac'land (äk'länd), **Sir Henry Wentworth**. 1815-1900.

English physician; regius professor of medicine, Oxford (1858-94).

Acland, John Dyke, d. 1778. English soldier and politician. Major of infantry in Burgoyne's expedition; wounded and taken prisoner in battle of Saratoga (1777). His wife, Lady Christian Henrietta Caroline Acland (1750-1815), accompanied him on Burgoyne's campaign (1776-77).

Açoka. See **ASOKA**.

A-con'zio (ä-kön'tsyö) or **A-con'cio** (ä-kön'chö), **Jacopo**. *Lat.* **Jacobus A-con'ti-us** (ä-kön'shī-üs). 1492?-1565. Writer, b. Trent, Italy; lived much of his life in England; published (1565) *The Stratagems of Salan*, notable attempt to find a basis of dogma common to all Christians.

A-cos'ta (ä-kösh'tä), **Gabriel, later Uriel**. Also called **Uriel da Cos'ta** (dü kösh'tä), c. 1591-?1647. Portuguese philosopher, b. Oporto; converted from Roman Catholicism to Judaism; fled to Amsterdam; excommunicated by Amsterdam synagogue as atheist (c. 1624; c. 31).

A-cos'ta (ä-kösh'tä), **Joaquín**. 1795? 1852. Colombian soldier and historian, b. Guaduas. Soldier in Bolivar's army (1819); spent several years in Paris writing his *Compendio Histórico del Descubrimiento y Colonización de la Nueva Granada* (pub. 1848).

Acosta, José de. 1539?-1600. Spanish missionary; author of *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias* (1590).

Acosta, Julio. 1872-1954. Costa Rican political leader; president of Costa Rica (1920-24).

Acquaviva, Claudio. See **AQUAVIVA**.

A-cre'li-us (ä-kre'hī-üs; *Swed.* äkra'hī-üs), **Israel**. 1714-1800. Swedish Lutheran clergyman. Missionary to Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware (1749-56). Author of *History of New Sweden* (1759).

Acropolita, Georgius. See **AKROPOLITES**.

Ac'ton (äk'tön), 1st Baron, **John Emerich Edward Dal'berg-Ac'ton** (döl'bürg-). 1834-1902. English historian; son of Sir Richard E. Acton and the daughter of the duc de Dalberg (see **DALBURG** family). Regius professor of modern history, Cambridge (1895-1902). Leader of English liberal Roman Catholics hostile to dogma of papal infallibility. Planned, as editor, *Cambridge Modern History*; author of lectures (published posthumously) on modern history and French Revolution.

Acton, Sir John Francis Edward. 1736-1811. English officer in service of Tuscany and Naples, b. in France. Commander in chief of Neapolitan navy, minister of finance, and prime minister under Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies; on entry of French into Naples fled to Sicily (1806).

A-cu'ña (ä-kw'nyä), **Cristóbal de**. 1597?-1676. Spanish Jesuit missionary, b. Burgos; to South America; accompanied Pedro Teixeira on exploratory trip down Amazon (1637-39); author of *Nuevo Descubrimiento del Gran Río de las Amazonas* (1641).

Acuña, Hernando de. 1500?-1580. Spanish poet, soldier, and diplomat; known esp. for translation of Olivier de La Marche's popular allegorical poem *Le Chevalier Delibéré* into Spanish quintillas (five-line stanzas) under title *El Caballero Determinado* (1553).

Acuña de Figueroa, Francisco. See **FIGUEROA**.

A-da-chi (ä-dä-chē), **Kenzo**. 1864- . Japanese politician, b. Kumamoto. In Okuma cabinet (1914-15); minister of communications (1925-27), of home affairs (1929-31); responsible for overthrow of Minseito cabinet and abandonment of gold standard (1931); organized (1932) and led (1932-39) National League (Kokumin Dōmei), a semi-Fascist party.

Adachi, Mineichiro. 1869-1934. Japanese jurist, b.

äle, chaotic, çäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hère (18), évent, énd, siléant, makër; äce, ill, charüty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), ööft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüls, ü-u in Fr. menu

Yamagata. President, International Court of Justice at The Hague (1931-33).

A'dad-ni-ra'ri (ä'däd-né-rä'ré) or **Ha'dad-ni-ra'ri** (hä'däd-). Name of several kings of Assyria: **Adad-nirari I** (reigned 1305-1277 B.C.); defeated Kassites in the south; extended boundaries of empire; succeeded by his son Shalmaneser I. **Adadnirari II** (reigned 911-889 B.C.); resumed southeastern campaigns, annexing new regions along the Tigris; defeated Babylonian king (909); reconquered Arameans in northwest (907-903); made treaty with Babylonians; succeeded by his son Tukulti-Ninurta II. **Adadnirari III or IV** (reigned 811-782 B.C.); extended conquests to west, esp. in the Orontes Valley; see SEMIRAMIS.

A'dair' (ä-där'), **James**. 1709?-1783. Pioneer in America (1735-70), b. in Ireland. His *History of the American Indians* (1775) advanced theory that Indians are descendants of ancient Jews.

Ad'al-bert or Ad'el-bert (ä'däl-bért; Ger. ä'däl-bért, ä'däl-bért), **Saint**. *Czech Vojtěch* (voj'tyék). 955?-997. Bohemian prince and prelate; bishop of Prague (983); failing to convert his people, abandoned his diocese and retired (988) to monastery near Rome; sent back to Prague (992) by Pope John XV; again left and preached gospel among Hungarians, Poles, and Prussians; murdered by a heathen priest. Known as "Apostle of the Prussians."

Ad'al-bert (ä'däl-bért; Ger. ä'däl-bért), 1000?-1072. German ecclesiastic. Archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen (c. 1043). As papal legate (1053) spread Christianity among the Varangians. Endeavored unsuccessfully to form Germany, England, and Scandinavia into an independent northern patriarchate.

Ad'al-bert (ä'däl-bért). *In full Heinrich Wilhelm Adalbert*. 1811-1873. Prince of Prussia. Nephew of Frederick William III. Engaged in organizing first German fleet; chief of Prussian navy (1849); admiral (1854).

A'dami (ä'dam). Family of Bavarian painters, including: **Albrecht** (1786-1862), painter of battle scenes and horses; and his sons **Ben'no** [bén'no] (1812-1892), painter of animals, **Franz** (1815-1886), painter of animals and battle scenes, and **Eugen** (1817-1880), genre painter and painter of battle scenes.

A'dam' (ä'däm'). Family of French sculptors, including: **Jacob Sigisbert** (1670-1717) and his sons **Lambert Sigisbert** (1700-1759), **Nicolas Sébastien** (1705-1778), and **François Balthasar Gaspard** (1710-1761).

A'dam (ä'däm), **Franz**. 1815-1886. German painter, b. Milan, Italy. Works, chiefly battle scenes, include *Attack of the Chasseurs d'Afrique at Sedan*.

Ad'am (ä'däm), **Jean**. 1710-1765. Scottish poetess, b. near Greenock.

A'dam' (ä'däm'), **Jean Louis**. 1758-1848. French pianist and composer. His son **Adolphe Charles** (1803-1856) composed comic operas, ballet music, and military and piano pieces.

Adam, Juliette, nee Lamber. *Pen names La Mes'sine'* (més'sén') and *Juliette Lam'ber'* (läs'här') and *Comte Paul Va's'il'* (vä's'zél'). 1836-1936. French writer, b. Verbeke; founded (1879) and edited *La Nouvelle Revue*; author of novels and miscellaneous works. Her second husband, **Antoine Edmond Adam** (1816-1877), was prefect of police in Paris during Franco-Prussian War.

A'dam (ä'däm), **Karl**. 1876-. German theologian; professor at Tübingen (from 1919).

A'dam' (ä'däm'), **Paul**. 1862-1920. French symbolist novelist; author of *La Ville Inconnue*, etc.

Adam, Quirin François Lucien. 1833-1918. French jurist and philologist, b. Nancy; author of studies of native

American Indian languages (Cree, Ojibway, Tupi). **Ad'am** (ä'däm), **Robert**. 1728-1792. Scottish architect, b. Kirkcaldy; son of **William Adam** (1689-1748), an architect. Most important of four brothers, the others being **John**, **James**, **William**. Architect (1762-68) to King George III. With James and William, built the Adelphi section of London (1769-71). With James, built many public buildings and private mansions. The brothers introduced a light decorative style of furniture characterized by wreaths, paterae, the honeysuckle, and the fan ornament.

Adam, Sir Ronald Forbes. 1885-. British lieutenant general; deputy chief of imperial general staff (1938-39); commanding officer of 3d army corps (1939-40), of northern command (1940-41); adjutant general to the forces (1941).

A'dam' de la Halle' (ä'däm' də lä äll'). *Called Adam le Bos'su'* (lè bö'su'). 1235?-1285. French trouvère, musician, and playwright, b. Arras. Composed lyrics, love songs, motets, rondeaux, and dramatic pieces. Author of *Le Jeu de la Feuillée* (performed about 1260), known as the earliest French comedy, and *Le Jeu de Robin et Marion*, earliest comic opera.

Adam le Roi. See ADENET LE ROI.

Ad'am of Bre'men (ä'däm öv brä'mén; brēm'én). *Ger. A'dam von Bre'men* (ä'däm fön brä'mén). d. 1076? German ecclesiastical historian, author of *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum*.

Ad'am Sco'tus (ä'däm skō'tūs) or **Adam An'gli-cus** (äng'glī-kūs). fl. 1180. Scottish theologian, known for his sermons and treatises (pub. 1518).

A'dam von Ful'da (ä'däm fön fööl'da), b. 1450? German music theorist and composer; author of *De Musica* (1490).

A'dam-ber'ger (ä'däm-bër'gër), **Valentin**. *Stage name in Italy A'da-mon'ti* (ä'dä-mön'tä). 1743-1804. Austrian operatic tenor and teacher of singing, b. Munich. His daughter **Antonio** (1790-1867), b. Vienna, was an actress.

A-dam'i (ä-däm'i), **John George**. 1862-1926. British pathologist, b. Manchester, England; educ. Cambridge, Breslau, Paris; professor, McGill U., Montreal, Canada (1892 fl.). Author of *Principles of Pathology* (1908), *Medical Contributions to the Study of Evolution* (1918), etc.

Ad'a-mi- (ä'dä-mik; ä-däm'ik), **Louis**. *Orig. surname A'dä-mic* (ä'dä-mëch), 1890-1951. Author, b. Blato, Dalmatia (now in Yugoslavia); to U.S. (1913); naturalized (1918). Author of *Dynamile* (1931), *The Native's Return* (1934), *Cradle of Life* (1936), *My America* (1938), *From Many Lands* (1940), *Two-Way Passage* (1942), etc.

Ad'am-nan (ä'däm-nän; ä-däm'nän) or **Ad'om-nan** (ä'döm-nän; ä-döm'nän) or **Eu'nan** (ö'nän), **Saint**. 625?-791. Irish ecclesiastic, b. Donegal, Ulster; abbot of Iona (679-704); author of a biography of Saint Columba.

Adamonti. Stage name of Valentin ADAMBERGER.

A'da-mow'ski (ä'dä-möf'skë), **Ti'mo'théé'** (tē'mō'tä'), *Pol. Ty'mo'te'usz* (tī'mō'tē'ōosh). 1858-1943. Polish violinist in U.S., b. Warsaw; to U.S. (1879) as solo violinist to Clara Louise Kellogg; organized (1888) Adamowski String Quartet; played with Boston Symphony Orchestra; taught at New England Conservatory. His brother **Joseph** (1862-1930), violoncellist, b. Warsaw, taught in Germany and Russia (1883-87); to America (1889); member of Boston Symphony Orchestra (1889-1907) and of Adamowski Quartet and Trio; professor of cello at New England Conservatory (from 1903). **Antoinette A'da-mow'ska** (ä'dä-möf'skä), *nee Szu-mow'ska* [shōō-möf'skä] (1868-1938), wife of Joseph (m. 1896),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

was a pianist and teacher; b. Lublin, Poland; to America (1894); played on tours in Europe and America; played with Boston, Cincinnati, and New York symphony orchestras; member of Adamowski Trio; taught at New England Conservatory and privately.

Adams (ăd'ănz), Abigail, nee Smith. 1744-1818. b. Weymouth, Mass. Wife of John Adams, second President of the United States. Her grandson Charles Francis Adams published two volumes of her letters.

Adams, Alvin. 1804-1877. American pioneer in the express business (Adams Express Co.); b. Andover, Vt.

Adams, Arthur Henry. Pseudonym James James. 1872-1936. Writer, b. Lawrence, N.Z. Author of novels, as *Honeymoon Dialogues*, *The Brute*, *Galahad Jones*, *Grocer Greathurst*; poetry, as *Mooriland*, *The Nazarene*, *London Streets*; plays, as *Tupu*, *Mrs. Pretty and the Premier*.

Adams, Bertram Martin, called Bill. 1879- . Writer of stories and verse, b. in England of American parentage.

Adams, Brooks. 1848-1927. American historian, b. Quincy, Mass. Son of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886). Grad. Harvard (1870). Author of *Law of Civilization and Decay* (1895), *The New Empire* (1902), *The Degradation of Democratic Dogma* (1920), etc.

Adams, Charles Christopher. 1873-1955. American zoologist, b. Clinton, Ill. Author of *Guide to the Study of Animal Ecology*, etc.

Adams, Charles Follen. 1842-1918. American merchant and poet, b. Dorchester, Mass. Author of German dialect poems, as in *Leeds Yawob Strauss*, and *Other Poems* (1877) and *Dialect Ballads* (1888).

Adams, Charles Francis. 1807-1886. American lawyer, diplomat, and author, b. Boston. Son of John Quincy Adams. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1858-61). Minister to Great Britain (1861-68) through Civil War; one of U.S. arbitrators on commission to settle *Alabama* claims (1871-72). Edited two volumes of letters of Abigail Adams, *Works of John Adams* (10 vols., 1850-56; with a biography), and *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams* (12 vols., 1874-77).

Adams, Charles Francis. 1835-1915. American lawyer, railroad expert, and historian, b. Boston; son of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886). Served through Civil War. Chairman, Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners (1872-79); appointed chairman of government directors (1878) and president (1884), Union Pacific Railroad; forced out (1890) by Jay Gould. Author of *A College Felich* (1883), *Some Modern College Tendencies* (1906), *Railroads: Their Origin and Problems* (1878), *Biography of Richard Henry Dana* (1890), *Life of Charles Francis Adams* (1900), *Trans-Atlantic Historical Solidarity* (1913).

Adams, Charles Francis. 1806-1954. American lawyer and financier, b. Quincy, Mass. Grandson of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886). U.S. secretary of the navy (1929-33).

Adams, Charles Kendall. 1835-1902. American educator, b. Derby, Vt. Professor of history, U. of Michigan (1867-85); president of Cornell (1885-92), of U. of Wisconsin (1892-1901).

Adams, Comfort Avery. 1868-1958. American electrical engineer, b. Cleveland. Grad. Case School (1890). Professor of engineering (1906-36), Harvard. Author of *Dynamo Design Schedules*.

Adams, Ephraim Douglas. 1865-1930. American historian and educator, b. Decorah, Iowa; author of books on British and American history.

Adams, Frank Dawson. 1859-1942. Canadian geologist; professor, McGill U., Montreal (1894-1931); author of *The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences*.

ăle, chaotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silënt, makër; äce, äll, charäty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, cürclö, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Adams, Frank Ramsay. 1883- . American novelist and writer of musical comedies, b. Morrison, Ill.

Adams, Franklin Pierce. Known as F. P. A. 1881- . American journalist and humorist, b. Chicago. Conducted column "The Conning Tower," in *New York World* (1922-31), *New York Herald-Tribune* (1931-37), *New York Post* (1938-41). Author of *Tobogganing on Parnassus* (1910), *In Other Words* (1912), *By and Large* (1914), *So there!* (1922), *Christopher Columbus* (1931), *The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys* (1935), etc.; one of regular members of "Information Please" radio program.

Adams, Frederick Upham. 1859-1921. American inventor and author, b. Boston, Mass. Inventor in field of street-lighting and railroad equipment (1884-93). Founded (1893) and edited reform magazine *The New Time*. Wrote works on engineering and social problems, and several novels.

Adams, George Burton. 1851-1925. American educator and historian, b. Fairfield, Vt. Professor of history, Yale (1888-1925). Author of *Civilization during the Middle Ages* (1894).

Adams, Hannah. 1755-1831. American author, b. Medfield, Mass.; compiler of *Dictionary of Religions*.

Adams, Harry William. 1868-1947. English landscape painter.

Adams, Henry Brooks. 1838-1918. American historian, b. Boston. Son of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886). Secretary to his father in Washington (1860-61) and London (1861-68). Assistant professor of history at Harvard, and editor of *North American Review* (1869-76). Author of *The Life of Albert Gallatin*, *The Writings of Albert Gallatin* (3 vols., 1879), *History of the United States* (9 vols., 1889-91), covering Jefferson and Madison administrations, *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* (1904), *The Education of Henry Adams* (1906), *A Letter to American Teachers of History* (1910).

Adams, Henry Carter. 1851-1921. American economist and author, b. Davenport, Iowa. Professor, U. of Michigan (1886-1921). Author of *Public Debts* (1887), *The Science of Finance* (1898), *American Railway Accounting* (1918).

Adams, Herbert. 1858-1945. American sculptor, b. Concord, Vt. Executed busts of John Marshall, William Ellery Channing, William Cullen Bryant, and Joseph Story, for American Hall of Fame; also the bronze doors of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, and those of the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.

Adams, Herbert Baxter. 1850-1901. Historian and political scientist, b. Shutesbury, Mass. Grad. Amherst (1872); Ph.D., Heidelberg (1876). Professor, Johns Hopkins (1876-1901). An organizer, and first secretary, American Historical Association (1884). Author of *Life and Writings of Jared Sparks* (2 vols., 1893), etc.

Adams, James Truslow (trüz'lo). 1878-1949. American essayist and historian, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Grad. Yale (1900); New York stockbroker (1900-12). Served in military intelligence division through World War. Author of *Founding of New England* (1921), *The Epic of America* (1931), *The March of Democracy* (2 vols., 1932-33), *America's Tragedy* (1935), *The Living Jefferson* (1936), *Empire on the Seven Seas* (1940), *Dictionary of American History* (1940; with R. V. Coleman), etc.

Adams, John. 1735-1826. Second president of the United States, b. Braintree (now Quincy), Mass. Elected delegate (1774) to First Continental Congress; in congress until appointment (1777-78) as commissioner to France. Made minister to United Provinces (1780); negotiated a loan from Dutch bankers (1782). Joined Jay and Franklin in Paris (1782) to negotiate treaty of peace with Great Britain. Envoy to Great Britain (1785-88).

- Elected vice-president (1788, 1792) and president (1796) of United States; defeated by Jefferson for presidency (1800) and retired to private life. Author of *Thoughts on Government* (1776), *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America* (3 vols., 1787-88). Signer of Declaration of Independence.
- Adams, John.** 1760?-1829. British seaman; mutineer (alias Alexander Smith) on H.M.S. *Bounty* (1789); founded colony, with eight sailors and some Tahitians, on Pitcairn Island.
- Adams, John Couch** (kōch). 1819-1892. English astronomer; educ. Cambridge. Discoverer, independently of Leverrier (q.v.), of the planet Neptune (1843-46). Professor of astronomy, Cambridge (1858); prosecuted researches in the theory of secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion, and the November meteors.
- Adams, John Quincy** (kwīn'zī). 1767-1848. Sixth president of the United States, b. Braintree (now Quincy), Mass. Son of John Adams, second President of the United States. Elected to U.S. Senate (1803); resigned (1808). Minister to St. Petersburg (1809-11). Appointed justice of Supreme Court (1811), but declined. One of negotiators (1814) of peace after War of 1812. Minister to Great Britain (1815). Secretary of state under Monroe (1817-25). President of the United States (1825-29); defeated by Andrew Jackson for second term. Representative in Congress (1831-48). Author of *Memoirs* (12 vols.; ed. by Charles Francis Adams; pub. 1874-77), *Writings* (7 vols.; ed. by W. C. Ford; pub. 1913).
- Adams, Joseph Quincy** (kwīn'sī). 1881-1946. American Shakespearean scholar, b. Greenville, S.C. Professor, Cornell (1919-31). Director, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C. (from 1931). General editor, *The New Variorum Shakespeare*. Author of *Shakespearean Playhouses* (1917); editor of *Chief Pre-Shakespearean Dramas* (1924), *The Adams Shakespeare* (1929), etc.
- Adams, Léo'nio** (lēō'nī) Fuller. 1899- . American poet, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. William Troy (1933); writer of lyrical verse, as in *Those Not Elected* (1925), *High Falcon* (1929), *This Measure* (1933).
- Adams, Maude.** Real name **Maude Kis-kad'den** (kīs kād'dēn). Adopted her mother's maiden name (Adams) as stage name. 1872-1953. American actress, b. Salt Lake City. Joined E. H. Southern company, New York (1888); with Charles Frohman Stock Company; later, in supporting roles with John Drew. Starred in *Little Minister* (1897-98), *I, Aiglon* (1900-01), *Peter Pan* (1906-07), *What Every Woman Knows* (1908-09), *Chantecler* (1910-11), etc. Teacher of dramatics, Stephens Coll., Columbia, Mo. (from 1937).
- Adams, Moses.** Pseudonym of George William BAGBY.
- Adams, Oscar Fay.** 1855-1919. American author, b. Worcester, Mass. Author of *The Story of Jane Austen's Life* (1891), *The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment* (1899). Compiler of a *Dictionary of American Authors* (1897).
- Adams, Samuel.** 1722-1803. American revolutionary patriot and statesman, b. Boston. Unsuccessful in business. Tax collector of Boston (1756-64). Member of Massachusetts legislature (1765-74); leader of radicals therein. Instrumental in maintaining activities of Committees of Correspondence among American colonies. A leader in agitation that led up to Boston Tea Party. Delegate (1774-75) to First and Second Continental Congresses; signed Declaration of Independence. Member of Congress (to 1781). Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts (1789-93), governor (1794-97).
- Adams, Samuel Hopkins.** 1871-1958. American journalist, b. Duhkirk, N.Y. On staff New York Sun (1891-1900), *McClure's Magazine* (1903-05). Author of *The Great American Fraud* (1906), *Average Jones* (1911), *Success* (1921), *Revelry* (1926), *The Flagrant Years* (1929), *The Gorgeous Hussy* (1934), *It Happened One Night* (motion picture; 1934), *Maiden Effort* (1937), *Incredible Era* (1939), *The Harvey Girls* (1942), etc.
- Adams, Sarah, nee Flow'er** (flōw'ēr). 1805-1848. English poet and hymn writer; m. William Bridges Adams (1834). Author of *Vivia Perpetua* (a dramatic poem; 1841), *Nearer, My God, to Thee* (1840).
- Adams, Thomas.** 1871-1940. British architect; specialist in town planning.
- Adams, Walter Sydney.** 1876-1956. American astronomer, b. Antioch, Syria. Grad. Dartmouth (1896). Astronomer (from 1909), director (from 1923), Mount Wilson Observatory of Carnegie Institution, Pasadena, Calif.
- Adams, Will.** Jap. title **An-jin Sa-ma** (an-jēn sā-mā), i.e. "Mr. Pilot." 1575?-1620. English navigator, b. Gillingham, near Chatham. First Englishman to visit Japan. Early apprenticed to mercantile marine; entered British navy; engaged (1598) as pilot major for Dutch fleet of five vessels bound for the Indies, of which, after a voyage of hardships, one ship reached Kyushu (1600); summoned to shogun at Osaka; his life spared by Iyeyasu; because of his knowledge of ships, shipbuilding, navigation, etc., held by shogun as adviser (1600-20), rendering valuable services to the Japanese; given an estate near Yokosuka; married a Japanese woman; attempted to establish trade with England through Captain John Saris of Bantam (1613); undertook voyages to Siam and Cochín China (1616-18).
- Adams, William Henry Davenport.** 1828-1891. English writer and editor; founded and edited *Scottish Guardian* (1870-78); compiler of *Concordance to Shakespeare's Plays* (1886).
- Adams, William Taylor.** Pseudonym **Oliver Optic** (ōp'tik). 1822-1897. American author, b. Bellingham, Mass. Teacher in Boston public schools (1845-65). Chief works are various series of books for boys.
- Adams-Ac'ton** (ād'āmz-āk'tūn), **John.** 1830-1910. English sculptor, b. Acton Hill. His *Gladstone* is in Liverpool, *General Napier* in London, and the mausoleum of John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey.
- Adams-son** (ād'ām-s'n), **William.** 1863-1936. English trade-unionist and politician; secretary for Scotland in MacDonald's first British Labor cabinet (1924).
- Adamson, William Charles.** 1854-1929. American legislator, b. Bowdon, Ga. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1897-1917); introduced Adamson Act, making eight hours a normal day for railroad labor.
- Adans le Roi.** See ADENET LE ROI.
- A'dan'son'** (ā'dān'sōn'), **Michel.** 1727-1806. French naturalist, b. Aix; author of *Les Familles Naturelles des Plantes* (1763).
- Ad'dams** (ād'āmz), **Jane.** 1860-1935. American social settlement worker and peace advocate, b. Cedarville, Ill. Grad. Rockford Coll. (1881). With Ellen Gates Starr, opened social settlement of Hull House, Chicago (1889); its resident head (1889-1935). Became acknowledged leader of social settlement work in U.S. President, International Congress of Women (1919); presided at conventions at The Hague (1915, 1922), Zurich (1919), Vienna (1921), Washington (1924). Shared Nobel peace prize with Nicholas Murray Butler (1931). Author of *Democracy and Social Ethics* (1902), *Twenty Years at Hull House* (1910), *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil* (1911), *The Second Twenty Years at Hull House* (1930), etc.
- Ad'der-ley** (ād'ēr-lē), **Charles Bowyer.** 1st Baron Norton (nōr't'n). 1814-1905. English statesman. Grad. Oxford (1835). Helped found Church of England Canterbury; got; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- bury colony, New Zealand (1849). Undersecretary for the colonies (1866); carried through act (1867) creating Dominion of Canada. President, Board of Trade (1874-78).
- Addicks** (ăd'iks), **John Edward O'Sul'li-van** (ô-sul'-i-vân), 1841-1919. American promoter and politician, b. Philadelphia. Pioneer in production of illuminating gas; president, Bay State Gas Co. (1884), Brooklyn Gas Co. (1892). Promoter, with Thomas W. Lawson, of Amalgamated Copper Co. Campaigned (1889-1906) to obtain U.S. senatorship from Delaware by bribery and corruption; defeated (1906) by H. A. Du Pont. Fall in price of copper, and receivership of Bay State Gas Co., brought financial collapse and charges of fraud.
- Addington** (ăd'ing-tân), **Henry**, 1st Viscount **Sid'mouth** (sid'mûth), 1757-1844. English Tory statesman. Speaker, House of Commons (1789-1801); first lord of treasury and chancellor of exchequer (1801-04); home secretary (1812-21), his repressive measures helping to provoke Peterloo Massacre (1819).
- Addison** (ăd'i-s'n), **Christopher**, 1st Viscount **Addison**, 1869-1951. English physician and politician, b. Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire. Minister of munitions (1916-17); minister in charge of reconstruction (1917); first minister of health (1919-21); minister without portfolio (1921); minister of agriculture and fisheries (1930-31); secretary of state for dominion affairs (1945-47).
- Addison, John**, 1766?-1844. English player on the contrabass and composer of popular operettas.
- Addison, Joseph**, 1672-1719. English essayist, poet, and statesman, b. Milston, Wilts. Son of Lancelot Addison (1632-1703), clergyman and writer. Grad. Oxford. Latin verse commended by Dryden. Traveled in Europe on pension in preparation for diplomatic service (1699-1703). Wrote, at request of Lord Halifax, *The Campaign* (1704), celebrating Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. Undersecretary of state; secretary to lord lieutenant of Ireland (till 1710); M.P. (from 1708). Started *Whig Examiner*, a periodical (1710). Contributed essays to Steele's *Tatler* (1709-11); with Steele produced the non-political *Spectator*, writing half the 555 papers of social satire and literary criticism (1711-12). His tragedy *Cato*, produced at Drury Lane (1713), was successful, partly because of popular interpretation as a defense of the Whigs. Contributed a few papers to Steele's *Guardian* and to a revived *Spectator* (1714). Secretary for Ireland (1715). m. Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick (1716). One of lords commissioners of trade (1716); secretary of state under Sunderland (1717-18); retired on a pension of £1500 a year (1718). See Sir Richard STEELE and Thomas TICKELL.
- Addison, Julia de Wolf** (dl'wôôl'), *nee* Gibbs (glbz), 1866-. American artist and writer of books on art, b. Boston; m. Daniel Dukany Addison (1889). Painter of murals; designer of ecclesiastical ornament, mosaic, etc.; illuminator on vellum. Writer of music for Easter and Christmas carols and for songs, including *The Night Hath a Thousand Eyes* (1888).
- Addison, Sir Percy**, in full **Albert Percy**, 1875-1952. British naval officer; served in World War (1914-18); rear admiral (1923), vice-admiral (1929), admiral (retired 1933).
- Addison, Thomas**, 1793-1860. English physician. M.D., Edinburgh (1815). Discovered "Addison's disease" (1855) when physician at Guy's Hospital, London.
- Addums, Mozia**. Pseudonym of George William RAGBY.
- Ade** (ăd), **George**, 1846-1944. American humorist and playwright, b. Kentland, Ind. Grad. Purdue (1887). In newspaper work (1887-1900). Author of *Fables in Slang* (contributed to Chicago *Record*, 1890-1900), *The Girl* (1902), *Breaking into Society* (1903), *Knocking the Neighbors* (1912), *Single Blessedness* (1922), *The Old-Time Saloon* (1931), and the plays *The Sultan of Sulu* (1902), *The County Chairman* (1903), *The College Widow* (1904), *Father and the Boys* (1907), and several photoplays.
- A'dee** (ă'dê), **Alvey Augustus**, 1842-1924. American diplomat, b. Astoria, N.Y. Served forty-seven years in U.S. State Department, as chief of the Diplomatic Bureau (1878-82), 3d assistant secretary of state (1882-86), 2d assistant secretary of state (1886-1924).
- Ad'e-la** (ăd'ê-lâ), 1062?-1137. Daughter of William the Conqueror; m. Stephen Henry, Count of Blois and Chartres. Mother of Stephen, King of England, whose title to the throne derived through her.
- A'de-laer** (ă'dê-lêr) or **A'de-ler** (-lêr), **Cort Si'vert-sen** (sê'vert-s'n), *Orig. name* **Cort Sivertsen**, 1622-1675. Danish naval commander, b. in Norway. Captain in service of Venice (1642-61); admiral, Danish service (1663).
- Ad'e-lalde** (ăd'ê-lăd), *Saint*. **Ger. A'del-held** (ăd'ê-hîl), 931?-999. Daughter of King Rudolf II of Burgundy; m. Lothair (d. 950), son of King Hugh of Italy. Imprisoned by Berengar II (950); appealed to Otto I, King of Germany, who came to her rescue and married her (951). As queen mother during reign of Otto II (973-983), had much influence in administering state affairs. Joint regent with Empress Theophano for Otto III (983-991), sole regent (991-996). Died at cloister in Selz, Alsace (Dec. 16, 999).
- Ad'e-lalde** (ăd'ê-lăd), 1792-1849. Daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; m. (1818) William, Duke Clarence, who became William IV of England.
- A'dé'la'ide** (ă'dă'lă'id'), *In full* **Adélaïde Eugénie Louise**, 1777-1847. Princess of **Or'lé'ans'** (ô'r'lă'ân'), b. Paris; sister of Louis Philippe; influential in persuading him to accept the crown (1830).
- Ad'e-lard** (ăd'ê-lărd) or **Æth'el-hard** (êth'êl-hărd) of Bath, 12th-century English traveler and writer on mathematics and natural science.
- Ad'el-bert** (ăd'êl-bêrt; *Ger.* ă'dêl-bêrt). Variant of ADALBERT.
- Adeler**. See ADELAR.
- A'de-lung** (ă'dê-lông), **Johann Christoph**, 1732-1806. German philologist and grammarian, b. in Pomerania; author of *Grammatisch-Kritisches Wörterbuch der Hochdeutschen Mundart* (5 vols., 1774-86), *Über den Deutschen Stil* (3 vols., 1785-86), etc. His nephew Friedrich von Adelung (1768-1843) was also a philologist.
- Adelwlf, Adelwold**. Variants of ETHELWULF, ETHELWOLD.
- A'de-nau'er** (ăd'n-ou'êr; ăd'n-), **Konrad**, 1876-. German lawyer; chancellor of West Germany (1949-).
- A'de-net' le Roi** (ăd'nê'lê rwă') Also **A'dam'** (ă'dăns'), **A'dans'** (ă'dăns'), **A'de-nês'** (ă'dê-nê's'), or **A'de-nez'** (ă'dê-năts'), *le Roi*, 13th-century French trouvère; adapted chansons de geste to fashionable forms.
- A'de-od'a-tus** (ăd'ê-ôd'ă-tă's). Name of two popes: **Adeodatus I**; see DRUSDERT. **Saint Adeodatus II**; pope (672-676). See *Table of Popes*, Nos. 68, 77.
- Adhemar (or Adhémar) de Bourbon**. See AIMAR DE BOURBON.
- Ad-her'bal** (ăd'hâr'băl). Joint king of Numidia (118-113 B.C.) with his brother Hiempsal (to c. 117) and cousin Jugurtha; ousted and slain by Jugurtha (q.v.).
- Ad'ler** (ăd'lêr), **Alfred**, 1870-1937. Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist. At first a Freudian, later opposed Freud's emphasis on sex and advanced own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic cases. Author of *The Theory and Practice of Individual Psy-*

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), sôld; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt; makêr; ice, ill, charkty; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôôt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

chology (1918), *The Science of Living* (1929), *The Pattern of Life* (1930), etc.

Ad'ler (äd'lër), **Cyrus**. 1863-1940. American Jewish scholar, educator, and author, b. Van Buren, Ark. Grad. U. of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins. With Smithsonian Institution and U.S. National Museum (1892-1908). President, Dropsie College, Philadelphia (from 1908); president, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York (1924-40). Editor on *Jewish Encyclopedia*; editor of *American Jewish Year Book* (from 1899).

Ad'ler (äd'lër), **Fe'l'ix** (fë'l'iks). 1851-1933. Educator and ethical reformer, b. Alzey, Ger.; to U.S. (1857); grad. Columbia (1870). Founder (1876) and lecturer, N.Y. Society for Ethical Culture. Professor of political and social ethics, Columbia (from 1902). Author of *Creed and Deed* (1877), *Life and Destiny* (1905), *Religion of Duty* (1905), *An Ethical Philosophy of Life* (1918).

Ad'ler (äd'lër), **Friedrich**. 1827-1908. German architect and archaeologist, b. Berlin. Designed churches in Berlin. Active in excavations at Olympia (1875-81). Author esp. of books on medieval architecture in Germany.

Adler, Friedrich. 1879- . See under **Viktor ADLER**.

Ad'ler (äd'lër; äd'lër), **George J.** 1821-1868. Philologist, b. Leipzig, Germany; to U.S. (1833). Compiler of *Dictionary of the German and English Languages* (1849).

Ad'ler (äd'lër), **Kaspar**. See **Kaspar AQUILA**.

Ad'ler (äd'lër; äd'lër), **Nathan Marcus**. 1803-1890. Jewish rabbi, b. in Hanover. Chief rabbi of London (1844); suggested United Synagogues Act (passed 1870). His son **Hermann** (1839-1911), b. in Hanover, was also British chief rabbi (from 1891). Another son, **El'kan** (el'kân) **Nathan** (1861-1946), lawyer, is author of works on Jewish history, literature, and religion.

Ad'ler (äd'lër), **Viktor**. 1852-1918. Austrian Social Democrat leader, b. Prague. Moved to Vienna (1855). Leader of Social Democratic party, and member of the Reichsrat (from 1907). Advocated Austrian union with German Reich. His son **Friedrich** (1879-), an Austrian Socialist politician, assassinated (1916) Count Karl von Stürgkh; death sentence commuted.

Ad'ler-beth (äd'lër-bët), **Gudmund Göran**. 1751-1818. Swedish poet and playwright; translator of Vergil, Horace, Ovid, and Old Norse poetry.

Ad'ler-creutz (äd'lër-kriüt), Count **Karl Johan**. 1757-1815. Swedish general, b. in Finland. Defeated in Finland by Russians (1808); led party which deposed Gustavus IV (1809); served in Germany against Napoleon I (1813), in Norway (1814).

Ad'ler-spar're (äd'lër-spär'rë), Count **Georg**. 1760-1835. Swedish general, statesman, editor, and writer. Active in revolt leading to overthrow of Gustavus IV (1809).

Ad'lum (äd'lüm), **John**. 1759-1836. American pioneer in grape growing and wine making, b. York, Pa. Produced the Catawba grape; author of *Adlum on Making Wine* (1826).

Ad'olf (äd'ölf; Ger. ä'dölf). Variant of **ADOLPHUS**.

Ad'olf (äd'ölf; Ger. ä'dölf) of **Nas'sau** (näs'sä; Ger. näs'sou). *Lat.* **A-dol'phus** (ä-döl'fūs). 1250?-1298. King of Germany (1292-98); son of Walram II; elected to succeed Rudolf I of Hapsburg; claimed title to Holy Roman Empire but never crowned; at war in Meissen and Thuringia (1294-96); deposed (1298) and killed soon after in battle of Gölthelm. See **NASSAU, I**.

Adolf of Nassau. *Full name William August Charles Frederick Adolf*. 1817-1905. Duke of Nassau (1839-66; see **NASSAU**). Forced to relinquish duchy to Prussia as result of Prussian victory over Austria; renounced all claims to duchy (1867); grand duke of Luxembourg (1890-1902).

A-dol'phus (ä-döl'fūs). Variant of **ADOLF**.

Adolphus, John. 1768-1845. English lawyer and historian, b. London. Author of a history of the reign of George III (1802). His son **John Leycester** (1795-1862), lawyer and writer, wrote *Letters to Richard Heber* (1821), proving Scott's authorship of the *Waverley Novels*.

A-dol'phus Fred'er-ick (frëd'ër'ik; frëd'rik). *Swed.*

Adolf Fredrik. 1710-1771. King of Sweden (1751-71). Son of Christian Augustus (1673-1726), Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp. Bishop of Lübeck (1727-50); favored by Empress Elizabeth of Russia; through her influence made heir to throne of Sweden (1743); m. (1743) Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great. Deprived of all power as ruler by council of state and by party factions; failed twice (1756, 1768) to assert his prerogatives.

Adolphus Frederick. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

A'dor' (ä'dör'), **Gustave**. 1845-1928. Swiss statesman; member (from 1889) and president (1902), National Council; president, Swiss Confederation (1919).

A'drets' (ä'drë'), Baron *des. François de Beau'mont'* (bō'mōn'). 1513-1587. French Huguenot commander noted for ferocity and cruelty; abandoned Protestantism and fought the Protestants (1567).

A'dri-an (ä'dri-än) or **Ha'dri-an** (hä'-). Name of six popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 95, 106, 109, 169, 186, 220), especially:

Adrian I. d. 795. Pope (772-795). Summoned Charlemagne to drive back Lombards who were threatening Rome (773-774); founder of temporal power of the popes; presided over Second Nicene Council (787).

Adrian IV. *Real name Nicholas Break'spear* (bräk'-spër). Pope (1154-59), b. near St. Albans, England. Cardinal bishop of Albano (1146); raised to papal see (1154), the only Englishman ever to become pope; in conflict with Emperor Frederick I because of his vigorous insistence upon papal supremacy as defined by Gregory VII; gave Ireland to Henry II of England (1154).

Adrian VI. 1459-1523. Pope (1522-23), b. Utrecht, Holland. Vice-chancellor of U. of Louvain; chosen tutor (1506) to Archduke Charles (later Charles V); grand inquisitor (1516) and regent (1520) of Spain; created cardinal (1517) by Leo X; as pope, failed in efforts to reform church and to oppose advances of Turks.

Adrian. Roman emperors. See **HADRIAN**.

A'dri-an (ä'dri-än), **Edgar Douglas**. 1889- . English physiologist. Grad. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Author of *The Basis of Sensation* (1928). Coreipient with Sir Charles Sherrington of the Nobel prize (1932) in medicine and physiology for joint discoveries relating to the function of the neurons.

A'dri-a'ni (ä'drë-ä'në), **Giovanni Battista**. 1513-1570. Florentine statesman; author of a history covering the period 1536-74 (pub. 1583).

A'dri-a'no di Bo-lo'gna (ä'drë-ä'nō dë bō-lō'nyä'). = **Adriano BANCHIERI**.

A'dy (ä'df), **Endre**. 1877-1919. Hungarian lyrical poet.

A'dye (ä'df), Sir **John Miller**. 1819-1900. British general and writer on military subjects.

Æ or A.E. Pseudonym of George William **RUSSELL**.

Ædde. See **EDDI**.

Ædilbert. See **ETHELBERT** (552?-616).

Ægelbriht. Variant of **ETHELBERT** (d. 794).

Æ-gi'dl (ä-gë'dë), **Ludwig Karl**. 1825-1901. German

jurist, politician, and publicist; b. Tilsit.

Æ-gid'i-us of As-si'si (ä-gid'i-äs äv äs-së'zë). Also known as **Blessed Giles** (jilz). d. 1262. One of original companions of Saint Francis of Assisi. His sayings, advice, and answers to questions collected and published under title *Dicta* (Eng. transl., *The Golden Words of the Blessed Brother Giles*, 1906).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Aeh'ren-thal (ä'r'n-täl), Count von. Alois Le'za (ä'k'sä). 1854-1912. Austro-Hungarian statesman, b. in Bohemia. Ambassador to Bucharest (1895), to St. Petersburg (1899); foreign minister (1906-12). Instrumental in Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1908); created count (1909).

Aeken, Hieronymus van. See Hieronymus Bosch.

Ælf'heah' (älf'hä'jk). Known as Saint Al'phege (älf'fē). 954-1012. English prelate; bishop of Winchester (984); archbishop of Canterbury (1006). Obtained from Olaf Trygvesson promise not to invade England (994); captured and killed by Danes.

Ælfled. See ETHELFLEDA.

Ælfred. See ALFRED (849-901).

Æl'fric (älf'frīk). Called Gram-mat'i-cus (grā-māt'-i-kās). c. 955-c. 1020. English abbot and writer. Abbot of Cernel (now Cerne Abbas), later of Eynsham. Author of a Latin and English grammar and glossary, two books of homilies (first pub. 1844-46), and *Lives of the Saints*.

Æl'lan (ē'l-lān). Lat. Claudius Æl'i-a'nus (ē'l'i-ā'-nās). Roman rhetorician of 3d century A.D. (or earlier); author, in Greek, of works commonly known by Latin titles, as *De Natura Animalium* and *Variae Historiae*.

Ælfred, Saint. See ETHELFRED.

Ælst (älst), Evert van (1607-1657) and his nephew Willem van (1625?-after 1683). Dutch still-life painters.

Æ-mil'i-a'nus (ē-mil'i-ā'nās). 206?-253. Roman emperor, b. in Mauritania. Governor of Pannonia and Moesia in reign of Gallus; after successful campaign against barbarians on Danube, elected emperor by his soldiers (253); died few months later.

Æmilius, Paulus. See PAOLO EMILIO.

Æmilius Paulus, Lucius. See PAULUS.

Æneas Silvius (or Sylvius). See Pope Pius II.

Æ-ne'as Tac'ti-cus (ē-nē'ās tāk'ti-kās). Greek writer on military subjects, of 4th century B.C.

Æ-ne's-i-de'mus (ē-nēs'i-dē'mās). Greek Skeptic philosopher; taught in Alexandria, prob. in 1st century B.C.

A-ē'no-bar'bus (ā-ē'nō-bār'bās; ā-ē'n-ō). Variant of AENEABARBUS.

Æ-pi'nus (ā-pē'nōs), Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch. 1724-1802. German physicist; lived in St. Petersburg (1757-98); conducted researches in electricity and magnetism, including the original double-touch method of magnetizing.

Aert'sen or **Aerts'zen** (ärt's'n), Pieter. 1508?-1575. Dutch realistic painter of still life, homely scenes, and religious and historical subjects.

Æs-chi'nes (ēs'ki-nēs; esp. Brit., ēs'-). 389-314 B.C. Athenian orator; political opponent of Demosthenes in Athenian assembly, advocating appeasement policy in dealing with Philip of Macedonia. Forced into exile (330).

Æs-chy-lus (ēs'ki-lās; esp. Brit., ēs'-). 525-456 B.C. Greek tragic dramatist, b. Eleusis, Attica. According to tradition, served in Athenian armies in Persian wars and was engaged at Marathon, Artemisium, Salamis, and Plataea. In annual competitions at Athens won first prize in tragedy thirteen times (between 484 and 468). Of his many plays (perhaps 90 in all) only seven have survived: *The Suppliants*, *The Persians* (*Persae*), *Seven against Thebes*, *Prometheus Bound*, and the *Orestean* trilogy (*Orestia*), *Agamemnon*, *Choephori*, and *Eumenides*. See SOPHOCLES.

Æs'op (ē'sōp). Reputed Greek author of *Aesop's Fables*; said to have lived about 620-560 A.C., to have been ugly and deformed, and to have been born a slave. The sources of a number of the fables have been traced to earlier literature.

Æs'op'us (ē-sō'pūs), Clodius. Also called *Æs'op*. Roman tragedian of 1st century B.C.; friend of Cicero.

Æthelbald. See EADBALD.

Æthelbald, **Æthelberht**, **Æthelbert**, **Æthelflaed**, **Æthelred**, **Æthelwold**, **Æthelwulf**. Variants of ETHELBALD, ETHELBERT, ETHELFLEDA, etc.

Æthelhard. See ADELARD.

Æthelstan. See ATHELSTAN.

A-ē'ti-on (ā-ē'shl-ōn; -tī-ōn). Greek painter of 4th century B.C., known esp. for his painting of marriage of Alexander and Roxana.

A-ē'ti-os (ā-ē'shl-ōs; -tī-ōs). Lat. A-ē'ti-us (ā-ē'shl-ōs). fl. about 500 A.D. Greek physician and compiler of a medical work.

A-ē'ti-us (ā-ē'shl-ōs), Flavius. 396?-454. Roman general; successful in holding Roman boundaries in Gaul against barbarian attacks (434 ff.); won his most famous victory, over Attila and the Huns, at Châlons (June, 451); put to death in Rome by Emperor Valentinian III.

A-ē'ti-us (ā-ē'shl-ōs) of Antioch. Called "the Atheist" or "the Ungodly." d. 367. Syrian theologian, b. Antioch. Founder (c. 350) of an extreme sect of Arians, known as Aetians, Anomoeans, or Eunomians (after Eunomius, his disciple), whose doctrine was that the Son of God was a created being and hence essentially unlike (Greek *anomoios*) God; banished by Constantius (359) but brought back by Julian (c. 361).

A-fa-na'siev (ū-fū-nā'syī), Aleksandr Nikolaevich. 1826-1871. Russian scholar; writer on folklore and national Slav poetry. Educ. Moscow U. Employee (1849-56), chief (1856-62), Department of Foreign Archives, Moscow.

Af-fon'so. Modern A-fon'so (ā-fōn'sō). Portuguese forms of ALFONSO.

Af'fre (ā'frī), Denis Auguste. 1794-1848. French Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Paris (1840); during Revolution of 1848 mortally wounded at barricades in Paris while attempting to persuade insurgents to submit to authority.

af Geijerstam. See GEIJERSTAM.

A'fing'er (ā'fing-ēr), Bernhard. 1813-1882. German sculptor, b. Nuremberg, Bavaria.

af Leopold, Carl Gustaf. See LEOPOLD.

A-fon'so. Older Af-fon'so (ā-fōn'sō). Portuguese forms of ALFONSO.

A-fra'ni-us (ā-frā'nī-ūs), Lucius. Roman comic poet of 1st century B.C., an imitator of Menander. Fragments of his works are extant.

Afranius, Lucius. d. 46 B.C. Roman general; follower of Pompey, with whose aid he was elected consul (60 B.C.); defeated by Caesar in Spain (49); joined Pompey and was present at disastrous battles of Pharsalus (48) and Thapsus (46); captured and executed.

Af'ri-ca'nus (āf'rī-kā'nās), Scipio. See SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Africanus, Sextus Julius. 3d-century Christian traveler and historian; author of a history of the world from creation to 221 A.D., in which he reckoned period between creation and Christ's birth at 5499 years, and antedated Christ's birth by three years. His chronology adopted by most Eastern churches.

af Wirsén, Carl David. See WIRSEN.

Af-ze'li-us (āf-zē'lī-ūs; Swed. āv-sā'lī-ūs), Adam. 1750-1837. Swedish botanist; founded Linnæan Institute at Uppsala (1802); published Linnæus's *Autobiography* (1823).

Afzelius, Arvid August. 1785-1871. Swedish pastor, writer, and collector of Swedish folk songs.

A'gag (ā'gāg). In Bible (I Sam. xv), king of Amalekites; killed by Samuel after Saul had spared life.

A'ga Khan' (ā'gā khān'). Title of three heads of Ismailian sect of British Indian Mohammedans.

äle, chāotic, äire (7), ädd; äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd; äve, hä'e (18), ävent, änd, silén, makér; äce, äll, charäty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, cürüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Aga Khan I. *Orig. name Hasan Ali Shah.* 1800-1881. Traced descent from rulers of Egypt and Persia and from Fatima, daughter of Mohamed; governor of province of Kerman; after quarrel with shah, emigrated to India; as spiritual head of important sect of Mohammedans of India, greatly aided British government; checked fanatic frontier tribes; for services, granted title of "His Highness the Aga Khan" and a large pension; acknowledged as leader by other Moslem communities in central and southwestern Asia and Morocco. His work continued by his son **Aga Khan II** (d. 1885).

Aga Khan III. *Real name Aga Sultan Sir Mahmood Shah.* 1877-1957. Son of Aga Khan II. Head of Ismaili Mohammedans (1885-1957). Eur. educ.; on viceroy's council (1902-04); founded Aligarh U. for Mohammedans (1910); aided Gr. Brit. greatly in World War; worked for strong and free Turkey; auth. of *India in Transition* (1918). Very wealthy, owned world's greatest racing stables.

Aga Khan IV. *In full H. H. Shah Karim Aga Khan IV.* 1936-. Grandson of Aga Khan III. Head, Ismaili Mohammedans (1957-). A.B., Harvard (1959).

Aga Mohammed Khan. Variant of AGHA MOHAMMED KHAN.

Aganoor Pompili, Vittoria. See POMPILI.

Ag'a-pe'tus (äg'd-pé'tüs). Name of two popes. See *Table of Popes*, Nos. 57, 130.

Agapida, Friar Antonio. A pseudonym of Washington Irving.

Agar. See HAGAR.

A'gar (ä gä), **Herbert Sebastian.** 1891-. American poet and miscellaneous writer, b. New Rochelle, N.Y. Editor (from 1940), Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*. Author of volumes of verse (with his wife; see Eleanor Carroll CHILTON), and of *Dread and Circuses* (1930), *The People's Choice* (1933; awarded Pulitzer prize for history), *Land of the Free* (1935), *Pursuit of Happiness* (1938), *A Time for Greatness* (1942), etc.

A'gardh (ä'gård), **Karl Adolf.** 1785-1859, Swedish bishop of Karlstad (1834 ff.) and algeologist.

A-ga'si-as of Eph'e-sus (ä-gä'shi-äs, ä'ts-äsa). fl. 100 A.C. Greek sculptor; son of Diosithus. His name is inscribed on base of statue known as *Borghese Gladiator*.

Ag'as-elz (äg'd-sä), **Alexander.** 1835-1910. American zoologist, b. Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Son of Jean Louis Agassiz. To U.S. (1849). Mine superintendent at Calumet, Mich. (1867 ff.); president, Calumet Mining Co. On zoological exploration trips to west coast of S. America (1875), the Gulf Stream in American waters (1877). West Indies (1878), Hawaii coral reefs (1885), S. American and U.S. coastal waters (1891), Bahamas (1892), Bermuda and Florida reefs (1894), Australian Great Barrier Reef (1896), Pacific waters between San Francisco and the Marquesas (1899-1900), waters between Peru and Easter Island (1904). Author of *North American Acalephae* (1865), *Embryology of the Starfish* (1865), *North American Starfishes* (1877), etc.

Ag'as-elz (äg'd-sä; Fr. ä'gä'sä), **Louis, in full Jean Louis Rodolphe.** 1807-1873. Naturalist, b. Môtier-en-Vully, Switzerland. Published *The Fishes of Brazil* (1879) from study of collection turned over to him by von Agassiz. At Paris (1831-32); associated with Cuvier and von Humboldt; published *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles* (5 vols., 1833-34) from notes and material furnished by Cuvier. Professor of natural history, Neuchâtel (1832-45). Published *History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Central Europe* (1839-42), *Études Critiques sur les Mollusques Fossiles* (1840-45), *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (1842-46). Interested in glacial action over Europe; published

Études sur les Glaciers (2 vols., 1840), *Système Glaciaire* (1846), *Nouvelles Études et Expériences sur les Glaciers Actuels* (1847). To U.S. (1846) for lectures at Cambridge; professor of natural history, Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard (1848-73). Began collections now in Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology (1859). Naturalized citizen of U.S. (1861). Varied active teaching life with zoological exploration, as in Brazil (1865), Cuban waters (1869), around Cape Horn to California (1871). Established (1873) Anderson School of Natural History, a summer school on Penikese Island in Buzzard's Bay. Of a planned ten-volume work, *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, four volumes were completed (1857 ff.). His second wife, **Elizabeth Cabot, nee Car'y** [kä'r] (1822-1907), was a founder of Radcliffe College (1879) and its president (1894-1902). **A'gate** (ä'gät), **Frederick Styles.** 1803-1844. American painter, b. Sparta, N.Y. One of group which initiated National Academy of Design (1826). Exhibited at National Academy (1826-44). His brother **Alfred T.** (1812-1846) was artist on Wilkes Exploring Expedition (1838-42).

Agate, James Evershed. 1877-1947. English dramatic critic, b. Manchester.

Ag'a-tha (äg'd-thä), Saint. Sicilian Christian martyr of 3d century who, according to legend, was tortured by the Roman governor whose advances she had resisted. Patron saint of Malta.

Ag'a-thar'chi-des (äg'd-thär'ki-déz). Also **Ag'a-thar'chus** (-thär'küs), Greek historian and geographer of 2d century B.C.

Ag'a-thar'cus (äg'd-thär'küs). Athenian painter of 5th century B.C., said to have originated scene painting.

A-ga'thi-as (ä-gä'thi-äs; ä-gäth'i-äs). Byzantine Greek writer of 6th century A.D.; author of love poems, epigrams, and a history of contemporary times.

Ag'a-tho (äg'd-thö), Saint. Pope (678-681).

Agath'o-cles (ä-gäth'ö-kléz). 361-289 A.C. Tyrant of Syracuse (316-304 B.C.), king (304-289 A.C.); b. Thermae, Sicily, of humble origin. Gained power through patronage; declared ruler of Syracuse (316); controlled most of Sicily; after defeat by Hamilcar, carried war into Africa (310) where campaign was successful; returned to Sicily (307) where his despotic rule was made complete (305); invaded Italy and Corcyra (300-295).

Ag'a-thon (äg'd-thön). Athenian tragic poet of late 5th century B.C.; friend of Euripides and Plato. Scene of Plato's *Symposium* is laid in his house.

Agce, Fanny Heaslip. See Fanny Heaslip L&A.

Ag'e-la'das (ä'jé-lä'däs) or **Hag'e-la'das** (hä'j-). Greek sculptor of late 6th and early 5th centuries B.C., from Argos; reputed teacher of Myron, Phidias, and Polyctus.

Ag'e-san'der (ä'jé-sän'dér). Greek sculptor of late 1st century B.C., from Rhodes; collaborated with Polydorus and Athenodorus in carving Laocoön group.

Ag'es-i-la'us II (ä-jés't-lä'üs), d. about 360 B.C. King of Sparta (c. 400-360 B.C.) and noted general; commanded against Persians in Asia Minor (396) and against Corinthian league of Greek states (battle of Coronea, 394); defended Sparta brilliantly (370-369, 362); died in Egypt commanding mercenaries operating against Sparta.

Aggeus. See HAGGAI.

A-gha' (or A-ga') Mo-ham'med Khan' (ä-gä' mö-häm'mäd kân'). 1720-1797. Shah of Persia (1794-97); founder of the Kajar dynasty. Contended in civil war (1779-94) against reigning Zand dynasty and overthrew its chief ruler, Karim Khan, and successors 1779-94; jealous of Russian interference; murdered. Succeeded by his nephew Fath Ali.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Agh'lab-ite (äg'lä-bit; äg-läb'it) or **Agh'lab-id** (äg'lä-bid; äg-läb'id). Arab Sunni dynasty, ruling (800-909) in North Africa with capital at Kairouan. Founded by **Ibrahim ibn-al-Agh-lab'** (-äg-läb'), or **Ibrahim I**, sent out as governor by Harun al-Rashid; some of Aghlabite emirs harried coasts of Italy, France, Corsica, and Sardinia, and conquered Sicily (by 902); dynasty destroyed by Fatimids.

A'gi-as (ä'ji-äs). Greek cyclic poet of 8th century B.C.; author of epic narrating story of homeward voyage of Achaean warriors from siege of Troy.

A'gis (ä'jis). Name of four kings of Sparta: **Agis I**, legendary founder (c. 11th century B.C.) of royal line, **Agis II**, king (c. 426-399 B.C.); victor in battle of Mantinea (418). **Agis III**, king (338-331 B.C.); revolted against Macedonian rule; killed in battle. **Agis IV**, king (244-241 B.C.); instituted measures of reform involving redistribution of land and admission of Perioeci to Spartan political life; opposed by his colleague Leonidas II; sentenced to death by ephors.

Ag'nes (äg'näs; -näs). Saint. Roman Catholic virgin martyr; according to legend, suffered martyrdom at Rome (304 A.D.). Patron saint of young girls, who formerly observed St. Agnes's Eve (Jan. 20-21) with quaint rites intended to reveal their future husbands. The superstition forms background of Keats's *Eve of St. Agnes*.

Ag'nes (äg'näs; -näs; Ger. äg'näs). d. after 1114. German princess; daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV; m. 1st (1079) Frederick, Duke of Swabia, by whom she was mother of Frederick (d. 1147; m. Judith, daughter of Henry the Black of the Guelph family; father of Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa) and Conrad III, first emperor of the Hohenstaufen (q.v.) line; m. (1106) 2d Leopold III, Margrave of Austria of the Babenberg (q.v.) line, by whom she was mother of Leopold IV, Margrave of Austria, Henry Jasomirgott, 1st Duke of Austria, and the historian Otto, Bishop of Freising.

Agnes de Castro. See **INES de CASTRO**.

A-gne'si (ä-nyä'zä), **Maria Gaetana**, 1718-1799. Italian woman mathematician; professor, U. of Bologna (from 1752); author of *Istituzioni Analitiche* (1748). Her sister **Maria Teresa** (1724-1780) was a pianist and composer of cantatas, piano concertos, and five operas.

Ag'new (äg'nü). **David Hayes**, 1818-1892. American surgeon and educator, b. Lancaster Co., Pa. Professor, U. of Pennsylvania (1871-89). Author of *Practical Anatomy* (1856), *Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery* (3 vols., 1878, 1881, 1883).

A'gno-lo (ä'nyö-lö). See **AGOSTINO**.

Agnolo, Baccio d', 1460?-1543. Florentine wood carver and architect; carved many of the decorations in church of Santa Maria Novella and the Palazzo Vecchio; in Florence designed Villa Borghese, Bartolini Palace, etc. **Ag'o-rac'ri-tus** (äg'ö-räk'ri-täs). Greek sculptor of 5th century B.C.; studied under Phidias; reputed sculptor of a statue of Nemesis (at Rhamnus).

A'go-sti'ni (ä'gö-sté'nä) or **A'go-sti'no** (-nö), **Paolo**, d. 1629. Italian musician; conductor of pope's orchestra in St. Peter's Rome; composer, esp. of sacred music.

A'go-sti'no (ä'gö-sté'nö) and **A'gno-lo** (ä'nyö-lö). Italian architects of early 14th century, who designed the Porta Romagna, the church and convent of St. Francis, and other buildings in Siena.

A'go-sti'no di Duc'cio (dé dööt'chö). 1418-1498. Italian sculptor and architectural decorator, best known for his ornamental work on façade of San Bernardino in Perugia.

Agostino Veneziano. See **AGOSTINO VENEZIANO**.

A'goul't (ä'gö'), **Comtesse d'**. **Marie Catherine Sophie de Fla'vi'gny** (dé flä've'nyé). *Pseudonym Da'nial'*

Stern' (Fr. dá'nyél' stérn'; Ger. dá'nyél' stèrn'; Eng. dán'yél stürn'). 1805-1876. French writer, b. Frankfurt on the Main; m. comte d'Agout (1827). Noted for liaison with Franz Liszt, Hungarian composer, by whom she had three daughters, one of whom, Cosima, became wife of Richard Wagner. Author of *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848* (1851).

A'gra-mon'te (ä'grä-mön'tä), **Aristides**, 1869-1931. Cuban bacteriologist, b. Camagney. Grad. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Columbia (1892). With Walter Reed, Jesse Lazear, and James Carroll, member U.S. army board that discovered transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes. Cuban secretary of public health (1922).

Agramonte, Ignacio, 1841-1873. Cuban revolutionist, b. Puerto Principe; commissioned under Céspedes, became a leader of revolts (1868-69) against Spain; killed in battle.

A-gre'da (ä-grä'thā), **Maria de**. Real name **Maria Fer-nán'dez Co-ro-nel'** (iér-nän'däth kö'rö-nél'). Religious name **Sor Ma-ri'a de Je-sús** (sör mä-ré'a thä hä-süs'). 1602-1665. Spanish nun, b. Agreda; superior of Immaculate Conception Convent at Agreda; adviser to Philip IV; on basis of alleged divine revelation, wrote life of Virgin Mary (later destroyed) and the widely translated *Mística Ciudad de Dios* (1670; banned by Pope Innocent XI).

A-gri-co-la (Ger. ä-grä'kö-lä; Angl. ä-grük'ö-lä), **Alexander**. Real surname **Ackermann**, 1446?-1506. German composer of chansons, motets, masses, and magnificats.

Agricola, Christoph Ludwig, 1667-1719. German landscape and portrait painter.

Agricola, Georgius. Real name **Georg Bau'er** (bou'är). 1494-1555. German mineralogist and scholar, b. in Saxony. Author of *De Re Metallica* (1530).

A-gric'o-la (ä-grük'ö-lä), **Gnaeus Julius**, 37-93 A.D. Roman soldier; father-in-law of Tacitus. Governor of Aquitania (74-78); consul (78) and governor of Britain; pacified Britain to northern boundary of Perth and Argyll (78-84). Subject of Tacitus's *Agri'cola*.

A-gri-co-la (Ger. ä-grä'kö-lä; Angl. ä-grük'ö-lä), **Johann Friedrich**, 1720-1774. German composer, organist, and writer on music.

Agricola, Johannes. Real name **Johannes Snel'der** (sné'dër), later **Schmit'ter** (shnit'tër). Also called **Ma-gis'ter Is-le'bi-us** (mä-gis'tër is-lä'bä'üs). 1494?-1566. German Protestant reformer, b. Eisleben, Saxony. Disciple of Luther. Proponent of Antinomianism, opposing Melancthon and Luther.

Agricola, Martin. Real name **Martin Sohr** (zör) or **So're** (zö'rë). 1486-1556. German Protestant church musician and composer; attempted to improve musical notation.

Ag-ri-co-la (Finn. äg-rä'kö-lä; Angl. ä-grük'ö-lä), **Michael**, 1506?-1557. Bishop of Åbo; one of first to write in Finnish vernacular; published version of New Testament in Finnish (1548).

A-gri-co-la (Du. ä-grä'kö-lä; Angl. ä-grük'ö-lä), **Rodolphus**. Real name **Roelof Huys'man** or **Huys'mann** (hüs'män). 1443-1485. Dutch scholar, painter, musician, and promoter of classical studies, esp. in Germany.

A-grip'pa I and II (ä-gríp'ä). Name frequently used, esp. by Josephus, for **HEROD AGRIPPA I and II**.

A-grip'pa (ä-gríp'ä; Angl. ä-gríp'ä), **Cornelius Heinrich**. Called **A-grip'pa von Net'tes-helm** (ä-gríp'ä fön nèt'tës-him). 1486?-1535. German physician, theologian, and student of the occult.

A-grip'pa (ä-gríp'ä), **Marcus Vipsanius**, 63-12 B.C. Roman general and statesman, of humble origin; son-in-law and adviser of Emperor Augustus. Suppressed disorders in Gaul and Germany (38 B.C.); consul (37). Appointed naval commander; defeated Sextus Pompeius at Mylae

äle, chäotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, läre (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makër, ice, ill, charitÿ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), ööft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

and Naulochus (36); aedile (33); largely responsible for naval victory over Antony at Actium (31); consul (27). Succeeded Marcellus as chief minister (c. 23); tribune (18-42); governor in the East, i.e. Syria (from c. 23).

Agrippa, Menenius. See MENENIUS AGRIPIA.

Ag'rip-pl'na (äg'ri-pl'nä). Name of two Roman women: **Agrippina** the elder, known also as **Vip-sa-ni-a Agrippina** [vip-sä-ni-ä] (13 B.C.?-33 A.D.), daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia, daughter of Augustus; wife of Germanicus Caesar and mother of Caligula; regarded as one of noblest and most heroic women of antiquity; accompanied her husband on all his campaigns; on his death (19 A.D.) returned to Italy; incurred hatred of Tiberius; banished to island of Pandataria, near Naples; died of starvation, perhaps voluntarily but under suspicious circumstances. Her daughter **Agrippina** the younger (15?-59 A.D.), b. at Oppidum Ubiorum, later named Colonia Agrippina after her (modern Cologne); m. 1st Domitius Ahenobarbus by whom she was mother of Nero, 2d Crispus Passienus, 3d (49 A.D.) her uncle Emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned (54); destroyed many of the Roman nobility and (50) excluded Britannicus, son of Claudius, from the throne; caused many scandals; sought to rule through her son Nero, but was put to death by him.

A-gua'do (äg-wä'thō), **Alejandro María, Marqués de las Maris'mas** (thä las mä-rēs'mäs). 1784-1842. Financier, b. Seville, Spain. Financial agent of Ferdinand VII; later, became naturalized French citizen; amassed huge fortune; bequeathed valuable paintings to the Louvre.

A-güe'ro y Be tan-court' (äg-wä'rō ē bā'täng-kwōrt'), **Aristides de**, 1865-1933. Cuban diplomat; Cuba's representative to first Assembly of League of Nations; member of Council of League of Nations (1927-30); presided over council (1928).

A'gues'seau' (äg-gēs'sō), **Henri François d'**. *Real surname Da'gues'seau'*. 1668-1751. French jurist, b. Limoges. Chancellor of France (1717-18, '20-22, '37-50).

A'gui-lar' (äg-gē-lär'), *Angl. ä-gwī-lär*, **Grace**, 1816-1847. English writer, b. of Spanish Jewish parents. Author of *The Spirit of Judaism* (1842) and the novels *Home Influence* (1847), *Val de Cedars* (1850), etc.

A'gui-le'ra (äg-gē-lä-rä), **Ventura Ruiz** (rōo-rē'th'), 1820-1881. Spanish poet, b. Salamanca. To Madrid (1843); political journalist. His works include collections of poems, as *Elejías* (1862), *La Arcadia Moderna* (1875), and prose works, including short novels.

A'gui-nal'do (äg-gē-näl'dō), **Emilio**, 1870?- . Filipino leader, b. near Cavite, Luzon. Commander of Filipino forces in rebellion against Spain (1896-98); led insurrection against American authority (Feb., 1899-1901); captured by Funston (Mar., 1901). Took oath of allegiance to U.S.; retired from public life.

A-guir're (äg-gēr-rä), **José Sáenz de** (sä'änth thä). 1630-1699. Spanish cardinal and author, b. Logroño.

A-guir're (äg-gēr-rä), **Lope de**, 1508?-1561. Spanish adventurer, b. Oñate, Biscay; to America and participated in insurrections in Peru; joined Pedro de Urzúa's expedition in search of El Dorado (1559); gained control of expeditionary party through murder of Urzúa and of his successor, Guzmán (1561); led expedition down Amazon as pirate band; plundered Indian villages and island of Margarita.

Aguirre Cer'da (äg-rē'thā), **Pedro**, 1879-1941. Chilean statesman; president of Chile (1938-41).

A'gu-ja'ri (äg-gōo-yä'ri), **Lucrezia**, 1743-1783. Italian operatic soprano, noted for the extremely high range of her voice; known as *La Bastardella* (lä bäs'tär-dē'lä) because of her illegitimate birth.

A'gus-tin' (äg-gōos-tēn'), **Antonio**. *Lat. Antonius Au'gus-ti'nus* (ög-gūs-ti'nūs). 1517-1586. Spanish jurist, b. Saragossa; archbishop of Tarragona.

A'hab (ä'häb). *In Douay Version A'chab* (ä'käb). d. 853 B.C. 7th king of Israel (c. 875-853 B.C.). Son and successor of Omri. During most of reign (*1 Kings* xvi. 29-xxii. 40), kingdom at peace; established friendly relations with foreign states, esp. by marriage with Jezebel, Phoenician princess, daughter of king of Sidon; their daughter Athaliah married Jehoram, King of Judah, thus strengthening alliance with southern kingdom; brought large force to join allies that withstood (854) Shalmaneser of Assyria at Karkar; killed in battle against Benhadad of Damascus. Jezebel's foreign religion (worship of Baal) aroused strong opposition in Israel, esp. from Elijah (*q.v.*). Succeeded by sons Ahaziah and Jehoram.

A-ha-s'u-e'rus (ä-häz'h-ē-rūs). Name, as used in the Bible, of two unidentified kings of Persia: (1) the great king whose capital was at Shushan, modern Susa (see *Ezra* iv. 6 and *Esther* i-x), sometimes identified with Xerxes the Great, but chronological and other data conflict; (2) the father of Darius the Mede (*Daniel* vi. 1 and ix. 1).

A'haz (ä'ház). *Also Assyrian Je-ho'a-haz* (jē-hō'ä-ház). *In Douay Version A'chaz* (ä'käz). d. 720 B.C. King of Judah (c. 735-c. 720 B.C.). Son of Jotham. Made coruler by father (c. 741); threatened by siege of Jerusalem by kings of Syria and Israel; called upon Tiglath-pileser III of Assyria for aid, contrary to advice of prophet Isaiah; forced to pay tribute to Assyria; in Bible (*2 Kings* xvi; *2 Chron.* xxviii), his idolatry and sacrilege denounced by Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah; succeeded by son Hezekiah.

A'ha-zi'ah (ä'hä-zä'ä). *In Douay Bible Och'o-zi'as* (ök'ō-zä's). Name of two kings in Biblical history: (1) **Ahaziah**. d. 851 B.C. King of Israel (c. 853-c. 851 B.C.). Son of Ahab and Jezebel. Helpless before revolt of Moab; succeeded by brother Jehoram (*1 Kings* xxii. 40, 51-53; *2 Kings* i). (2) **Ahaziah**. d. 844 B.C. King of Judah (844 B.C.); ruled about one year (*2 Kings* viii. 25-29). Son of Jehoram and Athaliah; slain by Jehu; succeeded by Athaliah (*q.v.*).

A-he-no-bar'bus (ä-hē-nō-bär'būs; ä-hēn'ō-). Name of plebeian Roman family, including notably: **Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus**, tribune (104 B.C.), pontifex maximus (103), consul (96), and censor (92); his son **Lucius Domitius**, consul (54 B.C.), successor to Caesar as governor of Gaul (49), follower of Pompey in civil wars, slain in flight after battle of Pharsala (48); **Lucius's** son **Gnaeus Domitius**, governor of Bithynia (40 B.C.), consul (32), deserted from Antony to Octavius at Actium (31) and died shortly thereafter—the **E'no-bar'bus** (ē'nō-bär'būs; ēn'ō-) of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. **Gnaeus Domitius**, grandson of Gnaeus Domitius (consul 32); m. Agrippina, dau. of Germanicus Caesar; father of Emperor Nero.

A-hi'jah (ä-hi'jā). *In Douay Version A-hi'as* (ä-hi'ä). In Bible, prophet who foretold accession of Jeroboam as king and, later, death of Jeroboam's son (*1 Kings* xi. 29 ff.; xiv. 1 ff.).

A'hith'o-phel (ä-hith'ō-fel). *In Vulgate and Douay Version A-chit'o-phel* (ä-kl't'ō-fel). In Bible (*2 Sam.* xv. 12; xvi. 23; xvii. 1-23), counselor of King David; on failure of his advice to Absalom, killed himself. See **ABSALOM**.

Ahl (äl), **Henry Hammond**, 1669-1953. American muralist and portrait painter, b. Hartford, Conn.

Ah'le (ä'lē), **Johann Rudolph**, (1625-1673) and his son **Johann Georg** (1651-1706). German organists and composers.

chah; **gō**; **sing**; **then**, **thin**; **ver'düre** (16), **nat'üre** (54); **k** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ahl'gren (ä'l'grän), Ernst. Pseudonym of Victoria Maria Be'ne-dicts-son (bè'nè-dikts'són). *nee* Bru-zé'lli-us (bróo-zä'lli-üs), 1850-1888. Swedish novelist and short-story writer.

Ahl'quist (ä'l'kvist), August Engelbert. 1826-1889. Finnish philologist, poet, and traveler in Russia and Siberia.

Ahl'wardt (ä'l'värt), Theodor Wilhelm. 1828-1909. German Orientalist and librarian.

Ahmad. Arab. **Aḥmad**. See also **AMMAN**.

Ahmad Shah or **Aḥ'mad Shah Dur-ra'nī** (ä'mād shā dūr-rä'nē). 1724-1773. Amir of Afghanistan (1747-73). Hereditary chief of Ablah tribe of Afghans; held command under Nadir Shah. Founded (1747) Afghan kingdom of Kandahar, changing name of his tribe to Durrani; warlike ruler, acquiring great wealth, including Koh-i-noor diamond. Six times invaded Punjab (1748-52); defeated Mogul emperor (1756) and seized Delhi, his action causing great disorder in northern India; lost Punjab to Marathas, but in great battle at Panipat (1761) defeated combined Marathas and Sikhs. Never ruled permanently in India; kept state in two Afghan capitals, Kabul and Kandahar.

Ah-med' (ä'mèt'). Also **Ach-med'** or **Ach-met'** (äx-mèt'). Name of three Ottoman sultans of Turkey: **Ahmed I.** 1589-1617. Sultan (1603-17). Son of Mohammed III. First part of reign humane and efficient; in peace treaty with Austria (1606), abolished annual tribute paid by her; fought unsuccessful war with Persia (1602-12); in last years gave himself up to pleasure.

Ahmed II. 1642-1695. Sultan (1691-95). Son of Ibrahim and brother of Sultan Sulaiman II. Confirmed Mustafa Kuprili as grand vizier; soon after accession, his army defeated with great loss at Slankamen (1691) by Louis William I of Baden; Hungary lost to Turks; succeeding disasters hastened death.

Ahmed III. 1673-1730. Sultan (1703-30). Son of Mohammed IV and brother and successor of Mustafa II. Afforded refuge to Charles XII of Sweden after his defeat at Poltava (1709); forced by this into war with Russia, terminated by Peace of the Pruth (1711). Took Morea and Ionian Islands from Venetians (1715); invaded Hungary, but army badly defeated (1716) at Peterwarden by Prince Eugene of Savoy; Belgrade occupied (1717); lost considerable territory by Treaty of Passarowitz (1718). In war with Persia (1730), defeated by Nadir Shah. Deposed by revolt of Janizaries and died in prison.

Ah-med (ä'mäd). In full **Si'di Ah'-med-esb-She-rif-es-Sen-u'el** (sä'di ä'mäd-äsh-shä-rif äs-sä-nö'el). 1872-1933. Chief sheik of the Senusi (1902-18); grandson of al-Senusi, founder of Senusi sect. In World War fought on side of Turkey and Germany; later (after 1921) worked for Pan-Islamism at Ankara; died at Medina.

Ahmed Arabi. See **ARABI PASHA**.

Ahmed Bey Zogu. See **ZOG I.**

Ah'-med el-Be-da-wi' (ä'mäd ä'l-bä-dä-wē'). Arab. **Aḥmad al-Badawi**. 1200?-1276. Saint and miracle worker of Egyptian Mohammedans, supposed to have been born in Fez, Morocco. Center of worship of his followers was at Tanta in Nile delta.

Ahmed Fuad Pasha. See **FUAD I.**

Ahmed ibn-Hanbal. = **IBN-HANBAL**.

Ah'-med ibn-Tu-lun' (ä'mäd ib'n-töo-lön'). Arab. **Aḥmad ibn-Tūlūn**. 835-884 A.D. Founder of Mohammedan dynasty (868-905) of Tulunids in Egypt. Son of Turkish slave from Fergana; made lieutenant to governor; made Egypt independent of Baghdad by building strong army; improved irrigation and erected many public buildings.

Ahmed Pasha. See (1) Claude Alexandre de BONNEVAL; (2) **DJIKZAR**.

Ah-med' Ri-za' Bey (ä-mèt' ré-zä' bä). 1870?-1930. Turkish statesman; member, Young Turk party; president, Turkish parliament (1908); member, Turkish peace commission (1920).

Ah-med' Shah (ä'mäd' shā) or **Ah-med' Mir-za'** (mēr-zä'). 1898-1930. Shah of Persia (1909-23), last of Kajar line. Son of Mohammed Ali. Succeeded to throne on deposition of his father (1909); ruled under regency (1909-14); crowned shah (1914). Moved to Paris (1923); on refusal to return, was deposed by National Assembly which chose Riza Shah Pahlavi as his successor.

Ahmed Tewfik Pasha. See **TEWFIK PASHA**.

Ah-med' Ve-lik' Pa-sha' (ä-mèt' vē-lik' pä-shā'). 1819-1891. Turkish statesman and educationist, b. Constantinople. Educ. at Paris. Spent early years compiling educational books. Entered diplomatic service (1849); ambassador to France (1860-61). Vali at Bursa (1879-82) where he did remarkable work for local improvement.

Ah'mose (ä'mös) or **A-ma'sis** (ä-mä'sis) or **A-mo'sis** (ä-mö'sis). Name of two kings of ancient Egypt: **Ahmose I** or **Amasis I**; also **Aah'mes** (ä'mēs) or **Ah'mes** (ä'mēs). First king of XVIIIth (Diospolite) dynasty; reigned (c. 1580-57 B.C.). Re-established government at Thebes; expelled the Hyksos (see **AROPHS II**); recovered Nubia. Father of Amenhotep I. **Ahmose II** or, usually, **Amasis II**. A king of the XXVth (Saité) dynasty; reigned (c. 569-525 B.C.). Defeated and succeeded Apries (see **Q**); founded Naucratis as market for the Greeks. Kingdom threatened by supremacy of Cyrus in Babylon.

Ahn (än), Johann Franz. 1796-1865. German educator; known for his methods of teaching modern languages.

A'ho (ä'hö), Juhani. Real name Juhani Bro'feldt (brö'fält). 1861-1921. Finnish prose writer; author esp. of satirical, realistic, and historical novels.

Ah'rens (ä'rēns), Heinrich. 1803-1874. German jurist and philosophical writer.

A-hul'zotl (ä-wē'hō'tl). d. 1502. King or chief of the Aztecs (1480-1502). Completed great temple at Tenochtitlan; subdued neighboring tribes; built aqueduct from Chapultepec to Lake of Texcoco. Succeeded by Montezuma II.

Al'bling-er (l'bling ēr), Johann Kaspar. 1779-1867. German composer of church music; cofounder in Venice of Cæon Conservatory of Music.

Al'card' (ä'kä'), François Victor Jean. 1848-1921. French poet, novelist, and playwright, b. Toulon. Author of *Poèmes de Provence* (1874), *Le Père Lebonnard* (1889), *Maurin des Maures* (1908), etc.

Al'dan (ä'd'n), Saint. d. 651. Irish monk of Iona; set out to evangelize Northumbria (635). First bishop of Lindisfarne; supported by King Oswald; later won favor of King Oswin, last king of Deira.

Aldan. d. 606. A West Scottish king (of Dalriada).

A'Tdé' (ä'é'dä'; i-dä'), Charles Hamilton. 1826-1906. Poet and novelist, b. Paris, of Armenian father and English mother. Educ. Bonn. Served seven years in British army. Author of verse, as *Eleanore* (1856), *Songs without Music* (1882), and novels, as *Rita* (1859), *The Marston* (1868), *Passages in the Life of a Lady* (1887).

Al'guil'lon' (ä'gw'v'lon'), Dc d'. Emmanuel Armand Vigne-rot' du Plessis' de Ri'che-lieu' (vfn'yé-rö' dü plē'sé' de rē'shē-lyö'). 1720-1788. French military commander and politician; great-grandnephew of Cardinal Richelieu. Fought in Seven Years' War; minister of foreign affairs under Louis XV (1770-74). See **REPÉ MAUPÉOU**. His son Armand de Vignerot du Plessis de Richelieu, Dc d'Aiguillon (b. 1730),

äle, chaotic, çäre (7), äld, account, ärm, äsk (11), söfö; äve, hère (18), évent, änd, silént, makër; ice, ill, chark'y; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), ödt (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, ärcüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

was a deputy of the nobility in the States-General (1789), and (from 1792) an émigré serving in royalist army.

A-i-ka-wa (ä-ä-kä-wä), Yoshisuke. 1880-. Japanese financier. Studied steel business in U.S., part of the time as laborer in a Pittsburgh mill; organizer and president of Manchuria Industrial Development Corp.

Al'ken (ä'kén), Charles Avery. 1872-. American artist, b. Georgia, Vt. Originated process of printing from plaster blocks; first exhibitor of prints produced by that process.

Aiken, Conrad Potter. 1889-. American poet, critic, and writer of fiction, b. Savannah, Ga. Grad. Harvard (1911). Author of volumes of verse, as *North Triumphant* (1914), *Turns and Movies* (1916), *Priapus and the Pool* (1922), *Selected Poems* (1929; awarded Pulitzer prize), *John Deh* (1930), *Time in the Rock* (1936), *And in the Human Heart* (1940); novels, as *Blue Voyage* (1927), *Great Circle* (1933), *King Coffin* (1935), *Conversation* (1940); and volumes of short stories.

Aiken, George L. 1830-1876. American actor and playwright, b. Boston. Dramatized *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

Al'kens (ä'kénz), Andrew Jackson. 1830-1909. American newspaper editor and publisher, b. Barnard, Vt. Organized (1864) a plan for distributing to newspapers a ready-to-print page, including advertising matter, since developed into the Western Newspaper Union.

Alk'man (ä'k'män), William. 1682-1731. Scottish portrait painter.

Al'il'y (ä'g'), Pierre d'. 1350-1420. French cardinal, theologian, and advocate of church reform; prominent at Council of Constance (1414-18) which condemned Huss to death. Called "Hammer of Heretics."

Alfred, Saint. See **ETHEREF.**

Al'mard' (ä'mär'), Gustave. Pseudonym of Olivier Gloux (glou). 1818-1883. French traveler and writer, b. Paris. Author of novels of adventure, including *The Trappers of Arkansas* (1858), *Arizona Bandits* (1882), etc.

Al'mar' [ä'mär'] (or **Ad'he'mar'** or **Ad'hé'mar'** [ä'dä'mär']) **de Bour'bon'** (dä böör'bön'). 9th-century French baron; ancestor of house of Bourbon.

Alme (äm; Fr. *also* äm), **Val'cour** (väl'kōor; Fr. väl'kōor). 1798-1867. American pioneer sugar planter, b. St. Charles Parish, La.; built first sugar refinery in U.S.

Al'me-ric' de Pe'gul'han' (ä'me-räk' dē pj'gē'kin'). Provençal troubadour of 13th century, from Toulouse.

Al'moin' (ä'mwän'). 960?-1010. French abbe and chronicler; author of *Histoire des Francs*, etc.

Aln'ger (än'jēr), Alfred. 1837-1904. English clergyman; biographer of Charles Lamb and George Crabbe.

Aln'mil'ler (än'mil'ēr), Max Emanuel. 1807-1870. German artist and painter on glass.

Ains'lie (änz'li), Douglas. 1865-1948. English poet, literary critic, and philosopher; translator of works of Benedetto Croce.

Ainslie, Hew. 1792-1878. Poet, b. in Ayrshire, Scotland; in America (from 1822). Writer of light verse, chiefly in dialect.

Ainslie, Sir Robert. 1730?-1812. English diplomat and numismatist. Ambassador to Constantinople (1770-92). Collector of ancient eastern and North African coins.

Ains'worth (änz'würth; -wérth), Fred Crayton. 1852-1934. American army officer; adjutant general, U.S. army (1907-12); introduced card-index filing system for keeping records of army personnel.

Ainsworth, Henry. 1571-1623. English separatist clergyman and rabbinical and Oriental scholar. Educ. Cambridge. To Amsterdam (1593) where he joined a

group of Brownists. Author of a Brownist confession of faith and coauthor of a defense of Brownism. Noted esp. for his exegetic works on the Old Testament. Cf. Robert Browne (d. 1633).

Ainsworth, Robert. 1660-1743. English lexicographer; compiler of a Latin-English dictionary (1736).

Ainsworth, William Harrison. 1805-1882. English novelist, b. Manchester. Publisher in London; edited *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Ainsworth's Magazine*, and *New Monthly* (from 1840). Most of his 39 novels are historical, including *Rookwood* (1834), *Jack Sheppard* (1839), *Old St. Paul's* (1841), *Guy Faukes* (1841), *Windsor Castle* (1843), *The Fitch of Baron* (1854), and *Boscobel* (1872), several illustrated by Cruikshank.

Ainsworth, William Newman. 1872-1942. American Methodist Episcopal bishop, b. Canulla, Ga. Elected bishop (1918); president, Anti-Saloon League of America (from 1935).

Aird (ärd), Sir John. 1833-1911. British construction engineer, b. London, of Scottish father and English mother. Constructed Aswan and Asyut dams (1898-1902).

Aird, Thomas. 1802-1876. Scottish poet; author of *Marionette* (1826), *Old Bachelor in the Scottish Village* (1845).

Air'y (ä'ŷ), Sir George Biddell. 1801-1892. English astronomer. Astronomer royal (1835-81); equipped Royal Observatory at Greenwich with newly designed instruments; adopted more rapid methods of calculation; reduced all lunar and planetary observations made at Greenwich from 1750-1830; conducted expeditions to observe transit of Venus (1874), and reduced data.

A'i-sha or **A'ye-sha** (ä'ŷ-shä). Arab. 'Ä'l-shah (ä'ŷ-shä). See under **MOHAMMAD** (the Prophet).

A'is'sé' (ä'ŷ-sä'). 1694?-1733. A Circassian slave girl, bought in infancy by French ambassador at Constantinople and educated at Paris. Her *Letters* (pub. 1787 with notes by Voltaire) depict social life in Paris at beginning of 18th century.

Ais'tulf (ä's'tölf) or **As'tolf** (äs'tölf). d. 756. King of the Lombards (749-756). Besieged and captured Ravenna (750-751); hostile to Rome and the pope; at war with the Franks under Pepin (754); forced to promise return of papal domains, later breaking promise; besieged Rome (756) but defeated by Pepin (g.e.).

Ait'ken (ä't'kén), John. 1839-1919. British physicist; investigator of atmospheric dust, dew, cyclones, etc.

Aitken, Robert. 1734-1802. Printer, b. Dalkeith, Scotland. Opened bookstore in Philadelphia (1771); published first complete English Bible printed in America (1782).

Aitken, Robert. 1800-1873. Scottish clergyman, b. Caithness. Withdrew temporarily (1824-40) from Church of England; leader of Aitkenites.

Aitken Robert Grant. 1864-1951. American astronomer, b. Jackson, Calif. Director, Lick Observatory (1930-35); discovered over 3000 double stars.

Aitken, Robert Ingersoll. 1878-1949. American sculptor, b. San Francisco. Executed McKinley monument (in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco), George Rogers Clark monument (at U. of Virginia), busts of Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay (in Hall of Fame), equestrian statue of Gen. O. O. Howard (in Gettysburg National Park), etc.

Aitken, William Maxwell. See **BEAVERBROOK**.

Al'ton (ä't'n), William. 1731-1793. Scottish botanist. Director of Kew Gardens (1759-93); published catalogue *Hortus Kewensis* (1789), an enlarged edition of which was brought out (1810-13) by his son and successor, William Townsend (1766-1849).

chair; go; sing; then; thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); *sch* in Ger. *sch*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; *zh* = *s* in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

in Latin; author of *Roxana*, a tragedy (pub. 1632).
A'la'coque' (á'lá'kók'), Saint *Marguerite Marie*. 1647-1690. French nun; founder of devotion to Sacred Heart of Jesus. Canonized (1920) by Benedict XV.

Aladdin or Ala-ed-Din. See ALA-AD-DIN.

Alain. Pseudonym of Émile Auguste CHARTIER.

A'lain' de Lille' (á'lán' dē lēl'). *Lat.* A-la'nus ab (or de) In'su-lis (á-lá'nūs āb [dē] In'sū-ll-). 1114?-1203. French philosopher, theologian, and alchemist; called "the Universal Doctor." Author of *De Planctu Naturae*, satire on human vices; the encyclopedic poem *Anticlaudianus*, treatise on morals.

A'lain'-Four'nter' (á'lán'fōr'nyā'). *Pen name of Henri Alain Fournier*. 1886-1914. French novelist; missing after World War battle of Sept. 22, 1914; author of *Le Grand Meaulnes* (1913).

Alam, Shah. See (1) BAHADUR SHAH I; (2) SHAH ALAM.
A'la-mán' (á'lá-mān'), *Lucas*. 1792-1853. Mexican historian and statesman, b. Guanajuato. Held offices in administrations of Santa Anna and his followers, esp. as minister of foreign relations; organized government archives and founded National Museum. Opposed democratic form of government; responsible for much of hostile attitude between Mexico and U.S. (1823-53). Author of two valuable works on Mexican history.

A'la-man'ni (á'lá-mān'nē) or **A'le-man'ni** (á'lá-). *Luigi*. 1495-1556. Italian poet. Conspired against Giulio de' Medici; fled to Venice, thence to France where he spent most of life, chiefly at court. His works include lyrics, epigrams, blank-verse satires, etc.

Alamgir. See ALFANGZIL.

A'la-mí-nos (á'lá-mē'nōs), *Antonio or Antón*. fl. 1499-1520. Spanish navigator; with Columbus (1499, 1502); pilot on Córdoba and Cortes expeditions to Mexico (1517-20); discoverer of Bahama channel (1520).

Al'an (á'lán'), *William*. = William ALLEN (1532-1594).

Alane, Alexander. See ALFUS.

Alanus ab (or de) Insulis. See ALAIN DE LILLE.

A'lar-cón' (á'lar-kón'), *Hernando de*. 16th-century Spanish explorer in America, with Coronado; explored Gulf of California and lower Colorado River (1540-41).

Alarcón, Pedro Antonio de. 1833-1891. Spanish writer and statesman, b. Guadix; educ. under Jesuits. As radical journalist, published *El Eco de Occidente*, founded *La Redención*, and edited *El Látigo*. Participated as a volunteer in Moroccan campaign (1859). Elected deputy; member, council of state (1875-81); minister to Norway and Sweden; member, Royal Spanish Acad. (1875 ff.). Known esp. for short stories and sketches of Spanish rustic life, as *El Sombrero de Tres Picos* (1874) and *El Niño de la Bola* (1880). Other works include collections of short stories and essays, as *Juicios Literarios y Artísticos* (1873), *Amores y Amoris* (1875), *Cosas Que Fueron* (1882); the chronicle *Diario de un Testigo de la Guerra de Africa* (1860); novels, as *El Escándalo* (1875), *El Capitán Veneno* (1881), and *La Pródiga* (1882); and *Historia de Mis Libros* (1889).

A'lar-cón' y Men-do'za (ē mán-dō'sē; -thā), *Juan Ruiz* (rōo'sē; -ēth') de. 1580?-1639. Spanish dramatist, b. Mexico. A leading representative of the golden age. To Spain (1600-08, 1611 ff.); lawyer at Seville (1606); in service of marqués de Salinas, Madrid (1611 ff.); member, Council of the Indies (1626 ff.). Associated with Tirso de Molina. His plays include *El Semejante de Sí Mismo*, *La Verdad Sospechosa* (imitated by Corneille in *Le Menteur*), *Las Paredes Oyén*, *El Examen de Maridos*, *El Tejedor de Segovia*, and *Gunar Amigos*.

A'lard' (á'lár'). *Jean Delphin*. 1815-1888. French violinist and composer; professor at the Conservatoire, Paris (1843-75).

Al'a-ric (ál'a-rík), 370?-410. Gothic king and conqueror, b. on island at mouth of Danube. Under Emperor Theodosius, commanded Gothic auxiliaries (394); failing to receive high command in Roman army after Theodosius's death (395), left Roman service, was elected king of Visigoths, and invaded Greece (395-396) until checked by Stilicho. Appointed governor in Illyricum by Emperor Arcadius as bribe; built up strong military forces; invaded (400) and ravaged Italy until checked by Stilicho (402 or 403). Bribe by Emperor Honorius with appointment as prefect of western Illyricum; again invaded Italy (408); besieged, captured (Aug. 24, 410), and plundered Rome.

Alaric II. d. 507 A.D. King of Visigoths (484-507). Set up commission to make abstract of Roman laws and imperial decrees (generally known as *Breviarum Alaricianum* or *Breviary of Alaric*) to form code for his Roman subjects. Defeated and killed by Clovis in battle near Poitiers; succeeded by his son Amalaric (q.v.), who was under protection of Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, as regent (507-526).

A'lás (á'lás), *Leopoldo*. Pseudonym *Cla-rín'* (klá-rēn'). (1852-1901). Spanish novelist, b. Zamora. Professor of law, U. of Oviedo. Known esp. for his analytical novel *La Regenta* (1884-85).

a Lasco, Johannes. See Jan LASEKI.

A-la'-ud-din' (á-lá'ūd-dēn'). d. 1315. Second king of Khilji dynasty in India (1295-1315). Led plundering expedition into Malwa; on return murdered his uncle Jalal-ud-din and usurped throne; reign marked by plots and revolts, invasions of Mongols, raids in the Deccan, and wars with Rajputs. Name also borne by two sultans of Bahmani dynasty of the Deccan: **Ala-ud-din I or Za-far' Khan** [zá-fár' kan] (reigned 1347-58) and **Ala-ud-din II** (reigned 1435-57).

Alaungpaya. See ALUPRA.

Ala-va (á'lá-va), *Miguel Ricardo de*. 1771-1843. Spanish soldier and statesman, b. Vitoria; participated in Peninsular War under Wellington (1811 ff.); promoted brigadier general; in service of Ferdinand VII (1815); liberal leader (1820) and president (1822) of the Cortes; aided in deposition of Ferdinand (1822); fled to England after restoration of Ferdinand by French (1823); in service of Maria Christina against Don Carlos; ambassador to London (1834), Paris (1835); retired to France after La Rioja insurrection.

Alba, Duke of. See ALVA.

Al'ban (ól'bán), Saint. First British martyr. According to Beale, put to death (c. 304) for sheltering Christian cleric who converted him.

Al-ban' (Ger. ál-ban') or **Al-ba'nus** (Ger. ál-bá'nōs; Eng. ál-bá'nūs), *Mat-thi'as* [Ger. māt-tē'ās; Eng. mā-thi'ūs] (1621-1712) and his sons *Mi'cha-el* [Ger. mī'kā-ēl; Eng. mī'k'l] (1677-1722) and *Jo'seph* [Ger. yō'sēf; Eng. jō'sēf, -zēl] (1680-1722). Tyrolean violin-makers.

Al-ba'ni (ál-bá'nē). Name of illustrious family of Rome that left Albania (16th century) to take refuge in Italy from Turkish invasions. Several of its members became distinguished as Roman prelates: (1) **Alessandro** (1692-1779), nephew of Pope Clement XI; cardinal (1721) and collector of art works; built (c. 1760) Villa Albani near Rome, in which was assembled a notable collection of classical sculpture. (2) **Giovanni Francesco** = Pope CLEMENT XI. (3) **Giovanni Girolamo** (1504-1591), legal scholar and cardinal.

Al-ba'ni (ál-bá'nē), *Madame*. Stage name of *Em'ma' La'jeu'nesse* (ēm'mā' lá'zhū'nēs'). 1852-1930. Canadian operatic and oratorio singer, b. Chambly, Quebec; made London debut in *La Sonnambula* at Covent Gar-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

den (1872); m. Ernest Gye, operatic impresario (1878). **Al-ba'ni** (al-bā'nē) or **Al-ba'no** (al-bā'nō), **Francesco**. 1578-1660. Italian painter of Eclectic school. Known esp. for his representations of the Holy Family and for his frescoes on mythological subjects.

Al-ba-ny (al-bā'nī), Duke of. English title held by members of Stewart family (q.v.), including royal Stuarts James I and Charles I and II of England.

Al-ba-ny (al-bā'nī), Countess of. **Louise Maximiliana Caroline Stuart**, 1753-1824. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Stolberg-Gedern; b. Mons, Belgium; m. (1772) the Young Pretender (see Charles Edward Stuart, d. 1788); mistress of Alfieri, Italian poet, later of Fabre, a French artist.

Albategnius or **Albatennus**. See **al-BATTANI**.

Al-bee (al'bē; -bē), **Edward F.** 1857-1930. American theater manager, b. Machias, Me. Associated with B. F. Keith in organizing and directing Keith-Albee Vaudeville Circuit (from 1883); president after death of Keith (1914).

Albee, Ernest. 1865-1927. American philosopher, b. Langdon, N.H.; author of *History of English Utilitarianism* (1902).

Albee, Fred Houd'lett (hōūd'let; -lit). 1876-1945. American orthopedic surgeon, b. Alna, Me.

Al-be-marie (al'bē'mārī). Duke of. See **George MONCK**.

Albemarle, Earls of. See **Arnold Joost van KEFFEL**.

Al-bé'niz (al-bā'nēch), **Isaac**. 1860-1909. Spanish pianist and composer of operas, zarzuelas, and many piano pieces, including suites *Iberia* and *Catalonia*.

Albéniz, Pedro. 1795-1855. Spanish organist and composer of pianoforte music; teacher at Madrid.

Al-ber'di (al-bēr'thé), **Juan Bautista**. 1814-?1886. Argentine statesman, jurist, and philosopher, b. Tucumán. Champion of Argentine democracy; author of *Objeto de un Congreso Americano, Bases para la Organización Política de la Confederación Argentina*, etc.

Al-ber-dingk 'Thijm' (al'bēr-dīngk tīm'), **Josephus Albertus**. 1820-1889. Dutch author and art critic; sought to arouse interest in art and literature of Middle Ages; also wrote fiction, poetry, and drama.

Al-ber-ic I (al'bēr-ik), d. 925. Lombard adventurer; helped expel Saracens from Italy. Said to have ruled Rome despotically and to have been murdered by Romans; m. Marozia, daughter of Theodora. His son **Alberic II** (d. 954) was elected Roman senator.

Al-be-ro'ni (al'bā-rō'nē), **Giulio**. 1664-1752. Cardinal and statesman, b. Parma, Italy. Negotiated marriage of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese. Prime minister of Spain (1715-19); foreign policy led to war disastrous to Spain; banished from Spain (1719).

Al'bert (al'bért), Saint. See **ETHELBERT** (d. 794).

Albert I and **V. Dukes of Austria**. See **ALBERT I** and **II, Kings of Germany**.

Albert the Pious, Ger. Albrecht. 1559-1621. Archduke of Austria. Son of Emperor Maximilian II. Brought up at Spanish court; educated for the church. Governor of Spanish Netherlands (1595); m. (1599) the Infanta **Isabella**, Span. Isabel Clara Eugenia (1566-1633), daughter of Philip II of Spain, who had receded (1598) the Low Countries from her father. Defeated in attempt to conquer Dutch (Nieupoort, 1600); took Ostend after siege (1601-04); made twelve-year truce with Netherlands (1609). At his death Isabella remained nominal ruler of Netherlands (1621-33).

Albert. Full Ger. name **Albrecht Friedrich Rudolf**. Duke of Te'schen (tēsh'én). 1817-1895. Archduke of Austria; son of Archduke Charles Louis. Austrian army leader and military writer. Served in Italy and Sardinia (1848-49); commanded Austrians in Venetia (1860-63);

field marshal (1863); led Austrian army at Custozza (1866); commander in chief, Austrian army (1866); inspector general of the army (1866-95).

Al'bert I (al'bért; Fr. al'bār; Flem. al'bért). In full **Albert I.é'o'pold'** (Fr. al'bér't; Flem. al'bér't) **Clément'** (klé'mēnt') **Marie'** (ma'rē) **Meinrad'** (mīn'rāt). 1875-1934. King of the Belgians (1909-34).

Second son of Philip, Count of Flanders; nephew of Leopold II. Attended military school; member of Belgian Senate (1893-98); interested in developing Belgian commerce, industry, and transport; m. (1900) Elizabeth, a duchess of Bavaria; became heir apparent (1905); visited Belgian Congo (1909); became king (1909). Strengthened army to maintain Belgium's neutrality (1909-13); forced (Aug. 2, 1914) to answer Germany's ultimatum; led Belgian army in historic and disastrous retreat (Aug.-Oct., 1914); preserved Belgian defenses around Ypres throughout World War (1914-18); led Belgian and French forces in final general Allied offensive through Belgium (Sept.-Nov., 1918). Conducted works of reconstruction (1919-34); brought about stabilization of currency and new monetary system (1926). Killed (Feb. 17) by a fall while climbing in hills near Namur.

Albert, Prince. In full **Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**. 1819-1861.

Prince consort of England. Younger son of Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Studied at Brussels and Bonn (1836-38); traveled in Italy with his mentor, Baron von Stockmar; cultivated music and painting; m. Queen Victoria of England, his first cousin (1840); at first met public mistrust and prejudice. Active in promotion of science, art, and philanthropy; suggested International Exhibition (1851). Bought Balmoral. Counseled conciliatory attitude in Trent affair (1861). Died of typhoid fever.

Albert, Ger. Al'brecht (al'brékt). Name of two kings of Germany:

Albert I of Austria. 1250?-1308. King of Germany (1298-1308). Son of Rudolf I. Duke of Austria (1282-1308). Opposed Adolf of Nassau; elected king in his place (1298); recognized by pope (1303); unsuccessful against Thuringia but strengthened Hapsburg rule; befriended peasant class and encouraged towns; murdered by his nephew John the Parricide; his daughter Agnes married (1296) King Andrew III of Hungary.

Albert II. 1397-1439. King of Germany (1438-39); first Holy Roman emperor of house of Hapsburg (q.v.). Duke of Austria (1404-39) as **Albert V**; m. daughter of Emperor Sigismund. Short reign marked by wars with Turks and disturbances in Hungary and Bohemia.

Albert I. Ger. Albrecht. Called **Albert the Bear**. 1100?-1170. First important margrave of Brandenburg (1150-70), and first of Ascanian dynasty; founder of ruling house of Anhalt. See **BRANDENBURG**.

Albert. Called **Al'cl-bi'a-des** (al'cl-bi'a-déz; Ger. al'tē-bē'ā-dés), 1522-1557. Margrave of Brandenburg, b. Ansbach. Son of Casimir, Margrave of Brandenburg. Prince of Kulm'bach-Bay-reuth' [kūlm'-bāx-bi-roit'] (1541). Though a Protestant, embraced cause of Charles V at Schmalkalden; later conspired against emperor (1551); instrumental in negotiating Treaty of Chambord (1552) with France; returned to cause of Charles V (1552); defeated twice (1553) in attempt to ratify territorial claims; fled to France (1554).

Albert III. Called **Achil'les** (a-kil'ez; Ger. a-kil'ez) and **Ulys'ses** (ū-lis'ez; Ger. ū-lis'ez). 1414-1486. Elector of Brandenburg. Son of Frederick I, Elector of Brandenburg. Succeeded to principality of Ansbach (1440); inherited Bayreuth from his brother John (1464). Elector of Brandenburg (1470-86). Author of *Dispositio Achillea*

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), solo, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make, ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41); connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, pencils, u - u in Fr. menu;

(1473), legally establishing the custom of primogeniture.
Albert II. Ger. Albrecht. 1318-1379. Son of Prince Henry II, the Lion. Prince of Mecklenburg (1329-48); first duke (from 1348) of reigning house of Mecklenburg.
Albert. Ger. Albrecht. 1490-1568. 1st Duke of Prussia. Son of Frederick of Ansbach. Grand master (last) of Teutonic Knights (1511-25). Attempted unsuccessfully to regain independence of Prussia from Poland (1519). Succeeded (Treaty of Cracow, 1525) in gaining Prussia as hereditary secular duchy; became disciple of Luther and introduced Reformation in Prussia. Founded (1544) U. of Königsberg, a Protestant university.
Albert III. Ger. Albrecht. Called **Albert the Bold.** 1443-1500. Duke of Saxony. Founder of Albertine line (q.v.). Son of Frederick the Gentle. Joint ruler of Saxony (1464-85) with his older brother Ernest (q.v.); received eastern and western portions, including Meissen, in division of dominions (1485). See also **ERNESTINE LINE**.
Albert. 1828-1902. King of Saxony (1873-1902). Son of King John of Saxony. As crown prince, commanded Saxon army corps, and later, army of the Meuse in Franco-Prussian War; inspector general and field marshal (1871).
Albert. Ger. Albrecht. 1865-1939. Duke of Württemberg, b. Vienna. Son of Philip, Duke of Württemberg. Entered Württemberg military service (1885); inspector general (1913); served through World War; commanded German fourth army on Western Front; field marshal (1916). Heir presumptive to Württemberg throne until 1918.
Albert I. Prince of Monaco. See **MONACO**.
Albert. Ger. Albrecht Ka'si-mir (kă'zē-mēr). Duke of Saxe-Teichen (ăks'tēsh'ēn). 1738-1822. Second son of Augustus III, King of Poland. Lost battle of Jemappes (1792) and retired to Vienna.
Albert. Ger. Albrecht. 1340?-1412. Duke of Mecklenburg (1384-1412) as Albert III; king of Sweden (1365-89). Nephew of Magnus II of Sweden. Waged civil war with Magnus and Magnus's son Haakon of Norway (1364-71); took Magnus prisoner (1365); became figurehead, deprived of power by Council of Nobles (1371); defeated and taken prisoner (1389) at Falköping by Margaret of Denmark; released, and renounced throne (1395); retired to Mecklenburg.
Albert the Blessed. d. 1215. Patriarch of Jerusalem, b. Parma. At request of hermits of Mt. Carmel drew up first definite rule of Order of Carmelites, a rule so rigorous that it was mitigated later by Pope Innocent IV.
Albert. Commonly called **Albert of Brandenburg.** 1490-1545. Archbishop of Magdeburg (1513); archbishop and elector of Mainz (1514); cardinal (1518). Entrusted with publication of indulgence for the building of the new St. Peter's, Rome, in part of Germany; appointed Tetzels subcommissioner.
Albert. Count von Bollstädt. See **ALBERTUS MAGNUS**.
Al'bert' (äl'bär'). Real name **Alexandre Mar'tin'** (măr'tăn'). Known as **Albert the Workingman.** 1815-1895. French mechanic and politician; involved in revolutions of 1830 and 1848; follower of Louis Blanc. Member of provisional government (1848); first workingman to enter a government in France. Continued to life imprisonment for his part in revolution of 1848; pardoned by Louis Napoleon (1859).
Albert, Charles d' and Honoré d'. See **duc de LUYNES**.
Albert, Eugen D'. See **D'ALBERT**.
Al'bert (äl'bärt), Heinrich. 1604-1651. German composer, poet, and organist; considered creator of present form of German lied.
Albert, Joseph. 1825-1886. German photographer. Discovered and introduced an improved photogelatin emulsion; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k=ch in Ger. Ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

graving process (albertype) permitting more than a thousand copies to be made from one plate.
Al'bert Edward (äl'bärt). 1841-1910. Prince of Wales. See **EDWARD VII**.
Albert the Great. See **ALBERTUS MAGNUS**.
Al-ber'ti (äl-bär'tē), Domenico. 1717?-1739. Italian musician; composed sonatas in which melody is supported by broken-chord bass accompaniment known now as Alberti bass.
Al-ber'ti (äl-bär'tē), Friedrich August von. 1795-1878. German geologist and mining engineer; gave (1834) name of Trias or Triassic system to lowest major division of Mesozoic era.
Alberti, Leon Battista. 1404-1472. Italian architect, painter, organist, and writer. Designed church of Sant'Andrea at Mantua and church of San Francesco at Rimini, façade of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and Palazzo Strozzi. Credited with being first to investigate scientifically the laws of perspective.
Al'ber-tine line (äl'bär-tin; -tēn). Also known as **Wit'ten-berg line (vīt'ēn-bēr-k).** Younger line of Wettin family (q.v.), established (1485) by division of electoral duchy of Saxony between Ernest and Albert III (q.v.); see also **ERNESTINE LINE**, sons of Frederick the Gentle. At division received eastern and western portions; gained electoral dignity and much territory (1547) from Ernestine line when it was defeated in war of the League of Schmalkalden; acquired various lands and titles in Germany (1569-1815); retained Saxony, which later (1806) became a kingdom; electors of Saxony also kings of Poland (1697-1763). See especially electors of Saxony: **MAURICE, AUGUSTUS, JOHN GEORGE I-IV, AUGUSTUS II and III of Poland, and kings of Saxony: ANTHONY, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I-III, JOHN, ALBERT, GEORGE.**
Al'ber-ti-nel'li (äl'bär-tē-nē'lē), Mariotto. 1474-1515. Italian painter. Collaborated with Fra Bartolommeo on *Last Judgment* and other paintings.
Al'ber-ti-ni (äl'bär-tē-nē), Luigi. 1871-1941. Italian journalist and politician. Joined staff of *Corriere della Sera* (1896), managing editor (1900-25); advocated Italian entry in World War; senator (from 1914). A delegate to Washington Conference; opponent of Fascism.
Al-ber'tis (äl-bär'tēs), Luigi Maria d'. 1841-1901. Italian explorer in Malay Archipelago and New Guinea (1871-78).
Al-ber-tus Mag'nus (äl-bür'tūs mäg'nūs), Saint. Real name **Al'bert (Ger. äl'bärt), Count von Bollstädt (bär'shtēt).** Called **Albert the Great and Universal Doctor or Doctor Uni-ver-sa'tis (dōk'tēr ūn'iv-er-sā'tis; dōk'tōr),** 1193? (or 1206?)-1280. German scholastic philosopher, theologian, scientist, and writer, b. in Swabia. Entered Dominican order (1223); taught in various German schools, at Paris (1245), and at Cologne (1248-54), where Thomas Aquinas was his pupil. Provincial of Dominicans in Germany (1254-59); bishop of Ratisbon (1260-62). Retired and spent rest of life (mostly at Cologne) in scholarly and scientific pursuits, notably in preparing commentaries on Aristotle and an attempt to unite theology and Aristotelianism. His extensive knowledge, esp. of chemistry and physical sciences, gave him reputation of being a magician. Author of *Summa de Creaturis, Summa Theologiae* (incomplete), and many other writings. Beatified (1622); named doctor of the church, and canonized, by Pius XI (1932).
Al'ber-y (äl'bär-y), James. 1838-1889. English playwright, b. London; author of *Two Roses* (1870), *Pink Dominoes, Apple Blossoms*, etc. See **MARY MOORE**.
Al'bi-no'ni (äl'bē-nō'nē), Tommaso. 1674-1745. Italian

violinist and composer of cantatas, sonatas, concertos, and over fifty operas. J. S. Bach used several of his themes for compositions.

Al-blín'o-vá'nus Pe'do (ál-blín'ô-vá'nús jé'dô). Roman poet, of 1st century A.D.; friend of Ovid; author of an epic on exploits of Germanicus Caesar in Germany.

Al-blí'nus (ál-blí'nús), **Decimus Clodius Septimius**, d. 197 A.D. Roman general; proclaimed emperor in Gaul on death of Pertinax (193); defeated and beheaded by Severus (197).

Albinus, **Spurius Postumius**, fl. latter half of 4th century B.C. Roman consul (334, 321 B.C.); commander at battle of Caudine Forks.

Al'boin (ál'boin; -bô'in), d. 573. King of the Lombards (c. 565-573). In alliance with the Avars destroyed the Gepidae (c. 566); killed Cunimund, King of the Gepidae, and married his daughter Rosamund. Led Lombards, Saxons, and others into northern Italy, establishing kingdom of Lombardy with capital at Pavia, captured after three-year siege (569-572). Aided Belisarius in his conquest of Italy. According to legend, murdered by his wife.

Al'bo'ni (ál-bô'nê), **Marietta**, **Contessa Pe'po-li** (pô'pô-lê). 1823-1894. Italian operatic contralto.

Al'bor-noz' (ál'bôr-nô'h'), **Gil Álvarez Carillo de**, 1310-1367. Spanish prelate and soldier, b. Cuenca; archbishop of Toledo (1337 ff.); participated in campaigns against Moors; to court of Pope Clement VI at Avignon; created cardinal. Legate to Rome in service of Innocent VII; secured restoration of papal authority in Papal States (1353-62); legate to Bologna in service of Urban V (1367).

Al'brecht (ál'brékt). German form of ALBERT.

Al'brechts-ber'ger (ál'bréchts-bér'gér), **Johann Georg**, 1736-1809. Austrian contrapuntist, theorist, composer, and teacher of music; author of *Gründliche Anweisung zur Composition* (1790).

Albrecht von Eyb. See EYB.

Al'bret' (ál'bré'). Name of a Gascon family holding a lordship in the Landes from the 11th century and including: **Charles d'Albret**, constable of France in command at Agincourt (1415); killed in the battle. **Jean d'Albret** (d. 1516), king of Navarre by his marriage (1484) with Catherine de Foix. Their son **Henri d'Albret**, King of Navarre (see HENRY II of Navarre); made a duke of France (1550); m. Margaret, sister of Francis I of France. **Charlotte d'Albret**, sister of Jean; m. (1499) Cesare Borgia. **Jeanne d'Albret** (1528-1572), Queen of Navarre (1562-72), daughter of Henri, m. (1548) Anthony of Bourbon; their son was Henry IV, King of France. See (1) BOURBON; (2) LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Al'bright (ál'brít), **Jacob**, 1759-1808. American preacher, b. near Pottstown, Pa. Converted to Methodism (1790). Organized classes (1800) among his converts. Annual conference (1807) adopted name "The Newly Formed Methodist Conference," and elected Albright a bishop. Methodists refused to recognize the movement, later known as the *Evangelical Association* and more recently as the *Evangelical Church*.

Albright, Malvin Marr, 1897- . American sculptor, b. Chicago.

Al-briz'zi (ál-brét'sá), **Contessa d'. Isabella Te'o-to'-chi** (tá'ô-tô'kê). 1770?-1836. Italian writer whose home in Venice was a rendezvous for Byron, Alfieri, and other celebrities. Author of essays on distinguished contemporaries, a biography of Vittoria Colonna (1836), etc.

Albucasis. See ABUL KASIM.

Al'bu-máz'ar (ál'bû-máz'ér) or **Al'bu-más'ar** (-mäs'-ér). Also **a-bu-Ma'shar** (â-bû'mä'shâr). Arab.

abu-Ma'shar Ja'far ibn-Muhammad, 805-886. Arab astrologer and astronomer, b. in Balkh. Lived at Baghdad; author of about 50 works, the most important translated into Latin: *Flores Astrologici* (1488), *De Magnis Conjunctionibus* (1489), *Introductorium in Astronomiam* (1506); in spite of certain fantastic ideas on astral influences, contributed considerably to astronomical knowledge, esp. on laws of tides. Used as title character (a charlatan) of a play (1614) by Thomas Tomkis, later revived by Dryden and Garrick.

Albuquerque, **Duques de**. See FRANCISCO FERNÁNDEZ DE LA CUEVA.

Al'bu-quer'que (ál'bû-kér'kê; Angl. ál'bû-kâr'kê).

Afonso de. Old Port. Afonso d'Al'bo-quer'que (dál'bô-bô-). Called **Afonso o Gran'de** (ô grân'dê), i.e. the Great, 1453-1515. Viceroy of Portuguese India and founder of Portuguese empire in the East, sometimes called "the Portuguese Mars," b. Alhandra, near Lisbon. Spent youth at court of Alfonso V; took part in expedition against Turks and in battle of Otranto (1481); chief equerry to King John II (1489). Made first journey in Indian fleet to the East (1503-04); viceroy of Portuguese lands in Asia (1506); made prisoner at Cannanore by Almeida (1508-09) but released; captured Goa (1510) and made it chief Portuguese city in the East; gradually (1510-15) secured control of Malabar coast, Ceylon, Sunda Isles, Malacca, and Ormuz; replaced and ordered home by King Emanuel (1515). Died at sea near Goa; life written (pub. 1557) by his natural son **Braz or Blá'sius** (blá'z'ús; -zhí'ús), later **Afonso, Albuquerque** (1500-1580).

Albuquerque, Joaquim Mou-si'nho de (mô-zê'nyôô thê). 1855-1902. Portuguese colonial officer, Secretary general of Portuguese India; governor of Lourenço Marques; commanded in war in Mozambique (1895-96), subduing rebellion.

Albuquerque, Mathias d', d. 1616? Portuguese general, b. prob. in Brazil. Governor of Pernambuco (1624, 1629). Served Portugal against Spain (1640-44); won battle of Montijo, or Campo Mavor (May, 1644); created count of Alagrete and grandee of Portugal.

Al-cae'us (ál-sé'ús). fl. about 600 B.C. Greek lyric poet, b. Mytilene. Exiled because of political enemies. Wrote in the Aeolic dialect hymns, drinking and love songs, and political odes against tyrants; invented the Alcaic meter.

Alcalá Zamora y Torres, Niceto. See ZAMORA Y TORRES.

Al-cam'e-nes (ál-kâm'ê-néz). fl. 740 B.C. Greek sculptor of Lemnos and Athens.

Alcántara, Saint Peter of. See PETER OF ALCÁNTARA.

Al-cá'zar (ál-ká'thâr), **Baltasar de**, 1530-1606. Spanish poet and epigrammatist.

Alconster, Baron. See *Frederick Brauchamp Paget Seymour*, under SEYMOUR family, ¶3.

Al-cia'ti (ál-châ'tê), **Andrea**, 1492-1550. Italian jurist; among first to make historical study of Roman law; author of legal works and a book of emblems, or moral lessons, in Latin verse (1522).

Al'ci-blí'a-des (ál'sí-bí'â-déz), c. 450-404 B.C. Athenian general and politician; friend of Socrates. Educ. in house of Pericles, his uncle. In Peloponnesian War (431-404) persuaded Athenians to join alliance against Spartans; a leader in unsuccessful expedition against Syracuse (415). Accused of mutilating statues of Hermes; escaped to Sparta and there induced revolt of Ionians against Athens; lost confidence of Spartans. Regained confidence of Athenians (411-409) by helping defeat Spartan fleet and recover Cyzicus, Chalcedon, and Byzantium; returned to Athens (407); appointed general but dismissed

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôld; âve, hêre (18), âvent, ând, silênt, mâjôr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

after defeat at Notium (407); fled to Phrygia, where he was murdered.

Al-cid'a-mas (ál-síd'-d-más). fl. 4th century B.C. Greek rhetorician and sophist, b. Elaea, Asia Minor; pupil of Gorgias; instructor at Athens.

Al'ci-phron (ál'sí-frón). fl. 2d or 3d century A.D. Greek rhetorician; author of fictitious letters in pure Attic dialect professedly written by common people in Athens, constituting character sketches and giving details of domestic life, manners, etc.

Alc-mae'on (álk-mé-ón). fl. 6th century B.C. Greek physician and Pythagorean philosopher; said to be first to make anatomical dissections.

Alc-mae-on'i-dae (álk-mé-ón'-í-dē). A powerful Athenian family, to which Alcibiades (q.v.) and Pericles (q.v.) belonged, leaders in politics of 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

Alc'man (álk-mán). fl. 7th century B.C. Founder of Doric lyric poetry, b. a slave in Lydia but freed at Sparta. Composed choral songs, hymns, paeans, etc.

Al'cock (ál'kók), **John**, 1430-1500. English prelate. Bishop successively of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely; twice lord chancellor; founded Jesus College, Cambridge (1496).

Alcock, Sir John William, 1892-1919. English aviator, b. in Manchester. Served as captain in World War; bombed Constantinople; captured by Turks (1917). Pilot of plane, with Arthur Whitten Brown as navigator, which made first nonstop transatlantic flight, Newfoundland to Ireland, 1960 miles in 16 hrs., 12 mins. (June 14, 1919). Knighted (1919). Killed in airplane accident.

Alcock, Sir Rutherford, 1809-1897. English diplomat. Practiced medicine (to 1814). Consul at Fuchow, China (1844); first consul general in Japan (1858-65); minister at Peking (1865-71). Author of *The Capital of the Tycoon* (2 vols., 1863), *Art and Art Industries in Japan* (1878).

Al'co-fa-ra'do (ál'kō-fō-rá'-thō), **Marianna**, 1640-1723. Portuguese Franciscan nun; author of five letters (pub. anonymously at Paris, 1669) to her deserting lover, Noël Bouton, afterwards Comte de Chamilly.

Alcofrabas Nasier. Anagrammatic pseudonym of François RABELAIS.

Al'cott (ál'kót), **Amos Bronson**, 1799-1888. American transcendentalist, teacher, and writer, b. near Wolcott, Conn. Itinerant peddler in Virginia and Carolinas (1818-23). Teacher in small towns of Connecticut (1823-27), Boston (1828-30), Germantown, Pa. (1831-33). Opened school in Boston (1834) which failed (1837-39). Established co-operative community, Fruitlands, near Harvard, Mass. (1844); abandoned (1845). Absorbed in transcendental philosophy, lectured at intervals (1853-59). Appointed superintendent of schools, Concord, Mass. (1859). Family poverty relieved by success of his daughter Louisa's *Little Women* (1868). Started Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature (1879) which continued until his death (1888). Author of *Observations on the Principles and Methods of Infant Instruction* (1830), *The Doctrine and Discipline of Human Culture* (1836), *Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1865).

Alcott, Louisa May, 1832-1888. Daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott. American author, b. Germantown, Pa. Nurse in Union hospital at Georgetown during Civil War. Her letters of this period, revised, were published (1863) under title *Hospital Sketches*. Editor, *Merry's Museum*, a magazine for children (1867). Achieved great success with first volume of *Little Women* (1868), followed by second volume (1869). Other works include *An Old Fashioned Girl* (1870), *Little Men* (1871), *Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag* (6 vols., 1872-82), *Jo's Boys* (1886).

Al'cuin (ál'kwín) or **Al-bi'nus** (ál-bí-nús). Anglo-Saxon

name **Ealh'wi'ne** (ǣl'k-wí-né). Adopted surname **Flac'cus** (flák'-ús), 735-804. English scholar. Aided Charlemagne in revival of learning at court of Franks (781). Upheld orthodoxy against adoptionist heresy at council held at Frankfurt (791). Abbot of Tours (796). Author of manuals of instruction in grammar, rhetoric, and dialectics; theological, Biblical, and hagiological works; metrical annals.

Al'da (ál'dá), **Frances**. Original name **Frances Davis**, 1885-1952. Operatic soprano, b. Christchurch, New Zealand. Studied under Marchesi in Paris; made debut at Opéra Comique (1904), at N.Y. as Gilda (1908); m. (1910; divorced 1928) Giulio Gatti-Casazza, director of Metropolitan Opera House. Author of *Men, Women, and Tenors* (1937).

Al-da'ma (ál-dá'má), **Juan**, d. 1811. Mexican army officer and patriot. Took part in uprising of 1810-11; supported Hidalgo y Costilla; betrayed and shot. Cf. Ignacio José ALLENDE.

Al-da'nov (ál-dá'nóv), **M. A.** Pseudonym of **Mark Aleksandrovich Landau** (lín-dou'). Also known as **Landau-Aldanov**, 1886-1957. Russian publicist and novelist, b. Kiev. Author of *The Thinker*, trilogy on French Revolution (trans. 1943), etc.

Al'de-gre'ver (ál'dé-grá'vēr), **Heinrich**. Real surname **Trip'pen-me'ker** (tríp'-én-mā'kēr), 1502-?1560. German painter, engraver, and goldsmith, of Soest in Westphalia; one of the Little Masters. Works include two sets of *The Wedding Dancers*, also historical, allegorical, and Biblical subjects, ornaments, portraits, etc.

Al'den (ál'dén), **John**, 1599?-1687. One of pilgrims on *Mayflower*, landing at Plymouth, Mass. (1620). A signer of Mayflower Compact; moved to Duxbury. Deputy from Duxbury (1641-49); treasurer of Duxbury (1656-58). Governor's assistant (1633-41, 1650-86). Deputy governor (1664-65, 1677). See Myles STANDISH.

Al'den-ham (ál'dén-ám; ál'dén'm), 1st Baron **Henry Hucks Gibbs**, 1819-1907. English banker and scholar. Director, Bank of England (1853-1901); governor (1875-77). Aided in preparation of *Oxford English Dictionary*; edited texts for Early English Text Society.

Al'der-man (ál'dér-mán), **Edwin Anderson**, 1861-1931. American educator, b. Wilmington, N.C. Grad. North Carolina (1882). Professor of education (1893-96), president (1896-1900), North Carolina; president, Tulane (1900-04), president, U. of Virginia (from 1904).

Al'der-sou (ál'dér-són), **Sir Edwin Alfred Hervey**, 1859-1927. English soldier. Lieutenant general (1914); first commander of Canadian corps in France (1915-16); inspector general of Canadian forces (1916-18).

Ald'helm (áld'hélm), 640?-709. English scholar. Abbot of Malmesbury (c. 673); bishop of Sherborne (705); built churches and monasteries. Wrote Latin verse, a treatise on Latin prosody, including his famous 101 riddles, as well as songs in English.

Aldighero da Zevio. See ALDIGHIERO DA ZEVIO.

Al'din (ál'dín), **Cecil Charles Windsor**, 1870-1935. English artist. Illustrated Kipling's *Jungle Book* (1894-95), Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* (1910). Author of *The Romance of the Road* (1928), *Ratcatcher to Scarlet* (1926), *Dogs of Character* (1927), etc.

Al'ding-ton (ál'ding-tán), **Richard**, 1892- . English poet and novelist. Educ. Dover College and London U.; m. (1913) "H.D.," American imagist poet (see Hilda DOOLITTLE), 2d Netta McCulloch (1937). Served in World War (1916-18); traveled in Europe, North Africa, B.W.I. (1928-39); resident of U.S. (from 1939). Author of translations from Greek, French, and medieval Latin; a life of Voltaire (1926); verse (collected editions 1929, 1931, 1934, 1940) including *Images* (1915), *Images of*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

War (1919), *Images of Desire* (1919), *A Fool in the Forest* (first long poem; 1925), *A Dream in the Luxembourg* (1930), *Life Quest* (1935), *The Crystal World* (1938); novels, as *Death of a Hero* (1929), *All Men Are Enemies* (1933), *Very Heaven* (1937), *Rejected Guest* (1939); short stories, and the autobiographical *Life for Life's Sake* (1941).

Al-di'ni (al-dē'nē), *Giovanni*. 1762-1834. Italian physician; nephew of Luigi Galvani. Professor, U. of Bologna; founder, National Institute of Italy.

Al'dis (al'its), *Mary, nee Reynolds*. 1872-1949. American water-color artist and writer; m. Arthur Taylor Aldis (1892). Author of *Plays for Small Stages* (1915), *The Princess Jack* (1915), *Drift* (1918), *No Curtain* (1935), etc.

Al'do-brun-di'ni (al'dō-brān-dē'nē). Noble family of Florence (from 12th century) including: *Silvestro Aldobrandini* (1499-1558); teacher of law at Pisa; led revolt against Medici; banished (1530) because of resistance to imperial army of Charles V; became advocate of Pope Paul III. His son *Ippolito* (1536-1605) became Pope Clement VIII. Ippolito's nephew *Nieto* (1571-1621); cardinal; archbishop of Ravenna under Pope Paul V.

Al'dred (al'drēd; -drīd) or **El'dred** (ē'l-drēd) or **Al'ed** (al'rēd; -rīd). d. 1069. English ecclesiastic; bishop of Worcester (1044); archbishop of York (1060). Crowned William I (1066), Matilda (1068).

Al'drich (al'drich), *Bess, nee Stree'ter* (strē'tēr). 1881-1934. American writer, b. Cedar Falls, Iowa; m. (1907) Charles S. Aldrich (d. 1925). Author of short stories and novels, including *A White Bird Flying* (1931), *Spring Came on Forever* (1935), *Song of Years* (1939), etc.

Al'drich (al'drich; -drī), *Henry*. 1647-1710. English scholar; dean, Christ Church, Oxford (1689 till death). Designed Peckwater quadrangle of Christ Church. Adapted anthems and church music; wrote humorous verse; author of *Artis Logicae Compendium* (1691), long used as a textbook.

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth. 1841-1915. American financier and statesman, b. Foster, R.I. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1878-81), U.S. Senate (1881-1911). Leading Republican; identified esp. with tariff and currency legislation. Name attached to Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Act (1908) and Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act (1909).

Aldrich, Richard. 1863-1937. American music critic, b. Providence, R.I. Educ. Harvard and in Germany. Music critic, *New York Times* (1902-24); editor of a series of biographies of musicians; author of *A Guide to Parsifal* (1904), *A Guide to the Nibelungen Ring* (1905), etc.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. 1836-1907. American author and editor, b. Portsmouth, N.H. Editor, *Every Saturday*, Boston (1865-74), *Atlantic Monthly* (1881-90). Author of stories, as *The Story of a Bad Boy* (1870), *Marjorie Daw* (1873), and of several volumes of poems.

Aldrich, Thomas Bell. 1861-1938. American chemist, b. Port Jefferson, N.Y. Studied at Albany Normal School (1879-82); Ph.D., Jena (1892). Known for work on adrenaline, esp. determination of the structural formula and molecular weight of the hormone, after its isolation by Jokichi Takamine (q.v.).

Al'drich-Blake' (-blāk'), *Dame Louisa Brandreth, nee Aldrich*. 1865-1925. English surgeon, b. in Essex. Grad. London U. (1892; M.D., 1894); master in surgery, first woman to be so qualified (1895). Dean, London School of Medicine for Women (1914).

Al'dridge (al'drif), *Ira Frederick*. Called *The African Ros'cl-us* (rōsh'us). 1805?-1867. American Negro

actor. Personal attendant to Edmund Kean and encouraged by him to study for stage. Successful in England and Germany. Leading roles include Othello, Lear, Macbeth.

Al'dring-en (al'dring-ēn) or **Al'dring-er** (-ēr) or **Al'tring-er** (al'tring-ēr), *Count Johann*. 1588-1634. General in Imperial German army during Thirty Years' War. Supported Wallenstein (1625); succeeded Tilly as commander of Catholic League army (1632); as field marshal conducted successful campaign in Bavaria and Swabia against Sweden.

Al'dro-van'di (al'drō-vān'dē), *Ulysse*. Lat. *Ulysses*. **Al'dro-van'dus** (al'drō-vān'dūs). 1522-1605. Italian naturalist; director of botanical garden established (1586) at his instigation by senate of Bologna; author of *Natural History*, noteworthy for its illustrations.

Aldus Manutius. See MANUTIUS.

Al'e-an'dro (al'ā-ān'drō), *Girolamo*. Lat. *Hieronymus*. **Al'e-an'der** (al'ē-ān'dēr). 1480-1542. Italian scholar and cardinal. Rector of U. of Paris. Papal representative on missions to Germany, Netherlands, and France; opposed Luther at Diet of Worms. Compiler of Greek-Latin lexicon (1512); author of letters and reports concerning his various missions against Luther.

Al'e-ar'di (al'ā-ār'dē), *Aleardo*. Orig. surname *Gaetano*. 1812-1878. Italian poet and patriot. Took part in insurrection (1848) against Austrian control of Lombardy; imprisoned (1852, 1859). To Verona after expulsion of Austrians from Lombardy; became senator. Author of ode on maritime cities of Italy (1856) and other poems, as *Canti* (1864).

Al'ec-san'dri or **Al'ex-an'dri** (al'ēk-sān'drē), *Vasile*. 1821-1890. Rumanian lyric poet. Active in revolutionary movement (1848); fled to Paris. Rumanian minister for foreign affairs (1859-60); minister to France (1885). Published Rumanian popular songs (1844, 1852, 1853); author of lyrics and dramas, as *Dezopt Foda* (1880), *Ovidin* (1885).

Al'e-grī'a (al'ē-grē'ā), *Ciro*. 1909-. Peruvian novelist; exiled for political activity, settled (1934) in Chile; author of *The Golden Serpent* (1935), *The Starving Dogs*, and *Broad and Alien Is the World* (1941).

Aleichem, Shalom or Sholem. See Solomon RABINOWITZ.

A-le'khine or **A-lje'chin** (ā-lyā'kyīn), *Alexander*. Russ. name *Aleksandr Aleksandrovich A-le'khin*. 1892-1946. Chess master, b. Moscow, Russia. Won world championship from Capablanca (1927); defended it successfully (1928, 1934); lost it (1935), regaining it (1937). Author of books on chess.

A-le-kae'ev or **A-le-xe'lev** (ā-lyē-kyā'yāf), *Evgeni Ivanovich*. 1845-1917. Russian admiral. Commanded Russian squadron in Far East during Chinese-Japanese War (1894-95); chief of Russian fleet in Far East at opening of Russo-Japanese War (1904); dismissed from service (1905) because of defeats.

Alekseev or Alexeev, Mikhail Vasilievich. 1857-1918. Russian general. Served in army (1876-90); took part in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); general (1904). Chief of staff at outbreak of World War (1914); won victory in Galicia campaign; commander on Northwestern Front (1915); chief of Imperial general staff (1915-16). After revolution, fought with Denikin against Bolshevik rule (1917-18).

A-le-kse'i' or A-le-xe'i' (ā-lyē-kyā'yāf). = ALEXIS.

A-lem' (ā-lān'), *Leandro*. 1842?-1896. Argentine politician, b. Buenos Aires. Organizer (1887) and leader of radical party Unión Cívica, later (1891 ff.) called Unión Cívica Radical; banished (1893).

A-le-mán' (ā-lā-mān'), *Mateo*. 1547?-1610. Spanish

šle, chāotic, cāre (7), šdd, šccount, šrn, šsk (11), šofā; šve, hēre (18), švent, šnd, šilēnt, makš; šce, ill, čharšty; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd (40), šft (41), šconnect, šfōd, šfōt; out, oil; šdbe, šnite, šrn, šp, šcīcā, š = u in Fr. menu;

novelist. Grad. Seville U. (1564). His picaresque novel *Guamán de Alfarache* (1599; part II, 1604) ran through about sixteen editions in five years and was translated into French (1600), English (1623), and Latin (1623). Said to have become printer in Mexico City (c. 1609).

Alemanni, Luigi. See ALAMANNI.

Alemán Val-dés' (vāl'dās'), Miguel. 1902-. Mexican lawyer, b. Sayula, Veracruz. LL.B., U. of Mexico (1928); justice of superior court of appeals (1930); senator; governor of Veracruz (1936-40); minister of government (1940-45); president of Mexico (1946-52).

A'lem'bert' (ā'lān'bār'), Jean Le Rond' (lē rōn') d'. 1717-1783. French mathematician and philosopher, b. Paris. Son of Mme. de Tencin (q.v.); associate of Diderot in editing the *Encyclopédie*.

A-len-car' (ā-lāng-kār'), José Martiniano de. 1829-1877. Brazilian jurist and novelist.

A'len'çon' (ā'lān'sōn'). A French ducal house several times established. The third house (from c. 1285) included: **Charles de Valois, Duc d'Alençon**, brother of Philip VI of France, killed at Crécy (1346); and **Charles IV, Duc d'Alençon** (1489-1525), husband (1509) of Margaret of Navarre; constable of France, whose cowardice caused loss of battle of Pavia (1525) and capture of Francis I. House re-established (1566-74) for **François, Duc d'Alençon** (1554-1584), later Duc d'An'jou' [dān'zhō'] (1574-84), son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis, a suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England.

A'ler (ā'ler), Paul. 1656-1727. German Jesuit and educator, b. in Luxemburg; author of *Gradus ad Parnassum* (1702), dictionary of proverbs once used in English schools as aid in Latin versification.

A-le'si-us (ā-lē'shī-dās; -shī-dās; Ger. ā-lē'zē-dōs), properly A'less (ā'les), Alexander. Also called Alexander A'ane (ā'ān). 1500-1565. Scottish Lutheran theologian; educ. Edinburgh; imprisoned; fled to Germany (1532). Professor of theology, Frankfurt on the Oder; dean (1543), twice rector, U. of Leipzig.

A'les-san'dri Pal'ma (ā-lā'sān'drē pāl'mā), Arturo. 1868-1950. Chilean lawyer and statesman, b. near Linares, of Italian lineage. A leader of the Liberal group; minister of finance (1913-18), and of the interior (1918-20); president of Chile (1920-25); attempted many social and political reforms, but forced out by the depression and an army revolt (1924); recalled from Europe (1925) but soon again expelled; again president (1932-38). His son **Arturo Alessandri Ro-dri'guez (rō-thrē'gās)** (1895-), lawyer and university professor.

A-le's-si (ā-lēs'sē), Galeazzo. 1512-1572. Italian architect; friend and imitator of Michelangelo.

A'lex-an'der (āl'ēg-zān'dēr; āl'ēg; Brit. also -zān'-). Name of eight popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 6, 156, 170, 181, 206, 216, 239, 243), especially:

Alexander III. Real name **Orlando Ban'di-nel'li (bān'dē-nē'lē)**, d. 1181. Pope (1159-81); b. Siena, Italy. Had long contest (1159-76) with Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa; excommunicated Frederick; opposed by three antipopes (elected 1159, 1164, 1168); forced to seek refuge in France (1162-65); victorious over Frederick at battle of Legnano (1176); also successful in contest with Henry II of England, finally winning recognition of papal supremacy and canonization of Thomas à Becket.

Alexander IV. Real name **Rinaldo Con'ti (kōn'tē)**, of house of Se'gna (sā'nyē). d. 1261. Pope (1254-61); b. Anagni, Italy. Nephew of Gregory IX. Almost continuously in conflict with Hohenstaufens, esp. with Manfred of Sicily; driven from Rome, spent last years at Viterbo; established Inquisition in France; founded order of Augustinian hermits (1256).

Alexander V. Real name in Gr. **Petros Phil'ar-gos (lē-lār-gōs)**. Ital. **Pietro di Can'di-a (dē-kān'dyā)**. 1340?-1410. Pope (1409-10). Created cardinal (1405); elected pope by Council of Pisa in attempt to heal Western Schism; never reached Rome to occupy papal throne.

Alexander VI. Real name **Ro-dri'go (rō-thrē'gō) Lan-zol'y Bor'ja (lān-thōl'ē bōr'hā)**. See BORGIA. 1431?-1503. Pope (1492-1503); b. near Valencia, Spain. Nephew of Pope Callixtus III. Made cardinal bishop (1476); had many mistresses, esp. Vannozza (Giovanna) dei Cattanei (1470-92), who bore him several children (see Cesare BORGIA and Lucrezia BORGIA), and Giulia Farnese; elected to papacy through bribery; formed league against Naples (1493); issued bull (May 4, 1493) dividing New World between Spain and Portugal; unsuccessfully opposed Charles VIII of France in his invasion of Naples (1494); joined (1495) Holy League with the emperor, Milan, Venice, and Spain to expel Charles; ordered execution of Savonarola (1498); aided in downfall of the Sforza (1500); destroyed power of houses of Orsini and Colonna; instituted censorship of books (1501). Directed all his efforts to increase temporal power of pope and to family aggrandizement; patronized great artists, esp. Bramante, Raphael, Michelangelo.

Alexander VII. Real name **Fabio Chi'gi (kē'jē)**. 1599-1667. Pope (1655-67); b. Siena. Created cardinal (1652); lost Avignon (1662) in conflict with Louis XIV; issued bull against Jansenists; a patron of literature and architecture; built colonnade in piazza of St. Peter's.

Alexander. d. 6 B.C. A son of Herod the Great and brother of Aristobulus (q.v.).

Alexander I. Prince **Alexander Joseph of Bat'tenberg (bāt'n-bürg; Ger. bāt'm-bērk)**. 1857-1893. First prince of Bulgaria (1879-86). Second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt and hismorganatic wife, Countess von Hauke (see BATTENBERG); nephew of Czar Alexander II of Russia. Served in Hessian army and (1877-78) in Russian army in Russo-Turkish War. Elected (1879) prince of new autonomous principality, Bulgaria; under influence of Russia (1879-83) but restored (1883) constitution of 1879 and encouraged development of political parties. After successful revolution (1885) in Eastern Rumelia, became governor of district; led army in war with Serbia (1885), winning several battles. Overthrown (1886) by conspiracy fomented by Russians; kidnapped, but restored; abdicated; granted title of Count von Har'te-nau (hār'tē-nou); retired to Austria.

Alexander. 886?-913. Son of Basil I. Nominally, joint ruler of Eastern Roman Empire with his brother Leo VI (886-912), but took no part in affairs. Regent for Constantine VII (912-913).

Alexander I and II. Surnames of Protokmy IX and X. **Alexander.** Name of two kings of Epirus:

Alexander I. d. 326 B.C. Brother of Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great; made king of Epirus by Philip of Macedon; during festivities at his marriage with Philip's daughter Cleopatra, Philip was slain by Pausanias (336); killed at battle of Pandosia.

Alexander II. Succeeded to throne (272 B.C.); invaded Macedonia (264), but defeated by Demetrius II and later temporarily driven from Epirus.

Alexander. 1893-1920. King of Greece; second son of King Constantine. Succeeded to throne on father's deposition by Allies (June 14, 1917); entrusted administration of government to Premier Venizelos; approved Greece's entry into World War on side of Allies. Died (Oct. 25, 1920) as result of bite from pet monkey.

Alexander. Name of five kings of Macedonia:

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = z in azure. For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Alexander I (reigned 498–454 B.C.).

Alexander II (reigned 369–368 B.C.).

Alexander III. Known as **Alexander the Great**. 356–323 B.C. Succeeded his father, Philip of Macedon (336); conquered Thrace and Illyria, destroyed Thebes, and gained ascendancy over all Greece (335); started expedition to East to attack Persia (334); won battles of Granicus (334) and Issus (333); conquered Tyre and Gaza, occupied Egypt, and founded Alexandria (332); destroyed Persian power in battle of Arbela (331); invaded eastern Persia (330–327) and northern India (326); defeated Porus on the Hydaspes (326); withdrew from India to Persia (325–324); died of fever in Babylon.

Alexander IV. 323–310 B.C. Posthumous son of Alexander the Great and Roxana; put to death with his mother by order of Cassander.

Alexander V. Third son of Cassander; shared throne (297–294 B.C.) with his brother Antipater; murdered by order of Demetrius.

Alexander. Name of three emperors (czars) of Russia of Romanov (q.v.) dynasty:

Alexander I. Russ. **Aleksandr Pavlovich**. 1777–1825. Emperor (1801–25), b. St. Petersburg. Eldest son of Paul I; m. (1793) Princess Louise Marie Elisabeth of Baden. Placed on throne by conspiracy forcing abdication of Paul. Gained some liberal ideas (1796–1800) from Frédéric C. de La Harpe, Swiss republican; began reign with sweeping reforms; made senate the supreme high court (1801); established ministries (1802); encouraged education and science. Joined coalition against Napoleon (1805); present at Austerlitz (1805); joined with Prussia but, after defeats (1807) of Eylau and Friedland, signed Treaty of Tilsit. Fought successful war against Turkey (1806–12); became rival of Napoleon, resulting in French invasion of Russia (1812); helped destroy Napoleon's army in retreat. Held strong position in Europe (1813–15); present at battles of Dresden and Leipzig (1813); entered Paris with allies (1814); took part in Congress of Vienna (1815); formed Holy Alliance (1815) and took part in conferences that followed it. Last years of reign (1820–25) marked by reactionary policies, embittered feelings, increasing popular discontent. Succeeded by his brother Nicholas I.

Alexander II. Russ. **Aleksandr Nikolaevich**. 1818–1881. Son of Nicholas I. Emperor (1855–81). Carefully educated and given military training; traveled in Germany; m. (1841) Maria, afterwards known as Maria Alexandrovna, daughter of Grand Duke Louis II of Hesse-Darmstadt. Signed Treaty of Paris (1856) terminating Crimean War. Had strong convictions for reforms; emancipated serfs (1861), his greatest achievement; reorganized army and government administration; established regular system of courts and founded schools. Put down Polish insurrection (1863–64); friendly to Germany in Franco-Prussian War (1870–71); waged war with Turkey (1877–78); extended boundaries of Russia in Caucasus and Central Asia (1868–81). Shortly after death of wife (1880), m. Ekaterina Dolgorukova. In spite of good done by his reforms, many added burdens placed upon peasants; certain repressive measures caused unrest; activity of Nihilists increased (1879–81); killed by bomb in St. Petersburg.

Alexander III. Russ. **Aleksandr Aleksandrovich**. 1845–1894. Son and successor of Alexander II. Emperor (1881–94). Became heir apparent on death (1865) of his elder brother Nicholas; m. (1866) daughter of Christian IX of Denmark (see MARIA FEDOROVNA). During years before accession (1865–81) showed open disapproval of some of father's policies; succeeded to throne on father's assassination; crowned (1883). Continued reactionary

policies; countenanced persecutions, esp. of Jews; did not favor foreign influences, but himself interfered in affairs of Balkan states, esp. Bulgaria; continued Russian advance in Central Asia, even to frontier of Afghanistan (1884–85), bringing about crisis with England. Opposed any close union with Germany, but became virtual ally of France (1891–94); succeeded by his son Nicholas II.

Alexander. Russ. **Aleksandr Mikhailovich**. 1866–1933. Russian grand duke; brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas II; m. (1894) Xenia (b. 1875), daughter of Alexander III. Their eldest daughter, Irina Aleksandrovna, married (1914) Prince Felix Yusupov, an assassin of Rasputin.

Alexander. Name of three kings of Scotland:

Alexander I. 1078?–1124. Fourth son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, grandniece of Edward the Confessor. Succeeded his brother Edgar as king (1107); quelled insurrection of northern clans; contested claims of York and Canterbury to supremacy over see of St. Andrews.

Alexander II. 1198–1249. Great-grandnephew of Alexander I. Succeeded his father, William the Lion (1214); entered into league with English barons to resist King John; invaded England (1215); m. (1221) Joan, eldest sister of Henry III; repelled Norse invasion (1230); repelled Henry's demand for homage; settled dispute at Newcastle (1244); died of fever on expedition to wrest Hebrides from Norway.

Alexander III. 1241–1286. Son of Alexander II. Succeeded to kingdom (1249); m. (1251) Margaret, daughter of Henry III; defeated Norwegian invasion (1263); united Hebrides and Isle of Man to kingdom; assisted Henry III against barons (1264); induced recognition of granddaughter Margaret, daughter of Eric of Norway, called "Maid of Norway," as heir presumptive; subject of *Lament for Alisaunder*, one of earliest Scottish poems.

Alexander. Name of three rulers of the Serbs:

Alexander Kar'a-geor'ge-vich (kăr'a-jôr'jê-vich). Serbian **A-lek'san'dar Ka-ra'djor'dje-vič** (a-lek'san'dar ka-ra'djor'dyê-vê't'y'). 1806–1885. Prince of Serbia (1842–58). Son of Karageorge (q.v.). Officer in Russian army; chosen prince to succeed Miloš Obrenović; weak and vacillating in his policy, at times pro-Russian and at others pro-Austrian; deposed by National Assembly (1848); accused of complicity in murder of Prince Michael (1868) but pardoned.

Alexander I O-bre'no-vich (ô-brê'nô-vich). Serbian **Aleksandar O-bre'no-vič** (ô-brê'nô-vê't'y'). 1876–1903. King of Serbia (1889–1903). Son of Milan and Queen Natalie. On father's abdication proclaimed king under regency; assumed full authority (1893); abolished (1894) Constitution of 1888; made unpopular marriage (1900) with Madame Draga Mashin; after several arbitrary acts, murdered with Queen Draga by group of officers; last of Obrenovich family. Succeeded by King Peter I.

Alexander I. 1888–1934. Son of Peter I and grandson of Alexander Karageorgevich; b. Cetinje, Montenegro. Prince regent of Serbia (1914–21) and king of Yugoslavia (1921–34). As youth lived at Geneva; to Serbia (1909), taking oath as heir apparent; took part in Balkan Wars (1912–13). Because of King Peter's ill health, appointed regent (1914); commander in chief of Serbian armies during World War (1914–19); became (1921) king of new Serb-Croat-Slovene State (now Yugoslavia); m. (1922) Princess Maria of Rumania. Because of disturbed condition of kingdom, especially after assassination of Stefan Radić (1928), abolished Constitution of 1921 and dissolved parliament (1929); did much to secure friendly

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént; makër; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, önite, örn, öp, ciccüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

relations with neighboring countries. Assassinated at Marseille (Oct. 9, 1934) by Macedonian terrorist; succeeded by his son Peter II under regency council.

Alexander, Mrs. Pseudonym of Annie French Hector.

Alexander, Albert Victor. 1885- . British Labor politician, b. Weston super Mare. Parliamentary secretary to Board of Trade (1924); first lord of the admiralty (1929-31, 1940-46); minister of defense (1947-50).

Alexander, Sir George. *Orig. name George Sam'son* (sām's'n). 1858-1918. English actor and manager; manager, St. James's Theatre, London (1891-1918).

Alexander, Grover Cleveland. 1887-1950. American baseball player, b. St. Paul, Nebr.; pitcher in National League for 20 years (Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis).

Alexander, Harold Rupert Leofric George. 1st Viscount

Alexander of Tunis (tū'nīs). 1891- . British general; educ. Sandhurst; served in France (1914-18) and northwest frontier, India (1935); commander of the 1st division (1938-40); in charge of evacuation of British army from Dunkirk; commander on Burma front (Mar., 1942); commander in chief in Middle East (Aug., 1942); deputy allied commander in chief in North Africa (Feb., 1943), then in Mediterranean theater, commanding invasions of Sicily (July, 1943) and Italy (Sept., 1943); field marshal (Nov., 1944) and allied commander in chief in Italy (1944-45); governor general of Canada (1946-52).

Alexander, Hartley Burr. 1873-1939. American philosopher, educator, and writer. b. Lincoln, Nebr. Grad. U. of Nebraska (1897); Ph.D., Columbia (1901). Associate editor (1903-08), *Webster's New International Dictionary*; professor of philosophy, Nebraska (1908-27), Scripps Coll., La Jolla (1927). Author of poems (especially on American Indian themes), works on North American and Latin American folklore, philosophy, etc. Special editor for Southwestern United States loan words, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Alexander, Sir James Edward. 1803-1885. British general and explorer. b. in Scotland. Explored central Africa (1836-37). Responsible for preservation of Cleopatra's Needle. Author of travel books.

Alexander, Jerome. 1876-1959. American chemist, b. New York City; specialist in chemistry of colloids; pioneer in ultramicroscopy.

Alexander, John Henry. 1812-1867. American scientist, b. Annapolis, Md. Urged standardization of weights and measures. Author of *History of the Metallurgy of Iron* (1840), *A Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern* (1850).

Alexander, John White. 1856-1915. American painter, b. Allegheny, Pa. Illustrator on staff of *Harper's* (1874 ff.). Studied abroad (1877 ff.). Kept studio at Paris (1890-1901), New York (1901-15). His works include portraits, as of Rodin, Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Alphonse Daudet, Robert L. Stevenson, Thomas Hardy, Walt Whitman, Joe Jefferson as Bob Acres, Maude Adams as L'Aiglon; murals, as six lunettes (*Evolution of the Book*) in Library of Congress, Washington; and paintings, as *The Pot of Basil* (Boston Museum), *The Green Bow* (Luxembourg), *Study in Black and Green* and *The Engagement Ring* (both in Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Alexander, Joshua Willis. 1852-1936. American lawyer, b. Cincinnati. U.S. secretary of commerce (1919-21).

Alexander, Peter. British Shakespearean scholar; professor, Glasgow (from 1935); author of *Shakespeare's Life and Art* (1939).

Alexander, Samuel. 1859-1938. Philosopher, b. Sydney, Australia. Educ. U. of Melbourne and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Professor of philosophy, Victoria U. of Manchester (1893-1924); Herbert Spencer Lecturer, Oxford

(1927). Member, Order of Merit (1931). Author of *Space, Time, and Deity* (Gifford lectures; pub. 1920), *Spinoza and Time* (1921), *Art and the Material* (1925), *Beauty and Other Forms of Value* (1933).

Alexander, Stephen. 1806-1883. American astronomer, b. Schenectady, N.Y. Grad. Union Coll. (1824). Professor, Princeton (1840-77). Directed party to Labrador to observe solar eclipse (1860). One of original fifty members of National Academy of Sciences (1862).

Alexander, Sir William. Earl of Stirling (stīr'ling). 1567?-1640. Scottish poet. Tutor to earl of Argyll, Prince Henry Frederick, and Prince Charles (later Charles I of England). Received grant of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (1621); secretary of state for Scotland (1626 till death). Author of *Monarchicke Tragedies*; *Parænesis to the Prince* (a poem, 1604); *Doomsday* (a sacred epic; part I, 1614).

Alexander, William. Known as Lord Stirling. 1726-1783. American Revolutionary officer, b. New York City. Unsuccessfully claimed earldom of Stirling (1756-62). Member, Council of New Jersey; suspended because of opposition to Stamp Act. Captured British transport at Sandy Hook (1776). Brigadier general in Continental army; had part in exposing the Conway Cabal (1778); served on court of inquiry to decide fate of John André (1780).

Alexander, William. 1824-1911. Irish Anglican prelate; educ. Brasenose, Oxford; bishop of Derry (1867-93); archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland (1893 till death); author of *St. Augustine's Holiday* (poems, 1886) and theological works. His wife, Cecil Frances, nee **Humphreys** [hūm'friz] (1818?-1895; m. 1850), wrote tracts in connection with Oxford Movement and hymns, including *There Is a Green Hill Far Away* and *Jesus Calls Us o'er the Tumult*.

Alexander, William Lindsay. 1808-1884. Scottish clergyman. Educ. Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Congregational pastor, Edinburgh (1835-77); reviser of Old Testament (1870); professor (1854) and principal (1877), Theological Hall, Edinburgh.

Alexander Ba'as (bā'ās). d. 145 B.C. King of Syria (150-145). Of obscure origin; claimed to be son of Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Usurped throne with help of Romans, killing Demetrius I; m. Cleopatra Thea. Defeated and killed in battle near Antioch by Demetrius II and Tiberius VI Philometor. Succeeded by his son Antiochus VI.

Alexander John I. Prince of Rumania. = Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

Alexander (Russ. Aleksandr) Nev'ski (nēv'skī; nēv'-; Russ. ā'lyi-kañ'dēr nyāf'skū'i). 1220?-1263. Russian saint and hero, b. Vladimir; son of Prince Yaroslav of Novgorod. Became prince of Novgorod (1238); defeated Swedes (1240) in great battle near site of present Leningrad, on Neva river (whence his name *Nevski*); defeated Livonian knights (1242) on ice of Lake Peipus. On father's death (1246), became grand duke of Kiev and Novgorod and (1252) of Vladimir; vassal of Mongols throughout his rule, but on friendly terms with them. Order of Alexander Nevski was founded (1725) by Peter the Great in his honor.

Alexander of Aph'ro-dis'i-as (āf'rō-diz'ī-ās). fl. about 200 A.D. Greek philosopher of Aphrodisias in Caria. Lecturer on peripatetic philosophy at Athens.

Alexander of Hales (hālz). Known as **Doc'tor Ir-rof-ra-ga'bi-lis** (dōk'tēr ir-rēf'rā-gāb'i-lis; dōk'tēr). d. 1245. English scholastic theologian and philosopher. Franciscan (1222 ff.); author of *Summa Theologiae*, attempted correlation of Augustinianism and newly introduced writings of Aristotle and Arabs.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Alexander of Traflies (trā'f'ē). *Lat.* Alexander Trafl'-li-a'nus (trā'f'i-ā'nūs). fl. 6th century A.D. Greek physician; practiced at Rome; notable for his *Twelve Books on Medicine*.

Alexander Se-ve'rus (sē-vēr'ūs), Marcus Aurelius. *Original name* A-lex'i-a'nus Bas'si-a'nus (ā'lēk'si-ā'nūs bās'i-ā'nūs). 208?-235. Roman emperor (222-235), b. in Phoenicia. Son of Gessius Marcianus and first cousin of Hellogabalus. To Rome (218); adopted by Hellogabalus (211) and created caesar; became emperor (222). Reigned in peace for some years; waged war with Ardashir of Persia (231-233), defeating him; after return to Rome, set out (234) to subdue revolt of Germans; waylaid and killed by mutinous soldiers. Just and wise ruler; pagan, but revered Christian doctrines.

Alexander the Paph'la-go'n-i-an (pā'f'lā-gō'n'i-ān; -gō'n'yān) fl. 2d cent. A.D. Roman impostor of Paphlagonia; established fraudulent oracle, exposed by Lucian.

Alex-an'-der-son (āl'ēg-zān'dēr-sōn; āl'ēg-), Ernst (ərnst) Fred'er-ik (frēd'ēr-ik; frēd'rīk) Wer'ner (vūr'nēr). 1878- . Electrical and radio engineer and inventor, b. Uppsala, Sweden; to U.S. (1901). Associated with General Electric Co. (from 1902). Inventions include a high-frequency alternator, multiple-tuned antenna, vacuum-tube telephone transmitter, and tuned radio-frequency receiver. Pioneer in television, electric ship propulsion, and railroad electrification.

Alex-an'-dra (āl'ēg-zān'drā; āl'ēg-; *Brit.* also -zān'-). 1844-1925. Eldest daughter of Christian IX of Denmark and Louise, daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse. Queen consort of Edward VII of England whom she married (1863) when he was prince of Wales.

A-lex-an'-dra (*Russ.* A-lex-san'dra) Fe-o'do-rov'na (*Russ.* ā-lyt-ksān'drā fyi-ō'dō-rōv'nā). *Orig.* A'lix Vic-to'ri-a He-le'ne Lu-i'se Be-a'trix (ā'lēks vik-tō'rē-ā hā-lā'nā lōw'ē-zā bā-ā'trīks). 1872-1918. Empress of Russia (1894-1917). Daughter of Grand Duke Louis IV of Hesse-Darmstadt; granddaughter of Queen Victoria; m. (1894) Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia. Superstitious and pious, caused scandals by her relations with the religious fanatic Rasputin; taken prisoner (1917) by Bolsheviks and killed. See ROMANOV family.

Alexandri, Vasilē. See ALEXSANDRI.

A-le-xel' or A-le-ksel' (ā-lyt-ksyā'ē). = ALEXIS.

Alexiev. See ALEXSEV.

A-lex'is (ā'lēk'sis). fl. 4th and 3d centuries B.C. Greek dramatist of Middle Comedy; credited with over two hundred plays.

Alexis. *Russ.* Aleksel. Name of several members of Russian imperial family, including:

Alexis I Mikhailovich. 1629-1676. Second czar of Romanovs (1645-76); son of Michael. First ten years of reign (1645-55) stormy period of internal troubles and insurrections. Gained control over eastern Ukraine (1654) by treaty with Chmelnicki; fought war against Poland in two campaigns (1654-56, 1660-67); secured Smolensk; waged unsuccessful war with Sweden (1656-61); suppressed with difficulty great peasant revolt (1670-71). Extended Russian lands, esp. eastward in Asia; introduced reforms by revision of laws, but these new laws were often a hardship for peasants; prepared Russia for work of his son Peter the Great (1689-1725); m. (1) Maria Miloslavskii, mother of Fëdor III and Ivan V; and (2) Natalya Nariashkina, mother of Peter the Great.

Alexis Petrovich. 1690-1718. Czarevitch; eldest son of Peter the Great by Eudoxia (Lopukhina). Opposed father's reforms; fled to Vienna and Naples (1717); made head of conspiracy; seized, condemned to death, and tortured; executed, probably on Peter's orders; m. (1711)

Charlotte Christine Sophie (1694-1715), daughter of Duke Louis of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel; their son ruled (1727-30) as Peter II.

Alexis Aleksandrovich. 1850-1908. Grand duke, b. St. Petersburg. Brother of Alexander III; uncle of Nicholas II. Commander in chief of Russian fleet during Russo-Japanese War; disasters forced his resignation (1905).

Alexis Nikolaevich. 1904-1918. Czarevitch; youngest child and only son of Emperor Nicholas II. Seized with parents and sisters by Bolsheviks during revolution (1917); executed (July, 1918).

A'lex'is (ā'lēk'sē'), Pierre Nord. See NORD ALEXIS.

A-lex'is (ā'lēk'sis), Willibald. Pseudonym of Wilhelm HÄRING.

A-lex'i-us (ā'lēk'si-ūs), Saint. Roman Christian of 5th century; founder of order whose members were known as Alexians or Cellites.

Alexius or Alexis. Name of five rulers of Eastern Roman Empire:

Alexius I Com-ne'nus (kōm-nē'nūs). 1048-1118. Emperor (1081-1118); nephew of Emperor Isaac Comnenus; talented soldier; raised by his followers to supplant Nicephorus III; defended empire against Scythians, Turks, and Normans; his domains invaded by First Crusade (1096-99); his life (*Alexiad*) written by his daughter Anna Comnena (q.v.).

Alexius II Comnenus. 1168?-1183. Emperor (1180-83); son of Manuel I; deposed and murdered by his uncle Andronicus I.

Alexius III An'-ge-lus (ān'jē-lēs). d. 1210. Emperor (1195-1203); brother of Isaac Angelus, whom he drove from throne; in turn deposed by army of crusaders (1203) who besieged Constantinople and reinstated Isaac; died in exile.

Alexius IV Angelus. d. 1204. Emperor (1203-04), reigning six months; son of Isaac II Angelus; put to death by Alexius V.

Alexius V. *Known as* Du'cas Mour'tzu-phlos (*Mod. Gr.* thōō'kīs mōōr'tsō-flos). d. 1204. Emperor (1204); attempted defense of Constantinople against crusaders (Fourth Crusade); driven out, arrested in Morea, and executed. Latin Empire established (1204); see BALDWIN I.

Alexius I. Called Grand Comnenus. 1180?-1222. Of younger Comnenus line (see COMNENUS); grandson of Emperor Andronicus I. First emperor of Trebizond (1204-22). With his brother David Comnenus, seized Trebizond and coastland of northeastern Asia Minor when Constantinople was taken by crusaders (1204). Attacked Nicaean emperor, Theodore I Lascaris, in Bithynia, but defeated. Founded dynasty that lasted more than 250 years (1204-1461).

Al'eyn (āl'ēn), Charles. d. 1640. English historical poet.

Al-fa'no (āl-fā'nō), Franco. 1877-1954. Italian composer of instrumental and chamber music and, esp., operas; completed Puccini's unfinished *Turandot*.

Alfarabius. See al-FARABI.

Al-fa'ro (āl-fū'rō), Eloy. 1864-1912. Ecuadorian general and political leader, b. Monte Cristi. Led uprising against President Cordero (1893-95); declared himself anticlerical dictator (1895); president of Ecuador (1897-1901 and 1907-11). Led the revolt (1906) that deposed President Lisardo García; became constitutional president (1907). Reduced power of Roman Catholic Church; completed railroad from Quito to Guayaquil (1908). Murdered in uprising of 1912. His son Colón Eloy (1891-1937), diplomat; Ecuadorian minister to various Central American countries (to 1933), to U.S. (from 1933); ambassador to U.S. (1936-44).

āle, chaotic, cars (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity; āld, obey, orb, add (40), soft (41), connect; āōōd, foot; out; oil; cube, ōales, ōrn, ōp, circle, ā = u in Fr. menu;

Alfaro, Ricardo J. 1882-. Panamanian lawyer and diplomat, b. Panama; secretary of government and justice (1918-22); minister to U.S. (1922-30, 1933-36); member of the Hague Tribunal (1929-41); president of Panama (1931-32); foreign minister (from 1945).

Al-fa'ri (al-fyá'rē), Cesare. Marchese di So-ste'gno (sò-stā'nyò). 1796-1869. Italian statesman, b. Turin. Active in furthering Italian unification; formed and headed third constitutional ministry (Aug.-Oct., 1848); president, Piedmont senate (1856-60).

Alfieri, Conte Vittorio. 1749-1803. Italian tragic dramatist. Inherited fortune; from seventeenth year traveled for nearly seven years through England and Europe. Fell in love at 26 with Marchesa Turinetti di Prie, who inspired his first tragedy, *Cleopatra* (produced 1775), the success of which decided him on a literary career. Settled in Turin (1773); moved to Florence (c. 1776) to study Tuscan for his playwriting; there met countess of Albany (q.v.), who became his mistress. Author of 19 tragedies, all classical in form, including *Saul*, *Sofonisba*, *Antigone*, and *Maria Stuart*; an autobiography; sonnets; odes; six comedies; and a satire against France, *Misogallo*. His plays and poems, which show his love of freedom and hatred of tyranny, served to revive the national spirit in Italy.

Al-fon'so (ál-fón'sò; -zò; Ital. ál-fón'sò). Name of two kings of Naples:

Alfonso I. King of Sicily (1416-58) and of Naples (1443-58). See ALFONSO V, King of Aragon (1416-58).

Alfonso II. 1448-1495. King of Naples (1494-95). Son of Ferdinand I, King of Naples. Fought against Florentines (1479); and Turks (1481); unpopular as king, resigned (1495) in favor of his son Ferdinand as Charles VIII of France threatened Naples. Father of Ferdinand II.

Al-fon'so (ál-fón'sò; -zò). Anglicized form of Port. **Al-fon'so**, older **Al-fon'so** (á-fón'sò). Name of six kings of Portugal, the first four being of the House of Burgundy (q.v.):

Alfonso I. Port. Affonso Henriques. 1112-1185. First king of Portugal (1139-85). Son of Henry of Burgundy; succeeded father as count of Portugal (1112-39); seized throne (1128) from his mother, who had acted as regent. Freed country from León (1130-39); won great victory over Moors at Ourique (1139); crowned first king of an independent Portugal (1139); captured Lisbon with aid of English crusaders (1147); defeated Moors and took Santarém (1171); won a second time at Santarém (1184). Established (c. 1162) Order of Aviz (see AVIZ). Generally regarded as saint by Portuguese.

Alfonso II. Called Affonso o Gor'do (ô gôr'dô), i.e. the Fat. 1185-1223. Son of Sancho I. King (1211-23). Won victory over Moors at Alcácer do Sal (1217); excommunicated by Pope Honorius III.

Alfonso III. 1210-1279. Son of Alfonso II. King (1248-79). Added Algarve to Portugal (1250).

Alfonso IV. Called Affonso o Bra'vo (ô brá'vô), i.e. the Brave. 1290-1357. Son of Diniz. King (1325-57). Reign marked by disastrous civil war with his son Pedro.

Alfonso V of house of Aviz (q.v.). Called Affonso o A-fri-ca'no (ô á-fré-ká'no), i.e. the African. 1432-1481. Son of Edward; b. at Cintra. King (1432-81). After father's death (1438) engaged with his uncle Pedro in fierce struggle for regency; assumed government (1448); defeated Pedro (1449); conducted successful campaign in Morocco (1458-71); married his niece Juana la Beltraneja (see JUANA OF PORTUGAL); failed in attempt to seize Castile and León (1476); abdicated (1476) in favor of his son John but forced to return; signed treaty with Castile (1479). During his reign Portu-

guese voyages made along west coast of Africa almost to equator (see Prince HENRY).

Alfonso VI of house of Braganza (q.v.). 1643-1683. Son of John IV. King (1656-83). Paralyzed at age of three; led dissolute life, drove queen regent, Luisa de Guzmán, from court (1662); overcome by Dom Pedro (see PEDRO II) and exiled to Terceira (1667). Throne occupied during rest of his life (1667-83) by Pedro as regent.

Al-fon'so (ál-fón'sò; -zò; Span. ál-fón'sò) or **Al-phon'so**. Also **A-lon'so** (á-lón'sò; Span. á-lón'sò). Name of five kings of Aragon:

Alfonso I. Called Alfonso el Ba'tal-la-dor' (êl bá'tá-lyá-thór'), i.e. the Battler, d. 1134. King (1104-34). Also sometimes, as husband of Queen Urraca, known as Alfonso VII of León (1109-34). Granted divorce from Urraca by Pope; continually at war with Castile and León; won Saragossa from Moors (1118).

Alfonso II. 1152-1196. King (1162-96). Patron of Provençal poetry.

Alfonso III. 1265-1291. Son of Pedro III. King (1285-91). Granted wide powers to nobles (1287).

Alfonso IV. 1299-1336. King (1327-36).

Alfonso V. Called Alfonso el Mag-ná'ni-mo (êl mág-ná'ni-mô), i.e. the Magnanimous. 1385-1458. Son of Ferdinand I. King (1416-58) and, as Alfonso I, king of Sicily (1416-58) and of Naples (1443-58). Made heir to throne of Naples by Joanna II (1420); disinherited (1423). Captured Naples (1442) and enforced claims. Patron of learning.

Alfonso or Alphonso. Also **Alonso**. Name of five kings of Castile: Alfonso I, II, III = ALFONSO VI, VII, VIII of León and Castile. Alfonso X and XI (after union of León and Castile, 1230) = ALFONSO X and XI of León and Castile. See also ALFONSO XII and XIII of Spain.

Alfonso or Alphonso. Also **Alonso**. Name of eleven kings of León and Castile:

Alfonso I. d. 757. King of León and Asturias (739-757); drove Moors out of Galicia and León.

Alfonso II. d. 842. King of León and Asturias (791-842); held court at Oviedo.

Alfonso III. 848-912. King of León and Asturias (866-910); faced with revolts of nobles and of his sons; abdicated.

Alfonso IV. d. 933. King of León and Asturias (925-930); abdicated.

Alfonso V. d. 1027. King of León and Asturias (999-1027); warred with Moors in Portugal.

Alfonso VI. Called Alfonso el Bra'vo (êl brá'vô), i.e. the Valiant, d. 1109. King of León (1065-1109) and, as Alfonso I, king of Castile (1072-1109); father of Teresa, wife of Henry of Burgundy (q.v.); two kingdoms temporarily united (1072); recovered Toledo from Moors; defeated by Abbad III (1086). Reign notable for exploits of the Cid.

Alfonso VII. Called El Em'pe-ra-dor' (êl ém'pá-rá-thór'), i.e. the Emperor. Also known as Alfonso II of Castile, d. 1157. King of León and Castile united (1126-57); m. (1128) Berengaria, daughter of Ramón Berenguer IV; founded Order of Alcántara (1156).

Alfonso VIII. Also known as Alfonso III of Castile, d. 1214. King of Castile (1158-1214); won great victory over Moors at Navas de Tolosa (1212).

Alfonso IX. Also known as Alfonso VIII of León, d. 1230. King of León (1188-1230); m. (1197) Berengaria of Castile; founded U. of Salamanca (c. 1220).

Alfonso X. Called Alfonso el Sa'bi-o (êl sá'hyô), i.e. the Learned. 1226?-1284. King of Castile and León (1252-84); candidate for office of Holy Roman emperor (1257) but not elected; engaged in civil wars and war with Moors (1261-66); Pamplona seized by French;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'dere (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure. For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

promulgated code of laws, *Las Siete Partidas*, basis of Spanish jurisprudence; notable as poet and leader of intellectual life.

Alfonso XI. d. 1350. King of Castile (1312-50); as ally of Alfonso IV of Portugal, defeated Moors near Tarifa (1340). See also ALFONSO XII and XIII, of Spain.

Alfonso or Alphonso. Also **Alonso.** Name of two Bourbon kings of Spain (see also ALFONSO of León and Castile):

Alfonso XII. Full name **Francisco de Asís' (ā-sfā') Fernando Pío Juan María Gregorio Pelayo.** 1857-1885. King (1874-85). Proclaimed by army at end of civil war; suppressed Carlist opposition (1876); summoned Cortes which made new constitution (1876); under influence of prime minister, Cánovas del Castillo.

Alfonso XIII. Full name **León Fernando María Isidro Pascual Antonio.** 1886-1941. Posthumous son of Alfonso XII and María Christina. King (1886-1931). Under regency of his mother (1886-1902), during which period Spain lost Philippines and last possessions in America in Spanish-American War (1898); m. Princess Victoria of Battenberg (1906). His reign marked by rioting in Madrid and Barcelona (1909-11) over trouble in Morocco, Spanish neutrality in World War (1914-19), cabinet crisis (1922), and defeat of Spanish in Morocco (1923) by Moors under Abd-el-Krim. Appointed Primo de Rivera dictator (1923-25). National Assembly opened (1927); period marked by strikes, riots, and declaration of martial law (1930). Forced to abdicate (1931); lived in exile (1931-41).

Al'ford (āl'fōrd), Henry. 1810-1871. English clergyman and scholar. Grad. Cambridge (1832). Edited *New Testament* in Greek with collation of readings (1841-61); published sermons, hymns, and poems. Dean of Canterbury (1857-71). First editor of *Contemporary Review* (1866-70).

Alfraganus. See **al-FARGHANI.**

Al'fred or Æl'fred (āl'frēd; -frīd). Called **Alfred the Great.** 849-899. King of the West Saxons. Fifth son of Ethelwulf. Assisted his brother Ethelred I against Danes; succeeded Ethelred as king (871); fought Danes at Wilton (871). Met second invasion of Danes under Guthrum with victory at Edington in Wiltshire (878). Captured London (885 or 886), received submission of Angles and Saxons, and recognized as sovereign of all England. Waged war (893-97) against Danes; finally, with improved navy, forced invading Danes to withdraw (897), and consolidated England round his kingdom as center. Compiled best laws of earlier kings; divided parts of Mercia according to shire system for first time; promoted learning, bringing to Wessex many famous scholars. Author of free translations from Latin (amounting to recastings) of *Pastoral Care* by Gregory the Great, histories by Bede and Orosius (q.v.), and Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy*.

Al'fred (āl'frēd; -frīd), Prince. In full **Alfred Ernest Albert.** 1844-1900. Duke of **Ed'in-burgh (ēd'n-būr'ē; -būr'ē; ēd'in-)** (1865-93) and of **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha** (1893-1900). Second son and fourth child of Queen Victoria. Captain in British navy (1866); commanded *Galatea* on world cruise (1867-71); admiral of fleet (1893). Married (1874) Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of Alexander II of Russia; had four daughters: (1) Marie, Queen of Rumania, (2) Victoria Melita, who married, as second husband, Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, (3) Alexandra, Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and (4) Beatrice, who married Alfonso, Infante of Spain.

Al'fred, or Al'u-red (āl'ū-rēd), of Bev'er-ley (bēv'-er-lē). Lat. **Al'u-re'dus, or Al-re'dus, Bev'er-la-**

cen'sis (āl'ū-rē'dūs [āl-rē'dūs] bēv'er-lā-sēn'āle). fl. 1143. English chronicler.

Alf-vén' (āl-vān'), Hugo. 1872-. Swedish composer of symphonies, choral music, songs, and piano pieces.

Al-gar'di (āl-gār'dē), Alessandro. 1602-1654. Italian baroque sculptor and architect; known esp. for his portraiture. Studied with Lodovico Carracci; succeeded Bernini as court sculptor. Executed *Retreat of Aulus from Rome*, one of largest alto-relievs in the world, and a monument of Pope Leo XI (both in St. Peter's); designed façade of Church of Sant'Ignazio at Rome, etc. **Al-gu-rot'ti (āl'gā-rōt'tē), Conte Francesco.** 1712-1764. Italian philosopher and critic. Friend of Frederick the Great and Voltaire. Author of *Newtonian Philosophy for Ladies* (a work on optics, 1733), *Essays on the Fine Arts*, etc.

Algazel. See **al-GHAZZALI.**

Al'ger (āl'jēr), Horatio. 1834-1899. American Unitarian clergyman and author, b. Revete, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1852). Writer of more than 100 enormously popular books for boys, including the *Ragged Dick* (1867), *Luck and Pluck* (1869), and *Tattered Tom* (1871) series. **Alger, Russell Alexander.** 1836-1907. American politician, b. Lafayette, Ohio. Served in Civil War; rose from ranks to colonelcy. Elected governor of Michigan (1884). U.S. secretary of War (1897); resigned (1899) at McKinley's request because of criticism directed against War Dept. for inefficiency. U.S. senator (1902-07).

Algirdas. Lithuanian form for **OLGIERD.**

Al'ha-zen' (āl'hā-zēn'). Arab. abu-'**Ali al-Hasan ibn-al-Haytham.** 965?-1039. Arab astronomer and optician, b. Basra. Failed in attempt to regulate annual overflow of Nile; wrote more than 100 works on mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and medicine; chief work, *Kitāb al-Manāẓir*, a treatise on optics (pub. in Latin with title *Opticæ Thesaurus*, 1572) influential in development of that science in Middle Ages.

Al'hu-ce-mas (āl'wō-thā'mās), Marqués de. Manuel Gar-cí'a Pri-c'to (gār-thī'ā prī-c'tō). 1860-1938. Spanish politician, b. Astorga, León. Prime minister of Spain (1917-18; 1922-23); overthrown by Gen. Primo de Rivera.

A-ll' (āl'). Arab. 'Ali ibn-abi-Tālib. 600?-661. Fourth caliph (656-661). Cousin and, as husband of Fatima, son-in-law of Mohammed, and one of his first converts; accompanied him to Medina (622); disappointed at succession (632) of abu-Bakr as caliph; opposed by Aisha; as fourth caliph, succeeded Othman; his rule stormy and full of civil conflicts; defeated Aisha at battle of Basra (656); assassinated at Al Kufa by three members of Kharijite sect. See **ALIUS.**

A'll'. Commonly known as A'll' Pa-sha' (ā'lē pā-shā'). Called The Lion of Ja'nī-na [yā'nē-nā] (mod. Io-an-ni-na [yō-ā'nyē-nā]). 1741-1822. Turkish pasha, b. Tepeleni, Albania; son of an Albanian bey. Gained kral power through murder, brigandage, and other unscrupulous means; as pasha of Janina (1788), made himself powerful in central Albania; several times changed allegiance to Napoleon or England; plotted against the Porte; assassinated by order of Sultan Mahmud II. Established sort of barbarous culture at his court in Janina described by Byron in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and by travelers.

Ali, Mehmet. See **MEHMET ALI.**

A-ll' (āl'). Mulai. 1610?-1655. Sultan of Morocco (1650-55); founder of dynasty still ruling Morocco.

A'll' Bey (āl'ē bē). 1728-1773. Mameluke ruler (bey) of Egypt (1766-73), b. in Abkhazia in the Caucasus. In boyhood sold as slave into Egypt; became a Mameluke bey; seized government (1766) and declared Egypt inde-

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; éve, here (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; fōrd, fōrt; out, oil; cūbe, únite, úrn, úp, cūcūds, ú-u in Fr. menu;

pendent of Turkey; made wide conquests; defeated and taken prisoner in battle.

Ali Bey. See Domingo BADA Y LEBLICH.

A-ll'ibn-Hu-sein (ä-l'l'ib'n-höo'sin'). 1878-1935. Last king of independent kingdom of Hejaz (1924-25). Eldest son of King Husein ibn-Ali. Emir of Medina during father's reign; led Arab forces against Turkey in World War; made king (1924) on father's abdication; forced to resign by Ibn-Saud; lived (1925-35) with his brother King Faisal at Baghdad in Iraq, at times acting as regent of Iraq.

Ali Mohammed of Shiraz. See the BAR.

A-ll' Var'di Khan (ä-l'l' vār'dī k̄ān). Also **Allahvardi Khan.** Real name **Mir'za Mu-ham'mad A-ll'** (mēr'zā mōō-hām'mād ä-l'l'). 1676-1756. Nawab of Bengal (1740-56). Of obscure birth; became governor of Bihar; made prime minister by Nawab Shuja-ud-din. Revolted against nawab's son and successor; usurped throne (1740); continuously at war with marauding Marathas (1741-51); gave English permission to fortify Calcutta (1742). In old age, favored his grandson Siraj-ud-daula (q.v.).

Al'ice Maud' Mar'y (ä-l'is mōd' mār'y). 1843-1878. Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Duchess of Saxony. Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (hēs'-därn'stāt; -shüt). Second daughter of Queen Victoria; m. (1862) Louis of Hesse who became grand duke (as Louis IV) of Hesse-Darmstadt (1877-92). Their fourth daughter, Alix, married Czar Nicholas II of Russia. Founder of Women's Union for Nursing Sick and Wounded in War. See also BATTENBERG.

Al'ids (ä-l'idz). (1) Descendants of Caliph Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed; established Shiite sect in Persia; their leaders who revolted (762-763) put down by Abbassides. (2) Dynasty of Idrisids in Morocco (788-974); founded by Idris ibn-Abdullah, great-grandson of Caliph Ali's son Hasan; overthrown by Berbers.

Alighieri, Dante. See DANTE.

Alimentus, Lucius Cincius. See CINCIVS ALIMENTUS.

A-lin' (ä-lēn'), **Oscar Josef.** 1846-1900. Swedish historian and politician.

Al'i-son (ä-l'i's'n). **Archibald.** 1757-1849. Scottish Episcopal clergyman; author of *Taste* (1790), a book of essays admired by Jeffrey. His elder son, **William Pulteney** [pūlt'nē; pōlt'nē] (1790-1859), was professor of medicine, Edinburgh U. (1822-56) and author of medical works. His younger son, **Sir Archibald** (1792-1867), was a historian; called to Scottish bar (1814); as sheriff of Lanarkshire suppressed riots (1837); author of *History of Europe during the French Revolution* (10 vols., 1833-42, and in continuation, 9 vols., 1852-59), and biographies and an autobiography. The latter's son, **Sir Archibald** (1826-1907), was an army officer in Crimean War and in Sepoy Mutiny; second in command of Ashanti expedition; led Highland brigade at Tell el-Kebir in Egyptian campaign; general (1887); author of *On Army Organisation* (1869).

Al'kan' (ä-l'kän'), **Charles Valentin Mor'hange'** (mō'rānz'hē'). 1813-1888. French pianist and composer.

Alk'mar (ä-l'k'mār) or **Alk'maar** (ä-l'k'mār), **Hin'rek** (hīn'rēk), **Hen'drik** (hēn'drīk), or **Hein'rik** (hēn'rīk), **van** (vān). Author of *Reinke de Vos* (written 1481, pub. 1498). Low German version of *Reynard the Fox*, translated or adapted from the Dutch.

Al-lac'ci (ä-läc'hē), **Le-g'ne** (lā-g'nā). Lat. **Leo Al-la'ti-us** (ä-lä'sh'i-ūs). 1586-1669. Greek theologian, scholar, and author. Vatican librarian (from 1661); compiler of *Drammaturgia*, catalogue of Italian musical dramas to 1666.

Allahvardi Khan. See ALI VARDI KHAN.

Al'la'mand' (ä-lä'mān'). **Jean Nicolas Sébastien.** 1713-1787. Naturalist and physicist; b. Lausanne, Switzerland. Professor, U. of Leiden; first to explain phenomena of Leyden jar.

Al'an (ä-l'an), **David.** 1744-1796. Scottish painter. Awarded gold medal of St. Luke's for historical composition, *Origin of Painting; or the Corinthian Maid Drawing the Shadow of her Lover*. Painted portraits, London. Illustrated Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. Known as "Scottish Hogarth" for humorous descriptive paintings such as *Scotch Wedding*, *Highland Dame*, etc.

Allan, George. Pseudonym of MITE KREMNITZ.

Allan, Sir Hugh. 1810-1882. Financier and shipowner, b. in Scotland. Identified with Canada (from 1826). Founded Allan Line of steamships (1856); one of projectors of Canadian Pacific Railway. His brother **Andrew** (b. 1822), associated with him in founding Allan Line, succeeded him (1882) in its presidency.

Allan, Sir William. 1782-1850. Scottish historical painter. Traveled in Russia (1805-14); known esp. for scenes of Russian life, and scenes from Scottish history.

Allatius, Leo. See LEONE ALLACCI.

All'butt (öl'būt), **Sir Thomas Clifford.** 1836-1925. English physician; grad. Cambridge (1860). Regius professor of physics, Cambridge (1892 till death). Invented short clinical thermometer (1866); described hyperpiesia apart from kidney disease (1895); demonstrated aortic origin of angina pectoris (1894). Author of *System of Medicine* (8 vols., 1896-99). Thought to have been original of Lydgate in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*.

Allegrì, Antonio and Pomponio. See CORRADO.

Al-le'gri (ä-lä-grē), **Gregorio.** 1582?-1652. Italian composer. Member, Sistine choir (from 1629). His *Miserere* is sung annually in the Sistine Chapel on Good Friday.

Al'leine (ä-l'in), **Joseph.** 1634-1668. English Puritan clergyman. Educ. Oxford. Ejected from Anglican living (1662) for non-conformity; frequently fined and imprisoned for evangelical preaching. Wrote *An Alarm to the Unconverted* (1672).

Alleine, Richard (1611-1681) and his brother **William** (1614-1677). English Puritan clergymen. Both ejected from Anglican livings under Act of Uniformity (1662); ministered semiprivate thereafter. Richard wrote *Vindiciae Pietatis* (1663) and other religious works.

Al'len (ä-l'en; -in), **Alexander Viets Griswold.** 1841-1908. American Episcopal clergyman, educator, and author; b. Otis, Mass.

Allen, Arthur Augustus. 1885-. American ornithologist, b. Buffalo, N.Y. Asst. professor (1915-25), professor (from 1925), Cornell. Author of *The Book of Bird Life* (1930), etc.

Allen, Bennet Mills. 1877-. American zoologist and embryologist, b. Greencastle, Ind. Author of studies on germ cells, influence of glands of internal secretion upon growth, etc.

Allen, Charles Herbert. 1848-1934. American banker and politician, b. Lowell, Mass. Grad. Amherst (1869). Assistant secretary of navy (1898-1900); first U.S. governor of Puerto Rico (1900-02).

Allen, Edgar. 1892-1943. American anatomist and endocrinologist, b. Canon City, Colo.; Ph.B. (1915), Ph.D. (1921), Brown U.; professor of anatomy, U. of Mo. (1923-33); dean of medical school, 1929-33), Yale (from 1933); known for research on sex hormones.

Allen, Elisha Hunt. 1804-1883. American lawyer and politician. Practiced law, Bangor, Me. (1828 ff.). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1841-43). Consul at Honolulu (1850-56); minister of finance under king of Hawaii (1856-57); chancellor and chief justice (1857-76); Hawaiian minister to U.S. (1876-83).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Allen, Elizabeth, nee Chase.** Pseudonym Florence Per'cy (pér'si). 1832-1911. American poet, b. Strong, Me.; m. Marshall S. M. Taylor (1851; divorced), B. P. Akers (1860; d. 1861), E. M. Allen (1865). Author of poem *Rock Me to Sleep* (1860).
- Allen, Ethan.** 1738-1789. American Revolutionary soldier, b. Litchfield, Conn. Served (1757) during French and Indian War. Associated with early Vermont (then known as New Hampshire grants) history (from 1769). Colonel commanding Green Mountain Boys (1770-75). On orders from Connecticut, seized, with Benedict Arnold, Fort Ticonderoga (May 10, 1775). Captured at Montreal and held prisoner (1775-78). Exchanged; returned to Vermont; major general of militia. Presented to Congress Vermont's claims to independence and recognition (1778). Involved (1780-83) with brothers (including Ira Allen, q.v.) in negotiations with British, perhaps undertaken to force American Congress to recognize Vermont's claims. Settled in Burlington (1787).
- Allen, Florence Edinwood.** 1884- . American judge, b. Salt Lake City, Utah. Grad. Western Reserve (1904); LL.B., N.Y.U. (1913). Judge, Ohio court of common pleas (1921-26), supreme court of Ohio (2 terms, 1922-34), U. S. circuit court of appeals (from 1934). First woman in America to be state supreme-court judge.
- Allen, Francis Richmond.** 1843-1931. American architect, b. Boston. Studied at École des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1877-78). Member, Allen & Collens, designers especially of collegiate and church buildings in modern Gothic style, as at Williams and Vassar colleges, Union Theological Seminary, etc.
- Allen, Fred Hovey.** 1845-1926. American Congregational clergyman and writer, b. Lyme, N.H. Introduced in U.S. process of making photogravure reproductions of paintings. Author of *Masterpieces of Modern German Art*, first book to be illustrated by photogravure plates made in U.S. (1884), *Popular History of the Reformation* (1887), *Grand Modern Paintings* (1888).
- Allen, Frederic Sturges.** 1861-1920. American lexicographer, b. Norwalk, Conn. Grad. Yale (1884), LL.B. (1892). Lawyer in Conn. and New York City (1892-1903). General editor, *Webster's New International Dictionary* (pub. 1909); compiler of *Allen's Synonyms and Antonyms* (1920).
- Allen, Frederick Lewis.** 1890-1954. American editor and author, b. Boston. Assistant editor (1921), associate editor (1931), editor (1941), *Harper's Magazine*. Author of *Only Yesterday* (1931), *The Lords of Creation* (1935), *Since Yesterday* (1940), etc.
- Allen, Frederick Madison.** 1879- . American physician, b. Des Moines, Iowa; authority on diabetes.
- Allen, Glover Morrill.** 1879-1942. American zoologist, b. Walpole, N.H. A.B. (1901), Ph.D. (1904), Harvard. Curator of mammals (from 1907) and associate professor of zoology (from 1928), Harvard. Author of *Birds and their Attributes* (1925), *Bats* (1939), etc. Special editor for terms in ornithology and mammalogy, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.
- Allen, Grant, in full Charles Grant Blair-Allen** (blair-án'ál). Pseudonyms Cecil Pow'er (pou'ér) and J. Arbuthnot Wilson. 1848-1899. British author, b. near Kingston, Ontario. B.A., Oxon. (1871). Professor of mental and moral philosophy in college for Negroes, Jamaica (1873); returned to England (1876). Author of *Physiological Aesthetics* (1877), *The Evolutionist at Large* (1881), and thirty works of fiction, beginning with *Phantasie* (1884) and including *The Devil's Die* (1888), *The Woman Who Did* (1895), *The British Barbarians* (1896).
- Allen, Henry Tureman.** 1859-1930. American general, b. Sharpsburg, Kentucky. Served in Spanish-American War. With Mexican expedition (1916). In command of ninetieth division in France in World War, and of American forces of occupation in Germany (1919).
- Allen, Hervey, in full William Hervey.** 1889-1949. American author, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Grad. U. of Pittsburgh (1915). Author of *Israel* (a biography of E. A. Poe; 1926) and the novels *Anthony Adverse* (1933), *Action at Aquila* (1937), *It Was Like This* (1940), etc.
- Allen, Horace Newton.** 1858-1932. American Presbyterian clergyman, b. Delaware, Ohio. Grandnephew of Ethan Allen. Medical missionary (1884) and U.S. minister (1897-1905) to Korea.
- Allen, Horatio.** 1802-1890. American civil engineer, b. Schenectady, N. Y. Engineer with Delaware and Hudson Co. (1825-29). Ran first locomotive over new railroad (Honesdale, Pa.; Aug. 9, 1829). President, Erie Railroad (1843). Consulting engineer for Brooklyn Bridge, Panama Railroad.
- Allen, Sir Hugh Percy.** 1869-1946. English organist. Organist of New College, Oxford (1901-18); conductor, London Bach choir; director, Royal College of Music (1918). Professor of music, Oxford (from 1918).
- Allen, Ira.** 1751-1814. Brother of Ethan Allen (q.v.). American Revolutionary politician, b. Cornwall, Conn. A leader in agitation to obtain statehood for Vermont. Involved (1780-91) in negotiations with British. Assisted in founding U. of Vermont (1789).
- Allen, Sir James.** 1855-1942. New Zealand statesman, b. S. Australia. M.P., New Zealand (1887-1920); high commissioner in London for N.Z. (1920-26); member, Legislative Council, N.Z. (from 1927).
- Allen, James Lane.** 1849-1925. American novelist, b. near Lexington, Ky. Engaged in school and college teaching (1872-85). Author of *Flute and Violin*, and *Other Kentucky Tales and Romances* (1891), *A Kentucky Cardinal* (1894), *Aftermath* (1895), *The Choir Invisible* (1897), *The Reign of Law* (1900), *The Mettle of the Pasture* (1903).
- Allen, Joel Asaph.** 1838-1921. American zoologist and author, b. Springfield, Mass. Accompanied Agassiz to Brazil (1865). Curator of birds, Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology (1867-85); of birds and mammals, American Museum of Natural History, New York (1885-1921). Author of *The American Bisons, Living and Extinct* (1876), *History of North American Pinnipeds* (1880).
- Allen, Joel Nott.** 1866-1940. American portrait painter, b. Ballston Spa, N.Y.
- Allen, John.** 1810-1892. American dentist, b. in Broome Co., N.Y. Devised modern denture, with porcelain teeth attached to platinum plate (patent granted, 1851).
- Allen, John F.** 1829-1900. American engineer, b. in England. Invented valve motion that made high-speed steam engines possible, an inclined-tube vertical water-tube boiler, and a system of pneumatic riveting.
- Allen, Joseph Henry.** 1820-1898. American Unitarian clergyman and author, b. Northboro, Mass. Joint editor with his brother William Francis (1830-1889) and with J. B. Greenough of a widely used school series of Latin manuals.
- Allen, Josiah Allen's Wife.** Pseudonym of Marietta HOLLEY.
- Al'en** (ál'én), Karl Ferdinand. 1811-1871. Danish historian; author of *History of the Three Northern Kingdoms* (5 vols., 1864-72).
- Al'en** (ál'én; -ín), Percy Stafford. 1869-1933. English classical scholar and educator; president, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; student of the Renaissance.
- Allen, Ralph.** Called the Man of Bath (bath). 1694-

Al'e, chaotic, clare (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, and, silent makër; Joe, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; odd, odd; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, cubs, u = u in Fr. menu;

1764. English philanthropist. Deputy postmaster, Bath. Amassed fortune by devising and forming new system of direct postal routes for England and Wales. Original of Allworthy in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

Allen, Richard. 1760-1831. American Negro bishop, b. Philadelphia; slave. One of founders of African Methodist Episcopal Church, and its bishop (1816-31).

Allen, Thomas. 1542-1632. English mathematician, antiquary, and collector of astronomical, astrological, and historical manuscripts.

Allen, Thomas. 1849-1924. American painter, b. St. Louis.

Allen, Viola. 1869-1948. American actress, b. Huntsville, Ala.; m. Peter Duryen (1906). Played in *The Masqueraders*, *Under the Red Robe*, *The Christian*, *The Eternal City*, etc., and in Shakespearean plays and modern comedies.

Allen, William. 1532-1594. English cardinal. Opened English Roman Catholic seminary at Douai (1568), later moved to Reims (1578). Created cardinal (1587). At time of Armada supported claims of Philip II; urged Roman Catholics of England to rise against Elizabeth. Made librarian at Vatican. Douay Bible begun under his direction. Served on commission for revision of Vulgate.

Allen, William. 1784-1868. American Congregational clergyman, educator, and author, b. Pittsfield, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1802). President, Dartmouth (1817-19). Bowdoin (1819-31, 1833-38). Compiler of *American Biographical and Historical Dictionary* (1809).

Allen, William Francis. 1830-1889. See under Joseph Henry ALLEN.

Allen, William Henry. 1784-1813. American naval officer, b. Providence, R.I. In command of *Argus*; killed in engagement with British brig *Pelican* (1813).

Allen, Zachariah. 1795-1882. American inventor, b. Providence, R.I. Invented first hot-air house-heating system (1821) and an automatic steam-engine cutoff (1834).

Allenby (āl'ēn-bī), Edmund Henry Hynman. 1st Viscount Allenby. 1861-1936. English field marshal. Served in Bechuanaland (1884-85), Zululand (1888), and in cavalry operations in Boer War. Commanded cavalry in France in World War; as commander in chief of Egyptian Expeditionary Force, took Beersheba and Gaza (1917), entered Jerusalem (Dec. 9, 1917), and won sweeping victory over Turks at Megiddo (1918). Raised to peerage as Viscount Allenby of Megiddo and Felixstowe (1919). High commissioner for Egypt (1919-25). His life written by Sir Archibald Wavell (1940).

Allen-de (ā-yān'dā), Ignacio José. 1779-1811. Mexican army officer and patriot. Companion of Juan Aldama in uprising of 1810-11; supported Hidalgo y Costilla; betrayed and shot.

Allen-ton (āl'er-t'n; -tān), Isaac. 1586?-1659. One of *Mayflower* Pilgrims (1620). Assistant governor of colony, under Bradford (1621-25). Agent of colony to deal with financial backers in England; exceeded authority (1630) by borrowing in colony's name to purchase goods for trading purposes; repudiated by colony (1631). Lived in New Haven colony (1644-59).

Alles-tree (āl'ēs-trē), Richard. 1619-1681. English clergyman and scholar. Served on side of king in Civil War. Canon, Christ Church College, Oxford (1660); regius professor of divinity (1663-79); provost of Eton (1665). Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*.

Alley (āl'), Rewi. 1899-. New Zealand industrial organizer, of Anglo-Irish descent, in China. Named by his father after Rewi Te Maniapo, a Maori chieftain. Served in World War; sheep farmer in New Zealand; to China and became factory inspector for municipal

council of Shanghai; after Japanese invasion (1937), began, with approval of Chiang Kai-shek, establishing small industrial co-operatives throughout China to make up for productive areas lost to Japan.

Al'leyn (āl'ēn; ā'ān; ā-lēn'). Variant of ALLEN.

Alleyn, Edward. 1566-1626. English actor. One of earl of Worcester's players (1586); then with other companies, esp. the Lord Admiral's company. With Henslowe, built Fortune Theatre at Cripplegate (1600). Made last appearances in *Tamburlaine*, *Jew of Malta*, and *Faustus* (1604). Founded and endowed Dulwich College (1613-16); directed its affairs (1617-22).

Al'l-bone (āl'l'bōn), Samuel Austin. 1816-1889. American editor and librarian, b. Philadelphia. Compiler of *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors* (1st vol., 1858; 2d & 3d vols., 1871).

Al'in (āl'in), Norman. 1884-. English concert and operatic basso; principal basso at Covent Garden, London (from 1918).

Allin, Sir Thomas. 1612-1685. English admiral; defeated Dutch off Isle of Wight and French off Dungeness (1666); served against Barbary pirates (1668-70).

Al'ling-ham (āl'ing-ām), William. 1824-1889. Irish poet. Author of *Day and Night Songs* (1854), *Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland* (narrative in couplets on Irish life, 1864), *Irish Songs and Poems* (1887). Editor, *Fraser's Magazine* (1874-79).

Al'l-son (āl'l's'n), Fred. 1882-. American physicist, b. Glade Spring, Va.; professor, Ala. Poly. Inst. (from 1922); credited with developing magneto-optic method of analysis leading to discovery of chemical elements 85 and 87.

Allison, William Boyd. 1829-1908. American lawyer and political leader, b. in Perry Township, Ohio; moved to Dubuque, Iowa (1855). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1862-70), U.S. Senate (1872-1908); coauthor of Bland-Allison Act of 1878. Chairman of committee on appropriations, U.S. Senate (1861-1908).

All'man (āl'mān), George James. 1812-1898. Irish biologist. Professor of botany, Dublin (1844); regius professor of natural history, Edinburgh (1855-70). Made studies in morphology of coelenterates and polyzoans.

All'mers (āl'mērs), Hermann. 1821-1902. German writer and poet; author of *Marschenbuch* (1858), *Römische Schlenderhase* (1868), *Elektra* (drama, 1872), etc.

Al'lon (āl'ūn), Henry. 1818-1892. English Congregational minister. Held London pastorate (1844-92); published *Congregational Psalmist* (1852 ff.); edited *British Quarterly Review* (1877-86). His son Henry Erskine (1864-1897), composer of sonatas and choral works.

Al-lo'ri (āl-lō'rē), Alessandro. 1535-1607. Italian painter of Florentine school; imitator of Michelangelo. His son Cristofano (1577-1621), also portrait painter of Florentine school, is known esp. for *Judith with the Head of Holofernes*, *St. Julian*, *Sacrifice of Isaac* (in Pitti Palace), and *Isabella of Aragon at the Feet of Charles VIII* (in Louvre).

Al'lott or Al'lot (āl'ūt), Robert. fl. 1600. English editor of miscellany of Elizabethan poetry entitled *England's Parnassus* (1600).

Al'lou-ez' (ā'lwā'), Claude Jean. 1622-1689. Jesuit missionary in America, b. Saint-Didier, Haute Loire, France. Penetrated new regions about Lake Superior (1665-75) establishing missions; continued Marquette's work among the Illinois (1676-89).

All'port (āl'pōrt), Gordon Willard. 1897-. American psychologist, b. Montezuma, Ind. A.B. (1919), Ph.D. (1922), Harvard; asst. professor (1930-36), associate professor (1937-42), professor (from 1942), Harvard. Author of *Personality—a Psychological Interpretation* (1917), etc.

chair; got sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

All'ston (əl'stŏn). **Washington**. 1779-1843. American artist and author, b. Waccamaw, S.C. Studied in Europe. Paintings include *Belshazzar's Feast* (Boston Athenaeum), *The Flood*, and *A Spanish Girl* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York). Author of *The Sylphs of the Seasons with other Poems* (1813), *Monaldi* (1841), and a novel.

Al'mack (əl'măk), **William**. d. 1781. Scottish founder of famous Almack's Assembly Rooms, King St., St. James's, London (1765). His surname is said to be a syllabic transposition of an original patronymic McCaul or McCull.

Al-ma'gro (əl-mă'grō), **Diego de**. 1475?-1538. Spanish soldier, b. near Ciudad Real. To Panama (1514); joined Pizarro in plan for exploration (1522); took part in first voyage to south (1524-25). Took part in Pizarro's conquest of Peru, joining expedition at Cajamarca (1533); quarreled violently with Pizarro but soon reconciled; joined march on Cuzco. Led expedition of conquest to Chile (1535-36); returned (1537), claimed Cuzco, and captured it by surprise; defeated (1538) in ensuing war with Alonso de Alvarado and Hernando Pizarro; captured and executed. His son **Diego** (1520-1542), b. in Panama, of an Indian mother, accompanied him to Chile; made governor of Peru at Pizarro's death (1541); later defeated by royalists and executed.

Almansor or **Almanzor**. See **al-MANSUR**.

Al-ma-Tad'e-ma (əl-mă-tăd'ē-mă), **Sir Lawrence**. 1836-1912. Painter, b. Dronrijp, Netherlands. Studied at Academy of Antwerp and under Baron Hendrik Leys. Settled in England (1869); naturalized (1873). Member, Order of Merit. His first paintings dealt with Frankish subjects; then followed an ancient Egyptian series and (after 1885) studies of Greek and Roman life. Important works include *Turquinius Superbus* (1867), *Wine Shop* (1869), *Un Jongleur* (1870), *Roses of Heliogabalus* (1880), *Conversion of Paula* (1898). Exhibited at St. Louis World's Fair (1904) *Coliseum*, *Shrine of Venus*, and *Laracalla*. His daughter **Laurence** (d. 1940) was a writer of novels, poems, plays, and essays.

Al'ma-zân (əl'mă-zân), **Juan Andreu**. 1891-1944. American army commander, b. in Guerrero. Served with 1st Marine Division (1910); commanded army zone of Monterrey (from 1924). Unsuccessful candidate for presidency of Mexico (1940).

Al-me'l'da (əl-mă'ă-thă), **Antônio José de**. 1866-1929. Portuguese physician and statesman. Prime minister (1916-17); president of Portugal (1919-23). Author of *Affronta* (1896), etc.

Almeida, **Brites de**. fl. 1386. Portuguese heroine who led townspeople of Aljubarrota in resistance to Spanish invasion of Portugal and alone killed seven Spaniards. Known as "Portuguese Joan of Arc."

Almeida, **Francisco de**. 1450?-1510. Portuguese soldier; first viceroy of Portuguese India (1505-09); established forts and trading posts in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Malacca.

Almeida, **Guilherme de**. 1890-1973. Brazilian lawyer (1912-23) and writer, b. in São Paulo. Author of verse, as *Messidor* (5 eds., 1919-35), *Era uma Vez...* (1922, 1927), *Nós* (1922, 1927, 1930), *Vozes* (1931), *Contos de França* (translations, 1936), and prose, including *Do Sentimento Nacionalista na Poesia Brasileira* (1925) and *Rilke, Elemento de Expressão* (1926).

Almeida, **Nicoláo To-len-ti'no de** (tō-lăn-tē'nō thē). 1745?-1811. Portuguese satirist of contemporary manners.

Al-me'l'da-Gar-rett' (əl-mă'ă-thă-găr-răt'), **Visconde de**. João Baptista da Sil'va Lei-tão' (thă sil'vă lă-ē-tōn'). 1799-1854. Portuguese poet, dramatist, and statesman, b. Oporto. Spent boyhood in Azores; at-

tended U. of Coimbra. Took part in revolt of 1820; expatriated; returned (1826). Helped Dom Pedro gain throne; appointed minister of interior; member of national Cortes, supporting democratic principles. Led romantic movement in Portuguese literature; collected for his *Romanceiro* (1851-53) 32 early Portuguese ballads and romances; composed the epic *Camões* (1825), the long poem *Dona Branca* (1826), etc. Worked to found national theater; wrote historical prose dramas, including *Auto de Gil Vicente* (1838) and *Frei Luiz de Sousa* (1844).

Al'mo-hades (əl'mō-hădz; -hădz) or **Al'mo-hada** (-hădz). **Arab**. **Mu-wah-hi-dūn'** (mō-wă-hi-dūn'), i.e. Unitarians. Arab dynasty established in North Africa and Spain (1147-1269) by Islamic sect of Almo-hades, founded (c. 1130) by ibn-Tumart (q.v.). Actual founder of dynasty was Abd-al-Mumin (q.v.), who conquered Morocco and southern Spain, overthrowing Almoravides. Its greatest ruler among his successors was Yaqub al-Mansur (see **al-MANSUR**). Power of dynasty declined after disastrous defeat by Christians at Navas de Tolosa (1212); terminated in Spain (1232) and in Africa (1269).

Al'mond (əl'mānd), **Linda**, *nee Stevens*. American writer; m. Huston Berley Almond (1909); author of children's books, esp. a series of Peter Rabbit stories.

Al-mon'de (əl-mōn'dē), **Philips van**. 1644-1711. Dutch admiral. Commander of Dutch fleet at victory at La Hogue (1692), and, with Sir George Rooke, of allied fleet that destroyed Spanish fleet in Bay of Vigo (1702).

Al-mon'te (əl-mōn'tē), **Juan Nepomuceno**. 1804?-1869. Mexican general and statesman; reputed son of Morelos. Educ. in U.S. Served under Santa Anna in Texas; captured at battle of San Jacinto (1836); minister to U.S. (1841-46, 1853), to France (1857, 1866); twice unsuccessful candidate for presidency.

Al-mo'ra-vides (əl-mō-ră-vîdz; əl'mō-ră'vîdz) or **Al-mo'ra-vids** (əl-mō-ră-vîdz; əl'mō-ră'vîdz). **Arab**. **al-Mu-rā'bi-tūn'** (əl'mō-ră'rib'tūn'), i.e. the hermits. A Moslem (Berber) dynasty established (1062) by Almoravides sect in North Africa, later ruled (1090-1147) in Spain. Its founder, Yusuf ibn-Tashfin (see **IBN-TASHFIN**), made Marrakech its African capital; in Spain its power centered in Seville, but in spiritual matters the emirs acknowledged supremacy of Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad; overcome by Almohades (1147).

Alm'qvist (ălm'kvîst), **Karl Jonas Ludvig**. 1793-1866. Swedish writer, b. Stockholm. Grad. U. of Uppsala (1815). Author of romances, esp. the series *The Book of the Thorn-Rose* (1832-35), lyrics, songs, dramas, socialistic novels, etc.

Aln'wick (ăn'ik), **William of**. d. 1449. English ecclesiastic; bishop of Norwich and Lincoln. Confessor to young King Henry VI; codified statutes and customs of Lincoln cathedral.

A. L. O. E., i.e. *A Lady of England*. Pseudonym of Charlotte Maria Tucker.

Al'o-l'al (ă'lă-ē'ă), **Baron Pompeo**. 1875-1949. Italian diplomat; minister to Denmark (1920-22), Rumania (1923-25), Albania (1926-27); ambassador to Japan (1928-29), Turkey (1930-32). Chief of cabinet in ministry of foreign affairs (1932-36); Italian representative on League of Nations council (1932-36). Author of *Ars Nipponica*.

Alom'pra (ă-lōn'pră). Also **Aloung P'Houra** and **Alaungpaya**. 1711-1760. Founder of last Burmese dynasty. With small force seized Ava (1753); rebuilt Rangoon (1753); overcame Peguans (1757) who ruled Burma at the time.

Al-on'so (ă-lōn'sō; *Span.* ə-lōn'sō). Variant of **ALFONSO**.

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), ăsfă, ăve, hăre (18), ăvent, ănd, silănt, makăr; ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cōnnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, clrcûs, ô-u in Fr. menu;

A-lon'zo (á-lón'só), **Mateo**, Argentine sculptor; studied at Barcelona, Spain. His most notable work, *Christ of the Andes*, a statue (unveiled 1904), 26 feet high, molded in bronze from old Argentine cannon, stands on granite pedestal at Uspallata Pass on Chile-Argentine border as symbol of perpetual peace between the two countries.

Aloung P'Houra. See **ALOMPRA**.

Aloysius Gonzaga, Saint. See **GONZAGA**.

Alp Ars-lan' (álp árs-lán'), i.e. Courageous Lion. *Orig. name Mo-ham'med* (móo-hám'mäd). 1029-1072. Second sultan of Seljuk Turks (1063-72). Great-grandson of Seljuk. Succeeded his father, Daud, as ruler of Khurasan (1059). Conquered Georgia and Armenia (1064); defeated Byzantine Emperor Romanus Diogenes at Manzikert (1071) and took him prisoner; released him for ransom; by this victory, established Seljuk Empire of Rum in Asia Minor. Began conquest of Turkestan; slain by captured Turkoman chieftain. Succeeded by his son Malik Shah.

Al'phand' (ál'fán'), **Jean Charles Adolphe**. 1817-1891. French civil engineer. In charge, under Haussmann, of improvements in public parks of Paris (from 1854).

Alphege, Saint. See **ÆLFHEAH**.

Al-phon'sa (ál-fón'sá; -zú), Mother. *Real name Rose Hawthorne*. 1851-1926. Youngest daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne; m. (1871) George Parsons Lathrop (d. 1898). Converted to Roman Catholic faith (1891); founded sisterhood, Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer; established home, Hawthorne, N.Y. (1901), and served there (1901-26).

Al-phon'so (á-fón'só; -zú), *Span.* ál-fón'só). Variant of **ALFONSO**.

Alphonsus Liguori. See **LIGUORI**.

Al-pl'ni (ál-pl'nf), **Prospero**. *Lat.* **Prosper Al-pl'nus** (ál-pl'nús). 1553-1617. Italian botanist and physician; credited with first account of coffee plant published in Europe.

Alred. See **ALDRED**.

Alredus Beverlacensis. = **ALFRED OF BEVERLEY**.

Als'berg (áls'búrg), **Carl Lucas**. 1877-1940. American biochemist, b. New York City. Grad. Columbia; studied in Germany. Authority on food chemistry.

Als'op (ál'sáp), **Richard**. 1761-1815. American author, b. Middletown, Conn.; one of Hartford wits. Collaborated in writing *The Echo*, verse satire which appeared in *American Mercury* (between 1791 and 1805; publ. in book form, 1807). Among other works is *A Poem, Sacred to the Memory of George Washington* (1800).

Al'sted or **Al'stedt** (ál'shtët), **Johann Heinrich**. 1588-1638. German Protestant theologian and philosopher; wrote also on music and history.

Al'strö'mer or **Al'stroe'mer** (ál'strú'mër), **Jonas**. 1685-1761. Pioneer of Swedish industrialism. Engaged in ship brokerage in England (1710-24); returned to Sweden; established a woolen factory, and then a sugar refinery. Introduced better breeds of sheep; improved methods in tanning, shipbuilding, etc., and in cultivation of potatoes and dye plants.

Alt (ált), **Rudolf von** (1812-1905) and his brother **Franz** (1821-1914). Viennese painters, esp. in water colors.

Al'ta-mí'ra y Cre-ve'a (ál'tá-mě'rá é krá-vá'a), **Rafael**. 1866-1951. Spanish jurist and historian. Educ. Valencia U. Professor, history of Spanish law, Oviedo U. (1897-1910); professor, Madrid (1914-36), U. of Mexico. Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice (1922-45). Author of works on history of law, on Spanish law, and on Spanish history.

Al-tamash' (ál-túmah'). *More correctly Il-tut'mish* (íl-tút'mish). d. 1236. Third and greatest sultan of Delhi of Slave Dynasty (1211-36). Born a slave; m.

daughter of Kutb-ud-din. Strengthened and enlarged Mohammedan empire of northern India; conquered governors of Lower Bengal and of Sind; escaped destruction by Genghis Khan (1221-22), whose hordes stopped at the Indus; destroyed Ujjain (1234), capital of ancient Hindu kingdom of Vikramaditya (q.v.); built Kutb Minar, supposedly most perfect tower in the world, at Delhi (1231-32). Succeeded by Raziya (q.v.).

Alt'dor'fer (ált'dór'fër), **Albrecht**. 1480?-1538. German painter, esp. of landscapes, architect, and engraver on copper and wood; one of the Little Masters. Works include *Holy Family* (at Vienna), *Alexander's Victory at Arbela* (at Munich), etc.

Al'ten (ál'tën), **Count Karl August von**. *Eng.* **Sir Charles Alten**. 1764-1840. Hanoverian general; in Hanoverian army (1776-1803), British army (1803-15), serving under Wellington in Peninsular War and at Waterloo; again in Hanoverian army (from 1818); Hanoverian minister of war (1837).

Al'ten-berg (ál'tën-bèrk), **Peter**. *Real name Richard Eng'län'der* (èng'lèn'dër). 1862?-1919. Austrian writer of brief prose poems.

Al'ten-stein (ál'tën-sh(t)in), **Karl**, **Baron vom Stein** (sh(t)in) **zum Altenstein**. 1770-1840. Prussian statesman. Minister of finance (1808-10), of public worship and education (1817-38).

Al'ter (ól'tër), **David**. 1807-1881. American physicist and physician, b. in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Investigated spectral analysis; discovered that certain elemental gases have spectra peculiar to themselves, thus making possible spectroscopic determination of chemical nature of gases.

Alt'geld (ált'gèld), **John Peter**. 1847-1902. American political leader, b. in Germany. Governor of Illinois (1892-96), first Democratic governor of state since Civil War.

Al'then' (ál'tën'), **Jean**. 1711-1774. Son of Persian governor; enslaved by Turks; escaped to France; introduced madder plant into France.

Althorp, Viscounts. See **Earls Spencer** under **SPENCER** family.

Alt'house (ált'hous), **Paul Shearer**. 1889-1954. American operatic and concert tenor, b. Reading, Pa.; made debut with Metropolitan Opera Co., N.Y. (1913).

Al-thu'si-us (ál-thú'zhí-ús; *Ger.* ál-tshé'zè-óos) or **Alt-hu'sen** (ált'hoo'zèn) or **Alt'hus'** (ált'hooos'; ál'tshós'), **Johannes**. 1557-1638. German jurist; defender of democratic principles.

Al'ti-chie'ro da Ze'vio (ál'té-kyá'rò dá dzá'vyò). Also **Al'di ghe'ro da Ze'vio** (ál'dé-gá'rò). 14th-century Italian painter, esp. of frescoes.

Alt'man (ált'mán), **Benjamin**. 1840-1913. American merchant and art collector, b. New York City. His small dry-goods store (opened 1865) developed into R. Altman & Co. department store (incorporated 1913).

Alt'mey'er (ált'mí'ër), **Arthur Joseph**. 1891- . American government administrator; in federal government service (from 1934); member (from 1935), chairman (from 1937), U.S. Social Security Board.

Al'ton' (ál'tón'), **Eduard Josef d'**. 1772-1840. Anatomist, archaeologist, and engraver, b. Aquileja, Austria. Studied in Italy and Austria; professor of archaeology and history of art, Bonn (from 1826). Made the first chalk drawings on stone (1802); author of *Die Naturgeschichte des Pferdes* (1810-17), illustrated with his own engravings; coauthor of *Vergleichende Osteologie* (1821-28). His son **Eduard** (1803-1854), anatomist, b. Sankt Goar, Prussia, was professor at Halle (1834); author of handbook of comparative human anatomy (1850).

Altringer, Count **Johann**. See **ALDRINGEN**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Hindu lawyer and social worker; educ. Columbia (1917), Bonn, and London School of Economics; ardent worker for abolition of caste, finally forcing Gandhi to take up untouchables as political issue; appointed (July, 1942) minister of labor in Indian cabinet.

Am'ber'ger (äm'bër'gër), **Christoph**. 1500?-?1562. German portrait painter, b. Nuremberg; executed portraits of emperor Charles V, Sebastian Münster, etc.

Am-bi'o-rix (äm-bi'ô-riks). Chief of Gallic tribe, the Eburones; their leader in campaigns against Romans (54-53 B.C.).

Am'boise (än'bwa'z'), **Georges d'**. 1460-1510. Archbishop of Rouen (1493-98). On accession of Louis XII (1498) became cardinal and prime minister; active in French campaigns in northern Italy (1499-1503). Ambitious to become pope, but twice passed over; legate for life in France (1503).

Am'broise (äs'brwa'z') or **Am'brose** (äm'brôz'). Late 12th-century French chronicler of the Third Crusade.

Am-bronn (äm'brôn), **Leopold Friedrich August**. 1854-1930. German astronomer, b. Meiningen.

Am'bros (äm'brôs), **August Wilhelm**. 1816-1876. Music historian, composer, pianist, and critic, b. in Bohemia; author of *Geschichte der Musik* (1862-78).

Am'brose (äm'brôz'), **Lat. Am-bro'si-us** (äm'brô'-zhî-ä; -zî-), **Saint**. 340?-397. Bishop of Milan and father of the church, b. Trier. Consecrated bishop of Milan (374). Opposed Arianism; presided at church synod in Aquileia (381) which deposed Arian leaders Palladius and Secundianus. Remained in Milan during its occupation by Gauls, working for relief of poor; forced to flee Milan after assassination of Valentinian (392). Works include homiletic commentaries, as *De Spiritu Sancto*, *De Myseriis*, and hymns, as *Deus Creator Omnium* and *Veni Redemptor Gentium*.

Am-brô'si-us (äm'brô'zê-ôos), **Hermann Gustav Oskar**. 1897-. German composer, b. Hamburg; composed four symphonies, choral works, chamber music, etc.

Am'drup (äm'drôp), **Georg Karl**. 1866-1947. Danish naval officer, b. Copenhagen. Charted east coast of Greenland (1898-99; 1900).

Amédée, Amedeo. French and Spanish forms, respectively, of AMADEUS.

A-meer' A-ll' (ä-mër' ä-ll'), **Syed**. Also **Seyyid Amir Ali**. 1849-1928. Indian jurist and Islamic leader, Grad. in arts and law, U. of Calcutta; held Tagore law professorship, U. of Calcutta (1884-85); judge of high court of Calcutta (1890-1904). Retired to live in England. Appointed Indian judge to Privy Council (1909) by Lord Morley.

A-me-ghi'no (ä-mä-gë'nô), **Fio-ri'no** (fyô-rë'nô). 1854?-1911. Argentine anthropologist and paleontologist, of Italian birth.

A-me-lot' de La Hous'saye' (äm'lô' dë lä ôv'sä'), **Abraham Nicolas**. 1634-1706. French publicist and historian; author of *Histoire du Gouvernement de Venise* (1676).

Amen, Jacob. See **Jacob AMMANN**.

A-men'do-la (ä-mén'dô-lä), **Giovanni**. 1882-1926. Italian politician, b. Naples. Professor of theoretical philosophy, U. of Pisa; opposed Fascist policies; died as result of beatings inflicted by political opponents.

A'men-em-het' (ä'mën-ëm-hët') or **A'men-em-hat'** (-hät'). Name of four kings of ancient Egypt of XIIth (Theban) dynasty: **Amenemhet I**; founder of dynasty (see **MENTUHOTEP V**); reigned (c. 2000-1970 B.C.), the last ten years with his son **Sesostris** as coregent; centralized authority of king; strengthened worship of Amen (Amon); erected pyramid at El Lisht. **Amenemhet II**; son of **Sesostris I**; reigned (c. 1938-1903 B.C.); coregent

with his father (1938-1935 B.C.) and with his son **Sesostris II** (1906-1903); enjoyed reign of prosperity; increased trade with Punt. **Amenemhet III**; son of **Sesostris III**; reigned (c. 1849-1801 A.C.); one of great monarchs of Middle Kingdom; kept Egypt at high level of prosperity; developed mines in Sinai region; established vast irrigation system, esp. in Faiyum (Lake Moeria). His son **Amenemhet IV**; reigned (c. 1801-1792 B.C.).

A'men-ho'tep (ä'mën-hô'tëp) or **Am'e-no'phis** (äm'-ë-nô'fîs). Name of four kings of ancient Egypt of XVIIIth (Diospolite) dynasty: **Amenhotep I**; second king of dynasty; son of **Ahmose I**; reigned (c. 1557-1540 A.C.); invaded Nubia; fought wars with Libyans and Syrians (cf. **THUTMOSE I**). **Amenhotep II**; son of **Thutmose III** and Queen **Hatshepsut**; reigned (c. 1447-1420 B.C.); coregent with his father for one year; faced by revolts in Asia; fought successful campaigns in northern Palestine and on Euphrates (1447 B.C.); by firm rule kept Nubia under control; succeeded by his son **Thutmose IV**. **Amenhotep III**; last of great rulers of Middle Kingdom; son of **Thutmose IV**; reigned (c. 1411-1375 B.C.); m. Tiy; led successful expedition into Upper Nubia above second cataract; held supremacy in Asia, acknowledged by Babylonia; reign an era of magnificence and prosperity; his capital, Thebes, developed into great monumental city; erected temples, pylons, hypostyle halls (as at Karnak), colossi (Colossi of Memnon, near Thebes), obelisks, etc. His son **Amenhotep IV** = **AKHNATON**.

A'mer-bach (ä'mër-häke), **Hans**. 1444-?1513. German printer in Basel. Published (1480-1512) over 70 works including those of St. Augustine (1506) and St. Ambrose. His son **Bonifacius** (1496-1562), Swiss jurist and scholar, was a friend of Erasmus. Bonifacius's son **Basilius** (1533-1591) was a jurist and art collector.

A'me-ri'ghi (ä'mä-rë'gë) or **A'me-ri'gi** (-jë). Variant of **Merisi** (see **Michelangelo da CARAVAGGIO**).

Amerigo Vespucci. **Lat. Americus Vesputius**. See **VESPUTI**.

A'mer-ling (ä'mër-llng), **Friedrich von**. 1803-1837. Austrian portrait painter.

A'mer-y (ä'mër-y), **Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett**. 1873-1955. English publicist and statesman, b. in India. Educ. Oxford. On editorial staff, *London Times* (1899-1909); completed *Times History of the South African War* (7 vols., 1909). M.P. as Unionist (1911); served in army in Flanders and Near East (1914-16). First lord of admiralty (1922-24); secretary of state for colonies (1924-29) and for dominion affairs (1925-29), for India (1940-45). Author of *The Empire in the New Era* (1928), *The Forward View* (1935), etc.

Ames (äms), **Adelbert**. 1835-1933. American general, b. Rockland, Me. Served through Civil War; brevetted major general (1866). U. S. senator from Mississippi (1870-74); governor of Mississippi (1874-76); appointed brigadier general in Spanish-American War (1898).

Ames, Fisher. 1758-1808. American statesman, b. Dedham, Mass. Member, U. S. House of Representatives (1789-97). Supported Hamilton's policies; opposed commercial retaliation against Great Britain (1794); distrusted democratic tendencies and policies advocated by Jefferson. His writings and speeches collected in *Works of Fisher Ames* and *Speeches of Fisher Ames in Congress*.

Ames, James Barr. 1846-1910. American educator, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1868), Harvard Law School (1872). Professor of law (1877-95), dean (1895-1910), Harvard Law School. Adapted successfully **Langdell** system of teaching law by study of cases; prepared case books. Author of *Lectures on Legal History* (pub. 1913).

äle, chaotic, çäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd, äve, hère (18), ävent, änd, silënt, makër; ice, ill, charkty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüls, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Ames, Joseph. 1689–1759. English bibliographer and antiquarian, b. Yarmouth. Compiler of *Typographical Antiquities* (1749), regarded as foundation of English bibliography.

Ames, Joseph Alexander. 1816–1872. American portrait painter, b. Roxbury, Mass.

Ames, Joseph Sweetman. 1864–1943. American physicist, b. Manchester, Vt. Researcher in electrodynamics and spectroscopy. Member (1917 ff.), chairman (1927–39), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. President of the Johns Hopkins U. (1929–35). Special editor for physics, aeronautics and aviation, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Ames, Mary, nee Clem'mer (klēm'ēr). 1839–1884. American writer, b. Utica, N.Y.; m. Rev. Daniel Ames (divorced 1874), Edmund Hudson (1884). Author of *Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary* (1873), *Ten Years in Washington* (1874), *Poems of Life and Nature* (1882), and novels.

Ames, Oakes. 1804–1873. American financier and politician, b. Easton, Mass. Made fortune in Oliver Ames & Sons, shovel manufacturers. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863–73). Involved in affairs of Union Pacific Railroad construction and Crédit Mobilier; sold shares of Crédit Mobilier to members of Congress to forestall investigation (1867–68); exposed by investigating committee (1872–73) and publicly censured by vote of House of Representatives (1873). His son **Oliver** (1831–1895) was governor of Massachusetts (1886, 1887, 1888).

Ames, Oakes. 1874–1950. Grandson of Oakes AMES (1804–1873). American botanist, b. North Easton, Mass. (A.B., Harvard (1898)). On staff (1899–1922), director (1910–22), Harvard botanical garden; professor of botany, Harvard (1926–41); presented to Harvard (1940) his orchid herbarium of 57,000 specimens. Author of many works on orchids, esp. a serial work, *Orchidaceae*, of which seven volumes have been published (1942).

Ames, Oliver. 1807–1877. American manufacturer, b. Plymouth, Mass. Associated with brother, Oakes Ames, in shovel manufacture. Acting president, Union Pacific Railroad (1866–68), president (1868–71); director of other railroads. His son **Frederick Lothrop** (1835–1893) was a capitalist interested in railroads, banks, real estate, etc.

Ames, Winthrop. 1871–1937. Grandson of Oakes AMES (1804–1873). American theatrical producer, b. North Easton, Mass. Managed theaters in Boston and New York (1903–32); built Little Theater (1912) and Booth Theater, New York (1913); produced *Snow White*, first play in New York City especially for children; revived Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

Am-ñi-te-a'trov (äm-ñy-tē-ä'trōf), **Aleksandr Valentinovich.** 1862–1923. Russian novelist, publicist, and playwright.

Am'herst (äm'ērst; -ürst), **Jeffrey.** Baron Amherst. 1717–1797. British officer in America, b. in Kent, England. Ordered (1758) to America to command army against French fortress of Louisburg; Louisburg capitulated (July 27, 1758). Commander in chief in North America (1759); captured Ticonderoga (July 27) and Crown Point (Aug. 4). Attacked Montreal and captured it (Sept. 8, 1760). Appointed governor general of British North America (1760–63). Created baron (1776), field marshal (1796).

Amherst, William Pitt. Earl Amherst of A'ra-kan' (ä'rä-kin'; ä'rä-kän'). 1773–1857. Nephew of Jeffrey Amherst. Envoy to Peking (1816–17); governor general of India (1823); conducted successful war on king of Burma (1824–26); retired to England (1828).

A-mi'ci (ä-mé'ché), **Giovanni Battista.** 1786?–?1863. Italian astronomer and optician; developed reflecting telescope, achromatic microscope, polarization apparatus.

Amicis, Edmondo De. See DE AMICIS.

Amidas, Philip. See AMADAS.

A'miel' (ä'myél'), **Henri Frédéric.** 1821–1881. Swiss poet and philosopher. Professor of aesthetics and moral philosophy at Geneva academy; author of *Journal Intime* (pub. in part, 1883–84), an introspective diary.

A'mi-go-ni (ä'mé-gō-né), **Jacopo.** 1675–1752. Venetian painter, esp. of portraits and mythological subjects.

A-min', al- (äl-ä-mēn'). **Arab. al-Amīn.** 785?–813. Abbassid caliph of Baghdad (809–813); son and successor of Harun al-Rashid; opposed by his brother al-Mamun, who besieged Baghdad (813); murdered for surrendering.

A'miot' or A'myot' (ä'myō'), **Jean Joseph-Marie.** 1718–1793. French Jesuit; missionary to China (from 1740); author of books on China and a Manchu grammar.

Amir Ali, Seyyid. See SYED AMER ALI.

Am'man (äm'an), **Johann Konrad.** 1669–?1724. Swiss physician; wrote on instruction of deaf and dumb.

Amman, Jost. 1539–1591. Swiss engraver in Nuremberg. Executed many woodcuts for editions of Bible (1564–71). 115 woodcuts for a book on arts and trades (1568), copperplate engravings of a series of kings of France, etc.

Am'ma-na'ti (äm-mä-nä'tē), **Bartolommeo.** 1511–1592. Florentine architect and sculptor.

Am'mann (äm'an) or **A'men** (ä'mēn), **Jacob.** Swiss Mennonite bishop; led (1693–97) schism from Mennonite church in Switzerland and Alsace; followers known as Amish or Amish Mennonites.

Am'men (äm'mēn), **Daniel.** 1819–1898. American naval officer and author, b. in Ohio. Participated in attack on Port Royal (1861), Fort McAllister (1863), Fort Fisher (1864–65).

Am'mers-Kül'ter (äm'mērs-kül'ēr), **Johanna** (called **Jo van.** 1884–). Dutch novelist, playwright, and short-story writer, b. Delft; married (1904) and lived in London; published 3 plays and her first success, the novel *The House of Joy*; moved to Amsterdam; published *The Rebel Generation* (1925). Other works include *Jenny Heysten's Career* (1930), *Tantalus* (1930), *No Surrender* (1931), *The House of Tadelinck* (1939).

Am'mo'ynus Mar'cel-li'nus (äm-tä'nūs mār'sē-lī'nūs), fl. second half of 4th century A.D. Roman soldier and historian, b. Antioch of Greek family. Author of a Latin history of Roman Empire from Nerva to death of Valens (96–378), constituting a continuation of Tacitus' history; of 31 original books, 18 are extant, covering period from 353 to 378.

Am'mul-ra'to (äm'mē-rä'tō), **Scipione.** 1531–1601. Italian historian; author of *Istorie Fiorentine*, covering history of Tuscany to 1574.

Ammon. See BEN-AMMI.

Am'mon (äm'on), **Christoph Friedrich von.** 1766–1850. German Protestant theologian.

Am-mo'ni-us (ä-mō-nī-ūs), **Called Ammonius Lithot'o-mus** (lī-thōt'ō-mūs), fl. 3d century B.C. Greek surgeon; introduced practice of lithotomy.

Ammonius. Surnamed **Sac'cas** (sāk'ās), i.e. sack bearer, from his early occupation as a porter. Alexandrian philosopher of 1st half of 3d century A.D. Founder of Neoplatonism; teacher of Plotinus, Longinus, Origen, etc. Said to have attempted to harmonize doctrines of Plato and Aristotle.

Ammonius of Alexandria. Alexandrian Christian philosopher of 3d century; reputed author of a harmony

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

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of the Gospels and a work on the agreement of the teachings of Moses and Jesus.

A'mon'tons (á'món'tón), Guillaume. 1663-1705. French physicist; investigated phenomena of friction; invented system of long-distance signaling through a series of stations.

A'mo-ret'ti (á'mô-rát'té), Carlo. 1741-1816. Italian naturalist and geographer.

A'mo-ry (á'mó-rí), Thomas. 1691?-1788. English author of Irish descent. Author of *Memoirs, Containing Lives of Several Ladies of Great Britain* (1755) and *Life of John Bunloe, Esq.* (1756-60).

A'mos (á'mós). Minor Hebrew prophet of 8th century B.C.; herdsman of Tekon, near Bethlehem, whose reproofs, exhortations, and visions, addressed to Israel, are recorded in Old Testament book of Amos.

A'mos (á'mós), Sir Maurice Sheldon. 1872-1940. British jurist; educ. Cambridge; admitted to bar (1897); judicial adviser to government of Egypt (1919-25); professor of comparative law, London U. (1932-37). Author of *The English Constitution* (1930), *The American Constitution* (1938), etc.

Amosis. Kings of ancient Egypt. See AMOSE.

Am'père (á'm'pár), André Marie. 1775-1836. French scientist, b. near Lyons. Professor of physics, Collège de France, Paris (1824). Discovered important principles in field of magnetism and electricity; formulated law (Ampère's law) which forms basis of study of electro-dynamics. Invented astatic needle, which made invention of astatic galvanometer possible. The ampere, or unit of intensity of an electric current, is named after him. His son Jean Jacques Antoine (1800-1864), essayist and literary historian, wrote *Histoire Romaine à Rome* (1858), etc.

Am'phis (ám'fís). fl. 4th century B.C. Greek writer of comedies.

Ampt'hill (ám(p)t'(h)il), Barons. See RUSSELL family.

Am-pu'dia (ám-póó'thyá), Pedro de. fl. 1840. Mexican general; commanded Mexican army on Rio Grande at beginning of Mexican War (1846); surrendered to General Taylor at Monterrey (1846).

Am-ra-pher (ám'râ-fél; ám-râ-'). In Bible (*Gen. xiv*), king of Shinar; possibly, but improbably, to be identified with the Babylonian king Hammurabi (q.v.).

Amr ibn-al-As (ám-róob'níl'ás). In Eng. sometimes **Am-ru** (ám-róo). Arab. 'Amr ibn-al-'As. 594?-664. Arab general and statesman, of tribe of Koreish. Strong opponent of Mohammed in his earlier years, but converted to Islam (629); one of abu-Bakr's great generals; took part in conquest of Syria (633); sent (639) by Caliph Omar I to subdue Egypt; seized Pelusium and defeated Egyptians at Heliopolis (640); first Mohammedan governor of Egypt (642-644); recalled to subdue Alexandria (645-646); later falsely accused of ordering destruction of Alexandrine Library; after death of Caliph Othman (656), sided with Muawiyah against Ali in civil strife; vicegerent of Egypt (658-664); administration efficient; projected canal to unite Mediterranean and Red seas.

'Amr' ibn-Bahr (ám'er'ib'n'bâr). Surnamed al-Jâ'hiz (áj-jâ'híz), i.e. the goggle-eyed. 773?-869. Arab writer; known as founder of Arabic prose style; author of books on rhetoric, morals, etiquette, etc.

Amr ibn-Kulthum (ám-róob'ní-kóol-thóom). Arab. 'Amr ibn-Kulthum. d. 600 A.D.? Pre-Islamic Arabian poet, notable especially for odes.

Amru. See AMR IBN-AL-AS.

Amru'-l-Kais. See AMRU'-AL-QAYS.

Am'sdorf (ám'sdórf), Nikolaus von. 1483-1565. German-Protestant theologian. Supported Luther; aided in translation of Bible. Bishop of Naumburg (1542-46).

Am'she-witz (ám'shé-wíte), J. H. 1882-1942. English mural and portrait painter.

Am'sler (ám'slér) or **Am'sler-Laf'fon** (ám'slér), Jakob. 1823-1912. Swiss mathematician; invented (1854) a form of planimeter adapted for measuring irregular plane areas.

Am'sler, Samuel. 1791-1849. Swiss engraver; employed at Rome (from 1816), Munich (from 1829); known esp. for engravings of works of Raphael.

Am'stutz (ám'stúts), Noah Steiner. 1864-. American engineer and patent attorney, b. in Wayne County, Ohio. Originated first phototelegraphy system and first automatic half-tone engraving machine; wrote *Hand-book of Photo Engraving* (1907).

A'mul-ree (á'múl-ré), 1st Baron. William Warrender Mackenzie. 1860-1942. British jurist; authority on local government.

A'mund-son (á'móon'són), Roald. 1872-1928. Norwegian polar explorer, b. Borge. Navigated Northwest Passage and fixed position of North Magnetic Pole (1903-06). Discovered South Pole (Dec., 1911). Completed Northeast Passage (1920); flew across North Pole with Lincoln Ellsworth (1926). Disappeared (June, 1928) on flight to rescue Noble who was lost returning from North Pole. Author of *North West Passage* (1908), *The South Pole* (1912), *The North East Passage* (1918-20), *Our Polar Flight* (with Lincoln Ellsworth; 1925), *First Crossing of the Polar Sea* (with Lincoln Ellsworth; 1927), *My Life as an Explorer* (1927). See LINCOLN ELLSWORTH.

Amurath. See MURAD.

A'my (á'mí), Ernest Valentine. 1892-. American engineer, b. New York City, L.E., Columbia (1917). With N.Y. Edison Co. (1910-20), Radio Corp. of America (1922-28); consulting engineer (from 1928). Inventor and coinventor of sound-absorbing blocks, devices for noise reduction in radio, and aerial systems for radio.

A'myn'tas (ám'ní'tás). Name of three kings of Macedonia: Amyntas I (d. 498 B.C.), fifth in descent from Perdiccas; acknowledged himself tributary vassal to Persian sovereign, Darius Hystaspes. Amyntas II (reigned 394-370 B.C.), father of Philip of Macedonia and nephew of Perdiccas II. Amyntas III (reigned 360-359 B.C.; d. 336), grandson of Amyntas II; excluded from throne (359) by his uncle Philip of Macedonia; executed (336) by Alexander the Great for plotting against him.

Amyntor, Gerhard von. Pseudonym of Dagobert von GERHARDT.

A'myot (á'myó), Jacques. 1513-1593. French scholar, b. Melun. Bishop of Auxerre (1570). Translator of ancient classics, esp. of Plutarch's *Lives* (1559), his translation of which forms the basis for the English translation by Thomas North (1579).

Amyot, Jean Joseph Marie. See AMIOT.

A'my'raut (á'mé'ró), Moïse. Lat. Moses Am'y-rál'dus (ám'y-rál'dús). 1596-1664. French Protestant theologian. His liberal form of Calvinism (Amyraldism) had many adherents in colonial New England.

An'a-char'sis (án'a-kár'sís). fl. 600 B.C. Scythian philosopher; visited Athens and became acquainted with Solon; reputed author of many epigrams and letters.

Anacharsis Cloots. See CLOOTS.

An'a-clé'tus (án'a-klé'tús) or **Clé'tus** (klé'tús), Saint. Third pope (bishop of Rome; 797-790).

Anacletus II. Orig. Pietro Pier'le-o-ní (pyér'lá-s'né). Antipope (1130-38) elected in opposition to Innocent II; excommunicated (1134) by Council of Pisa.

A-nac're-on (á-nák'rén). 572?-488 B.C. Greek lyric poet, b. in coastal city of Teos, Asia Minor. Said to have served in Greek forces resisting invasion of Cyrus the

ák, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árra, áak (fí), sóld; éve, háre (18), évent, énd, silént, shákér; íce, íll, char'ky; óld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), óét (41), cónnect; ísód, ísót; out, oíl; cúbe, áuite, árrn, áp, círcle, ú = u in Fr. menu;

Great (545); reputed tutor of Polycrates of Samos and, later, a favored courtier in king's retinue. After death of Polycrates, invited by Hipparchus to Athens; met Simonides and other literary men of the time. After assassination of Hipparchus (514), is supposed to have returned to Teos and resided there until his death. Famed for satires, and esp. for lyrics and hymns. His short lyrics celebrating love and wine have fixed term "Anacreontics" for a class of poetry of this kind. Only fragments of his verse are extant, including notably two short hymns to Artemis and Dionysus. A collection of some 60 lyrics published under Anacreon's name in 1554 is now regarded as spurious.

An'ag'nos (ā-nāg'nōs), Mī'chael (mī'kāl; -k'l). 1837-1906. Educator, b. in Epirus, Greece. Educ. U. of Athens. To U.S. (c. 1867); head of Perkins Institution (for the blind), Watertown, Mass. (1876-1906).

A-nan' ben Da'vid (ā-nān' bēn dā'vīd). fl. 8th century A.D. Jewish religious leader in Persia. Founder (c. 765) of sect of Karaites, within Judaism, but opposed to rabbinism and Talmudism; unsuccessful candidate for exilarch; particular doctrine (Ananism) developed in his work *The Book of the Precepts* (pub. c. 770).

A'n'an-da (ā'nān-dā). fl. 5th century B.C. Favorite disciple of Buddha.

A-nan-da Ma-hi-dol (ā-nān-dā mā-hī-dōl). 1925-1946. King of Thailand (1935-46), under regency of three (1935-40). Son of Mahidol, brother of King Prajadhipok. Educ. Switzerland (until 1938); made first state visit to Thailand in 1938. Assassinated.

An'a-ni'as (ān'dā-nī'ās) and his wife Sap-phi'ra (sā-fī'rā) or, in Douay Version, Sa-phi'ra. In Bible early Christians who were struck dead for lying to the Apostle Peter (*Acts* v. 1-11).

An'as-tā'si-a (ān'ās-tā'shī-d; -shī-d; -zhā). Name of two Christian martyrs, the first slain during reign of Nero (54-68), the second (Saint Anastasia), during persecution under Diocletian (c. 303 or 304).

Anastasia Romanovna. See ROMANOV.

An'as-tā'si-us (ān'ās-tā'shī-ūs; -shūs; -zhī-ūs; -zhūs). (1) Name of four popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 39, 50, 121, 168), especially: Anastasius IV, d. 1154. Pope (1153-54); b. Rome. Settled controversy in regard to candidature of Frederick I for emperor; issued interdict against Arnold of Brescia. (2) Name of an antipope (855) in time of Benedict III.

Anastasi-us. Name of two rulers of Eastern Roman Empire:

Anastasi-us I. 430?-518. Emperor (491-518), a palace official, b. Dyrrhachium (Durazzo), raised to throne for his ability and integrity; m. widow of Zeno (491); put down revolt in Asia Minor (492-496); fought indecisive war with Persia (502-505); empire invaded by Huns, Slavs, and Bulgarians (507-512); built Anastasian Wall (512) from Propontis (Sea of Marmara) to Euxine (Black Sea) to keep out barbarians; made (506) Anastasian law and rescript; suspected of being Monophysite; left strong army.

Anastasi-us II. d. 721. Emperor (713-716); organized strong army and navy; overthrown by mutiny; retired to Thessalonica and became monk; slain by Leo III.

Anastasi-us. Called Anastasi-us Bib'li-o-the-car't-us (bīb'li-ō-thē-kār't-ūs), fl. 9th century. Librarian of the Vatican; translated *Acts of Council of Constantinople* (869) from Greek into Latin.

An'ax-ag'o-ras (ān'āk-sāg'ō-rās). 500?-428 B.C. Greek philosopher, b. Clazomenae. Taught in Athens for 30 years (c. 462-c. 432), his pupils including Pericles, Euripides, and possibly Socrates; charged with impiety and banished from Athens for life. First to introduce dualistic

explanation of universe; held that all natural objects are composed of infinitesimally small particles, or atoms, containing mixtures of all qualities, and that mind or intelligence acts upon masses of these particles to produce objects we see. Among his other tenets were beliefs that heavenly bodies are masses of stone cast from the earth, and that animals and man sprang from warm moist clay.

An'ax-ar'chus (ān'āk-sār'kās). fl. about 350 B.C. Greek philosopher. Disciple of Democritus; adherent of atomism and eudaemonism.

A-nax'i-man'der (ān'āk's-mān'dēr). 611-347 B.C. Greek astronomer and philosopher of Miletus; disciple of Thales. Credited with discovery of obliquity of the ecliptic, introduction of sundial, and invention of geographical maps. Taught that the first principle, or primary substance, is eternal and indestructible matter (the boundless or the infinite) containing within itself all contraries, such as heat and cold, moist and dry, and that the phenomenal universe has been evolved through the separation of these contraries and the creative union of those elements which have an affinity for each other, such as heat and moisture.

An'ax-im'e-nes of Lamp'sa-cus (ān'āk-sīm'ē-nēr āv lāmp'sā-kūs). fl. 4th century B.C. Greek rhetorician and historian. Wrote histories of Philip of Macedon and of Greece, and an epic on Alexander; probable author of *Rhetorica ad Alexandrum*, usually attributed to Aristotle.

Anaximenes of Mi-le'tus (mī-lē'tūs; mī-). Greek philosopher of 6th century B.C.; held that air is the primary substance and that all things are derived from it by varying degrees of compression or rarefaction.

An'ce-lot' (ān'sē'lōt'), Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe. 1794-1834. French dramatist, poet, and novelist. His wife, Marguerite Virginie, nee Char'don' [shār'dōn'] (1792-1875), also wrote for the theater.

An'chi-e'ta (ān'shē-ā'tā), José de. 1533-1597. Portuguese Jesuit missionary, b. Canary Islands. To Brazil (1553); founded college for conversion of Indians. Author of an Indian grammar and works on Brazil. Called "Apostle of Brazil."

An'cl'i'on' (ān'sē'yōn'), Charles. 1659-1715. Jurist and writer, b. Metz; fled to Berlin after revocation of Edict of Nantes (1685); councilor of king of Prussia; author of works on revocation of Edict of Nantes. His great-grandson Jean Pierre Frédéric, or Johann Peter Friedrich (1767-1837), b. Berlin, was pastor of French Reformed Church in Berlin; royal historiographer (1803); Prussian secretary of state for foreign affairs (1832).

Anc'kar-ström or An'kar-ström (āng'kār-ström), Johan Jakob. 1762-1792. Swedish army officer; assassin of King Gustavus III of Sweden (1792).

An-co'na (āng'kō'nā) Alessandro d'. 1835-1914. Italian critic, journalist, and scholar; author of *Origini del Teatro in Italia* (1877).

An'cre (ān'kr'), Marquis d'. Concino Con-cl'ni (kōn-chē'nē). d. 1617. Italian adventurer, b. Florence. To France in suite of Marie de Médicis when she married Henry IV (1600). With his wife, Leonora Galligai, stirred up queen's enmity against Henry. After Henry's death (1610) bought marquisate of Ancre in Picardy and as queen's favorite gained great power; made marshal and prime minister (1613). Assassinated.

An'cus Mar'ci-us (āng'kūs mār'shī-ūs; mār'shūs). Fourth legendary king (641-616 B.C.) of early Rome; a Latin, grandson of Numa Pompilius. Waged successful war with four Latin towns; supposed to have founded plebeian class.

An'czyc (ān'chīte), Wladyslaw Ludwik. 1824-1883.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); **κ = ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh = z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Polish writer, b. Vilna; author of comedies and poems; translator of German and French classics.

An'der-le'dy (än'dër-lä'dë), Anton Maria. 1819-1892. General of Jesuit order; b. Valais, Switzerland.

An'dersch (än'dërsh), Carl Samuel. 1732-1777. German anatomist.

Andersen. See also ANDERSON and ANDERSSON.

An'der-sen (än'dër-s'n), Hans Christian. 1805-1875. Danish author, b. Odense, Denmark, son of a poor shoemaker. Educated at expense of generous patrons. His early novels were *The Improvisatore* (1835), *O. T.* (1836), *Only a Fiddler* (1837). His chief claim to fame, however, rests on his *Fairy Tales* (first series, 1835; second series, 1838-42; third series, 1845; others at irregular intervals; last series, 1871-72). Among the best-known of the *Fairy Tales* are *The Fir Tree*, *The Ugly Duckling*, *The Tinder-Box*, *The Red Shoes*, *Little Claus and Big Claus*, *The Swineherd*, *The Snow Queen*.

Andersen Nexö, Martin. See NEXÖ.

Anderson. See also ANDERSEN and ANDERSSON.

An'der-son (än'dër-s'n), Alexander. 1775-1870. American engraver, b. New York City. Made first wood engravings in America (1794).

Anderson, Alexander. Pseudonym **Sur'face-man** (sür'fäs-män). 1845-1909. Scottish poet; railway track layer (surfaceman). Author of *A Song of Labour and other Poems* (1873), *Songs of the Rail* (1878). Librarian, Edinburgh University (1880).

Anderson, Benjamin M. 1886-1949. American economist, b. Columbia, Mo. Taught economics, Columbia U. (1911-13), Harvard (1913-18); economist, Chase National Bank, N.Y. (1920-39); professor of economics, U.C.L.A. (1939-46).

Anderson, Carl David. 1905-. American physicist, b. New York City; for discovery of positron (1932), awarded (with Victor Franz Hess) 1936 Nobel prize for physics.

Anderson, Carl Thomas. 1865-1948. American cartoonist, b. Madison, Wis. Author of *How to Draw Cartoons Successfully* (1935); creator of comic strip *Henry*.

Anderson, Chandler Parsons. 1866-1936. American lawyer, b. Lakeville, Conn.; B.A., Yale (1887); at Harvard Law School (1888-89); adm. to bar (1891); practiced, New York City. Engaged esp. in international arbitration; counselor, U.S. Department of State (1910-13); U.S. arbitrator on British-American pecuniary claims arbitration (1913-23); U.S. commissioner, mixed claims commission between U.S. and Germany (from 1923). An editor of *American Journal of International Law*.

Anderson, David. 1880-1953. English bridge and tunnel engineer; responsible for design and construction of Southwark Bridge, Tyne Bridge, Wearmouth Bridge, Tees Bridge, Londonderry Bridge, Mersey Tunnel, etc.

Anderson, Sir David Murray. 1874-1936. British admiral. First governor and commander in chief (1933-36) of Newfoundland as crown colony.

Anderson, Sir Edmund. 1530-1605. English lawyer. Educ. Lincoln College, Oxford. Lord chief justice of common pleas (1582); took part in trials of Mary, Queen of Scots (1586), and Sir Walter Raleigh (1603).

Anderson, Edwin Hatfield. 1861-1947. American librarian, b. Zionsville, Ind. Organizer (1895), librarian (1895-1904), Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; director, N.Y. Public Library (1913-34).

Anderson, Elizabeth, nee Gar'rett (gär'ët). 1836-1917. English physician and pioneer in movement for admission of women to professions. Opened (1866) in London a dispensary for women, now the Elizabeth Garrett Ander-

son Hospital. M.D., U. of Paris (1870); m. J. G. S. Anderson (1871); first English woman mayor (Aldeburgh, 1908). **Anderson, Elizabeth, nee Mil'bank** (mil'bängk). 1850-1921. American philanthropist, b. New York City; m. (1887) Abram A. Anderson, portrait painter. Created Milbank Memorial Fund (1905), income to be used to "improve the physical, mental, and moral condition of humanity." See also JOSEPH MILBANK.

Anderson, Isabel. See under LARZ ANDERSON.

Anderson, James. 1739-1808. Scottish economist, b. near Edinburgh. Author of *An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws* (1777), anticipating theory of rent called after Ricardo. Inventor of a two-horse plow without wheels, often called Scotch plow.

Anderson, John. 1726-1796. Scottish professor of physics, U. of Glasgow. Author of *Institutes of Physics* (1786). Bequeathed property for founding Anderson College, Glasgow.

Anderson, Sir John. Viscount **Wa'ver-ley** (wä'vër-lë). 1882-1958. British civil servant. Entered colonial office (1905), permanent undersecretary (1922-32); governor of Bengal (1932-37); M.P. (1938), lord privy seal (1938-39); home secretary and minister of home security (1939-40) in charge of internment of enemy aliens and building of air-raid shelters (one type of shelter being named for him); lord president of the council (1940-43); chancellor of the exchequer (1943-45).

Anderson, Joseph. 1757-1837. American jurist and political leader, b. White Marsh, Pa. Served through Revolutionary War; senator from Tennessee (1797-1815); first comptroller, U.S. Treasury (1815-36).

Anderson, Judith. 1898-. Actress, b. Adelaide, S. Australia. On U.S. stage since 1918, playing leading parts in *Cobra* (1924), *Strange Interlude* (1930), *As You Desire Me* (1930-31), *Mourning Becomes Electra* (1941), *The Old Maid* (1935), etc.

Anderson, Karl. 1874-1956. Brother of Sherwood Anderson. American portrait painter and illustrator.

Anderson, Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel. 1891-1959. British general; served in World War I, in India (1930-31), at Dunkirk (1940); commander, 1st army (1942), in East Africa (1945); lieutenant general (1943); governor of Gibraltar (1947-52); general (1949).

An'der-son or An'ders-son (än'dër(s)-sön), **Lars. Lat. Laurentius An-dre'ae** (än-dre'ë). 1480?-1552. Swedish reformer, b. Strengnäs; with Olaus Petri, published translation of New Testament (1526).

An'der-son (än'dër-s'n), **Larz**. 1866-1937. American diplomat, b. Paris, France; grad. Harvard (1888). U.S. minister to Belgium (1911-12); ambassador to Japan (1912-13). His wife, **Isabel, nee Perkins** (1876-1948), b. Boston, author of books and plays for young people.

Anderson, Marian. 1908-. American concert contralto, b. Philadelphia. Began singing career (1924); appeared on concert stage in Europe; recital in New York (Dec. 30, 1935), subsequently appearing successfully throughout U.S. Awarded Spingarn medal (1939) for "highest achievement" for one of Negro race.

An'der-son (än'dër-s'n), **Mary**. 1872-. Labor union leader, b. Lidköping, Sweden; to U.S. (1888). Employee in clothing factory, Chicago, and for 18 years in shoe factory. Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor (1919-44).

Anderson, Mary Antoinette. 1859-1940. American actress, b. Sacramento, Calif. Chief roles include Juliet (debut role, Louisville, Ky., 1875), Rosalind in *As You Like It*, Bianca in *Fazio*, Clarice in *Comedy and Tragedy*, and Perdita in *A Winter's Tale*. Married Antonio de Navarro (1889), retired, and settled in England.

Anderson, Mary Reid, nee Mac-ar'thur (mäk-är'thär).

äle, chaotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), äsfö; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, makër; äce, äll, charäty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

1880-1921. English labor organizer; m. W. C. Anderson (1911). Organized National Federation of Women Workers; British representative at labor conference in U.S. (1920).

Anderson, Maxwell. 1888-1959. American playwright, b. Atlantic, Pa. Grad., U. of North Dakota (1911); M.A., Stanford (1914). Taught school, then worked on various newspapers (to 1924). Author of *What Price Glory* (with Laurence Stallings, 1924), *Saturday's Children* (1927), *Gods of the Lightning* (1928), *Elizabeth the Queen* (1930), *Mary of Scotland* (1933), *Valley Forge* (1934), *Winterset* (1935), *High Tor* (1936), *Star-Wagon* (1937), *Key Largo* (1939), *The Eve of St. Mark* (1942), etc.

An'der-son (än'dër-s'n), **Ras'mus** (räs'mäs) Björn (byörn). 1846-1936. American author, editor, and diplomat, b. Albion, Wis. U.S. minister to Denmark (1883-89). Author of *The Scandinavian Languages* (1873), *America not Discovered by Columbus* (1874), *Viking Tales of the North* (1877), etc.; translator of many Scandinavian works.

Anderson, Richard H. 1821-1879. American army officer, b. Statesburg, S.C. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1842). Confederate brigadier general (1861), major general (1862), lieutenant general, temporary (1864).

Anderson, Robert. 1750-1830. Scottish editor and critic, b. in Lanarkshire. Edited *A Complete Edition of the Poets of Great Britain* (14 vols., 1792-1807).

Anderson, Robert. 1805-1871. American army officer, b. in Kentucky. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1825). In command of Fort Sumter at time of Confederate attack.

Anderson, Rudolph Martin. 1876- . Canadian zoologist, b. in Iowa, U.S.A. Zoologist, Geological Survey of Canada (1913-20); chief of division of biology and consulting zoologist, department of mines and resources, Ottawa (from 1920). Author of books on Canadian mammals and wild animal life. Special editor (furs and fur-bearing animals), *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Anderson, Sherwood. 1876-1941. American poet, novelist, and story writer, b. Camden, Ohio. Newspaper editor in Marion, Va. Author of *Windy McPherson's Son* (1916), *Mid-American Chants* (poems, 1918), *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919), *Poor White* (1920), *The Triumph of the Egg* (1921), *Many Marriages* (1922), *A Story Teller's Story* (1924), *Dark Laughter* (1925), *Beyond Desire* (1933), *Puzzled America* (1935), *Kit Brandon* (1936), *Home Town* (1940), *Sherwood Anderson's Memoirs* (1942), etc. Cf. KARL ANDERSON.

Anderson, Thomas David. 1853-1933. Amateur astronomer of Edinburgh, Scotland; discovered two new stars (1892, 1901) in constellations of Auriga and Perseus.

Anderson, Thomas Victor. 1881- . Canadian soldier, b. Ottawa. Grad. Royal Military Coll., Kingston (1900); B.Sc., McGill (1901). Taught engineering, Royal Mil. Coll. (1902-06); served in World War (1915-17; wounded; D.S.O.); quartermaster general of Canada (1935-38); chief of general staff (1938-40); inspector general, central Canada (1940 ff.).

Anderson, William. 1888- . American political scientist, b. Minneapolis; A.B., Minnesota (1913); Ph.D., Harvard (1917). Professor, chairman of dept. of political science (1927-32, 1935 ff.), Minnesota. Authority on local government in U.S.

Anderson. See also ANDERSEN and ANDERSON.

An'ders-son (än'dërs-sön), **Karl Johan.** 1827-1867. Swedish explorer in southwestern Africa; with Galton in Damaraland (1850); continued alone to Lake Ngami (1854); penetrated to Okavango River (1858-59).

Andersson, Nils Johan. 1821-1880. Swedish botanist;

author of works on botany of Scandinavia and Lapland, and also on Swedish expedition around world (1851-53).

Andino, Tiburcio Carías. See CARÍAS ANDINO.

An'dier' (än'tiär'), **Charles.** 1866-1933. French educator and author of books on German state socialism and Pan-Germanism; b. Strasbourg.

An-doc'i-des (än-dös'ti-déz). b. 440 B.C.? Athenian politician and orator.

An-dra'da (än-drä'thäd), **Antonio de.** 1580?-1634. Portuguese Jesuit missionary in East Indies and Tibet.

An-dra'da e Sil'va (ä sil'vö), **José Bonifácio de.** Called also **José Bonifácio.** 1763?-1838. Brazilian statesman and geologist. Advocate of Brazilian independence under Pedro I; one of Pedro's ministers (1821); after independence declared, minister of interior and of foreign affairs (1822). Banished to France (1823), for democratic principles, with his brothers **Antônio** (1773-1845) and **Martim** (1776-1844), also radical statesmen.

An'drade (än'driäd), **Edward Neville da Costa.** 1887- . English physicist. Educ. University Coll., London; U. of Heidelberg; Cambridge; U. of Manchester. Professor, Artillery Coll., Woolwich (1920-28), U. of London (from 1928). Author of *The Structure of the Atom*, *The Mechanism of Nature, Simple Science* (with Julian Huxley), *The New Chemistry*, etc.

An-dra'de (än-drä'thi), **Gomes Freire de.** See FREIRE DE ANDRADE.

An'drae (än'drä), **Walter.** 1875- . German archaeologist, b. near Leipzig. Engaged in excavations in Babylonia and Assyria (1899-1913); author of books on Assyrian culture.

An'dral' (än'dräl'), **Gabriel.** 1797-1876. French physician, b. Paris; professor, U. of Paris (1828-66); author of *Clinique Médicale* (1823-56).

An'drás-sy (än'drät-shi), **Count Gyula.** 1823-1890. Hungarian statesman. Exiled for participation in revolt of 1848; obtained amnesty (1857) and returned to Austria. Elected to diet (1861); vice-president of diet (1865); first constitutional prime minister (1867); foreign minister (1871). Plenipotentiary at Congress of Berlin (1878). His son Count **Gyula** (1860-1929) entered Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus (1884); minister of interior (1906-09); foreign minister (1918); deputy in Hungarian National Assembly (1922); imprisoned (1921) for implication in attempt to restore Charles I to throne.

An'dré (än'drä; än'dri), **John.** 1751-1780. British soldier; son of Genevieve parents. Joined Royal Fusiliers in Canada (1774); aide-de-camp to General Grey and Sir Henry Clinton; made adjutant general by Clinton, with rank of major. Appointed to negotiate with Benedict Arnold for betrayal of West Point to British; captured by Americans while returning toward New York in civilian clothes with negotiation papers in his boots; hanged as spy.

An'dré' (än'drä'), **Louis Joseph Nicolas.** 1838-1913. French general, b. Nuits-Saint-Georges. Minister of war (1901-05); effected reforms in French army.

Andrëä. See also ANDREAS.

An-dre'ä (än-drä'ä), **Jakob.** 1528-1590. German Lutheran theologian and writer. Active in organizing Lutheran Church throughout Germany and in producing *Formula of Concord*, second part of *Book of Concord*, published (1580) to end controversies among Lutheran groups. His grandson **Johann Valentin Andrëä** (1586-1654) was a Protestant theologian and satirical writer. See Christian ROSENKREUZ.

Andrea del Sarto. See SARTO.

An'dre-a'des (än'thrä-i'thês), **Andreas.** 1876-1935. Greek economist; representative of Greece at League of Nations assembly (1923-24, 1929).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Andreae. See also **ANDRÆ.**

An-dre'as (än-drä'ä), Laurentius. See **Lars ANDERSON.**

An-dre'as (än-drä'ä), Wilhelm Friedrich. 1888-
German political economist and sociologist, b. Magde-
burg. Professor, Gießen (from 1933).

An-dre-a'ni (än-drä'a-në), Andrea. 1540?-1623. Italian
engraver on wood in chiaroscuro, b. Mantua. His chief
works include *The Deluge* and *The Destruction of
Pharaoh's Host* (both after Titian) and *The Triumph of
Julius Caesar* (10 prints after Mantegna).

An-dre'as (än-drä'äs), Willy. 1884-
German his-
torian, b. Karlsruhe. Author of *Deutschland vor der
Reformation* (1932), etc.

An-dree (än'drä), Karl Theodor. 1808-1875, German
geographer and journalist; founded and edited (1861-75)
Globus. His son Richard (1835-1912) was a geographer,
ethnologist, writer, and editor of *Globus* (1891-1903).
Richard's wife (m. 1903), Marie An'dree-Eysen'
[r'-z'n] (1847-1929), was a folklorist.

An-dree' (än-drä'), Salomon August. 1854-1897. Swe-
dish aeronaut; lost while attempting flight in balloon to
north polar region.

An-dre'ev (än-dryä'yäf), Andrei Andreevich. 1895-
Russian Soviet politician; member of Communist party
(1914); secretary of central committee of Communist
party in U.S.S.R. (from 1935).

An-dre'ev, more commonly in *English reference* **An-dre'-
yev**, Leonid Nikolaevich. 1871-1919. Russian novelist
and writer of short stories, plays, etc., b. Orel. Lawyer
and police-court reporter; his early stories noticed by
Gorki, who helped him at beginning of career; published
first collection of stories (1901); at time of revolution
(1917), bitterly opposed Bolsheviks; forced to leave
Russia after loss of possessions; died in poverty in Fin-
land. Author of *The Red Laugh* (1904), *To the Stars*
(1905), *The Life of Man* (1906; mystery play), *Savra*
(1906; poetic drama), *Love of One's Neighbor* (1908),
Anathema (1909), *The Seven Who Were Hanged* (1909),
Silence and Other Stories (1910), *He Who Gets Slapped*
(1916), and *S. O. S.* (1919).

An-dre'i'ni (än-drä'ë'në), Francesco. fl. 16th and early
17th centuries. Italian comedian; leader of troupe tour-
ing Italy and France. His wife, Isabella (1562-1604),
b. Padua, was an actress in the troupe; author of a pas-
toral fable (1588). Their son Giovanni Battista (1578?-
?1650), actor, playwright, and poet, wrote *L'Adamo*, a
sacred drama from which Milton reputedly borrowed
some scenes of *Paradise Lost*.

An-dre-o'li (än-drä'ö'lë), Giorgio. 1465?-?1555. Italian
potter and majolica painter at Gubbio from about 1485
to 1552; inventor (c. 1518) of a noted luster for his pot-
tery.

An'dré'os'ey' or An'dré'os'si' (än-drä'ö'së'), Comte
Antoine François. 1761-1828. French general and diplo-
mat. Served in revolutionary army and under Napoleon.
Napoleon's ambassador at London, Vienna, and Con-
stantinople.

An-drés (än-dräs'), Juan. 1740-1817. Spanish Jesuit
writer in Italy; author of *Dell'Origine, del Progresso, e
dello Stato Attuale d'Ogni Letteratura* (7 vols., 1:32-99),
etc.

An-drew (än'dröb). In Bible, one of the twelve apostles
(*Matth.* iv. 18 and x. 2; *Mark* i. 16 and iii. 18; *Luke*
vi. 14; *John* i. 40; *Acts* i. 13); brother of (Simon) Peter;
according to tradition, suffered martyrdom by cruci-
fixion, in Achaia.

Andrew. Hung. An'drás (än'dräs'). Name of three
kings of Hungary of Árpád dynasty:

Andrew I. d. 1060. King (1046-60). Banished by King
Stephen, lived in Poland and Russia; overthrew Peter

Orseolo (1046); engaged in three campaigns (1049-53)
against Emperor Henry III; independence acknowledged
(1052); dethroned by his brother Béla.

Andrew II. 1175-1235. King (1205-35). Son of Béla
III. His extravagance and generosity brought financial
troubles; forced to grant estates to nobles who reduced
Hungary almost to anarchy. m. Gertrude of Meran,
murdered (Sept., 1213) by nobles. On advice of pope set
out with large army on crusade to Holy Land (1217);
sailed from Venice to Acre, but expedition failed. On
return found Hungary in frightful condition; nobles ex-
torted from him (1222) the Golden Bull (Hungarian
Magna Charta) which limited the monarchy, granted
people annual assembly, and preserved rights of feudal
nobles. Married three times; father, by his first wife, of
St. Elizabeth of Hungary. See **LAJTHAS III.**

Andrew III. Called **Andrew the Venetian.** d. 1301.
Last king of Árpád dynasty (1290-1301). Grandson of
Andrew II. At beginning of reign forced to contest
claims of Charles Martel, son of king of Naples, and of
Albert of Hapsburg, son of Emperor Rudolf; defeated
Charles (1291); made peace with Hapsburgs by marry-
ing (1296) Agnes of Austria, daughter of Albert I,
Emperor of Germany.

Andrew, James Osgood. 1794-1871. American Meth-
odist Episcopal bishop, b. in Wilkes County, Ga. Chosen
bishop (1832). His holding of slaves was issue which, at
general conference of the church (1844), resulted in divi-
sion of Methodist Episcopal Church into northern and
southern branches (1845); chosen one of first bishops of
Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1846).

Andrew, John Albion. 1818-1867. Governor of Massa-
chusetts (1861-66); b. Windham, Me.

Andrew, Samuel. 1656-1738. American Congregational
clergyman and educator, b. Cambridge, Mass. Active in
founding of Yale College (1701); its rector (1707-19).

Andrew of Wyntoun. See **WYNTOUN.**

An'drewes (än'dröbz), Christopher Howard. 1896-
English physician; asst. resident physician, hospital of
Rockefeller Inst., New York City (1923-25); on scientific
staff, National Inst. for Medical Research, London
(from 1927). Known esp. for work on viruses.

Andrewes, Lancelot. 1555-1626. English prelate and
scholar, of vast patristic learning. Educ. Cambridge.
Bishop of Chichester (1605), Ely (1609), Winchester
(1619); privy councillor for England and Scotland. A
favorite preacher at courts of Elizabeth, James I, and
Charles I. One of Westminster ten translators of Penta-
teuch and historical books for Authorized Version of
Bible (1607).

An'drews (än'dröbz), Avery de La'no' (dä lä'nö). 1864-
American lawyer and army officer, b. Massena,
N.Y. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1886). Practiced
law, New York City (from 1891). Police commissioner,
New York City (1895-98). Served in Spanish-American
War; brigadier general, asst. chief of staff to Gen.
Pershing, World War.

Andrews, Charles Freer. 1871-1940. British publicist;
active career chiefly in India; friend and interpreter of
Gandhi, as in *Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas*.

Andrews, Charles McLean. 1853-1943. American his-
torian and educator, b. Wethersfield, Conn. Grad.,
Trinity (1884), Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1889). Professor,
Bryn Mawr (1889-1907), Johns Hopkins (1907-10),
Yale (1910-31). Authority on colonial American history
and institutions. Author of *The Historical Development
of Modern Europe* (2 vols., 1896, 1898), *A Short History
of England* (1912), *The Colonial Background of the
American Revolution* (1924, 1931), *Colonial Period of
American History* (4 vols., 1934-38), etc.

äle, chaotic, chre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, ääk (11), söfä, äve, hëve (18), ävent, änd, silent, änakër; äoe, ill, charity;
öid, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öil; öübe, öuite, örm, öp, öreds, öuq in Fr, menu;

- Andrews, Charlton.** 1878-1939. American educator, critic, playwright, and novelist, b. Connersville, Ind. Author of the plays *His Majesty the Fool* (1913), *Ladies' Night* (with Avery Hopwood, 1920), and *Don't Believe It* (1930); other works include *The Technique of Play Writing* (1915), *The Affair of the Syrian Dagger* (1937).
- Andrews, Eliza Benjamin.** 1844-1917. American educator, b. Hinsdale, N.H. Served in Civil War. President, Denison U. (1875-79), Brown U. (1889-98); chancellor, U. of Nebraska (1900-08). Author of *The United States in Our Own Time* (1903), *The History of the United States* (6 vols., 1913).
- Andrews, Ethan Allen.** 1787-1858. American educator, b. New Britain, Conn. Editor of a Latin-English lexicon (1850; translated from Freund's Latin-German lexicon), original of *Harpers' Latin Dictionary*.
- Andrews, Frank Maxwell.** 1884-1943. American army officer, b. Nashville, Tenn.; grad. U.S.M.A. (1906); served in Philippine Islands and Hawaii; with aviation section of Signal Corps in U.S. (1917-20); with U.S. army of occupation in Germany (1920-23); executive officer, Kelly Field (1923-25); colonel (1935); organizer and first commander (temporary major general) of G. H. Q. Air Force (1936-39); head of U.S. Caribbean defense command (Jan., 1942); lieutenant general, head of Middle East command (Nov., 1942), of U.S. forces in Europe (Feb., 1943); killed in airplane crash, Iceland (May, 1943).
- Andrews, John Miller.** 1871-1956. Northern Ireland statesman; minister of labor (1921-37), finance (1937-40); prime minister of Northern Ireland (1940-43).
- Andrews, John Oliver.** 1896-. English military aviator; served in World War (1914-18); transferred to R.A.F. (1919); director of armament development in air ministry (from 1939).
- Andrews, Lancelot.** 1555-1626. = Lancelot ANDREWES.
- Andrews, Laurence.** 1856-1938. Winchester. 1856-1938. Chemist, b. London, Canada. Professor, State U. of Iowa (1885-1904); research chemist in Chicago (1915-21). Author of *An Introduction to the Study of Qualitative Analysis* (1891).
- Andrews, Lorrin.** 1795-1868. American missionary, b. East Windsor (now Vernon) Conn. Missionary in Hawaii (1828-41). Member, royal privy council of Hawaii (1846-59); first associate justice of supreme court of Hawaii (1852-55).
- Andrews, Mary Raymond, nee Shipman** (ship'mdn). d. 1936. American novelist, b. Mobile, Ala. m. (1884) William Shankland Andrews. Author of *A Good Samaritan* (1906), *Enchanted Forest* (1909), *Eternal Masculine* (1913), *Eternal Feminine* (1916), *Yellow Butterflies* (1922), *Lost Commander* (1929), etc.
- Andrews, Roy Chapman.** 1884-. American naturalist, explorer, and author, b. Beloit, Wis. On expeditions to Alaska (1908), Borneo, etc. (1909-10), northern Korea (1911-12), Alaska (1913); headed expeditions (1916-30) of American Museum of Natural History to Tibet, China, Burma, Mongolia, and Central Asia, esp. The Gobi. Known esp. for discoveries of geological strata, dinosaur eggs, remains of largest known land mammals, and evidences of ancient human life. With American Museum of Natural History (from 1906); its director (1935-41). Author of *Across Mongolian Plains* (1941), *On the Trail of Ancient Man* (1926), *The New Conquest of Central Asia* (1932), *This Business of Exploring* (1935), etc.
- Andrews, Thomas.** 1813-1885. Irish physicist and chemist. Educ. Glasgow U.; M.D., Edinburgh (1835). Professor, Belfast (1849-79). By experiments in liquefaction of gases, established conceptions of critical temperature and critical pressure.
- Andrews, Thomas.** 1847-1907. English metallurgical chemist and ironmaster, b. Sheffield. Pioneer in microscopic study of metals; investigated resistance of metals to concussion at different temperatures, and strength of steel rails and railway axles.
- Andrews, William Draper.** 1818-1896. American inventor of a centrifugal pump.
- Andreyev.** Variant of ANDREEV.
- An'dri'eux'** (an'drē'ū), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. 1759-1833. French poet and playwright; author of several comedies, as *Les Étourdis* (1788), *Hélvétius* (1802), *La Comédienne* (1816), and of verse narratives, as *Le Meunier Sans-Souci* (1797).
- Andrieux, Louis.** 1840-1931. French politician, b. Trévoux. Member, chamber of deputies (1876-77, 1882 ff.). Prefect of police, Paris (1879-81). Organized Boulangist group of socialist republicans (1890). Author of *Souvenirs d'un Ancien Préfet de Police* (2 vols., 1885).
- An'dri's'cus** (an'drī's'kūs). Greek adventurer of 2d century B.C. Passed himself off as son of Perseus, King of Macedon; seized throne (149 B.C.); defeated by Metellus (148 B.C.); sent as captive to Rome and executed.
- An'dro-clus** (an'drō'klus) or **An'dro-cles** (an'drō'klēz). Roman slave of 1st cent. A.D.; according to story of Apion and Aulus Gellius, spared in arena by lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa. Story used by George Bernard Shaw in *Androcles and the Lion*.
- An'dro-ni'cus** (an'drō-nī'kūs; an'drōn'ī-kūs). Name of three emperors of Eastern Roman Empire:
- Andronicus I Com-nē'nus** (kōm-nē'nūs). 1110?-1185. Grandson of Alexius I Comnenus; emperor (1183-85); taken captive by Seljuks (1141); at court of Emperor Manuel (1152-80), much of the time in disgrace for licentious conduct; 12 years in prison; regent for Emperor Alexius II, whom he killed (1183); ruled vigorously; tried to destroy power of nobles; overthrown by Isaac Angelus; killed by mob.
- Andronicus II Palae-o-lo'o-gus** (pālē-ō'lō'ō-gūs; pāl'ē-). 1260-1332. Son of Michael VIII; emperor (1282-1328). When Osmanli Turks seized Bithynia, called Roger di Flor and his Catalan Grand Company to fight them; after defeating Turks, Roger's company turned against the empire, devastating Thrace and Macedonia (1303-11); at war with grandson Andronicus (1320-28); abdicated.
- Andronicus III Palaeologus.** 1296?-1341. Emperor (1328-41); rebellious in youth; forced Andronicus II to abdicate; constantly at war with Turks, who extended their conquests; defeated by Stephen Dushan of Serbia.
- Andronicus IV** is name sometimes given to son of John V Palaeologus who usurped throne (1376-79).
- Andronicus, Lucius Livius.** See LIVIUS ANDRONICUS.
- Andronicus of Rhodes** (rōdz). fl. 1st century B.C. Greek Peripatetic philosopher in Rome; arranged, catalogued, and published works of Aristotle (c. 70 B.C.); expounded Aristotelian philosophy.
- An'dro's** (an'drō's), Sir Edmund. 1637-1714. British colonial governor in America, b. on island of Guernsey. Governor of province of New York (1674). Appointed (1686) governor of "Dominion of New England," formed by uniting the several New England colonies; interfered with colonists' rights and customs; colonics revolted (1689), imprisoned him, and resumed separate existences. Sent to England for hearing, but charges not pressed. Governor of province of Virginia (1692-97). Lieutenant governor of Guernsey (1704-06).
- An'dro'ti-on** (an'drō'tī-ōn). fl. 4th century B.C. Athenian orator; pupil of Isocrates; attacked by Demosthenes.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); g = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

An'drou'et' (än'drō'ē'). Known as **Androuet Du Cer'ceau'** (sēr'sō'). Name of family of French architects, including: **Jacques** (1515?-1584), known esp. as author of several illustrated books on architecture; two of his sons, **Baptiste** (1560?-1602), successor of Pierre Lesot as architect of the Louvre (1578), and **Jacques** (d. 1614), architect in chief of royal buildings; and Baptiste's son **Jean** (d. after 1649), known as "architect of Louis XIII," designer of the Hôtel de Sully, Paris (1624).

A'nel' (ä'nē'), **Dominique**. 1679?-1730. French surgeon; invented new method of operating for aneurysm.

A-ne'rio (ä-nä'ryō), **Felice**. 1560?-1614. Italian composer of church music. Succeeded Palestrina as composer for the papal chapel. His brother **Giovanni Francesco** (1567?-1621) was also a composer, esp. of church music.

Anet, Claude. Pseudonym of Jean Schoppek.

A'ne-than' (än'nän'), **Baron Jules Joseph d'**. 1803-1888. Belgian statesman, b. Brussels. Conservative leader; premier (1870-71); senate president (1884-86).

A'neu-rin (ä-nē-ō-rēn) or **A'nel-rin** (ä-nī-rēn). fl. 603. Welsh bard. Son of a chief of the Gododin tribe living on sea coast south of Firth of Forth. Wrote epic *Gododin* on defeat of Britons by Saxons at Cattraeth (c. 603); probably present at battle as bard and priest.

An-fos'si (än-fō'sē), **Pasquale**. 1727-1797. Italian composer; pupil of Piccinni; Kapellmeister, St. John Lateran (1791-95). Composed many operas and oratorios, and other church music.

Angarita, Isaias Medina. See MEDINA ANGARITA.

An'gas (äng'gäs), **George Fife**. 1789-1879. English merchant and shipowner, b. Newcastle upon Tyne. Commissioner for formation of colony of South Australia (1834); emigrated to Adelaide, South Australia (1851); regarded as a founder of South Australia.

An'gel (än'jäl), **John**. 1881-. English sculptor; to U.S. (1925); carved statuary on Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, a crucifixion group for St. Louis, Mo., etc.

An'ge-la Me-ri'ci (än'já-lä mä-rē'chē), **Saint**. 1474?-1540. Italian Roman Catholic religious, b. Desenzano del Garda; tertiary of St. Francis; founded order of Ursulines at Brescia (1535). Canonized (1807).

An'ge-li (än'jē-lī). See ANGELUS.

An'ge-li (än'já-lē), **Heinrich von**. 1840-1925. Genre and portrait painter in Vienna (from 1862), b. in Hungary.

Angelico, Fra. See GIOVANNI DA FIESOLE.

An'gell (än'jäl), **George Thorndike**. 1823-1909. American reformer, b. Southbridge, Mass. An organizer of Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded magazine *Our Dumb Animals* (1868).

Angell, James Burrill. 1829-1916. American educator and diplomat, b. near Scituate, R.I. Grad. Brown (1849). President, U. of Vermont (1866-71). Michigan (1871-1909). U.S. minister to China (1880-81), Turkey (1897-98).

Angell, James Rowland. 1869-1949. Son of James Burrill Angell. American educator and psychologist, b. Burlington, Vt. Grad. U. of Michigan (1890). A.M., Michigan (1891) and Harvard (1892); studied abroad, chiefly at U. of Berlin and Halle. Professor (1894-1919), acting president (1918-19), U. of Chicago. President of Yale U. (1921-37). Educational counselor of National Broadcasting Co. (from 1937). Author of *Psychology* (1904), *American Education* (1937), etc.

Angell, Joseph Kinacutt. 1794-1857. American lawyer and writer of legal treatises, b. Providence, R.I.

Angell, Sir Norman. Orig. name **Ralph Norman Angell Lane**. 1874-. English author and lecturer. Educ. at Lycée de St. Omer, France, and in Geneva. Spent youth

as rancher, prospector, and newspaperman in western U.S. (to 1898). Editor, *Gulgiani's Messenger* (1899-1903), *Foreign Affairs* (1928-31). Invented The Money Game, series of card games designed to teach elements of economics, currency, and banking. Author of *The Great Illusion* (1910), *The Great Illusion, 1933* (1933), *America's Dilemma* (1940), and other publications on international affairs, finance, and peace movements. Awarded Nobel peace prize for 1933.

Angelo, Michael. See MICHELANGELO.

An'ge-lus (än'jē-lās). Pl. **An'ge-li** (-lī). Byzantine family that furnished rulers of Eastern Roman Empire: Isaac II Angelus, Alexius III Angelus, and Alexius IV Angelus. Michael VIII Palaeologus was direct descendant of family; another ruling house was established by Michael Angelus Comnenus as despots of Epirus (1204-1318).

An'ge-lus Si-le'si-us (än'jē-lās sī-lē'shī-ās; -zhī-ās; sī-). Real name **Johannes Scheff'ler** (shēf'lēr). 1624-1677. German religious poet and mystic; author of *Cherubischer Wandersmann* (1657).

An'ge-ly' (än'zhē-lē'), **Lou'is** (lōw'ē). 1787?-1835. German dramatist. Adapted many French comedies.

Angers, David d'. See DAVID D'ANGERS.

An'ger-stein (äng'gēr-stīn), **John Julius**. 1735-1823. British merchant, philanthropist, and patron of fine arts, b. in Russia. Underwriter at Lloyd's (1750). Collected paintings, purchased at his death by British government as nucleus of National Gallery.

An'ger-ville (än'jēr-vīl), **Richard**. = Richard de Bury.

An'ge-vins (än'jē-vīnz; Fr. änz'h'vān'). See ANJOU and PLANTAGENET.

Anghiera or Anghera, Pietro Martire d'. See PETER MARTYR.

An'gil-bert (äng'gīl-būrt), **Saint**. c. 740-814. Frankish Latin poet, and privy councillor to Charlemagne; abbot of Centula, now Saint-Riquier, Picardy (790 ff.); friend of Alcuin; honored at court by name "Homer." Father, by Charlemagne's daughter Bertha, of the historian Nithard.

An'gio-lie'ri (än'jō-lyā'rē), **Cecco**. 1250?-1312. Italian humorous poet; author chiefly of autobiographical poems. Appears in one of *Decameron* tales.

Anglerius, Petrus Martyr. See PETER MARTYR.

Anglesey. (1) Earl of. See ARTHUR ANNESLEY. (2) Marquis of. See Henry William PAGET.

An'glin (äng'glin), **Margaret Mary**. 1876-1958. Actress, b. Ottawa, Canada; m. Howard Hull (1911). Played leading parts on American stage in *Camille* (1903-04), *Zira* (1905-06), *The Great Divide* (1906-07), *The Awakening of Helena Richiz* (1909), *The Woman of Bronze* (1919), *Fresh Fields* (1935-36), etc. Known esp. for roles in Shakespearean plays and Greek tragedies, as Sophocles's *Electra* and *Antigone*, and Euripides's *Medea*. Her father, **Timothy Warren Anglin** (1822-1896), Canadian journalist and legislator, was twice (1874-77, 1878) speaker of Dominion House of Commons. Her brother **Francis Alexander Anglin** (1865-1933) was a Canadian supreme court judge (1909-33).

An'gou'lême' (än'gō'läm'). French title of nobility derived from countship in southwest France dating from 9th century and held by several families, becoming crown appanage (1373) under Charles V and possession of House of Orléans. Among counts of Angoulême were John, a son of Louis I, Duc d'Orléans (see ORLÉANS), and John's son Charles. Countship was made a duchy (1515) by Charles's son Francis I, with whom Angoulême branch of House of Valois (see VALOIS) began to rule as kings of France (1515-89). See also MARGARET OF NAVARRE and individual ANGOULÊME entries below.

äle, chāotic, cāre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hēre (18), évent, änd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öfft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, önite, örn, öp, ciréüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Angoulême, Duc d'. Charles de Va'lois' (dē vā'lwā'). 1573-1650. French general and politician; natural son of Charles IX of France and Marie Touchet. Commander under Henry IV. Implicated in Verneuil conspiracy; sentenced to life imprisonment; freed by Louis XIII (1616). Army commander and diplomat for Louis XIII. One of his sons, **Louis Emmanuel de Valois, Duc d'Angoulême** (1596-1653), was also an army commander.

Angoulême, Duc d'. Louis Antoine de Bour'bon' (dē būr'bōn'). 1775-1844. Last dauphin of France; eldest son of Charles X; renounced throne (1830); proclaimed (1836) by Legitimists as Louis XIX; lived in exile. His wife, **Marie Thérèse Charlotte** (1778-1851), was a child imprisoned in the Temple with her parents Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; after their execution, known as "Orphan of the Temple" until her release (1795); remained ardent ultraroyalist throughout life.

Ång'ström (ång'strūm; Angl. ång'strūm), Anders Jonas. 1814-1874. Swedish astronomer and physicist. Educ. U. of Uppsala, and member of faculty from 1839. Studied light; angstrom unit, used in expressing length of light waves, named in his honor. Made spectral analyses, esp. of sun and aurora borealis; identified hydrogen in solar atmosphere (1862). His son **Knut Johan** (1857-1910), also a physicist at U. of Uppsala, investigated solar radiation and photographed infrared spectrum.

An'guier' (ān'gyā'), François (1604-1669) and his brother **Michel** (1614-1686). French sculptors.

An-gu'i'scīo-la (āng-gvē'shō-lā) or An-gus'so-lā (āng-gūs'sō-lā), Sofonisba. 1535?-1626. Italian portrait painter, known esp. for her self-portraits.

An'gus (āng'gūs), Earls of. See (1) **UMBRVILLE**; (2) under **DOT GLAS** family.

An'halt (ān'hālt). German duchy and its ruling house, which originated with Albert the Bear (q.v.), Margrave of Brandenburg. On death (1252) of Albert's grandson Henry I, district (then a county) divided into three parts; succession of unions and divisions (1570-1863); final unification effected (1863) under Leopold IV Frederick (1817-1871). Recent rulers: Leopold IV (1863-71), Frederick I (1871-1904), Frederick II (1904-abdicated 1918). Most important division (during 17th-19th centuries) was **An'halt-Des'sau (-dēs'ou)** branch. Among princes of the line were Leopold I (1676-1747), Leopold II (1700-1751), and Moritz (1712-1760), all distinguished generals. See individual biographies.

A'ni'cet'-Bour'geois' (ā'nī'sē'bōr'zhwā'), Auguste. 1806-1871. French writer of vaudeville pieces and melodramas, chiefly in collaboration.

An'i-ce'tus (ān'ī-sē'tūs), Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 154?-165).

Aniello, Tommaso. See **MASANIELLO**.

A'ni-muc'cia (ā'nē-mūc'chā), Giovanni. 1500?-1571. Italian composer of sacred music. Maestro di cappella at St. Peter's (1555-71). Called "Father of the Oratorio," because oratorio said to have developed from his *Laudi Spirituali*, performed in oratory of Saint Philip Neri. His brother **Paolo** (d. 1563), composer of motets and madrigals, was maestro di cappella at the Lateran (1550-52).

A'nis-feld' (ā'nīs-fēlt'; Russ. ān'īs-fyāl'y't), Boris Israleovich. 1879- . Painter and stage decorator, b. in Russia; to U.S. (1917). Employed by Diaghilev for work with Russian ballet.

An'jou' (ān'zhōō'; Angl. ān'jōō). French noble family, established in 9th century. (Name derived from county in western France.) There have been several houses of Anjou:

FIRST HOUSE: Fulk I (fōlk) the Red, Fr. Foulques

le Roux (fōōlk' lē rōō'), first count (888?-938); **Fulk II** (ruled 942-958); **Geoffrey I, Fr. Geoffroi** (ruled 958-987); **Fulk III Ner'ra' (nē'rā') (c. 970-1040; ruled 987-1040); Geoffrey II Mar-tel' (mār-tēl'; Fr. mār-tēl') (1006-1060; ruled 1040-60); Geoffrey III** (ruled 1060-67); **Fulk IV le Ré'chin' (rā'shān') (ruled 1068-1109); Fulk V the Young, Fr. Foulques le Jeune (lē zhūn') (1092-1143; ruled 1109-29),** later king of Jerusalem (1131-43), at war (1112-19) with Henry I, King of England; Fulk's son **Geoffrey IV the Handsome,** sometimes known as **Geoffrey Plantagenet** (1113-1151; ruled 1129-49), m. (1129) Henry I's daughter Matilda; their son **Henry**, count (1149), m. (1152) Eleanor of Aquitaine, adding Aquitaine to Anjou, and, on death (1154) of Stephen, King of England, recognized as his successor, first of English house of Anjou (Plantagenets).

SECOND HOUSE: Plantagenet kings of England, esp. first three: Henry II (ruled 1154-89), Richard I (ruled 1189-99), and John (ruled 1199-1216). Much English land in France lost by John to Philip II of France (1202-04); countship of Anjou attached to France. Other Plantagenets (q.v.) to Richard II (d. 1399) also called Angevins, but none after John were counts of Anjou.

THIRD HOUSE: Kings of Naples and Sicily. Anjou given (1246) by King Louis IX as appanage to his brother **Charles**, Count of Provence, later (1266-85) king of Naples and Sicily; succeeded as king by his son **Charles II** (1285-1309). Charles II had five children, from whom descended five different but interrelated lines of European rulers: (1) **HUNGARY**—from oldest son, **Charles Martel** (1272?-1295), king in opposition (1290-95) to Andrew III. Other members of line include **Charles Robert**, founder of Anjou line of Hungary (1308-42); **Louis the Great**, King of Hungary (1342-82), Poland (1370-82); and **Mary** (ruled 1382-95), who married Sigismund, later Holy Roman Emperor. (2) **NAPLES**—from second son, **Robert**; succeeded his father, Charles II, as king of Naples (1309-43); succeeded in turn by granddaughter, **Joanna I**, Queen of Naples (1343-82), who adopted Louis of Anjou (see 4, below). (3) **NAPLES**—from third son, **John**, Duke of **Du-raz'zo (dōō-rāt'sōō).** His grandson was **Charles III**, King of Naples (1381-86), succeeded by his son **Ladislav** (1386-1414) and daughter **Joanna II** (1414-35), with whom direct line became extinct. (4) **FRANCE, ANJOU, AND NAPLES**—from fourth child, **Margaret**; m. Charles de Valois (see **CHARLES DE VALOIS**). Their son **Philip** chosen (1328), as Philip VI, first king of France of House of Valois; countship united to crown. Philip succeeded by son **John II** (1350-64); countship raised to duchy (1360) and bestowed by John on his second son, **Louis I**, Count of Provence (1339-84) and Duke of Anjou (1360-84). Louis adopted by Joanna I as her successor to throne of Naples (1382-84); titular king only. Next two dukes also titular kings only: **Louis II** (reigned 1389-99) and **Louis III** (reigned 1417-34). Louis II's second son, **René**, married Isabella of Lorraine (see **LORRAINE**); king of Naples (1435-42) after death of Joanna II (see 3, above), but driven out by Alfonso I (see 5, below). René's daughter Margaret of Anjou (q.v.) married King Henry VI of England. (5) **ARAGON AND NAPLES**—from fifth child, **Blanche**; m. James II, King of Aragon. From them descended **Alfonso V** (1416-58), who as Alfonso I was king of Naples (1443-58). His natural son **Ferdinand I** succeeded as king of Naples (1458-94), followed by **Alfonso II** (ruled 1494-95) and **Ferdinand II** (ruled 1495-96), last of house of Anjou in Naples. Meanwhile,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

duchy of Anjou had reverted to French throne (1480); bestowed several times later, especially (1574-84) on François, son of Henry II (see under *ANJON*), but on his death (1584) became definitively part of royal domain. Title duke of Anjou also borne by other French kings and members of royal family (as Philip, later Philip V of Spain) but without implying territorial sovereignty.

Ankarström. See *ANCKARSTRÖM*.

An'ker Lar'sen (än'kär lär's'n), Johannes. 1874- Danish novelist; author of *The Philosopher's Stone* (Eng. trans., 1924), *Martha and Mary* (1925; Eng. trans., 1926), etc.

Anlaf Sitricson. See *OLAF SITRICSON*.

An'na (än'd). See also *HANNAH*.

An'na Com-ne'na (än'd kôm-nē'nd). 1083-?1148. Learned Byzantine author; daughter of Emperor Alexius I Comnenus; m. Nicephorus Bryennius. Conspired (1118) against Emperor John II, her brother; retired with her mother, Irene, to convent, where she wrote *Alexiad*, a history, partly (2 books) on reigns from Isaac Comnenus to Alexius, partly (13 books) on reign of Alexius.

An'na I-va'nov-na (än'nü i-vá'növ-nü), better **I-o-an'-nov-na** (i-ö-än'növ-nü). Eng. *Anne*. 1693-1740. Romanov empress of Russia (1730-40). Younger daughter of Ivan V and niece of Peter the Great. m. (1710) Frederick William, Duke of Courland (d. 1711). Elected to throne by supreme council under conditions practically vitiating her authority; foiled council by dismissing it, exiling or executing its members; surrounded herself with German favorites whose leader was Biron (q.v.). Intervened successfully in War of Polish Succession (1733-35); in alliance with Austria, fought war against Turks (1736-39); secured Azov by treaty of Belgrade (1739); secured succession to her great-nephew Ivan VI.

An'na Le-o-pol'dov-na (än'nü ly-ö-pöl'y'dáv-nü) or **Anna Kar'lov-na** (kär'láv-nü). Real name *Ellisabeth Katharina Christine*. 1718-1746. b. Rostock, Germany. Daughter of Charles Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; niece of Anna Ivanovna (q.v.); m. (1739) Anthony Ulrich (1714-1776), Prince of Brunswick. Grand duchess; regent (1740-41) of Russia during reign of her infant son, Ivan VI; imprisoned (1741-46) with husband after Ivan's deposition.

An'na (än'd) of Denmark. 1532-1585. See *AUGUSTUS*, Elector of Saxony.

Anne (än), Saint. Mother of Virgin *MARY*.

Anne (än). 1665-1714. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1702-14), of house of Stuart. Second daughter of James II and Anne Hyde. Educ. in Protestant faith; m. (1683) George, Prince of Denmark (d. 1708). After accession to throne suffered domination of duke and duchess of Marlborough (see *Sarah Jennings Churchill* under John *CHURCHILL*) till alienated from them because of their Whig sympathies; this estrangement (1710) followed by Tory ministry of Harley and St. John. Indulged in patronage of the church; granted crown revenues to form "Queen Anne's Bounty" (1704). Dismissed Marlborough in supporting terms of Treaty of Utrecht (signed 1713). Most important public event of her reign was Act of Union with Scotland (1707).

Anne de Bre-tagne' (än' de bré-tán'y'). Eng. *Anne of Brittany*. 1477-1514. Daughter of Duke Francis II of Brittany and Marguerite de Foix. m. (1491) Charles VIII of France (d. 1498) and (1499) Louis XII. Through her, Brittany united to crown of France.

Anne de France' (än' de frân's'). Also *Anne de Beaujeu* (bô'zhô'). 1460-1522. Eldest daughter of Louis XI of France and Charlotte de Savoie. Regent of

France (1483-91) during minority of her brother Charles VIII.

Anne of Austria (än). Fr. *Anne d'Au'triche'* (än' dö'trêsh'). 1601-1666. Daughter of Philip III of Spain; b. Madrid; m. (1615) Louis XIII of France; marriage unhappy; virtually separated (1620-43) through influence of Cardinal Richelieu. Took some part in conspiracies against husband. Queen regent for her son Louis XIV (1643-61); chose Cardinal Mazarin as prime minister.

Anne of Bohemia. 1366-1394. Queen of England; consort of Richard II. Daughter of Emperor Charles IV by Elizabeth of Pomerania. Delayed in arrival in England by Wat Tyler's uprising; m. (1382) Richard II; interceded with Richard in behalf of City of London, which had been shorn of its privileges for refusing him a loan, and gained pardon (1392); died of pestilence.

Anne of Cleves (klêvz). 1515-1557. Fourth wife of Henry VIII; daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, leader of Protestants of western Germany. Selected by Thomas Cromwell on death of Jane Seymour as wife for Henry, to ally him with German Protestants against emperor. m. at Greenwich (1540); marriage declared null by Parliament at Henry's request a few months later. Pensioned and lived happily in England; buried in Westminster Abbey.

Anne of Denmark. 1574-1619. Queen of James I of England. Daughter of Frederick II of Denmark and Norway. m. (1589) James after death (1587) of his mother, Mary, Queen of Scots; crowned at Windsor (1603); appeared in masques by Jonson and Dekker.

Annes'ley (änz'li), Arthur. 1st Earl of An'gle-sey (äng'g'l-si). 1614-1686. English statesman, b. Dublin. Member, Richard Cromwell's parliament (1658). President, council of state, aiding in restoration of Charles II (1660). Lord privy seal (1672-82).

An'nett (än'ët; -it), Henry Edward. 1871-1945. English pathologist; educ. University Coll., Liverpool. Member of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine expedition to West Africa (1891), and director of second expedition (1900); directed expeditions to Uruguay (1905), West Indies (1906-07). Professor of comparative pathology, U. of Liverpool (1906-11); superintendent of research laboratories, Higher Runcorn (1911-22); lecturer in animal pathology, U. of Liverpool (1922-28); cancer researcher (1931-38).

An'ning (än'ing), Mary. 1799-1847. English collector of natural curiosities. Discovered skeleton of ichthyosaurus (1811), later first specimens of plesiosaurus and pterodactyl.

An'no (än'ö) or **Han'no** (hän'ö), Saint. d. 1075. Archbishop of Cologne (1056); headed uprising of princes against regency of Agnes of Poutou (1062), kidnapped her son King Henry IV, taking him to Cologne, and usurped regency; killed (1075). Canonized (1183).

Annunzio, Gabriele D'. See *D'ANNUNZIO*.

An'que-til'-Du'per'ron' (änk'têl'dü'pê'rôn'), Abraham Hyacinthe. 1731-1805. French Orientalist; editor and translator of the *Avesta* (1771); author of *Législation Orientale* (1778), *Oupanichads* (1804), etc. His brother Louis Pierre Anquetil (1723-1806) was an abbé and historian.

An-rep' (än-ryáp'), Boris. fl. 1920-1930. Russian mosaicist in England. Works include a pavement in National Gallery, London (*Labours of Life, Pleasures of Life*, and *Awakening of the Muse*), one in Tate Gallery, London, representing Blake's *Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, and one in the Greek Cathedral, London, representing prophet Ezekiel.

Ansano di Pietro. See *SANO DI PIETRO*.

äe, chaotic, *cäre* (7), *ädd*, account, *ärm*, ask (11), *soä*; *öve*, *häre* (18), *övent*, *änd*, silent, *mäker*; *ice*, *il*, *charäy*; *öä*, *öbey*, *örb*, *ödd* (40), *öft* (41), *cönnect*; *född*, *fööt*; *out*, *oil*; *cöbe*, *ünite*, *örn*, *üp*, *circä*, *ü-u* in Fr. menu;

An'schar (än'skär), Saint. Also called Saint **Ans-char'i-us** (än'skär'i-us), **An'sgar** (än'sgär), **Ans-gar'i-us** (än'sgär'i-us), or **An'skar** (än'skär). 801-865. Frankish missionary to Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. First archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen (857).

An'schütz (än'shüt), **Ottomar**. 1846-1907. German photographer, b. Lissa, Posen. Conducted experiments in high-speed photography; invented a tachyscope built on principle of stroboscope to reproduce men and animals in motion, a forerunner of motion-picture machine. **An'schütz-Kämp'fe** (än'shüt's-kämp'fē), **Hermann**. 1872-1931. German engineer, b. Zweibrücken. Inventor of gyrocompass (1908).

An'sdell (än'sdēl), **Richard**. 1815-1885. English animal painter. A.R.A. (1861); R.A. (1870). Best-known works include *Stag at Bay*, *The Combat*.

An'se-gis (än'sē-jī) or **An'se-gl'aus** (än'sē-jī'ūs). Saint. 770?-783. Abbot of Fontanelle (from 823). Collected laws and decrees of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonnaire in *Quatuor Libri Capitularium Regum Francorum*, known commonly as *Capitularies* (completed 827).

An'selm (än'sēlm), Saint. 1033-1109. Scholastic philosopher, b. Aosta, Piedmont. Settled in abbey of Bec; elected prior (1063), abbot (1078); wrote treatises *Monologion* and *Prologion*. Appointed archbishop of Canterbury by William Rufus (1093); embroiled with William Rufus over his refusal to accept episcopal pall from king and with Henry I over his refusal to consecrate prelates invested by king; suffered exile by each in turn; reconciled with Henry through compromise (1107). During exile wrote treatise on the atonement, *Cur Deus Homo*. Canonized (1491) by Alexander VI.

Anselm of Laon (än'sēlm). Fr. **An'selme' de Laon'** (än'sēlm' dē lōn'). d. 1117. French theologian; author of *Glossa Interlinearis*, interlinear gloss of Latin scriptures.

An'selm of Luc'ca (än'sēlm, lōk'kä), Saint. 1036?-1086. Italian Benedictine ecclesiastic, b. Mantua; nephew of Pope Alexander II (also known as Saint Anselm of Lucca). Bishop of Lucca; partisan of Gregory VII; known esp. for ecclesiastical reforms.

An'ser'met' (än'sēr'mē'), **Ernest**. 1883-. Swiss orchestral conductor; known esp. for his interpretations of modern music, esp. of Stravinsky; principal conductor of Diaghilev's Ballet Russe (1915 ff.).

Ansgar or **Ansgarius** or **Anskär**, Saint. See **ANSCHAR**. **An'son** (än'sn), **Adrian Constantine**. 1852-1922. American professional baseball player, b. Marshalltown, Iowa; manager, National League team, Chicago (1879-97); known as batter.

Anson, George. Baron Anson. 1697-1762. English admiral. Commanded squadron in Pacific, inflicted damage on Spanish commerce, circumnavigated world (1740-44); defeated French off Finisterre (1747); first lord of admiralty (1751-56, 1757-62); admiral of fleet (1761). Effected reforms in naval administration, raising navy to high efficiency.

Anson, Sir William Reynell. 1843-1914. English jurist; author of standard texts, as *The Principles of the English Law of Contract* (1879), *The Law and Customs of the Constitution* (I, 1886; II, 1892).

An'spach (än'spāk). English form of German **Ans'bach** (än'sbāk). See **CAROLINE OF ANSPACH**.

An'spacher (än'spāk'ēr), **Louis Kauf'man** (kōuf'män). 1878-1947. American playwright, b. Cincinnati, Ohio. m. (1905) Kathryn Kidder (d. 1939). Author of *Tristan and Isolde* (portical drama, 1904), *Embarrassment of Riches* (1906), *The Glass House* (1912), *All the King's Horses* (1920), *A Way of Life* (1937), etc.

An'sted (än'stēd; -stīd), **David Thomas**. 1814-1880. English geologist.

An'ster (än'stēr), **John**. 1793-1867. Irish poet. Called to Irish bar (1824); regius professor of Civil law, Dublin (1850-67). Translated Goethe's *Faust* (pub. 1835, 1864).

An'stett (än'shtēt), **Jo'hann'** (yō'hän') **Pro'ta'si-us** (prō'tā'sē-us) von (fōn). 1766-1835. Russian diplomat.

An'stey (än'stē), **Christopher**. 1724-1805. English poet. Scholar and fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge. Published *New Bath Guide*, an immediate success, praised for original humor (1766).

Anstey, F. Pseudonym of Thomas Anstey GUTHRIE.

An-tal'ci-das (än-täl'sī'dās). Spartan naval commander and diplomat of 4th century B.C. Negotiated successfully for Persian aid against Athens (388) and commanded Sparta's fleet in operations near the Hellespont (the Dardanelles); forced peace (Peace of Antalcidas, 386) on Athens by terms of which Asia Minor was acknowledged as subject to Persia, and other Greek cities (except islands of Lemnos, Imbros [Imroz Adaya], and Skyros, which remained Athenian) were recognized as independent. Continued on friendly relations with Artaxerxes until Sparta's defeat at Leuctra (371).

An-ta-ra' (än-tā-rā') or **An'tar** (än'tār). Arab. 'Antarah ibn-Shaddād al-'Abī. 525?-615. Arab warrior hero and poet, b. a Christian slave. Took part in fierce war between two Arab tribes and became famous for his deeds of valor; wrote battle songs and poems (of which only one is completely extant) about contests of pagan Bedouins; hero of extremely popular Arabic romantic literature, esp. of a portentous compilation known as *Antar*.

An'te-la'mī (än'tā-lī'mē'), **Benedetto**. fl. 1177-1233. Italian sculptor.

An'te'nor (än-tē'nōr; -nēr). Athenian sculptor of 6th century B.C.; executed bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton placed by Athenians in the Ceramicus, carried off by Xerxes to Susa, and returned to Athens by Alexander the Great.

An'ter-us (än'tēr-us) or **An'ter-os** (-ōs), Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 235-236).

An'ters' (än'tē's), **Ernst Valdemar**. 1888-. Geologist, b. in Sweden; Ph.D., U. of Stockholm (1917). Research associate, Carnegie Institution in U. S. (1922-23, 1928-29, 1934 ff.). On various geological expeditions; known esp. for work relating to glacial geology, tree growth as indicator of climate, and Quaternary geology and climate of southwest U.S.

An'thoil (än'thōl), **George**. 1900-1959. American concert pianist and composer, exponent of futurism; b. Trenton, N. J.; pupil of Constantin von Sternberg and (1914 ff.) Ernest Bloch; lived in Germany and France; associated with motion pictures, as composer and assoc. producer. Compositions include *Zingareska* (1921), *Ballet Méchanique* (1925), opera *Transatlantic* (1929) and *Helen Retires* (1932), orchestral works, as *Archipelago* (1933), the ballet *Dreams* (1935), sonatas, quartets, etc.

An'the-mi-us (än-thē'mī-us). d. 472. Roman emperor (467-472). Son-in-law of Marcian, Emperor of the East. Appointed emperor by Emperor Leo I on advice of Ricimer, his counselor; defeated Huns in Dacia (466, 468); his daughter married Ricimer (467); later, quarreled with Ricimer, who brought Olybrius and army and besieged Rome; killed in the assault.

Anthemius of Tral'les (trä'l'ēs). Sixth-century Greek mathematician and architect; planned (with Isidorus of Miletus) and built (532-537) church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople for Emperor Justinian.

An-theu'nīs (än-tū'nīs), **Gen'til'** (ghän'tē'l') **Theodor**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1840-1907. Belgian poet; author of lyrics in Flemish.
An'thoine' (ân'twân'), François Paul. 1860-1944. French general in World War.
An'thon (ân'thân), Charles. 1797-1867. American classical scholar, b. New York City. Professor, Columbia (1820-67). Edited texts and classical dictionaries.
An'thony (ân'tô-nî; -thô-nî), Saint. c. 250-350. First Christian monk, b. in middle Egypt. Ascetic from age of twenty; withdrew to solitude of a height near the Nile; emerged only to organize communities of anchorites and, late in life, to attack Arianism. Subject of legends recording temptations that beset him and his struggles against forces of evil. Regarded as founder of Christian monachism.
Anthony. In full Anthony Clemens Theodore.
Gr. Anton Klemens Theodor. 1755-1816. King of Saxony; succeeded (1827) his brother Frederick Augustus I; coregent (1830) with nephew Frederick Augustus II; sanctioned constitutional government (1831).
Anthony, C. L. See DODIE SMITH.
Anthony, Joseph. 1897- . American journalist and editor, b. New York City. Editor, *Golden Book Magazine*. Author of *The Gang* (1921), *Casanova Jones* (verse novel; 1930), and screen plays (from 1935).
Anthony, Katharine Susan. 1877- . American writer, b. Roseville, Ark. Grad. U. of Chicago (1905). Author of *Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia* (1915), *Labor Laws of New York* (1917), and biographies, as *Margaret Fuller* (1920), *Catherine the Great* (1925), *Queen Elizabeth* (1929), *Marie Antoinette* (1932), *Louisa May Alcott* (1938).
Alcott, Mark. See MARCUS ANTONIUS (83?-30 B.C.).
Anthony, Susan Brownell. 1820-1906. American woman-suffrage advocate, b. Adams, Mass. Organizer, The National Woman Suffrage Association (1869); lecturer for woman suffrage; president, National Woman Suffrage Association (1892-1900). See AMERICAN STANTON.
Elizabony of Bour'bon (bôôr'bân). Fr. **An'toine' de Bour'bon'** (ân'twân' dâ bôôr'bôn'). 1518-1562. Duke of Vendôme and king of Navarre (1555-62). Son of Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme; b. in Picardy; m. (1548) Jeanne d'Albret (see ALBRET), heiress to throne of Navarre. Weak and irresolute on religious question; at first joined his brother Louis, Prince de Condé; involved in conspiracy against Francis II (1560); after this joined Catholic forces; killed in assault on Rouen. Father of Henry of Navarre (Henry IV of France). See BOURBON.
Anthony of Pad'u-a (pád'û-â), Saint. 1195-1231. Franciscan monk, b. Lisbon, Portugal. Taught theology in Italy and France; known as great preacher; provincial of his order in northern Italy (1227). Canonized (1232) by Gregory IX.
Antias, Valerius. See VALERIUS ANTIAS.
An-tig'o-nus (ân-tîg'ô-nûs). Name of two kings of Judea:
Antigonus I. 137?-104 B.C. Coregent (105-104) with his brother Aristobulus. Killed as result of court intrigue.
Antigonus II. Called **Mat'ta-thi'as** (mât't-thi'âs). 80?-37 B.C. King (40-37), last of the Hasmonean dynasty. Son of Aristobulus II. Taken by Pompey as prisoner to Rome (63); escaped, but again prisoner (56); failed to secure Caesar's aid to throne of Judea; defeated by Herod (42); with help of Parthians, became king (40); drove Herod from Jerusalem; overcome by Romans (37) and put to death at Antioch.
Antigonus. Name of three kings of Macedonia, the **An-tig'o-nids** (ân-tîg'ô-nîdz):

Antigonus I. Called Antigonus Cy'clops (s'klôps) or **Mon'oph-thal'mos** (môn'ôf-thâl'môz), i.e. the one-eyed. 382-301 B.C. King (306-301). One of generals of Alexander the Great; after death of Alexander (323), received provinces of Greater Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia; made war against Perdiccas and Eumenes (322-316) and, later, against others of the Diadochi, with varying success (cf. PROLEMY I); attempted to gain sole control of Asia. Assumed title of king (306); invaded Egypt; with his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, overwhelmed at Ipsus (301) by Lysimachus and Seleucus; killed in the battle.
Antigonus II Gon'a-tas (gôn'd-tâs). 319?-239 B.C. Grandson of Antigonus I. King (283-239), assuming title on death of his father, Demetrius Poliorcetes, and attaining full control (276); twice expelled (before 277 and 273) from his kingdom by Pyrrhus of Epirus.
Antigonus III Do'son (dô'sôn). d. 221 B.C. King (229-221). Nephew of Antigonus Gonatas and cousin of Demetrius II, whom he succeeded, marrying his widow; supported Achaean League; defeated Spartans at Sellasia (221).
Antigonus of Ca-ry's-tus (kâ-rl's-tûs). fl. 250 B.C. Greek sculptor and author, b. Caystus, Euboea; lived at Athens and Pergamum; wrote biographies and works on art.
An-tin'a-chus of Col'o-phon (ân-tîn'û-kûs, kôl'-ô-tôn) or of **Clar'os** (klâr'os; klâ'tros). fl. about 400 B.C. Greek poet; author of epic *Thebais* and elegy *Lyde*, both praised by Plato.
An'tin (ân'tîn), Mary. 1881-1949. Writer, b. Polotak, Russia; to U.S. (1894). Educ. Teachers Coll., Columbia, and Barnard Coll.; m. (1901) Amadeus William Grabau (q.v.). Author of *From Polotak to Boston* (1899), *The Promised Land* (1912), and *They Who Knock at Our Gates* (1914).
An'ti-no'ri (ân'tê-nô'rê), Marchese Orazio. 1811-1882. Italian explorer, b. Perugia. Explored White Nile region (1859-61), northern Abyssinia (1869), and Shoa (1876). One of founders of Italian Geographical Society.
An-tin'o-ûs (ân-tîn'ô-ûs). 111-138 A.D. Page and favorite of Emperor Hadrian at Rome; noted for his beauty; drowned himself in Nile; subject of many works of art.
An-ti'o-chus (ân-tî'ô-kûs). Name of four kings of Commagene, reigning during period 62 B.C.-72 A.D.; at war with or under control of Rome; Commagene finally made Roman province.
Antiochus. Name of thirteen kings of the Seleucidae of Syria, forming dynasty reigning 280-64 B.C.:
Antiochus I. Called Antiochus So'ter (sô'têr), i.e. the preserver. 324-261 B.C. King (261-261 B.C.). Son of Seleucus I Nicator. Fought at Ipsus (301); associated with father as ruler (292); m. his stepmother, Stratonice (q.v.); won great victory over Gauls in Asia Minor (275); waged indecisive war (276-273) against Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt; made alliance with Antigonus Gonatas of Macedonia; had difficulty in keeping great Seleucid empire intact; waged war against Eumenes I of Pergamum (263-261); killed in battle.
Antiochus II. Called Antiochus The'os (thi'ôs), i.e. the divine. 286-247 B.C. King (261-247 B.C.). Son of Antiochus I. Waged long and ineffectual war with Ptolemy II (c. 260-252); expelled tyrant Timarchus from Miletus (258) and was given surname Theos for this deliverance; lost (c. 250) Bactria (Balkh) to Diodotus and Parthia to the Arsacids (q.v.); m. 1st Laodice, by whom he was father of Seleucus II (who succeeded him) and Antiochus Hierax, 2d (c. 258). Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II, as token of peace with Egypt; abandoned her (247); supposedly poisoned by Laodice.

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; ôve, hêri (18), ôvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îcc, îll, charity; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; îôdd, îôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

Antiochus III. *Called Antiochus the Great.* 242-187 B.C. King (223-187 B.C.). Younger son of Seleucus II and great-grandson of Antiochus I. Suppressed revolts in Media and Persia (220); faced with attempt to make Asia Minor independent (223-220), finally overcame usurper Achaeus after two-year siege of Sardis (215-213); at war with Ptolemy IV Philopator (219-217), who defeated him at Raphia (217); recovered Armenia (212); made successful invasion of Parthia, Media, and Bactria (210-205); formed coalition (202) with Philip V of Macedon against Egypt (see Ptolemy V); reduced all of southern Syria (202), defeated Egyptians at Panias (198), and invaded Thrace (195-194); gave refuge to Hannibal (195); quarreled with Rome (193); defeated by Romans at Thermopylae (191) and his fleets beaten twice (191, 190) off western and southern coasts of Asia Minor; completely defeated (190) by Romans under P. Scipio Africanus at Magnesia (Manisa), near Ephesus; made peace (188), giving up all Asia Minor (cf. EUMENES II); killed while plundering temple in Elymals. Succeeded by his sons Seleucus IV and Antiochus IV.

Antiochus IV. *Called Antiochus E-piph'a-nes* (ē-pīf'ō-nēz), i.e. the illustrious. d. 163 B.C. King (175-163). Son of Antiochus III. Sent as hostage to Rome (189); educated there; seized throne when his brother Seleucus IV was murdered; waged war with Egypt (171-168); captured Pelusium (169); defeated both Ptolemy VI and VII; declared Judaism illegal (168); undertook second campaign against Egypt (168) but forced by Rome to give it up; destroyed Jewish temples in Syria; his intolerance and stringent methods against Jewish religion brought on Wars of the Maccabees (167-160); lost Jerusalem, but made successful expedition to Armenia and Persia (cf. ALEXANDER BALAS).

Antiochus V. *Called Antiochus Eu'pa-tor* (ū'pā-tōr), i.e. of a good father. 173-162 B.C. Son of Antiochus IV. King (163-162) under regency of Lysias; made peace with Jews, overthrown and killed by his cousin Demetrius I Soter.

Antiochus VI. *Called Antiochus Theos and Antiochus Epiphanes Di'o-ny'sus* (dī'ō-nī'sūs). d. 142 B.C. Boy king (145-142), under regent at Antioch, in opposition to Demetrius II. Son of Alexander Balas and Cleopatra Thea (q.v.).

Antiochus VII. *Called Antiochus Eu-er'ge-tes* (ū-ēr'jē-tēz) and **Antiochus Si-de'tes** (sī-dē'tēz). 158?-129 B.C. King (138?-129). Son of Demetrius I and brother of Demetrius II; m. Cleopatra Thea (her 3d husband); at war with Jews (138-134); destroyed Jerusalem (133); killed in Parthian War.

Antiochus VIII. *Called Antiochus Phil'o-me'tor* (fīl'ō-mē'tōr) and **Antiochus Gry'pus** (grī'pūs), i.e. the hook-nosed. d. 96 B.C. Son of Demetrius II Nicator and Cleopatra Thea. Joint ruler with his mother (125-121); sole king (121-115); forced to divide realm with Antiochus IX (115-96). Father of Seleucus VI and Demetrius III.

Antiochus IX. *Called Antiochus Phil-op'a-tor* (fīl'ōp'ā-tōr) and **Antiochus Cyz'i-ce'nus** (sīz'i-sē'nūs). d. 95 B.C. King (115-95). Seleucid pretender; son of Antiochus VII. As rival ruler, at war with Antiochus VIII; drove him from Antioch, but lost it (112).

Antiochus X. *Called Antiochus Eu'se-bes* (ū'sē-bēz), i.e. the pious. d. 92 B.C. Son of Antiochus IX. King (95-93) in opposition to his cousin Demetrius III.

Antiochus XI. *Called Antiochus Epiphanes Phil'a-del'phus* (fīl'ā-dēl'fūs). d. 92 B.C. Son of Antiochus VIII. King (92). Defeated by Antiochus X.

Antiochus XII. *Called Antiochus Dionysus.* d. 85 B.C. Son of Antiochus VIII.

Antiochus XIII. *Called Antiochus A'si-at'i-cus* (ā'shī-āt'i-kūs; ā'shī-). King (69-64 B.C.). Son of Antiochus X. Received large part of Syria from Lucullus (69), losing it when it was made a Roman province (B.C. 64) by Pompey.

Antiochus Hi'er-ax (hī'ēr-āks), i.e. the hawk. d. 226 B.C. Son of Antiochus II of Syria and Laodice; younger brother of Seleucus II. Aided by Ptolemy III Euergetes of Egypt, waged war against his brother (241?-236); given Asia Minor to rule; defeated in war with Attalus I of Pergamum (229-228); fled to Thrace (227).

Antiochus of As'ca-lon (ās'kā-lōn). Greek philosopher of 1st century B.C.; works no longer extant; only knowledge of him based on mention by Cicero and Sextus Empiricus.

Antiochus of Syracuse. fl. 5th century B.C. Greek historian. His writings, on history of Sicily and colonizing of Italy, used as source material by later historians, esp. by Thucydides.

Antipas. See HEROD ANTIPAS.

An'tip'a-ter (ān'tīp'ā-tēr). 398?-319 B.C. Macedonian general and statesman. Father of Caesander (q.v.). Ambassador of Philip of Macedon to Athens (346); negotiated peace after battle of Chaeronea (338); suppressed Spartan revolt under Agis III by victory at Megalopolis (331); regent of Macedonia during Alexander's expedition in East (334-323); at division of empire after Alexander's death, left in command in Macedonia; associated with his son-in-law Craterus (323-321) in rule; died while fighting to make his position secure.

Antipater. *Called Antipater the Id'u-mae'an* (īd'ū-mē'ān). d. 43 B.C. Procurator of Judea (47-43). Father of Herod the Great. Supported Hyrcanus II against Aristobulus II; gained influence in Judea after Pompey seized Jerusalem (63); later, on decline of Pompey's power, made friends with Caesar; aided him at Alexandria (47); rewarded with Roman citizenship and appointment as procurator; assassinated.

An'tip'h'a-nes (ān'tīf'ā-nēz). 408?-334 B.C. Greek playwright; settled in Athens and began (c. 387) writing comedies, only fragments of which are extant.

An'ti-phon (ān'tī-fōn). 480?-411 B.C. Attic orator and writer of speeches for litigants, especially in murder cases; condemned to death (411) for his part in conspiracy of the Four Hundred (wealthy citizens) to maintain control of Athens.

Antiphon. fl. 5th century B.C. Greek mathematician and philosopher.

An'tis'the-nes (ān'tīs'thē-nēz). 444?-after 371 B.C. Athenian philosopher; studied under Socrates; founder of the Cynic school.

An'toine' (ān'twān'). Père. See ANTONIO DE SEDILLA. **Antoine, André.** 1857?-1943. French actor and theater manager, b. Limoges. Founded (1887) Théâtre Libre, where new methods of dramatic presentation were tried. Opened (1897) Théâtre Antoine where, with his own company, he produced many contemporary plays; managed the Odéon (1906-13).

Antoine, Jacques Denis. 1733-1801. French architect; designer of the mint in Paris.

Antoinette, Marie. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

An-to-kol'ski (ūn-tū-kōl'y'skū-i; Angl. ān'tō-kōl'ski). **Mark Matveevich.** 1843-1902. Russian sculptor, b. Wilno, of Jewish parentage; resided permanently in Paris (1880 fl.). Most of works in Alexander III Museum, Leningrad. Specialized in portrait statues, as of Ivan the Terrible (his most famous; bought by Emperor Alexander II and cast in bronze) and of Turgenev.

An'tom-mar'chi (ān'tōm-mār'kē). **Francesco.** 1780?-1838. Corsican physician to Napoleon at St. Helena

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh=z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(from 1818); exhibited (1822) alleged Napoleonic death mask; wrote *Les Derniers Moments de Napoléon* (1823).
An'to-nel'li (än'tö-nel'li). Giacomo. 1806-1876. Italian prelate and statesman; minister of finance, Papal States (1845); created cardinal (1847); prime minister (1848); accompanied Pius IX to Gaeta (1848) and, on return to Rome (1850), re-established absolute power of papal administration; secretary of foreign affairs (from 1850); staunch opponent of Italian unification.
An'to-nel'lo da Mes-si'na (än'tö-nel'lö dā mäs-sē'nā). 1430?-1479. Sicilian painter; reputed to have introduced oil painting into Italy; among his works are *St. Jerome* and *Salvator Mundi* (National Gallery, London), *Madonna del Rosario* (Messina), *Crucifixion* (Antwerp), *St. Sebastian* (Dresden).
An'to-ne'scu (än'tö-nē'skōō). Ion. 1882-1946. Rumanian general, b. in Transylvania; educ. in French military schools; served in Rumanian army in World War; military attaché in Rome and London; general; chief of staff (1937); suspended from army (Nov., 1938) and imprisoned as one of leaders of abortive revolt; released and made minister of war; forced to resign and again arrested (July, 1940) for opposing territorial concessions to Russia; released and appointed premier (Sept. 5, 1940); as dictator forced Carol's abdication; removed from office (1944); executed as war criminal.
An'to-ni-a (än'tö-ni-ä; -tōn'yä). Name of three Roman women: (1) **Antonia Major**. fl. 1st century A.D. Daughter of Marcus Antonius and Octavia and grandmother of Emperor Nero. (2) Her younger sister, **Antonia Minor**. 36 B.C.-37 A.D. Wife of Nero Claudius Drusus; mother of Emperor Claudius and of Germanicus Caesar and Livilla. Died soon after accession of her grandson Caligula. (3) **Claudia Antonia**. d. 66 A.D. Daughter of Emperor Claudius; put to death by Nero.
Antonides. Joannes. See Jan Antonisz van der Gork.
An'to-ni'us (än'tö-ni'ās). Saint. Real name **Antonio Pie-roz'zi** (pyä-rōt'sä). Also called **Antonio De' For-ci-glio'ni** (dā för'ché-lyō'nē). 1389-1459. Italian Dominican friar; papal theologian, Council of Florence (1439); archbishop of Florence (1446); canonized (1523) by Adrian VI. Among his works are *Summa Theologica* (pub. 1477), *Summa Confessionalis*, and the chronicle *Summa Historialis*.
Antoninus, **Marcus Aurelius**. See (1) **CARACALLA**, (2) **MARCUS AURELIUS**, (3) **HELIOGABALUS**.
Antoninus Pius (pi'ās). Full name **Ti'tus Au-re-li-us Ful'vus Bol'o-ni-us Ar'ri-us** (ti'tis bō-rē-li-ās [ō-rē]yās) (fū'vās bol'ō-ni-ās är'ti-ās). 86-161 A.D. Roman emperor (138-161). b. Lanuvium, of family originally from southern Gaul. Proconsul in Asia; adopted (138) by Emperor Hadrian and succeeded him (138); m. (138) **Annia Galeria Faustina**; enjoyed remarkably peaceful and prosperous reign—no wars, revolts, conspiracies of any kind recorded, except in northern Britain where earth wall (Wall of Antonine) built by Roman governor from Forth to Clyde to keep out Pict and Scot invasions; literature encouraged, trade and communications advanced; his daughter **Faustina** married his nephew **Marcus Aurelius** (q.v.), whom he adopted as successor; also adopted **Lucius Verus** (see **VERUS**).
An-tō'nio, Dom (dōn änn-tō'nyō). 1531-1594. Grand prior of Crato and claimant to Portuguese throne (1580) as natural son of Louis, Duke of Beja (1506-1545), second son of King Emanuel. Defeated by duke of Alva; fled to Paris. Last of house of Avis (see **AVIZ**).
An'to'nio (än'tö'nyō). Nicolás. 1617-1684. Spanish bibliographer; author of *Bibliotheca Hispana* (1672-96), index of Spanish authors from reign of Augustus (27 B.C.-14 A.D.) to 1670.

An'to'nio de Se-dil'la (än'tö'nyō dhā sē-dē'lyā). Known as **Père An'toine'** (pär äntwān'). 1748-1829. Spanish Capuchin priest in New Orleans, b. in Granada, Spain. To Louisiana (1780); curé of parish of St. Louis of New Orleans (1785). Accused (1790) of trying to introduce Inquisition; bound in irons and shipped back to Spain. Reinstated in his parish (1795) by king of Spain. Dispute (1805) with vicar-general of Louisiana decided in Antoine's favor by king. Secret agent for Spanish government (1813-16).
An'to-ni-us (än'tö-ni-ās; -tōn'yās). Gaius. Nickname **Antonius Hy'bri-da** (hi'bri-dā). fl. 63-42 B.C. Roman politician and administrator; consul with Cicero (63); governor in Macedonia; censor (42).
Antonius, Marcus. 143-87 B.C. Roman orator; consul (99); censor (97); as follower of Sulla, executed by order of Marius and Cinna (87).
Antonius, Marcus. Known in English as **Mark**, or **Marc**, **An'to-ny** (än'tö-ni) or **An'tho-ny** (än'tö-ni; -thō-ni). 83?-30 B.C. Roman orator, triumvir, and soldier; grandson of Marcus Antonius (143-87); member of old patrician family related through his mother to Julius Caesar. To Greece (58); took part in campaigns (58-56) against Aristobulus II and in Palestine and Egypt; aided Caesar in Gaul (54); through Caesar's influence became successively quaestor, augur, and tribune of the plebs; commanded left wing of Caesar's army at Pharsalus (48); consul with Caesar (44). After Caesar's death (44), influenced Romans by his oratory to drive out the assassins; found Octavius (see **AUGUSTUS**) a rival; defeated by forces of senate (43); triumvir (43), receiving Asia as his command; with Octavius defeated republican forces at Philippi (42). Visited Athens, then Asia to punish Cleopatra; encumbered to her charms and followed her to Egypt (41); in division of Roman world by triumvirate, took East (40-36); m. (40) Octavia as second wife, but returned to Cleopatra, living voluptuously; suffered serious defeat by Parthians (36); settled in Alexandria, alienating his Roman support (34). Rivalry with Octavius increased; deprived of his power (32) by senate; with Cleopatra, completely defeated by Octavius at Actium (31); fled to Egypt; deserted by army, committed suicide. Appears as character in literature, esp. in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Julius Caesar* and Dryden's *All for Love*. See also **MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS**.
An'to-ny (än'tö-ni). Variant of **ANTHONY**.
Antony, Mark or Marc. See **MARCUS ANTONIUS** (83?-30 B.C.).
An-tyl'ius (än-ti'l'yās). fl. 2d or 3d century A.D. Greek physician and surgeon.
Anushirvan. See **KHOSRAU I**.
An-vā-ri' or An-wā-ri' (än-vā-rē'). In full **Avand-ud-din Ali Anvari**. fl. 12th century. Persian lyric poet, b. in Khurasan. Long enjoyed favor of Persian rulers, but finally banished to Balkh. His principal poems, including lyrics and elegies, collected in the *Divan*; his longest poem, *The Tears of Khorassan*, translated into English by William Kirkpatrick (1754-1812), British army officer and Persian scholar.
An'ville (än'vel'), Jean Baptiste Bour'guil'gnon' (bōōr'gē'nyōn') d'. 1697-1782. French geographer and cartographer. Royal geographer (1719); wrote on ancient geography and meteorology, with maps scientifically prepared; author of *Atlas Général* (pub. between 1737 and 1780).
An'za (än'zā), Juan Bautista de. 1735-1788. Spanish explorer on Pacific coast of America, b. Fronteras, Mexico. Founded San Francisco (1776). Governor of New Mexico (1777-88).

äle, chaotic, cäre (7); ädd; äccount, ärm, äsk (11), äscö; äve, hère (12), ävent, änd, silént, mäster; äce, äll, charky; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öst (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, öll; cübe, ünite, ärn, äp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menus;

- An'-zen-gru'-ber** (än'tein-gröö'hër), Ludwig. 1839-1889. Viennese playwright and novelist.
- An'-al-lot'-ti** (än'tä-löt'tä), Dionisio. 1869-1950. Italian jurist; president, Permanent Court of International Justice (1928-30).
- A-o'-ki** (ä-b'kë), Viscount Shuzo. 1844-1914. Japanese diplomat. Educ. at Tokyo and in Germany; minister to Germany (1874-85); vice-minister and minister of foreign affairs (1885-91); minister to Germany and England (1894-99); m. German baroness Elisabeth von Rabden; negotiated (1894) Aoki-Kimberley Treaty with Great Britain, abolishing extraterritoriality; privy counselor (1899-1905); became first Japanese ambassador to U.S. (1905-09).
- A-o'-sta** (ä-dö'stä), Duke of. (1) = AMADEUS, King of Spain. (2) His grandson Emanuele Filiberto (1869-1931), Duke of Aosta and Prince of Savoy; cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III; Italian general; in World War, commanded Third Army, stationed on the Isonzo; successful until Caporetto (1917), when he conducted retreat to the Piave; made marshal (1926). (3) His son Prince Amedeo Umberto (1898-1942), Duke of Aosta, married (1927) Princess Anna of France. Viceroy of Italian East Africa (1937-41); commander in chief of Italian forces in East African campaigns (1939-41); surrendered to British (1941).
- A-pu'-fy** (ä-pöf-fy) or **A'-pu'-fi** (ä-pöf-fi) or **A'-ba-fi** (ä-bö-fi), Mi'chael (m'këi; -k'i). 1632-1690. A Szekler, prince of Transylvania (1661-90) as Michael I; ruled as vassal of the Porte (1661-86); recognized suzerainty of Emperor Leopold I. His son Michael (II) Apafi (1677-1713) succeeded him as prince (1690-97); acknowledged vassalage to Hapsburgs, Transylvania becoming part of Hungary; abdicated (1697).
- A'-pel** (ä-pel), Johann August. 1771-1816. German author. His ghost story *Die Jäckerbraut*, in collection *Gespenserbuch* (1810-14), furnished text for Weber's opera *Der Freischütz*.
- A-pel'-les** (ä-pel'ez), Greek painter of 4th century B.C., b. in Ionia; regarded as greatest painter of antiquity. Court painter of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. His paintings (no copies of which are extant) included one of Alexander grasping a thunderbolt, Artemis with a chorus of maidens, Aphrodite rising from the sea, and portraits of Citus, Archelaus, and Antigonus.
- Ap El'-lis** (äp el'is), Augustine. 1880-. British military aviator; served in World War (1914-18); in command of flying training schools (from 1931).
- Ap'-la-nus** (äp'lä-näs; ä-pi; Ger. ä'p-lä-nöös), Pe'trus (pë'trus; Ger. pät'röös), Latin name of Peter Bie'-ne-witz (bë'në-vits) or Ben'-ne-witz (bën'ë-vits). 1501?-1552. German astronomer, mathematician, and geographer. Author of *Cosmographia* (1524); printed some of earliest maps of America. His son Philippus, Ger. Philipp (1531-1589), was also a mathematician and geographer.
- A-pi'-ci-us** (ä-pish'i-us), Marcus Gavius. fl. 14-37 A.D. Roman epicure; said to have spent vast fortune in satisfying desire for rare foods.
- A'-pion** (ä-pi-on; äp'i-on), Greek grammarian and anti-Semite of 1st century A.D.; head of deputation sent by citizens of Alexandria to Emperor Caligula to complain against Jews (38); his strictures against the Jews were refuted by Josephus in *Against Apion*. Settled in Rome and taught rhetoric. Tale of Androcles and the lion is from one of his books.
- A-pol'i-naire'** (ä-pö'lë-när'), Guillaume. In full Guillaume Apollinaire de Kos'tro-wit'sky (kös'trö-vëf'-sk'i). 1890-1918. Man of letters in France, b. Rome, of Polish parentage. Associated with advanced literary and artistic movements, and with a poetical group whose work was marked by exoticism, irony, and occasional buffoonery; wrote novels, essays, plays, and many bizarre fantasies.
- A-pol'i-na-ri-a** of La-od'i-ce'a (ä-pö'l'i-när'is äv lä-dö'ti-së'd), d. 3390 A.D. Teacher of rhetoric, and controversial theologian; bishop of Laodicea, Syria (from c. 362). When Emperor Julian prohibited Christians from teaching the classics, collaborated with his father (Apollinaris the elder, fl. 335-362, an Alexandrian who taught grammar at Berytus and Laodicea) in converting Old Testament into poems and dramas and New Testament into dialogues in imitation of Plato; opposed Arianism; set forth his own beliefs (Apollinarianism), establishing sect condemned as heretical by several church councils; his teachings widely accepted in Syria and neighboring lands; author of poems and religious works, most of which have been lost.
- Apollinaris Si-do-ni-us** (äp-dö'n'i-us; äp-dö'-), Gaius Solinus. 430?-7487. Early Christian prelate, politician, and writer, b. Lyon. As a favorite of Emperor Anthemius, appointed governor of Rome (467); later raised to rank of patrician and senator. Entered church; consecrated bishop of Clermont (472). Author of nine books of letters and poems valued as source material for 5th-century political and literary history.
- A-pol'-lo-do'-rus** (ä-pö'lö-dö'rüs), Known as **Ski-ag'-ra-phos** (skë-ag'rä-röös), i.e. the Shadow Painter. fl. 5th century B.C. Athenian painter; said to have introduced improvements in chiaroscuro and perspective.
- Apollodorus**. Athenian grammarian of 2d century B.C.; author of book on gods and Greek heroic age valued as source book on ancient mythology.
- Apollodorus of Ca-ry's-tus** (kä-ris'tüs), Greek playwright at Athens (300-260 B.C.); author of 47 comedies, and five times winner of prize for comedy.
- Apollodorus of Damascus**. fl. 2d century A.D. Greek architect; a favorite of Emperor Trajan; designed Forum Trajanum at Rome and triumphal arches at Benevento and Ancona. Banished and put to death by Emperor Hadrian.
- Ap'-ol'-lo-ni-us** (äp'ö-lö-ni-us), Known as **Apollonius Mo'-lon** (mö'lön), Greek rhetorician of 1st century B.C.; teacher at Rhodes, particularly of Cicero and Caesar.
- Apollonius Dys-co-lus** (dlä-kö-lüs), i.e. the Crabbed. fl. 1st half of 2d century A.D. Alexandrian scholar; one of greatest of Greek grammarians; made first critical study of Greek syntax; only four of his many works extant. Father of the grammarian Aelius Herodianus (q.v.).
- Apollonius of Per'-ga** (pür'gä), Greek mathematician of 3d century B.C.; known esp. for treatise on conic sections.
- Apollonius of Rhodes** (rödiz) or **Apollonius Rho'-di-us** (rö'di-us), Greek epic poet of late 3d and early 2d century B.C. Author of an epic, *Argonautica*, based on legend of the Argonauts.
- Apollonius of Trai'-les** (träi'ez), fl. 2d century B.C. Greek sculptor; collaborated with his brother Tauriacus in executing marble group known as *Farnese Bull*.
- Apollonius of Ty'-a-na** (ti'ä-nä), Greek Neo-Pythagorean philosopher of 1st century A.D.; traveled in India, visiting Babylon and Nineveh en route; regarded by many contemporaries as magician and miracle worker.
- A-pol'-los** (ä-pö'l'ä), In Douay Version **A-pol'-lo** (-ö). In Bible, a 1st-century Christian; Alexandrian Jew instructed in Christian doctrine by Aquila and Priscilla at Ephesus (*Acts* xviii. 24 ff.); an eloquent preacher, esp. at Corinth (*1 Cor.* i. 12); thought by some to be author of *Epistle to the Hebrews*.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ap'o-phīs (āp'ō-fīa). Also **A-po'pī** (ā-pō'pē) or **A-pe'pī** (ā-pē'pē). Name of three Hyksos kings of ancient Egypt. **Apophis III** (c. 1600 B.C.), king over wide territory with capital at Avaris (Pelusium?) in the delta; thought to be king defeated and driven out of Egypt by Ahmose I.

Ap'per-ley (āp'ēr-lē). **Charles James**. Pseudonym **Nim'rod** (nīm'rōd). 1777?-1843. Welsh sporting writer. Author of *The Chase, the Turf, and the Road* (1837) and a series of sporting memoirs.

Ap'pert (ā'pēr'), **François**. d. 1840? Parisian chef; invented (1804) process for preserving food in hermetically sealed containers. His brother **Benjamin Nicolas Marie** (1797?-1847) was an educator and philanthropist; active in urging prison reform.

Ap'pla (āp'pyā). **A'dolphe** (ā'dōlf'). 1862-1928. Stage producer, b. Geneva, Switzerland; pioneer in developing technique of stage lighting. Among his notable stage productions were Byron's *Manfred*, with music by Schumann, in Paris (1903); Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice* (1913); Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* (1923), *Rheingold* (1924), *Die Walküre* (1924).

Ap'pla'ni (āp'pyā'nē). **Andrea**. 1754-1817. Italian painter known esp. for his frescoes in palace at Monza and in Church of Santa Maria presso San Celso, Milan; called "Painter of the Graces." First court painter to Napoleon.

Ap'pi-a'nus (āp'pyā'nūs) or **Ap'pi-an** (āp'pyā'n). Roman historian of 2d century A.D., orig. from Alexandria. Of the original 24 books of his history of Rome, *Romaiika*, written in Greek, eleven complete books and fragments of others are extant.

Applūs Claudius. See **CLAUDIUS** (Roman gens).

Ap'ple-by (āp'plē-bī). **John Francis**. 1840-1917. b. Westmoreland, N.Y. American inventor of a cartridge magazine and automatic feed device for rifles (pat. 1864) and of a grain binder (pat. 1878, 1879).

Ap'ple-gath (āp'plē-gāth). **Augustus**. 1788-1871. English inventor of vertical printing press.

Applesed, Johnny. See **JOHN CHAPMAN** (1775?-1847).

Ap'ple-ton (āp'plē-tūn; -t'n). **Daniel**. 1785-1849. American publisher, b. Haverhill, Mass. With his son **William Henry** (1814-1899) founded D. Appleton & Co., book publishers (1838).

Appleton, Nathan (1779-1861) and his brother **Samuel** (1766-1853). b. New Ipswich, N.H. Pioneers in cotton-cloth manufacture, at Waltham, Lowell, Lawrence (Mass.), and Manchester (N.H.); among founders of Lowell, Mass.

Ap'po-nyl (āp'pō-nyf). Name of Hungarian noble family including: Count **Antal György Apponyi** (1751-1817), founder of Apponyi Library, Presburg. His grandson Count **György** (1808-1899), court chancellor (1846), Conservative party leader (to 1848) and, later, Nationalist party leader supporting Deák in efforts to negotiate Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich. Count György's son Count **Albert** (ālbērt) **György** (1846-1933), member of Esterházy and Wekerle cabinets (1917), head of Hungarian peace delegation in Paris (1920), and speaker of Képviselőház (1920 ff.).

Appuleius, Lucius. See **ARULEIUS**.

A-pra'ksin or **A-prax'in** (ā-prā'ksyīn). **Fëdor Matveevich**. 1671-1728. Russian admiral. Entered service of Czar Fëdor (1681) and of Peter the Great (1683); became favorite of Peter; governor of Archangel (1692); one of most influential members of Imperial court (after 1700). Admiral of Russian navy; built ships, wharves, fortresses; defeated Swedes (1708), saving St. Petersburg from destruction. Created count (1709). Captured Viborg (1710); defeated Swedish fleet (1713), with result

that Baltic provinces by Treaty of Nystad (1721) became Russian; won several other naval victories in Turkey and Persia. His nephew Count **Stepan Fëdorovich Aprakain** (1702-1760), general, served in war against Turks (1737); made general in chief (1746) and marshal (1756); strongly opposed to German influence; in Seven Years' War, defeated Prussians at Gross-Jägerdorf (1757); involved in court intrigue; died in prison.

Ap'ri-es (āp'rī-ēz). Known in Bible as Pharaoh **Hoph'ra** (hōf'ra). King (c. 588-569 or 566 B.C.) of ancient Egypt of XXVth (Saite) dynasty. Son of Psamtik II. Aided Jews under Zedekiah in their revolt against Babylon but could not prevent Nebuchadnezzar from taking Jerusalem (586); had strong navy which seized Cyprus and Phoenician coast; defeated in expedition against Cyrene; his army of mercenaries overthrown by native force led by Amasis (see **AMMOSES II**).

Ap'u-le'ius, sometimes **Ap'pu-le'ius** (āp'ū-lē'yūs). **Lucius**. Philosopher and rhetorician of 2d century A.D.; best known for *Metamorphoses*, or *The Golden Ass*, story in which the hero is transformed into an ass, in which form he meets with many amusing adventures, and is finally restored to his own person with aid of Isis.

A'qua-vi'va (ā'kwā-vē'vā) or **Ac'qua-vi'va** (āk'kwā-vē'vā). **Claudio**. 1543?-1615. Italian ecclesiastic; fifth general of Society of Jesus (1581-1615).

Aq'ui-la (āk'wī-lā). In Bible, 1st-century Christian, a Jew of Pontus; with wife **Pris-cil'la** (prī-sil'ā), lived for time at Rome till driven out by edict of Claudius (49); tentmakers at Corinth, where St. Paul lodged with them (Acts xviii. 1-3); accompanied Paul to Ephesus, where they instructed Apollos in Christian doctrine.

Aquila. Called **Aquila of Pon'tus** (pōn'tūs) or **Aquila Pon'ti-cus** (pōn'tī-kūs). fl. 130 A.D. Translator of Old Testament; b. Sinope, Pontus; reputedly related to Emperor Hadrian; became Christian; later, proselyte to Judaism and reputedly disciple of Rabbi Akiba ben Joseph. Best known for his literal translation of Old Testament from Hebrew into Greek, extant only in fragments.

Aquila. See **ARNO**.

Aq'ui-la (āk'wī-lā; Ger. ā'kvē-lī). **Kaspar**. Orig. surname **Adler**. 1488-1560. Bavarian Protestant theologian; friend of Luther and his assistant in translation of Bible.

Aquin, Louis Claude d'. See **DAQ'IN**.

A-quī'nas (ā-kwī'nās). Saint **Thomas**. Also **Thomas of A-quī'no** (ā-kwē'nō). 1225?-1274. Italian scholastic philosopher, often called the Angelic Doctor (Lat. *Doctor Angelicus*) and Prince of Scholastics (Lat. *Princeps Scholasticorum*); b. in family castle at Roccasecca, near Aquino. Educ. under Benedictines at Monte Cassino, and at U. of Naples. Entered Dominican order (1243); to Paris (1245) and Cologne; studied under Albertus Magnus (1248-52); established theological school at Cologne; teacher at Cologne (to c. 1252), Dominican monastery of St. Jacques, Paris (1252-61), Italy (1261 ff.). Canonized by Pope John XXII (1323); proclaimed doctor of the church (1567) by Pius V; declared patron of Catholic schools (1880). Known particularly as systematizer of Catholic theology and for philosophical system known now as Thomism. Author of *Summa Theologiae*, *Summa de Veritate Catholicae Fidei contra Gentiles*, *Quaestiones Disputatae at Quodlibetales*, *Catena Aurea*, *Opuscula Theologica*, and a commentary on Peter Lombard's *Sententiae*.

A-ra'bi Pa'sha (ā-rā'bī pā'shā). More correctly **Ah'med A-ra'bi** (ā'mād). 1841?-1911. Egyptian revolutionist, b. in Lower Egypt. Served twelve years as conscript soldier in Egyptian army; after dismissal on unproved charges became leader of discontented Nationalists;

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (12), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, chark'y; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, ū = u in Fr. menu;

acquired great influence (1881) over Khedive Tewfik Pasha (q.v.); undersecretary for war (1882); dismissed from ministry (1882) on intervention of British; defeated at Tell el-Kebir (Sept. 13, 1882) by General Wolseley; captured, tried, and sentenced to death, later to life imprisonment; sent to Ceylon; pardoned and returned to Egypt (1901).

A'ra'go' (ä'rä'gō'), **Franois**, in full **Dominique François Jean**. 1786-1853. French scientist, b. Estagel. Investigated chromatic polarization of light; showed importance of undulatory theory of light; in field of electromagnetism, discovered principle of the development of magnetism by rotation. Appointed director of Paris observatory (1830); determined planetary diameters with greatest exactness. Took part in July revolution (1830); minister of war and marine in provisional government (1848); responsible for abolition of slavery in French colonies; opposed election of Louis Napoleon as president of France; refused to take oath of allegiance after coup d'état of 1851. His brother **Jacques** (1790-1855) was a traveler, novelist, and playwright. Another brother, **Etienne Vincent** (1802-1892), was a poet, playwright, and politician. François's son **Emmanuel** (1812-1896), vigorous opponent of Louis Napoleon, was minister of justice (1870), later of the Interior; member, National Assembly (1871-76); senator (1876-80); ambassador to Switzerland (1880-94).

A'ra'gon' (ä'rä'gōn'), **Louis**. 1897. French novelist, poet, and essayist; a leader of Dadaists and later of surrealists. Among his works are *Feu de Joie* (1920), *Le Libertinage* (1921), *Le Paysan de Paris* (1926), *Les Cloches de Bâle* (1935), *Les Voyages de l'Impériale* (1940).

A-ra'ia (ä-rä'yä), **Francesco**. c. 1700-c. 1770. Italian composer; Kapellmeister, St. Petersburg (c. 1734-59); composed first opera produced in Russian, *La Clemenza di Tito* (1731); Russian libretto by F. G. Volkov).

A-ra-i Ha-ku-se-ki (ä-rä-é hä'kü-sé-ké). 1657-1725. Japanese scholar, historian, and philosopher. Author of *Hankampu* (1701), history of daimios from 1600 to 1680; *Tokushi Yoron*, history of Japan; and an autobiography (1716).

A-rak-che'ev or **A-rak-che'yev** (ä-rök-chä'yëf), **Aleksel Andreevich**. 1769-1834. Russian soldier and statesman. Favorite of Emperor Paul and commander of his bodyguard; made count (1799); political adviser to Alexander I (1801-25); minister of war (1806).

A-ra-ki (ä-rä-ké), **Sadao**. 1877-. Japanese general, b. Tokyo, of a Samurai family. Fought in Russo-Japanese War; in World War, in Japanese military mission to Moscow; minister of war (1932-34) during early part of Manchukuo incident; member of cabinet advisory council (1937-38); minister of education (1938-40).

Ar'am (ä'räm), **Eugene**. 1704-1759. English schoolmaster and murderer. Self-taught philologist; recognized in advance of scholars the Indo-European affinities of Celtic, and disputed the derivation of Latin from Greek. Convicted of murder on evidence by an accomplice; executed and hung in chains. Subject of a romance by Bulwer-Lytton and a ballad by Thomas Hood.

A-ran'da (ä-rän'dä), **Conde de. Pedro Pablo A-bar'ca y Bo-le'a** (ä-bär'kä é bö-lä'a). 1718-1799. Spanish statesman, b. Saragossa; general in Spanish army; ambassador to Poland (1760-66); president, council of Castile, and prime minister (1766-73); suppressed uprisings in Madrid; effected expulsion of Jesuits (1767); ambassador to France (1773-87); president, council of state (1792); banished to Aragon.

A-rä'nha (ä-rä'nyä), **José Pereira da Graça**. See GRACA ARANHA.

Aranha, Oswaldo. 1894-. Brazilian lawyer and diplomat, b. Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul; a leader in Vargas revolution (1930); minister of justice (1930) and finance (1939); ambassador to U.S. (1934-38); minister of foreign affairs (1938-44).

A'rany (ä'rön-y'), **János**. 1817-1882. Hungarian poet; professor of Hungarian language and literature at Nagykörs Gymnasium (1851-60). Member (from 1858), secretary (1865-79), Hungarian Acad. Among his works are an epic trilogy comprising *Toldi*, *The Love of Toldi*, and *Toldi's Evening*; *King Budai's Death* (epic, 12 cantos); *The Siege of Murány*; and many ballads and lyrics. His son **László** (1844-1898) was also a poet.

A-ras' (ä-räs'), **Tevfik Rüştü** or **Tewfik Rushdi**. 1881-. Turkish diplomat; active in Turkish revolution (1908-09) and war for independence (1919-23); minister of foreign affairs (1925-38); ambassador to Great Britain (from 1939).

A-ra'tor (ä-rä'tör; -tör). fl. 6th century A.D. Ligurian Christian poet; author of *De Actibus Apostolorum*, an apostolic history in verse.

A-ra'tus of Sic'y-on (ä-rä'täs äv äsh'tön; äs't-). Greek general and statesman of 3d century B.C.; strategos of Achaean League (245 B.C.). Fought Spartans under Cleomenes, finally, with aid from Antigonus of Macedonia, defeating Cleomenes at Sellasia (221), but with result that Macedonia became dominating power in Achaean League. Waged defensive war with Aetolians (221-219).

Aratus of So'il (sä'it). c. 315-c. 245 B.C. Greek physician and poet; author of didactic poems *Phaenomena* and *Dioscemeia*, later popular in Rome. Verse from his opening invocation to Zeus quoted by St. Paul (A. ts xvii. 28) in his speech on Mars' Hill (or Areopagus), Athens.

A-ra-u'jo de A-ze-ve'do (ä-rä-öu'zhö thë ä-zë-vä'thë), **Antônio de. Conde da Bar'ca** (thä bar'kä). 1754-1817. Portuguese statesman and diplomat, b. Sa, near Ponte de Lima; ambassador to The Hague (1789), Berlin (1797), St. Petersburg (1802); minister of foreign affairs (1804 ff.); prime minister (1807-08); to Rio de Janeiro with Portuguese court (March, 1808); founded schools of fine arts, medicine, and chemistry at Rio de Janeiro; minister of marine for colonies of Brazil; prime minister (1817).

A-ra-u'jo Joir'ge (zhör'zhë), **Arthur Gul-ma-rîes' de** (gë-mä-räës' thë). 1884. Brazilian editor and diplomat; editor, *Revista Americana* (1909-20); ambassador to Chile (1935-36) and Portugal (1936-43).

A-ra-u'jo Por'to-A-le'gre (pör'töu-ä-lä'grë), **Manuel de**. 1806-1879. Brazilian poet, painter, and architect, b. in Rio Pardo. Studied at Rio de Janeiro, Paris, and in Italy; professor (1837 ff.), Academy of Art, Rio de Janeiro; appointed (1859) consul general at Stuttgart, Germany; created (1870) baron de San'to An'ge-lo (dë sänn'töu ä'n'zhë-löu). Designed church at Sant'Ana, and Bank of Brazil in Rio; wrote several plays, including *Colombo* (1866), and a volume of poems, *Brasilianna*.

Ar'ber (ä'rëbër), **Edward**. 1836-1912. English man of letters; editor of *English Reprints*, a series of accurate texts of works previously accessible only in rare editions, of *An English Garner* of old tracts and poems (1877-96), *British Anthologies* (1899-1901), and *A Christian Library* (1907).

Arblastier, William. See WILLIAM ALABASTER.

Arblay, Madame d'. See Fanny BURNEY.

Ar'bogast (är'bö-gäst). Frankish general in Roman army; sent by Emperor Theodosius against usurper Maximus (388 A.D.); defeated Maximus. Appointed chief minister to Western emperor, Valentinian II, young

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For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

brother-in-law of Theodosius; killed Valentinian and proclaimed his own candidate, Eugenius, emperor. Defeated by Theodosius (394); committed suicide.

Arbois de Jubainville (ar'bwa' dē shā'bān'vei'), **Marie Henri d'**. 1827-1910. French archaeologist and philologist; professor of Celtic language and literature, Collège de France (from 1882); founder of *Revue Celtique*.

Arbo-le-da (ar'bō-lā'thā), **Julio**. 1817-1862. Colombian poet and patriot. Leader of successful revolt of Conservatives (1856); assumed presidency (1860); assassinated. His short poems notable for their excellence.

Ar-bós' (ar'bós'), **Enrique Fernández**. 1863-1939. Spanish violinist, orchestra conductor, and composer.

Ar'bucl'le (ar'būk'lē), **John**. 1839-1912. American coffee merchant and sugar refiner, b. Pittsburgh. Said to be largest individual owner of his day of shipping under American registry. See H. O. HAVEMEYER.

Ar-buth'not (ar'būth'nāt; ar'būth-nōt), **John**. 1667-1735. Scottish physician and writer. M.D., St. Andrews (1696); physician in ordinary to Queen Anne (1709). Close friend of Swift. Author of witty political pamphlets, including one (*The History of John Bull*, a satire against the duke of Marlborough) which popularized and fixed modern conception of John Bull as the typical Englishman; a founder and contributor to *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*; author of medical and scientific papers.

Arbuthnot, Sir Robert Keith. 1864-1916. English rear admiral; in command of first cruiser squadron at battle of Jutland (May 31, 1916); sank with his cruiser, *Defence*, destroyed by German fire.

Arc, Joan of. **Fr. Jeanne d'Arc**. See JOAN OF ARC.

Ar'ca-delt (ar'kā-dēlt) or **Ar'cha-delt** (ar'kā-dēlt) or **Ar'cha-det** (ar'kā-dēt), **Jakob**. 1514?-after 1537. Dutch composer of madrigals, masses, and motets; resident in Rome (1539-55) and Paris (1555 ff.).

Ar-ca'di-us (ar'kā'di-ūn), 377?-408. First emperor of Eastern Roman Empire (395-408); b. in Spain. Son of Roman Emperor Theodosius I, at whose death Roman Empire was divided (see HONORIUS). Lived in luxury and complete indifference to affairs of empire, while government administered by: (1) Rufinus, praetorian prefect, murdered (395); (2) Eutropius, eunuch, deposed and beheaded (399); (3) his wife, Eudoxia (d. 404), who had great influence over him (see EUDOXIA); (4) Anthemius, praetorian prefect (404-408). During his reign Alaric the Goth ruled Balkan region (396-401); Gainas, Gothic general, seized and held Constantinople (400), but driven out the same year; Patriarch Chrysostom (q.v.) persecuted by Eudoxia and exiled (404).

Ar'ce (ar'thā), **Gaspar Núñez de**. See NÚÑEZ DE ARCE.

Ar'ce (ar'ā), **Manuel José**. 1783?-1847. First president of Central America (1825-29), b. San Salvador.

Ar-ces'i-la'us (ar-ā'sē'lā'ūs) or **Ar-ces'i-las** (ar-ā'sē'lās), 316-241 B.C. Athenian philosopher; in his teachings reacted against Stoic dogmatism and attempted to return to thought and method of Socrates and Plato.

Arch (ārch), **Joseph**. 1826-1919. English social reformer. Agricultural laborer; founded National Agricultural Laborers' Union (1872); M.P. (1885-86, 1892-1902).

Archadelt or **Archadet**, **Jakob**. See ARCADELT.

Ar-cham'bault (ar-āshāmbō), **Anna Margareta**. d. 1956. American portrait painter and miniaturist.

Arch'bold (ar'chōid), **John Dustin**. 1848-1916. American oil magnate, b. Leesburg, Ohio. Identified with Standard Oil Co. (1882-1911), a dominant figure in its organization; after dissolution forced by U. S. Supreme Court decision (1911), became president of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey (1911-16).

Arch'dale (ārch'dāl), **John**. 1642?-1717. Colonial governor of Carolina (1694-98).

Ar'cho-la'us (ar'kē-lā'ūs), d. 399 B.C. King of Macedonia (413-399 B.C.); natural son of Perdiccas II; patron of Greek art and literature.

Archelaus. See HEROD ARCHELAUS.

Archelaus, fl. 5th century B.C. Greek philosopher; reputedly a teacher of Socrates.

Archelaus. Name of three Cappadocians:

Archelaus, fl. 1st century B.C. A general of Mithridates VI Eupator. Sent by Mithridates (88-87 B.C.) with large fleet and army to hold Greece against Romans; won Athens and other Greek peoples to his aid, but fought indecisive battle near Theopias; lost Piraeus to Sulla (86); also badly defeated by Sulla at Chaeronea and Orchomenus (86); discredited by Mithridates, became friend and ally of Rome.

Archelaus, d. 55 B.C. Son of the preceding. High priest at Comana (63); m. Berenice (IV), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt; king of Egypt for a few months (56); killed in battle against Aulus Gabinus, proconsul of Syria.

Archelaus. Called **Archelaus Si-si'nes** (ā-si'ā-nēz), d. 17 A.D. Grandson of Archelaus of Comana. King of Cappadocia (40 B.C.-17? A.D.); made king by Mark Antony, whom he deserted after Actium (31 B.C.); his kingdom extended by Octavian (20 B.C.); deposed by Tiberius and died in prison in Rome, Cappadocia being made Roman province.

Ar'chen-holz (ar'kēn'hōlts), **Johann Wilhelm von**. 1713-1812. German historian and editor. Author of *England und Italien* (5 vols., 1785), *Annalen der Britischen Geschichte* (20 vols., 1789-98), *Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Krieges* (1793).

Ar'cher (ar'chēr), **Branch Tanner**. 1790-1856. Texas patriot, b. in Virginia; to Texas (1831). Active in measures for Texan independence; Texas secretary of war under President Lamar.

Archer, Frederic. 1838-1901. Organist, b. Oxford, England; to U.S. (1881). Conducted Boston Oratorio Society (1887-88), Pittsburgh Orchestra (1896-98); popularized organ recitals in U.S.

Archer, Frederick. 1857-1886. English jockey.

Archer, Frederick Scott. 1813-1857. English photographer and sculptor; invented collodion process in photography (1850).

Archer, James. 1823-1904. Scottish portrait painter; best known for costume paintings and paintings of children.

Archer, Thomas. 1789-1848. English actor and playwright, b. Bath. Author of *Amodeus*, *Blood Royal*, *The Black Doctor*, *The King's Ransom*, etc.

Archer, William. 1856-1924. Scottish dramatic critic and playwright. Educ. Edinburgh U.; trained as lawyer. Dramatic critic on London *Figaro* (1879-81). Introduced Ibsen to English stage by translation of *The Pillars of Society* (produced 1880) and other Ibsen plays. Author of *Masks or Faces?* (1888) and *Play-making* (1912); wrote several plays, one (*The Green Goddess*, 1923) a successful melodrama.

Ar-cher'mus of **Chi'os** (ar-kūr'mūs, kī'ōs), fl. 6th century B.C. Greek sculptor.

Ar-ches'tra-tus (ar-kēs'trā-tūs), fl. 4th century B.C. Greek poet, from Gela in Sicily.

Ar'chiac' (ār'shyāk'), **Vicomte d'**. Étienne Jules Adolphe Des'mier de Saint-Si'mon' (dā'myā' dē sān' sē'mōn'). 1802-1868. French geologist.

Ar'chi-as (ar'kī-ās), fl. 8th century B.C. Greek colonizer, from Corinth; founded (734) Syracuse, Sicily.

Archias, **Aulus Licinius**. 120-after 61 B.C. Greek poet,

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēru (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr; lee, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōt; out, oil; cōbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ā-u in Fr. menus;

Antioch, Syria; to Rome (102 B.C.); received Roman citizenship through citizenship granted him (93) in Ieraclea, one of towns allied with Rome; defended by Metro (Pro Archid., 61) against charge that he had obtained citizenship illegally.

r'chi-da'mus (är'kl-dä'müs). Name of five kings of Sparta, including: **Archidamus II** (reigned 476-427 B.C.), who commanded Spartan forces at beginning of Peloponnesian War (431-427). **Archidamus III** reigned 360-338 B.C., who defended Sparta against Epaminondas (362), supported Phocians in Sacred War 355-346, and commanded mercenary army in Italy protecting the Tarentines (338).

r-chig'e-nes (är'klj'é-néz). Greek eclectic physician at Rome in time of Trajan (98-117 A.D.).

r-chil'o-chus (är'kl'ô-küs). Greek lyric poet and writer of lampoons, of 7th century B.C. Among works are hymns, elegies, and satirical verse in iambic measure, which he is credited with introducing.

r'chi-me'des (är'kl-mé'déz). 287?-212 B.C. Greek mathematician and inventor, b. Syracuse. Studied at U. of Alexandria. Known especially for work in mechanics and hydrostatics; credited with devising a screw (Archimedean screw) for raising water. Discovered principle Archimedes principle) that a body immersed in fluid loses in weight by an amount equal to the weight of the fluid displaced; according to legend, he was seeking method for determining purity of gold in King Hiero's crown, and shouted *Eureka* (I have found it) on discovering method determined by above principle.

r-chi-pen'ko (Ukrain. är'kyj-pyän'kô; Russ. är'kyj'-pyän'kô). **Aleksandr Parfiriovich**. 1887- . Russian sculptor, b. Kiev. Resident of Paris (1908-14), Berlin (1921-24), and U.S. (1924 ff.); work represented in many museums. A leader of radical modernists; rejected realism, attempting to attain pure, abstract sculpture, introducing many innovations.

r-chy'tas of Ta-ren'tum (är'kl'täs, tä-rén'täm). fl. 100-365 B.C. Greek Pythagorean philosopher, scientist, and general; contemporary of Plato; solved problem of doubling the cube; advanced the study of acoustics and music by his investigations; first to distinguish harmonic progression from arithmetical and geometric progression; credited with inventing pulley. Author of moral aphorisms, esp. on happiness.

r'co (är'kô). **Alonso del. Called El Sor-dil'lo de Pereda** (el sor-thé'lyô thâ pá-rä'thä). 1625-1700. Spanish painter, b. Madrid; pupil of Antonio de Pereda; notable for religious canvases and portraits.

r'con' (är'sôn'). **Jean Claude Eléonore Le Mi'chaud'** (më'shō') d'. 1733-1800. French engineer, officer, and military writer; inventor of unsinkable floating batteries used at siege of Gibraltar (1782); technical adviser to Committee of Public Safety and to Directory.

r'cos' (är'kôs'). **René**. 1881- . French writer; one of group (unanimists) with Jules Romains and Duhamel who founded school known as 'Tablaye'; author of *L'Âme Essentielle* (1901), *L'Île Perdue* (1913), *Le Mal* (1916), *Caserné* (1921), *Autrui* (1926), etc.

re-ti'nus of Mile'tus (är'kl-ti'näs; mî-lé'täs, mî-). Greek cyclic poet of 8th century B.C.; author of *Aethiops*.

re-tow'ski (är'tä-tô'ské). **Henryk**. 1871-1958. Polish scientist, b. Warsaw. Professor of geophysics and meteorology, U. of Lwów (from 1920); at Smithsonian Institution (from 1939).

r'da-shir (är'dä-shir). **Later Persian form of Artaxerxes**. Name of three kings of Persia of dynasty of the Sassanides (q.v.): **Ardashir I**. Reigned (c. 226-241). Gained control of region around Persopolis (212); put

brothers to death; began war against Persia (Fars) and Carmania (Kerman); defeated and killed Artabanus V, the Parthian king (226 or 227); founded Sassanian empire with Ctesiphon as its capital; established orthodox Zoroastrianism as official religion; extended kingdom but not successful against Armenia; at war with Rome (231-233); defeated by Alexander Severus (233); associated his son Shapur I on throne with him (241). **Ardashir II**. Reigned (379-383). Son of Ormizd II. Governor (or king) of Adiabene; made king of Persia at age of 70; quarreled with court nobles; deposed. **Ardashir III**. 621-630. Considered by some as king (628-630); raised to throne at age of seven during period of chaos following murder of Khosrau II; murdered.

Ar'di-gò' (är'dé-gó'). **Roberto**. 1828-1920. Italian positivist philosopher; professor, Padua (1881-1909); author of *Opere Filosofiche* (11 vols., 1882-1912).

Ardilaun, **Baron**. See under GUINNESS family.

Ar-di'ti (är-dé'té), **Luigi**. 1822-1903. Italian composer and operatic conductor; conducted in Havana, New York (1847 ff., 1878 ff.), London, St. Petersburg, and Vienna; his works include the operas *I Briganti* (1841), *Il Corsaro* (1846), and *La Spia* (1856).

Ar'doin (är'doin; -dō'in). Also **Ar'du-in** (är'dô'in). Marquis of **I-vre'a** (ë-vré'a). d. 1015? Raised revolt in northern Italy against Otto III (997-1000); became king of the Lombards (1002); waged wars against Emperor Henry II (1004, 1013-14); deposed (1014).

A'ren'berg' (ä'rän'bär'). **Prince Auguste Marie Raymond d'**. Known as **Comte de La Marck'** (dë lä märk'). 1754-1834. Politician; delegate of French nobility in States-General (1789); friend of Mirabeau. After Mirabeau's death (1791), emigrated to Austria; commissioned (1793) major general in Austrian army; served as agent of Austria in negotiations with French. **A'rene'** (ä'rän'), **Paul Auguste**. 1843-1896. French writer and Provencal poet; best known for his tales of Provence.

A'ren'ski (ä'ryän'skô'y; Angl. ä-rén'skî), **Anton Stepanovich**. 1861-1906. Russian composer, b. Novgorod. Studied under Rimski-Korsakov (1879-82). Composer of operas, as *A Dream on the Volga* (1892), *Raphael* (1894), and *Nal and Dumayanti* (1899), two symphonies, and songs, choruses, and piano pieces.

Ar'e-tae'us of Cap'pa-do'ci-a (är'é-té'üs; käp'ä-dô'sh-d, -shü). fl. 1st to 2d century A.D. Greek physician and writer; lived at Rome.

Ar'e-tas (är'é-täs). Name of several kings of Nabataeans of Arabia Petraea, esp. **Aretas IV**, father-in-law of Herod Antipas (q.v.), whom he attacked and defeated (36 A.D.) after Herod had divorced his daughter to marry Herodias.

A're-tin' (ä'rä-tén'), **Baron Johann Christoph von**. 1773?-1824. Bavarian jurist and writer on politics and law. His son **Baron Karl Maria von Aretin** (1796-1868) was a historian.

A're-ti'no (ä'rä-té'nô), **Guido**. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.

Aretino, **Leonardo**. See LEONARDO BRUNI.

Aretino, **Pietro**. 1492-1556. Italian satirist, b. Arezzo. Studied literature and painting, Perugia; protégé of Leo X, Clement VII (to 1525), and Giovanni de' Medici (1525-27); settled in Venice (1527). Known esp. for satirical attacks on powerful contemporaries, winning him nickname of Scourge of Princes. Among his works are *Ragionamenti* (1532-34), *Orasia* (tragedy in verse; 1546), the comedies *La Cortigiana* (1534) and *La Talanta* (1550), and six volumes of letters (1537-57).

Aretius Felinus. See MARTIN BUCKER.

Arezzo, d'. See (1) GUIDO D'AREZZO; (2) GUITTON D'AREZZO; (3) NICCOLÒ D'AREZZO.

hair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ar'fe (är'fä). Name of family of Spanish silvermiths and goldsmiths of German or Flemish origin, including **Enrique de Arfe** (fl. 1500-1543), his son **Antonio de Arfe** (fl. 1566), and Antonio's son **Juan de Arfe y Vil'la-fa'ñe** [ä v'ë'l'ä-fä'nyä] (1535-1603), known as "the Spanish Cellini."

Ar'gall (är'göl; -g'l), Sir **Samuel**, 17th-century English mariner and adventurer. First to sail northern route direct to Virginia (1609). Captured Pocahontas (1612), took her to Jamestown, where she was converted, married John Rolfe, and (1616) sailed to England with her husband in Argall's vessel. Broke up French settlements on Maine and Nova Scotia coast (1613). Deputy governor, Virginia (1617-19). Admiral, British naval force (1625) that captured £100,000 in prize cargoes.

Ar'gand' (är'gän'; Angl. är'gänd), **Aimé**, 1755-1803. Swiss physicist, inventor of a lamp (Argand lamp) with a burner that produced brighter illumination by means of current of air introduced into middle of flame through a circular wick.

Ar'ge-lan'der (är'gë-län'dër), **Friedrich Wilhelm August**, 1799-1875. Prussian astronomer. Astronomer, Äbo Observatory (1824); professor, Bonn (1837). Introduced scientific observations of variable stars; studied progressive motion of solar system in space; published a celestial atlas; determined position of thousands of stars. See **EDUARD SCHÖNFFELD**.

Ar'gens' (är'zhäns'), **Marquis d'. Jean Baptiste de Boyer'** (bwa'yä'). 1704-1771. French writer, esp. of political pamphlets (*Lettres Juives*, *Lettres Chinoises*, etc.) and memoirs. Lived twenty-five years in Prussia; a favorite of Frederick II; director of fine arts at Berlin Academy.

Ar'gen-so'la (är'hän-sö'lä), **Bartolomé Le'o-nar'do** (lä ö-när'thō) **de** (1562-1631) and his brother **Lupercio Leonardo de** (1559-1613). Sometimes called "the Spanish Horaces." Spanish poets, b. Barbastro, Aragon; educ. U. of Huesca; protégés of Maria of Austria; historiographers of Aragon (Lupercio, 1599-1613; Bartolomé, 1613 ff.); in retinue of count of Lemos, viceroy of Naples (1610); wrote in imitation of the classics; among Bartolomé's works is *Conquista de las Islas Molucas* (1609); Lupercio's works include dramas, as *Isabela and Alejandra*, and a continuation of Zurita y Castro's *Anales de la Corona de Aragón* (completed in part by Bartolomé); their collected poems were published under title *Rimas* (1634).

Ar'gen'son' (är'zhän'sön'), **de Voyer'er'** (vwä'yä') **d'**. Notable French family, including: **Marc René de Voyer d'Argenson** (1652-1721), president of council of finance and keeper of the seals under Louis XIV (1718). His son **René Louis de Voyer** (1694-1757), **Marquis d'Argenson**, called **d'Argenson la Bête** (bât), foreign minister of France (1744-47), author of political essays and memoirs. Another son, **Marc Pierre de Voyer** (1696-1764), **Comte d'Argenson**, counselor of state (1724), secretary of war (1743-57), founder of École Militaire in Paris, friend of Voltaire and patron of Diderot and d'Alembert (who dedicated the *Encyclopédie* to him). René Louis's son **Marc Antoine René de Voyer** (1722-1787), **Marquis de Paul'my'** (pō'mē') **d'Argenson**, secretary of war (1757-58), ambassador to Switzerland, Poland, Venice. Marc Pierre's grandson **Marc René de Voyer d'Argenson** (1771-1842), army officer and government official during French Revolution and under Napoleon, friend of Lafayette and opponent of Bourbons.

Ar'gen-ti'na, **La** (lä är'jën-tē'nä; Span. är'hän-tē'nä). Real name **Antonia Mer-cé'** (mër-sä'). 1890?-1936. Argentine dancer, b. Buenos Aires. Studied at Madrid;

toured Europe and U. S. (from 1927) as head of own company of Spanish dancers.

Ar'gi-ro'pu-lo (är'jō-rō-pō-lo), **Giovanni**, Italian form of Johannes ARGYROPOULOS.

Argote y Góngora, **Luis de**. See GÓNGORA Y ARGÓTE. **Argout'** (är'gōō'), **Comte Antoine Maurice Apollinaire d'**, 1782-1858. French financier; governor of Bank of France (from 1844); minister of finance (1836).

Argüel'les (är'gwä'lyās), **Agustín**, 1776-1844. Spanish liberal statesman, b. Ribadesella, Asturias; member of the Cortes (1812 ff.); imprisoned (1814-20); minister of interior (1820-21); fled to England (1823-32); president, chamber of deputies; guardian to Queen Isabella. Often called "the Spanish Ciceró."

Ar-guel'lo (är'gä'yō), **Luis Antonio**, 1784-1830. b. San Francisco. Governor of California under Mexican rule (1822-25), first native-born Californian to hold this post; led expedition to Columbia River region (1821).

Ar-gyll' (är'gil'), Earls, marquises, and dukes of. Titles in Scottish peerage of branch of Campbell family, including: **Colin Campbell**, 1st earl (created 1457). His son **Archibald**, 2d earl, killed at Flodden (1513), was succeeded by his son **Colin** (d. 1530), 3d earl, father of **Archibald** (d. 1558), 4th earl, who embraced Reformation principles. His son **Archibald** (1530-1573), 5th earl, deserted party of John Knox for espousal of cause of Mary, Queen of Scots; co-conspirator in murder of Darnley; commanded Mary's forces at Langside (1568); submitted to James VI's party (1571); lord high chancellor of Scotland (1572). His grandnephew **Archibald** (1598-1661), 1st marquis and 8th earl, took side of Covenanters (1638); ravaged lands of earl of Atholl and Ogilvies, royalists (1640); forced Charles I to accept terms of Scottish parliament (1641); defeated by Montrose at Inverlochy and at Killybeg (1645); supported Charles II after his sympathies for Cromwell estranged by execution of Charles I (1649); submitted to Cromwell's troops (1652); at Restoration (1660) tried before Scottish parliament on charges of collaboration with Roundheads; beheaded at Edinburgh. His son **Archibald** (1629-1685), 9th earl, fought at Dunbar as Highland Royalist; submitted, at Charles's direction, to Cromwell (1655); imprisoned for suspected Royalist plot (1657-60); commissioned to disarm Highlanders (1667); opposed arbitrary measures of James, Duke of York, against Covenanters; opposed Scottish test act (1681); imprisoned on charge of treason and sentenced to death; escaped to Holland; planned invasion in league with Rye House conspirators (1684); led unsuccessful invasion of Scotland to co-operate with Monmouth's rebellion (1685); taken prisoner and beheaded. His son **Archibald** (1651?-1703), 1st duke (created 1701), joined William of Orange at The Hague; commissioner to offer Scottish crown to William and Mary; rested to title and estates (1689); shared with earl of Breadallane (see John CAMPBELL) and Sir John Dalrymple (q.v.) infamy of massacre of MacDonalds of Glencoe for nonsubmission (1692). His son **John** (1678-1743), 2d duke, and duke of **Green'wich** (Brit. grn'fj, grën'-) in English peerage (created 1719); promoted, as royal commissioner, union of Scotland and England; fought under Marlborough at Oudenarde and Malplaquet; engaged in political intrigue, first against Marlborough; dissatisfied with Tory reward, turned Whig again; recovered influence at accession of George I (1714); played into hands of Tories (1721) to secure patronage of Scotland; field marshal (1736); defended Edinburgh against punishment for Porteous riot (1736); portrayed in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. Died without issue, causing succession to pass to his brother Archibald (see below) and thence to

äle, chäotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ïce, ïll, charl'y; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüls, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Campbells of Mamore, descendants of younger son of 9th earl. **Archibald** (1682-1761), 3d duke, brother of 2d duke, was lord high treasurer of Scotland (1705); promoted union; Scottish representative peer (1707); justice general (1710); Walpole's chief adviser in Scotland; keeper of the Great Seal (1734-61). **George John Douglas** (1823-1900), 8th duke, published pamphlets against disruption of Church of Scotland; lord privy seal (1852-55); postmaster general (1855-58); secretary of state for India (1868-74); opposed Tory policy in Eastern question (1877-80); lord privy seal under Gladstone (1880-81); disapproved Irish land bill and opposed Irish home rule (1886); adherent of cataclysmal school in geology; author of *The Reign of Law* (1866), *Primeval Man* (1869), *The Unity of Nature* (1884), *The Unseen Foundations of Society* (1893). His son **John Douglas Sutherland** (1845-1914), 9th duke, m. Princess Louise, 4th daughter of Queen Victoria (1871); governor general of Canada (1878-83); unionist M. P. (1895-1900); author of poems, tales, and reminiscences.

Ar'gy-ro-pou'los (ār'jī-rō-pōw'los; mod. Greek ār'yē-rō-pōr'los) or **Ar'gy-ro-pu'lus** (ār'jī-rō-pū'hās), **Johannes**. 1416?-1486. Greek scholar, b. Constantinople. Professor at Florence (1456) and Rome (1471), his students including Lorenzo de' Medici, Angelus Politian, Johann Reuchlin. Translated parts of Aristotle's works into Latin.

Ar'i-a-ra'thes (ār'ī-d-rā'thēz). Name of nine Persian rulers of northern Cappadocia, the last seven forming an independent dynasty ruling from c. 255 to 36 B.C.

A'rias (ā'ryās), A. alfo. 1897- . Panamanian politician; educ. in Panama and U.S. (U. of Chicago; M.D., Harvard); gave up practice of medicine for diplomatic service; minister to Italy, France, Great Britain; delegate to League of Nations; president of Panama (Oct., 1940-Oct., 1941); called for Fascist sympathies.

Arias, Harmodio. 1886- . Panamanian political leader, b. Penonomé. Provisional president of Panama (1931) after revolution that deposed President Arosemena; elected president (1932-36).

Arias de Ávila, Pedro. See PEDRARIAS.

A'rias Mon-ta'no (ā'ryās mōn-tā'nō), **Benito**. Lat. Benedictus Ar'ius Mon-tā'nus (ār'ī-ās mōn-tā'nūs). 1527-1598. Spanish theologian and Orientalist; known esp. as editor of Antwerp Polyglot Bible (8 vols., 1569-73).

Ar'i-o-bar-za'nes (ār'ī-d-bār-zā'nēz). Name of three kings of Pontus and three kings of Cappadocia:

Ariobarzanes I, Satrap of Pontus (5th century B.C.), father of Mithridates I. **Ariobarzanes II** (reigned 363-337 B.C.) revolted from Artaxerxes and established independence of Pontus. **Ariobarzanes III** (reigned 266-240 B.C.).

Ariobarzanes I, King of Cappadocia (93-63 B.C.), retained throne with Roman aid against attacks by Mithridates. His son **Ariobarzanes II** (reigned c. 63-51 B.C.). The latter's son **Ariobarzanes III** (reigned c. 51-42 B.C.) took side of Pompey against Caesar; pardoned by Caesar; put to death (42) by Cassius.

Ar'i-on (ār'ī'ōn). Semilegendary Greek poet of 7th century B.C.; resident at court of Periander, Tyrant of Corinth; reputedly first poet to use dithyramb; only a fragment of his work extant.

Ar'i-o'sti (ār'ī-ōs'tē), **Attilio**. 1660?-1740. Italian operatic composer, b. Bologna; court Kapellmeister, Berlin (1698); on first board of directors (with Handel and Bononcini) of London Academy of Music (1720); among his operas are *Dafne* (1686), *La Festa d'Imeneo* (1700), *Amor tra Nemici* (1708), and *Coriolano* (1723).

Ar'i-o'sto (ār'ī-ōs'tō), **Lodovico**. 1474-1533. Italian

poet, b. Reggio Emilia. Entered diplomatic and military service of Ippolito, Cardinal d'Este (1503); to glorify house of Este, began (1506) best-known work, the chivalric epic poem (*Orlando Furioso* (pub. in 40 cantos, 1516; in 46 cantos, 1532; sequel to Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*); broke with Cardinal d'Este (1517) and entered service of cardinal's brother Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara; appointed governor of Garfagnana (1522-25); retired to Ferrara (1525-33). Author also of comedies, as *La Cassaria* (1508), *Gli Suppositi* (1509), *Il Negromante* (1520), and *La Lena* (1529), satires, sonnets, odes, Latin poems, etc.

Ar'i-o-vis'tus (ār'ī-ō-vis'tūs). fl. 717-58 B.C. Germanic tribal chief, leader of the Suevi; crossed Rhine into Gaul (c. 61); aided Sequani against Aedui; defeated (58) by Caesar at Vesontio (Besançon).

A-ris'ta (ār-rēs'tā), **Mariano**. 1802-1855. Mexican general, b. in San Luis Potosí. Took part in Mexican attempt to overcome Texan Revolution (1836); commander of Mexican army; defeated by Z. Taylor at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma (1846); minister of war under Herrera (1848-51); president of Mexico (1851-53).

Ar'is-tag'o-ras (ār'īs-tāg'ō-rās). d. 497 B.C. Tyrant of Miletus. Regent while his brother-in-law Histiaeus was at court of Darius; unsuccessfully attacked Naxos (500 B.C.); incited Ionian cities to revolt against Persia; secured Athenian aid and burned Sardis (499); driven out by Persians and fled to Thrace.

Ar'is-tar'chus (ār'īs-tār'chūs). 220?-150 B.C. Greek grammarian and critic; originally from Samothrace, but, as librarian, resident chiefly in Alexandria; edited Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and other Greek authors; first to arrange *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in 24 books. Known as the Coryphaeus of Grammarians.

Aristarchus of Sa'mos (sā'mōs). Greek astronomer of 3d century B.C.; credited with maintaining that earth rotates on its own axis and revolves about sun; showed method of estimating relative distances of sun and moon from earth from angle formed by them at observer's eye when moon is at first or third quarter.

Ar'is-ti'des or **Ar'is-tei'des** (ār'īs-tī'dēz). Called **Aristides the Just**. 530?-468 B.C. Athenian statesman. Commanded contingent at Marathon (490 B.C.); elected chief archon (489-488). Urged maintenance of Athens as military instead of naval power, opposing Themistocles; ostracized (c. 485). Returned to Athenian service (480); as strategos (480-479), loyally supported Themistocles in Salamis campaign; commanded Athenian contingent at Plataea (479). Commanded Athenian squadron off Byzantium (478 or 477); entrusted by members of Delian Confederacy with fixing assessments of states in confederacy. Remained influential in Athenian policy until his death.

Aristides or Aristoides. Greek Christian apologist of 2d century; author of apology for Christian faith known as *Apology of Aristides*, of which a complete manuscript in a Syriac version was found by Dr. J. Rendel Harris on Mt. Sinai (1889).

Aristides or Aristoides, Publius Aelius. Surnamed The'o-do'rus (thē'dō-rūs). Greek rhetorician of 2d century A.D.; resident in Smyrna. After destruction of Smyrna by earthquake (178), wrote to Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and persuaded him to rebuild city.

Aristides or Aristoides, Quin-ti'l'i-a'nus (kwīn-tī'l'i-ā'nūs). Greek writer of 1st century A.D. or later; author of treatise on music regarded as most important ancient book on this subject.

Aristides (or Aristoides) of Thebes (thēbz). Greek painter of 4th century B.C.

Ar'is-tip'pus (ār'īs-tīp'ūs). 435?-356 B.C. Greek phi-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. hon; yet; **zh=z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

osopher, orig. from Cyrene; studied under Socrates. Founded Cyrenaic school, teaching that pleasure is chief end of life and immediate pleasures are preferable.

A-ris-to-bu'lus (ä-ris'tô-bû'lûs; ä-ris'tô-). Greek historian, of 4th century B.C., originally from Cassandrea; accompanied Alexander the Great and wrote account of his campaigns.

Aristobulus. fl. c. 160 B.C. Alexandrian Jew; Peripatetic philosopher; wrote on the Pentateuch; by quotations from Greek poets and philosophers attempted to prove Greek indebtedness to Jewish religious ideology; genuineness of his work, most of it now lost, subject of much controversy among scholars.

Aristobulus. Name of several members of Hasmonaeen family of Palestine. For **Aristobulus I** (Judah) and **II**, see **MACCABEES**.

Aristobulus III. 52-35 B.C. Grandson of Aristobulus II and brother of Mariamne, second wife of Herod the Great; made high priest (36-35 B.C.) on intercession of Cleopatra and Antony; killed by Herod, who was suspicious of his plans. Cf. **ARISTOBULUS**, son of Herod the Great.

Aristobulus. d. 6 B.C. Son of Herod the Great by his second wife, Mariamne the Hasmonaeen; half brother of Herod Philip, Herod Archelaus, and Herod Antipas; father of Herod Agrippa I and Herodias. With his brother Alexander, educ. at Rome (23-17); designated as a probable heir; involved in family intrigues; accused of treason and condemned to death; with Alexander put to death by Herod.

Aristogiton or **Aristogelton**. See **HARMODIUS**.

Ar'is-tom'e-nes (ä-ris'tôm'ê-nêz). Semilegendary national hero of Messenia in 7th century B.C.; leader of revolt against Sparta; credited with marvelous deeds of valor in the war.

Ar'is-toph'a-nes (ä-ris'tôf'a-nêz). 448?-?380 B.C. Athenian playwright; regarded as one of greatest writers of comedies of all time. Of his more than 40 comedies, which gave satiric expression to his strong, conservative prejudices against certain trends and personalities in the Athens of his day only 11 are extant: *The Acharnians* (425), *The Knights* (424), *The Clouds* (423), *The Wasps* (422), *The Peace* (421), *The Birds* (414), *Lysistrata* (411), *The Thesmophoriazuses* (411), *The Frogs* (405), *The Ecclesiazusae* (393), *Plutus* (388).

Aristophanes of **By-zan'ti-um** (bî-zän'shî-üm; bî-tî-üm). 257?-7180 A.C. Greek scholar; orig. from Byzantium; settled in Alexandria; became chief librarian of the museum there (c. 197). Edited works of Hesiod, Homer, Anacreon, Pindar. Aristophanes (the playwright), etc.; compiled lists of foreign and rare words and expressions.

Ar'is-tot'le (ä-ris'tô'tî). 384-322 B.C. Greek philosopher. b. Stagira, Greek colony on northwestern shore of Aegean Sea; hence sometimes called "the Stagirite." Son of court physician of Amyntas II. Studied (367-347) under Plato at academy in Athens; tutored Alexander the Great (c. 342-335); taught in Athens as head of Peripatetic school (335-322). His treatises, in large part consisting of lectures delivered to his disciples in his school at Athens, may be classified as works in logic, metaphysics, natural science, ethics and politics, rhetoric and poetics. Among his writings on logic (called later the *Organon*) are *Prior Analytics* (2 books), *Posterior Analytics* (2 books), and *Sophisms*. His great philosophical work is *Metaphysics* (13 books). In field of natural science are *Physics* (8 books), *On the Heavens* (4 books), *On Beginning and Perishing* (2 books), *Parts of Animals* (4 books), *Generation* (5 books), *On the Soul* (*De Anima*), and *On Plants* (2 books). In field of ethics and politics are *Nicomachean Ethics* (10 books) and *Politics* (8 books).

In field of rhetoric and poetics are *Rhetoric* (3 books) and *Poetics*, of which only his treatment of tragedy and epic poetry has been preserved.

Ar'is-tox'e-nus (ä-ris'tôk'sê-nês). Greek Peripatetic philosopher of 4th century B.C.; orig. from Tarentum (Taranto), disciple of Aristotle; only extant work a musical treatise, *Elements of Harmony* (3 books).

A-ri-su-ga-wa (ä-rê-sûb-gä-wä). Name of royal Japanese family originating in 17th century with a son of Emperor Go-Yozai (d. 1638). Two modern members of family have been prominent: **Arisugawa Ta-ru-hi-to** [tä-rô-hê-tô] (1835-1895), adoptive uncle of emperor; heir presumptive; led imperial troop against rebels at time of restoration (1868-69); suppressed Satsuma rebellion (1877); made field marshal; took part in Chinese-Japanese War. His brother **Arisugawa Ta-ke-hi-to** [tä-kê-hê-tô] (1862-1913); entered navy; served (1879-82) in British navy; took part in war with China; admiral superintendent of naval base at Yokosuka; representative of emperor abroad.

A-ri-ta (ä-rê-tä), **Hachiro**. 1884-. Japanese diplomat. Vice-minister for foreign affairs (1932-33); ambassador to Belgium (1934-36), China (1936); foreign minister (1936-37, 1938-40); member of House of Peers.

A-ri'us (ä-rî'ûs; ä-rî'ûs). d. 336 A.D. Greek ecclesiastic at Alexandria; taught doctrine (Arianism) that God is alone, unknowable, and separate from every created being, that Christ is a created being and not God in the fullest sense, and is to be worshiped as a secondary deity, and that in the incarnation the Logos assumed a body but not a human soul. Arianism condemned as heretical in general councils of Nicaea (325) and Constantinople (381). See **ATHANASIUS**.

Arjumand Banu. See under **SHAH JAHAN**.

Ar'kell (ä-r'kêl; ä-r'kêl'), **Reginald**. 1882-1959. English journalist, playwright, and librettist; librettist or lyricist for many revues and musical comedies; author of *Colombine and Other Verses* (1912), *Meet These People* (1928), *Green Fingers* (1934), and *War Rumours* (1939).

Ark'wright (ä-r'k'rit), **Sir Richard**. 1732-1792. English inventor and manufacturer. Inventor of spinning frame (pat. 1769), first machine capable of producing cotton thread of the fineness and hardness required in the warp; patented additional improvements (1775). See **JEDEDIAH SUTT**.

Ar'land' (ä-r'lä'n'), **Marcel**. 1899-. French writer. b. Varennes; author of novels, as *Terres Étrangères* (1923), *L'Ordre* (1929; awarded Goncourt prize), *Antares* (1932), and *La Vie* (1935), and essays, including *La Route Obscure* (1924), *Essais Critiques* (1931).

Ar'len (ä-r'lä'n), **Michael**. Orig. **Di-krän'** (dî-krän'). **Kou-youm'djian** (kô-yôom'jyän). 1895-1956. British novelist and playwright. b. in Bulgaria of Armenian parents. Educ. Malvern Coll.; naturalized British subject (1922). Author of *The London Venture* (1920), *These Charming People* (1923), *The Green Hat* (1924), *Man's Mortality* (1933), *The Crooked Colonel* (1937), *The Flying Dutchman* (1939), etc.

Ar'lin'court' (ä-r'lä'n'kôör'), **Vicomte d'. Charles Victor Pré'vot'** (prä'vô'). 1789-1856. French poet and novelist; author of *Le Solitaire* (novel), *La Carolfide* (poem), and *Le Brasseur Roi* (historical romance).

Ar'ling-ton (ä-r'ling-tän), 1st Earl of; **Henry Ben'net** (bê'n'et; -it). 1618-1685. English statesman. Fought with royal forces in Civil War; after Restoration, keeper of privy purse; secretary of state (1662-74); in charge of foreign affairs in the Cabal; terminated triple alliance with Holland and Sweden; largely responsible for Dutch war (1672-74); arranged for Charles II terms of secret treaty of Dover (1670) with Louis XIV; unsuccessfully

äle, chäotic, câre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, äve, hère (18), ävent, änd, silént, makë; äce, äll, charkÿ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cûbe, ünite, ürn, üp, circûs, ü-u in Fr. menu;

impeached on charges of corruption and betrayal of trust (1674).

Ar'liss (är'lis), George. 1868-1946. Actor, b. and educ. London. Made debut at London (1887); appeared on N.Y. stage (1901) with Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Began career in motion pictures in U.S. (1920); played leading roles in *Darling of the Gods*, *Green Goddess*, *Old English*, *Disraeli*, *House of Rothschild*, *Cardinal Richelieu*, *Iron Duke*, *East Meets West*, etc. Author of autobiography *Up the Years from Bloomsbury* (1927).

Ar-lot'to Mai-nar'di (är-löt'tō mī-när'dē). Called **Il Pio-và'no** (ēl pyō-vā'nō). 1395-1483. Italian burlesque poet; works known only in a French translation, *Patron de l'Honnête Raillerie, Contenant les Brocards, Bons Mots, Agréables Tours et Plaisantes Rencontres de Pievano Arlotto* (1650).

Ar'ma'gnac' (är'mā'yāk'). Noble French house (c. 10th century-1503), supporters of house of Orléans (see ORLÉANS), including: **Bernard VII** (d. 1418), **Comte d'Armagnac**, leader of Orleanist party (hence known as Armagnacs) in struggle with Burgundians during reign of Charles VI; constable of France (1415); killed by mob in Paris when Burgundians gained control of city (1418). **Jean V** (1420?-1473), **Comte d'Armagnac**, grandson of Bernard VII; formed incestuous union with his sister; deprived of his possessions (1460) by Charles VII; executed by royal troops (1473). See also NEUMOURS family.

Ar'mand' (är'mān'), Charles. Assumed name of **Armand Tu'fin'** (äü'fān') or **Tef'fin'** (tē'fān'). **Marquis de La Roué'rie'** (rwā'ē'; also rō'wē') or **Roua'rie'** (rwā'ē'). 1756-1793. French army officer; served in American Continental army during Revolutionary War (1777-82); royalist adherent and agitator in France (from 1783).

Ar'mans-perg (är'māns-pērk). Count **Joseph Ludwig von**. 1787-1853. German statesman, b. in Lower Bavaria. Accompanied King Otto to Greece; served as member of regency (1832-35) and chancellor of state (1835-37), in Greece.

Arm'brus'ter (är'mbrōs'tēr), Charles Hubert. 1874-1957. English civil servant in Africa; specialist in Amharic; prepared *Amharic Grammar* (1908), *Amharic-English Vocabulary* (1920), etc.

Ar'men-da-riz' (är'mān-dā-rēth'), José de. **Marqués de Castel-fuer'te** (kās'tēl-fwēr'tā). 1670?-1740. Spanish commander in War of Spanish Succession (1701-14). Viceroy of Peru (1724-36).

Arm'felt (är'm'fēlt), Baron **Karl Gustaf von**. 1666-1736. Swedish general; commander in chief of Swedish army in Finland. His great-grandson Count **Gustaf Mauritz Armsfelt** (1757-1814), Swedish statesman and general, b. in Finland, distinguished himself in war against Russia (1788-90); member of regency council after death of Gustavus III (1792); charged with treason; fled to Russia; later restored to important offices and commands; entered Russian service in Finland (1811).

Armin, Friedrich Sixt von. See SIXT VON ARMIN.

Ar'min (är'min), Robert. fl. 1600-1610. English actor; prominent in roles of Shakespeare's clowns and fools; member of cast of Ben Jonson's *Alchemist* (1610); author of *Nest of Ninnies* (1608).

Ar-min'i-us (är-min'ī-ūs; Ger. är-mē'nē-ūs) or **Ar-min'** (är-mēn'). Sometimes called **Iler'mann** (hēr'mān). 17 B.C.-21 A.D. German national hero; chief of the Cherusci. Served in Roman armies (1-6 A.D.) and became Roman citizen. Returned home and organized rebellion of Cherusci against Roman governor Varus; cut off outlying forces and annihilated three Roman legions in surprise attack, probably in Teutoburger Wald (9 A.D.), forcing back Roman frontier from Elbe to Rhine; at-

tacked by Germanicus Caesar (15 A.D.) and defeated (16 A.D.). Fought successfully against Marbo, king of the Marcomanni.

Ar-min'i-us (är-min'ī-ūs; Du. är-mē'nē-ūs). **Jacobus**. Real name **Jacob Har'men-sen** (här'mē-nēn) or **Her'mansz** (hēr'māns). 1560-1609. Dutch Reformed theologian; promulgator of doctrines known as Arminianism, now held notably by Methodists in America and Wesleyans in Great Britain. Studied at Leiden, at Geneva under Bèze, and at Basel. Preacher, Amsterdam (1588-1603); professor of theology, Leiden (from 1603). At first defended Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, but soon adopted views of opponents. Engaged in bitter theological controversies, esp. (from 1604) with his colleague Gomarus, rejecting doctrine of absolute predestination and favoring chiefly doctrines of universal redemption and conditional predestination or election. His teachings influenced anti-Calvinistic Remonstrance or "Five Articles" (1610) of his disciples (later called Remonstrants).

Ar'mi-stead (är'mī-stēd; -stīd), George. 1780-1818. American army officer, b. New Market, Va. Defended Fort Mifflin against British (1814), and saved Baltimore. Cf. Francis Scott Key.

Armistead, Lewis Addison. 1817-1863. American army officer, b. New Bern, N.C. In U.S. army (1839-61). Confederate army (1861-63); brigadier general (1862). Killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

Ar'mi-tage (är'mī-tij), Edward. 1817-1896. English historical painter; executed frescoes in Houses of Parliament.

Armitage, Merle. 1893-. American impresario, b. Mason City, Iowa. Managed bookings for Alice Nielsen, John McCormack, Schumann-Heink, Mary Garden, and others; directed publicity for Diaghilev ballet and for Pavlova. A founder (1924) and general manager (1924-30), Los Angeles Grand Opera Assoc.; manager, Philharmonic Auditorium (from 1933). Among his many books are *Biography of Rockwell Kent* (1932), *Igor Stravinsky* (1936), *George Gershwin* (1938), and *So-called Abstract Art* (1939).

Ar'mi-tage-Smith' (-smīth'), Sir Sydney Armitage. 1876-1932. English financial expert; British treasury representative, Paris Peace Conference (1919); secretary general, Reparation Commission (1924-30).

Ar'mour (är'mēr). Jean. Wife of Robert Burns.

Armour, John Douglas. 1830-1903. Canadian judge. Grad. Toronto U. (1850); chief justice of court of Queen's Bench (1887); chief justice, Ontario (1900); judge of supreme court of Canada (1902).

Armour, Norman. 1887-. American diplomat; A.B., Princeton (1909); LL.B., Harvard (1913); U.S. minister to Haiti (1932-35), Canada (1935-38); ambassador to Chile (1938-39), Argentina (1939-44), Spain (1944-45); asst. secretary of state (1947-49).

Armour, Philip Danforth. 1832-1901. American industrialist, b. Stockbridge, N.Y. Developed Armour & Co. (1870), meat packers, from pork-packing plant established by his brother Herman Ossian (1837-1901). Philip became head of Armour & Co. (1875); responsible for methods of utilizing waste products, introduction of refrigeration, preparation of canned meats, vast expansion of dealings; founded Armour Institute of Technology (1893). See Frank W. GUNSAULUS. His son Jonathan Ogden (1863-1927) carried on the business.

Arm'stead (är'mstēd; -stīd), Henry Hugh. 1828-1905. English sculptor. Silversmith (to 1863); sculptor (1863 ff.); employed on Albert Memorial and public buildings.

Arm'strong (är'mstrōng), Archibald. d. 1672. Court chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

jester to King James I (of England); introduced as character in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Armstrong, David Maitland. 1836-1918. American artist, b. near Newburgh, N.Y. m. (1866) Helen Neilson, niece of Hamilton Fish. U.S. consul to Papal States (1869-72); director, American department, Paris Exposition (1878). During his last years specialized in stained glass (example in Columbia U. Chapel). Father of Hamilton Fish ARMSTRONG, Helen Maitland ARMSTRONG, and Margaret Neilson ARMSTRONG.

Armstrong, Edward. 1846-1928. English historian. Lecturer on history, Queen's Coll., Oxford. Author of *Elisabeth Farnese, Lorenzo de' Medici, Emperor Charles V, French Wars of Religion*.

Armstrong, Edwin Howard. 1890-1954. American electrical engineer, b. New York City, E.E., Columbia (1913). Engaged in research (with Michael Pupin) at Columbia U. (1914-35); professor, Columbia (from 1936). Captain and major, Signal Corps, U.S. army (1917-19). His inventions in field of radio include regenerative circuit (1912), superheterodyne circuit (1918), superregenerative circuit (1920); developed frequency-modulation system of radio, providing comparative freedom from interference and greater range of tone.

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish. 1893-. Son of David Maitland Armstrong (q.v.). American writer and editor, b. New York City, A.B., Princeton (1916). Served (1917-18) in World War. Managing editor (1922-28) and editor (1928 ff.), *Foreign Affairs*. Author of *The New Balkans* (1926), *Hitler's Reich—The First Phase* (1933), *Europe between Wars?* (1934), *When There Is No Peace* (1939), *Chronology of Failure* (1940).

Armstrong, Harry, orig. Henry W. 1879-1951. b. Somerville, Mass. American composer of the music of *Sweet Adeline* (1903; words by Richard H. Gerard).

Armstrong, Helen Maitland. 1869-1948. American artist, b. in Florence, Italy; dau. of David Maitland Armstrong (q.v.). Designer and painter of stained-glass windows, mural decorations, etc.

Armstrong, Henry Edward. 1848-1937. English chemist; recipient of Davy Medal (1911).

Armstrong, John or Johnnie. d. about 1528. Leader of gang of highwaymen along Scottish border; appeared with his band before James V (of Scotland) and offered to aid in suppressing border marauders; seized and hanged with all members of his gang by order of king; apparent injustice meted out to him became subject of a number of ballads.

Armstrong, John. 1709-1779. Scottish physician and poet.

Armstrong, John. 1758-1843. American army officer and diplomat, b. Carlisle, Pa. Served through American Revolution; wrote a series of anonymous letters (1783) in effort to force Congress to pay arrears to army officers. U.S. senator (1800-02, 1803-04); U.S. minister to France (1804-10); as secretary of war (1813-14), held in large part responsible for military failures in War of 1812.

Armstrong, Margaret Neilson. 1867-1944. American writer, b. New York City; daughter of David Maitland Armstrong (q.v.). Author of *Fanny Kemble: a Passionate Victorian* (1938), *Murder in Stained Glass* (1939), and *Trelawny: a Man's Life* (1940).

Armstrong, Martin Donisthorpe. 1882-. English poet and fiction writer, b. Newcastle upon Tyne. Author of *Exodus, and Other Poems* (1912), *The Puppet Show* (1922), *Sir Pompey and Madame Juno* (1927), *Lover's Leap* (1932), *General Bunlop's Miracle* (1934), etc.

Armstrong, Nellie. See MELBA.

Armstrong, Paul. 1869-1915. American playwright.

b. Kidder, Mo. Wrote popular melodramas, including *Salomy Jane* (1907), *Via Wireless* (1908; with Winchell Smith), *Alias Jimmy Valentine* (1909).

Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. 1839-1893. American educator, b. in Hawaii. Founded (1868) and headed Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute (for Negroes).

Armstrong, Thomas Henry Wait. 1898-. English organist and composer; organist, Exeter Cathedral (1928-33) and Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford (from 1933); composer esp. of choral works.

Armstrong, Sir Walter. 1850-1918. English art critic and writer; director, National Art Gallery, Dublin (1892).

Armstrong, William George. Baron Armstrong of Crag'side (kräg'sid). 1810-1900. English inventor. Invented hydroelectric machine which produced frictional electricity by means of escaping steam (1840-45), a hydraulic crane (1846), breech-loading gun made of successive rings of metal shrunk upon an inner steel barrel with rifle bore (c. 1855), prototype of all modern artillery, a breech-loading gun with wire-wound cylinder (1880). Founder (1847) of Elswick Engineering Works, which, with addition of shipyard, built heavily armed Elswick cruisers, became national arsenal in World War, merged (1927) its armament and shipbuilding with that of Vickers' Sons and Co. to form Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd.

Arn. See ARNO.

Ar'na-bol'di (ar'nä-böl'dé), Alessandro. 1827-1898. Italian lyric poet.

Arnaldo da Brescia. See ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.

Arnaldus Villanovanus. See ARNAUD DE VILLENEUVE.

Ar'na-son (ar'nä-sön), Jón. 1819-1888. Icelandic writer; author of *Popular Legends of Iceland* (1862-61).

Ar'naud' (ar'nô'), François Thomas Marie de Ba'cu-lard' (bä'kü'lär') d'. 1718-1805. French man of letters; literary correspondent of Frederick the Great in Paris (1748-50); accompanied Frederick to Berlin (1750); returned to France (1755); wrote series of romances under general title *Épreuves de Sentiment* (12 vols., 1772-81).

Arnaud, Henri. 1641-1721. Waldensian pastor and soldier; led group of Waldenses against allied French and Savoyard armies to regain native Vaudois valleys (1689-90); secured repatriation of Waldenses (1690-98); lived in Württemberg (1698-1721); wrote *Histoire de la Glorieuse Reentrée des Vaudois dans leurs Vallées* (1710).

Arnaud Daniel. See DANIEL.

Ar'naud' de Ville-neuve' (ar'nô' dē vël'nüv'). French form of Lat. Ar'nald'us Vil'la-no-va'nus (ar'näl'düs vil'd-nö-vä'näs) and Eng. Arnold of Vil'la-no'va (vil'd-nö'vä). 1235?-1312. Physician, astrologer, and alchemist, probably of Spanish (Catalan) origin. Taught philosophy and medicine at Barcelona and Paris. Discovered poisonous property of carbon monoxide gas and of decayed meat.

Ar'naud' (ar'nô'), Antoine. 1560-1619. French lawyer; famous for his speech (1594) against Jesuits and in favor of U. of Paris. His 20 children included: Robert Arnauld d'An'dil'ly' [dän'dē'yē'] (1589-1674), lawyer, theological writer. Jacqueline Marie Arnauld (1591-1661), known as *Mère An'gélique'* (mār' än'zhä'lek'), abbess of Port-Royal, Paris. Jeanne Catherine Agnès Arnauld (1593-1671), Jansenist nun, author of religious books. Henri Arnauld (1597-1692), Jansenist prelate; bishop of Angers (1649); one of four bishops refusing to sign acceptance of pope's bull condemning Jansen's *Augustinus*. Antoine Arnauld (1612-1694), known as "the Great Arnauld," philosopher and Jansenist theologian, famed for his controversial writings, chiefly against the Jesuits and in favor of the Jansenists; reli-

äle, chäotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charlty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüls, ü = u in Fr. menu;

gious director of nuns at Port-Royal, where he resided with his friends Pascal, Nicole, etc.; author of *La Perpétuité de la Foi* (in collaboration with Nicole; 1669-79), etc. A daughter of Robert Arnault d'Andilly, Angélique Arnault or Angélique de Saint-Jean' [sǎn'zhǎn'] (1624-1684), abbess of Port-Royal (1678 ff.); author of *Mémoires pour Servir à l'Histoire de Port Royal*.

Ar'nault' or Ar'naut' (ār'nō'). Variant of ARNAUD.

Arnault, Antoine Vincent. 1766-1834. French author of dramas, fables, and memoirs.

Arndt or Arndt (ārnt), Johann. 1555-1621. German Lutheran theologian and religious writer; author of *Vom Wahren Christentum* (1609; Eng. transl. *True Christianity*).

Arndt (ārnt), Ernst Moritz. 1769-1860. German patriot and author, b. on island of Rügen, son of former Swedish seif. Educ. U. of Greifswald and Jena (1791-94). His *Versuch einer Geschichte der Leibeigenschaft in Pommern und Rügen* (1803) led to abolition of serfdom by Swedish king. Professor of history, Greifswald (1806; 1810-11); attacked Napoleon in *Geist der Zeit* (1806 ff.); fled to Stockholm (1806-09); associated in Russia with Baron vom Stein against Napoleon (1812). Returned to Germany and fired German spirit against oppressors with his song, *Was Ist des Deutschen Vaterland?* and other songs, pamphlets, and patriotic poems.

Arne (ār), Thomas Augustine. 1710-1778. English musical composer; m. (1736) **Cecilia Young** (1711-1789), oratorio and concert singer. Wrote music for Joseph Addison's *Tom Thumb* (1733), Fickling's *Tom Thumb, or the Opera of Operas* (1733), Milton's *Comus* (1738), Thomson and Mallet's *Mask of Alfred* (which includes the song *Rule Britannia*; 1740). Composed oratorios *Abel* (1755) and *Julius* (1764), many songs, as those for *Tempest* (1746), light operas, and incidental music. (f. Theophilus Cibber). His son **Michael** (1741?-1786) was a harpsichordist and composer.

Ar-nei'ro (ār-nā'fērō), Visconde de. José Augusto Fer-rel'ra (fēr-rā'fē-rā) Vei'ga (vā'ē-gā). 1838-1903. Portuguese composer; known for his *Te Deum* and the operas *L'Elisir di Giovinezza* and *La Derclitta*.

Ar'neth (ār'nēt), Alfred von. 1819-1897. Austrian historian; author of *Prinz Eugen von Savoyen* (3 vols., 1858), *Geschichte Maria Theresias* (10 vols., 1863-79), etc.

Arneth, Joseph Ca'la-san'za (kā'lā-zān'sā) von. 1791-1863. Austrian archaeologist and numismatist. His son **Alfred** (1819-1897) was a diplomat and author of several works on history of Austria.

Ar'nim (ār'nīm), Countess Elizabeth Mary von. See Elizabeth Mary RUSSELL.

Arnim or Arn'heim (ār'n'hīm), Hans Georg von. 1581-1641. German diplomat and general in Thirty Years' War; b. Boitzenburg, Prussia. Successively in the service of Sweden (1613), Poland (1621), the emperor (1626), and Saxony (1631).

Arnim, Count Harry Karl Kurt Eduard von. 1824-1881. German diplomat. Ambassador at Rome (1864-70); supported German bishops at Vatican Council in protest against dogma of papal infallibility. Participated (1871) in peace negotiations between Germany and France. Ambassador at Paris (1872-74); recalled (1874) because of differences with Bismarck.

Arnim, Ludwig Joachim, or Achim, von. 1781-1831. German romantic poet and novelist. Published, with Clemens Brentano, *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* (3 vols., 1805-08), a collection of legends and folk songs. Author of *Der Stern der Nacht* (1809), *Halle und Jerusalem* (1811), *Schaubühne* (1813), *Die Kronenwächter* (1817), etc. His

wife, **Elisabeth or Bettina** (1785-1859), sister of Clemens Brentano, and correspondent of Goethe, was author of *Goethes Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde* (1835; in part supposedly fictitious), *Die Gunderode* (1840; collection of letters and poems), etc.

Arniston, Lord. See DUNDAS of Arniston.

Ar'no (ār'nō) or Arn (ār) or Aq'ui-la (āk'wī-lā). 750?-821. German clergyman; archbishop of Salzburg (from 798); highly esteemed by Charlemagne and Pope Leo III.

Ar'no (ār'nō), Peter. Real name **Curtis Ar'noux (ār'nōū) Peters.** 1904-. American cartoonist; grad. Yale (1922); contributor to *New Yorker*; exhibitor in New York, London, and Paris; cartoons collected in *Peter Arno's Parade* (1929), *Peter Arno's Circus* (1931), *The Low-Down*, etc.

Ar-no'bi-us (ār-nō'bī-ūs). Sometimes called **Arnobius A'fer (ā'fēr).** fl. 300 A.D. Early Christian apologist in northern Africa; author of *Adversus Gentes* (7 books), apparently written to rebut charges that contemporary troubles were due to impiety of Christian belief and were existent particularly since the Christian religion had become established in the Roman Empire.

Ar'nold (ār'n'ld), Benedict. 1741-1801. American army officer, traitor, b. Norwich, Conn.; m. (1779) Margaret Shippen (q.v.). Entered service at outbreak of Revolution; with Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga (May 10, 1775). A leader of unsuccessful campaign to capture Quebec (1775). Brigadier general (1776). Stopped British thrust from Canada down Lake Champlain (1776). Major general (1777). Repulsed British force in Mohawk Valley (1777); aided in forcing Burgoyne's surrender. In command at Philadelphia (1778-79); court-martialed for irregularities and repumanded. Began treasonable correspondence with British (1779). In command at West Point, a key position in American defenses (1780); arranged to surrender West Point to British; plot discovered by capture of Major André (Sept. 23, 1780). Fled to British; led raids in Virginia (1780) and Connecticut (1781). To England (Dec., 1781), where he spent rest of life in disgrace and poverty.

Arnold, Bion Joseph. 1861-1942. American electrical engineer, b. Casnovia, Mich.; expert on electric traction and subways.

Ar'nold (ār'nōlt), Christoph. 1650-1695. German peasant astronomer; early observer of comets (1682, 1686) and of transit of Mercury across sun (1690).

Ar'nold (ār'n'ld), Sir Edwin. 1842-1904. English poet and journalist. M.A., Oxon. (1856); won Newdigate prize (1852). Principal, Deccan Coll., Bombay, India (1856-61). Editor of *Daily Telegraph* (1873). Author of *The Light of Asia* (poem on life and teachings of Buddha, 1879), and other poems and translations on life and thought of the East.

Arnold, George. 1834-1865. American poet and miscellaneous writer, b. New York City.

Arnold, Henry Harley. 1886-1950. American general, b. Gladwyne, Pa.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1907); in army aviation (1911); awarded trophy for 30-mile flight (1912) and as commander of U.S. army Alaskan flight (1934); chief of U.S. Army Air Corps (1938); chief of U.S. air forces (June, 1941); lieutenant general (Dec., 1941); general (Mar., 1943); general of the army (Dec., 1944); general of the air force (May, 1949). Author of *Air Men and Aircraft* (1929), etc.

Arnold, Matthew. 1822-1888. English poet and critic. Son of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby; uncle of Mary Augusta Ward (q.v.). Grad. Balliol, Oxford (1844); Newdigate prizeman (1843). Inspector of schools (1851-86). Professor of poetry, Oxford (1857-67). Lectured in

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

America (1883-84, 1886). His poetical works include *The Strayed Reveller and other Poems* (1849), *Empedocles on Etna and other Poems* (1852), *Poems* (containing *Sohrab and Rustum*, *Scholar-Gipsy*, and *Requiescat*; 1853), *New Poems* (containing *Thyrsis* and *A Southern Night*; 1867), and *Poems* (two-volume collection containing *Rugby Chapel*; 1869). Critical essays include *On Translating Homer* (1861; vol. 2, 1862), *On the Study of Celtic Literature* (1867), two series of *Essays in Criticism* (1865, 1888), *Culture and Anarchy* (1869), *Literature and Dogma* (1873).

Arnold, Ralph. 1875-. American geologist and petroleum engineer, b. Marshalltown, Iowa. With U.S. Geological Survey (1900); geologist (1908-09). Investigated oil fields of Texas, Wyoming, Mexico, Trinidad, Venezuela, etc. Author of *Two Decades of Petroleum Geology and Petroleum in the United States and Possessions*, etc.

Arnold, Samuel. 1740-1802. English organist and composer. Wrote operas, including *Maid of the Mill* (1765), afterpieces, pantomimes, and oratorios, including *The Cure of Saul* (1767).

Arnold, Samuel Greene. 1821-1880. American historical writer, b. Providence, R.I. Lieutenant governor, Rhode Island (1852, 1861, 1862); U.S. senator (1862-63). Author of *History of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (1859).

Arnold, Thomas. 1795-1842. English educator. Grad. Oxford (1814). Ordained in Church of England (1818). Headmaster of Rugby (1828-42); introduced mathematics, modern history, and modern languages to curriculum; strongly influenced development of modern public schools in England. Regius professor of history at Oxford (1841). Author of five volumes of sermons, edition of Thucydides, and three-volume history of Rome. His son **Thomas** (1823-1900), colonial school inspector, embraced Roman Catholicism (1856); professor of English literature in new Roman Catholic university at Dublin; published manual of English literature. See also **MATTHEW ARNOLD**.

Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. 1800-1853. English clergyman; editor of school classics.

Arnold, Thurman Wesley. 1891-. American lawyer, b. Laramie, Wyo. A.B., Princeton (1911); LL.B., Harvard (1914). Professor, Yale (1931-37). Asst. attorney general of U.S. (1938-43); judge, U.S. court of appeals for D.C. (1943-45). Author of *The Folklore of Capitalism* (1937), *Democracy and Free Enterprise* (1942), etc.

Arnold', Yuri von. 1811-1898. Russian composer and musicologist, b. St. Petersburg.

Arnold of Brescia (är'n'd äv brä'shā). *Ital.* **Arnaldo da Brescia** (är'näldä dä brä'shā). 1100?-1155. Italian political reformer; student of Abelard; combated corruption of clergy; led popular revolt against bishop of Brescia; silenced by 2d Lateran Council (1139); condemned (with Abelard) by Council of Sens (1140); fled to Switzerland (until 1143); called to Rome (1143); forced Pope Eugene III into exile; patterned reformed government after Roman republic; forced to flee by interdict of Adrian IV (1155); betrayed by Frederick I; executed at Rome (1155).

Arnold of Villanova. See **ARNAUD DE VILLENEUVE**.

Arnold von Winkelried (är'näit). See **WINKELRIED**.

Arnold-Forster (är'näi-för'stär), **Hugh Oakley.** 1855-1909. English writer and political leader; grandson of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. Grad. Oxford (1877). Unionist M.P. (1892-1909). Secretary of state for war under Balfour (1903-05). Author of *English Socialism of Today* (1908) and works on army matters.

Arnoldson (är'nöld-sön), **Klas Pontus.** 1844-1916.

äle, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, äilent, mäkä; äce, äil, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ärn, äp, circä, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Swedish writer, politician, and pacifist. Member of Riksdag (1882-87); advocated permanent neutrality. Edited liberal and pacifist periodicals. Co-winner (with Fredrik Bajer) of 1908 Nobel peace prize. Author of *Hope of the Centuries*, a *Book on World Peace* (1900).

Arnoldson, Sigrid. 1860-1943. Swedish operatic soprano; m. (1889) Maurice Fischhof. Sang chiefly in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Ar-nol'fo di Cam'bio (är-nöl'fö dä käm'byö). 1232?-?1300. Florentine architect; pupil of Nicola Pisano; built Church of Santa Croce, Florence (1295 ff.); began reconstruction of Cathedral of Florence (1296). Thought by some to be identical with **Arnolfo da Fi-ren'ze** (dä fè-rén'tsä), Florentine sculptor of tabernacles in churches of San Pietro fuori le mura (Rome) and St. Cecilia in Trastevere (Rome), and tomb of Boniface VIII in Vatican grottoes.

Ar'nott (är'nöt), **Neil.** 1788-1874. Scottish physician. M.A., Aberdeen (1805); M.D. (1814). East India Company ship's surgeon in China service (1807-09); practiced at London (1811-55). Made many inventions, esp. in ventilation and smokeless grates. Published *Elements of Physics* (1827-29), etc.

Ar'nould' (är'nöü'), **Sophie.** 1744-1802. French opera singer (1757-78), b. Paris; known as a wit; her salon frequented by d'Alembert, Diderot, and Rousseau.

Arn'stein (är'n'stän; -shün), **Karl.** 1887-. American airship designer and builder, b. Prague, Bohemia. Educ. U. of Prague. With Zeppelin Co., Friedrichshafen, Germany (1919-24). To U.S. (1924); naturalized (1930). Technical director of aircraft construction, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio (1924); vice-president and chief engineer, Goodyear-Zeppelin Corp. (from 1925). Designer of numerous commercial and military airships.

Ar'nulf (är'nöüf), 850?-899. Natural son of Carloman of Bavaria. Maj. grave, later duke, of Carinthia. Deposed Charles III; elected king of Germany, or the East Franks (887). Holy Roman emperor (887-899; crowned 896). Won great victory over Northmen at Louvain (891); led successful expedition against Moravians (892); invaded Italy and stormed Rome (894-895).

Ar'on-hold (ä'rön'höit), **Siegfried Heinrich.** 1819-1884. German mathematician; professor at Berlin (1863-83); a founder of mathematical theory of invariants and investigator of plane curves of third and fourth orders.

Ar'o-se-mo'na (är'ö-sä-mä'nä), **Florencio Harmodio.** 1873-1945. President of Panama (1928-31). His brother **Juan Demóstenes** (1879-1939) was also president of Panama (1936-39; died in office).

Arouet, François Marie. See **VOLTAIRE**.

Arouj. See **BARBAROSSA I.**

Arp, Bill. Pseudonym of Charles Henry SMITH.

Arp (ärp), **Hans** (häns). 1889-. French artist, b. Strasbourg. Studied at Weimar (1906-09), Paris, Lucerne, Zurich (1911-12), and Munich (1912). A founder of Dadaism, Zurich (1916); member of surrealist group of painters, Paris (from 1925).

Arp (ärp), **Ju'l-us** (yöü'lé-ös). 1858-. Lepidopterist, b. Holstein, Ger.; to Brazil (1881), naturalized (1920). Presented his collection of 25,000 specimens of butterflies to Museu Nacional at Rio de Janeiro.

Är'pád (är'päd), d. 907. National hero of Hungary; semi-legendary Magyar chief; founder of Hungarian monarchy; supposed to have led Magyars into Hungary (c. 875), conquered much territory, and invaded Italy; founder of dynasty of Ärpád, whose first crowned king was St. Stephen (997-1038) and last, Andrew III (d. 1301).

Arpino Cavaliere d'. See **GIUSEPPE CESARI**.

- Ar'ran** (ár'án), Earle of. See (1) HAMILTON family; (2) *James Stewart* (d. 1596), under STEWART family.
- Ar-ra'u** (ár-rá'ú), **Claudio**. 1904-. Chilean pianist; studied and made debut in Germany; visited U.S. (1924); on tour in South America and in Europe; on tour in U.S. (1940, 1941).
- Ar-rø-bo** (ár-rø'bo), **Anders Christensen**. 1887-1937. Danish poet; author of *Hexameron* (1941).
- Ar'rest'** (ár-ré'), **Heinrich Ludwig d'**. 1822-1875. German astronomer; professor, U. of Leipzig (1852) and Copenhagen (1857); known for his discoveries of comets and his studies of nebulae.
- Ar-rhe'ni-us** (ár-rá'ní-ús), **Svante August**. 1859-1927. Swedish physicist and chemist, b. near Uppsala. Studied at U. of Uppsala; professor, U. of Stockholm (1895); director, Nobel Institute for Physical Chemistry (from 1905). Established electrolytic dissociation theory, for which he received 1903 Nobel prize for chemistry. Author of works on biological chemistry, electrochemistry, physical chemistry, and astronomy.
- Ar-rhi-dae'us** (ár-rí-dé'ús). Natural son of Philip II of Macedon; elected king of Macedonia by soldiers of Alexander the Great in Babylon after Alexander's death (323 B.C.); put to death (317) by order of Olympias, former wife of Philip II, and mother of Alexander.
- Ar-ri-a** (ár-rí-a), d. 42 A.D. Roman matron; wife of **Cae'ci-na Pae'tus** (ká-sí-ná pá-tús), who was involved in a conspiracy against the emperor, Claudius, and was condemned to death; determined not to survive her husband, stabbed herself and handed dagger to him with remark, "Pactus, : wasn't hurt."
- Ar-ria'ga** (ár-ryá'ga), **Manuel José de**. 1842-1917. Portuguese statesman and first constitutional president of Republic of Portugal (1911-15), b. Horta, Azores. Studied law but entered politics early as Republican deputy during reign of Louis I; actively engaged in revolutionary movement (1910) that overthrew King Manuel and established republic; under new constitution elected president; poet, writer on jurisprudence, and distinguished orator; resigned presidency (1915).
- Ar-ri-an** (ár-rí-an), **Iat. Flavius Ar-ri-a'nus** (ár-rí-a'nás). fl. 2d century A.D. Greek historian, originally from Nicomedia (Izmet), Bithynia. Governor of Cappadocia (131-137); archon of Athens (147-148). Author of *Anabasis of Alexander* (life of Alexander the Great), *India* (description of India), *Periplus of the Euxine*, and of two books on philosophy of Epictetus.
- Ar-ria'za y Su'per-vie'la** (ár-ryá'thá é sú'pér-vyá'la), **Juan Bautista de**. 1770-1837. Spanish poet, b. Madrid; author of *Las Primicias* (1797), the didactic poem *Emilia* (1803), *Poesías Patrióticas* (1810); including the ode *Profecta del Pirineo*, and *Poesías Líricas* (6th edition, 1829-32).
- Ar-ri-va-be'ne** (ár-ré-vá-bá'ná), **Conte Giovanni**. 1787-1881. Italian economist. Lived as political exile in England and Belgium (1820-59); returned to Italy (1860); senator. Influential in improving Italian economic conditions.
- Ar'rol** (ár-ról), **Sir William**. 1839-1913. Scottish bridge builder; constructed new Tay bridge (1882-87), Forth bridge (1883-90), Tower bridge, London (1886-94), Ni' bridge at Cairo.
- Ar-rom'** (ár-rón') or **Ar-rón'** (ár-rón'). **Cecilia Francisca Josefa de**. = **Fernán Caballero**.
- Ar'row-amith** (ár-ò-amith), **Aaron** (1750-1823) and his nephew **John** (1790-1873). English geographers and map makers.
- Ar-ro'yo del Rí'o** (ár-ró'yó thél ré'ò), **Carlos Alberto**. 1893-. President of Ecuador (1940-44).
- Arr**, **Curé of**. See Saint Jean Baptiste Marie **VIANNÉY**.
- Ar'sa-ces** (ár-sá-séz). Name of several (by some considered a title of all) kings of the Arsacidae of Parthia including: **Arsaces I**. King (c. 250-248 B.C.). Scythian chief; led revolt against Seleucid king, Antiochus II (250); established new kingdom. Some authorities say he ruled 37 years, thus identifying him with Tiridates (q.v.). **Arsaces VI or Mithridates I**. King (171-138 B.C.). See MITHRIDATES I. See also FIRUZ I and PHRAATES I.
- Ar-sac'i-dae** (ár-sás'i-dá) or **Ar-sac'ids** (ár-sás'idz; ár-sá-sídiz). Dynasty of Parthian rulers (about 30 kings, of whom very little is known), founded by **Arsaces I** (q.v.) on dissolution of Seleucid Empire (c. 250 B.C.). Last ruler (see **ARTABANUS**) overthrown (c. 226 A.D.) by Artashir, founder of Sassanid Empire (see **SASSANIDAE**).
- Ar-se'ni-us Au-to'ri-a-nus** (ár-sé'ní-ús ó-tó'rí-a-nás). 13th-century patriarch of Constantinople; deposed and banished (1261) by Emperor Michael VIII, whom he had excommunicated for blinding his ward John IV.
- Ar'ses** (ár-séz). In some sources called **Xerxes III**. King of Persia (338-336 B.C.); son of Artaxerxes III (q.v.); murdered by eunuch Bagoas.
- Ar-sin'o-ë** (ár-sín'ò-ë). Name of several women prominent in Egyptian history:
- Arsinoë**. fl. 4th century B.C. Concubine of Philip of Macedon; m. Lagos, founder of dynasty of Ptolemies; mother of Ptolemy I of Egypt.
- Arsinoë I**. d. 247 B.C. Daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace; m. (c. 285) as 1st wife, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, by whom she was mother of Ptolemy III; banished to Coptos.
- Arsinoë II**. 316-271 B.C. Daughter of Ptolemy I and Berenice I; m. 1st (c. 300) Lysimachus, King of Thrace; on his death, m. 2d Ptolemy Keraunos, but immediately exiled by him and her children slain; fled to Egypt and m. 3d (276) her brother Ptolemy II Philadelphus as second wife; a nome of Egypt and several cities named after her.
- Arsinoë III**. d. ?205 B.C. Daughter of Ptolemy III Euergetes and Berenice II; m. her brother Ptolemy IV Philopator; put to death by him; mother of Ptolemy V Epiphanes.
- Arsinoë IV**. d. 41 B.C. Daughter of Ptolemy XI Auletes and sister of Cleopatra; captured by Romans and led in triumph through Rome; killed by order of Antony.
- Ar'son'val'** (ár-són'vál'), **Jacques Arsène d'**. 1851-1940. French physicist, b. Borie. Director, laboratory of biological physics, Collège de France (1882); professor (1894). Devised first reflecting galvanometer containing a moving coil (d'Arsonval galvanometer), and a magnetotelephone. Conducted experiments in the mechanical equivalent of heat, and in high-frequency oscillating electric current of low voltage and high amperage (d'Arsonval current), esp. as valuable in treatment of certain diseases. Invented an instrument (d'Arsonval instrument) for measuring a direct current of electricity.
- Ar'ta-ba'nus** (ár-tá-bá'nás). Name of four kings of Parthia, of Arsacidae, esp.: **Artabanus I** (d. ?124 B.C.), king (127-124 B.C.), killed fighting the Tocharians (Scythians). **Artabanus II** (d. 40 A.D.), king (107-40 A.D.), made peace with Rome. **Artabanus V or IV** (d. 226 or 227), king (209-?227), last of Arsacids, defeated and killed in battle of Hormuz by Artashir of Persia, founder of Sassanidae dynasty.
- Ar'ta-ba'zus** (ár-tá-bá'zús). Name of several distinguished Persians, esp.: (1) A general under Xerxes; commanded Parthians and Chorasmians in expedition against Greece (480 B.C.); warned Marstonius not to fight at Plataea (479); after Persian defeat, led his part of army (40,000 men) in retreat through Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace to Byzantium. (2) A general in

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

reigns of Artaxerxes III and Darius III. Led revolt (356 B.C.) but later (c. 349) pardoned; attended Darius in battle of Arbela (331); rewarded by Alexander.

Ar'ta-phor'nes (är'tä-tür'néz). *More correctly Artaph're'nes* (är-tä'r'é-néz). fl. late 6th century B.C. Persian general, brother of King Darius Hystaspis. Satrap of Sardis; took active part in suppressing Ionian revolt (499-498). His son Artaphernes (fl. 5th century B.C.) was a Persian general; with Datis, commanded Persian army that invaded Greece and was defeated at Marathon (490); led Lydians in expedition of Xerxes I against Greece (481).

Ar'ta-xer'xes (ä'täg-zürk'séz; -tök-sürk'-; -tö-zürk'-). *Pers. Ar'takh-shat'ra'* (är'täk-shät'rá'), later **Ar'dashir** (see ARDASHIR). Name of three Persian kings: **Artaxerxes I.** Called **Lon-gim'a-nus** (lön-jím'a-nús). d. 424 B.C. King (464-424). Son of Xerxes I; father of Xerxes II, Sogdianus, and Darius II. Killed his father's murderer, the vizier Artabanus (464). In general, enjoyed peaceful reign; put down rebellion in Bactria (Balkh) and more serious one in Egypt (460-454); kept Persia neutral during Samian and Peloponnesian wars; sanctioned practice of Jewish religion in Jerusalem (458); appointed Nehemiah governor of Judea (445).

Artaxerxes II. Called **Mne'mon** (më'mön). d. 359 B.C. King (404-359). Son of Darius II. Near beginning of his reign (401), faced by revolt of his brother Cyrus (see CYRUS, the younger), whom he defeated and killed at Cunaxa (401). Reign marked by many rebellions; concluded with Sparta peace of Antakidas (386); his expeditions against Egypt (385-383, 374-372) failed completely. Rebuilt royal palace at Susa; effected changes in Persian religion, restoring worship of early gods.

Artaxerxes III. *Orig. O'chus* (ók'us). d. 338 B.C. King (359-338). Son of Artaxerxes II. At accession, murdered most of his relatives; attempted to subjugate Egypt; failed at first; defeated by princes of Sidon, Cyprus, etc., and (346) by Greek generals in Egypt; later, with great cruelty, succeeded in subduing Egypt (343); slain by eunuch Bagoas, an Egyptian who had been put in authority; succeeded by his son Arses (q.v.).

Ar'te'di (är'te'di). **Peter**. 1705-1735. Swedish naturalist; left materials for scientific study of fishes, edited by his friend Linnaeus (1738).

Ar'te-mi-do'rus Dal'di-a'nus (är'te-mi-dó'rús däl'di-a'nús). fl. 2d cent. A.D. Greek soothsayer and interpreter of dreams; author of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, which throws light on religious rites, myths, and opinions of the ancients.

Artemidorus of Eph'e-sus (éf'te-sús). fl. about 100 B.C. Greek geographer; his work (in 11 books now lost) much used by Strabo and others.

Ar'te-mis'i-a (är'te-miz'i-ä; -mish'i-ä). Name of two queens of Asia Minor: (1) Queen of Halicarnassus and Cos; subject to Persian king; joined fleet of Xerxes in expedition against Greece (480 B.C.); showed much bravery and skill in battle of Salamis. (2) Queen of Caria (d. about 350 B.C.); m. her brother Mausolus; succeeded as ruler (352-350) at his death; in his memory, erected Mausoleum at Halicarnassus (completed c. 350), one of the Seven Wonders of the (ancient) World.

Ar'te-vel'de (är'te-vél'de), **Jacob van**. 1290?-1345. Flemish statesman; reputedly a brewer, hence called the "Brewer of Ghent"; supported England in Anglo-French war (1335); all-powerful governor of Flanders (1336-45). His son **Philip** (1340?-1382) headed revolt of Ghent against count of Flanders (1381); defeated and killed at Roosebeke (1382). Story of Philip's career theme of drama (*Philip van Artevelde*, 1834), by Sir Henry Taylor. **Ar'thois'** (är'twä') or **Ar'tols'**, **Jacques d'**. 1613-1684.

Flemish landscape painter, esp. of scenes near Brussels, his birthplace.

Ar'thur (är'thër). Real or legendary 6th-century king of the Britons; perhaps son of Uther Pendragon. Led British army (c. 516) against invading Saxons; probably won victory at Mount Badon (c. 520); said to have died at battle of Camlan (537). As central figure of great cycle of romance, said to have held court, with his wife Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, and to have instituted order of Knights of the Round Table, and is traditionally supposed to have been taken to mythical island of Avalon to be healed of his wounds after battle of Camlan.

Arthur. Duke or Count of Brit'ta'ny (brít'd-nl). 1187-1203. Posthumous son of Geoffrey, 3d son of Henry II, by Constance of Brittany. Claimant to throne of England on death of King Richard (1199); captured by his uncle King John (1202); murdered at Rouen, probably by John's order. Appears as character in Shakespeare's *King John*.

Arthur, Chester Alan. 1830-1886. President of the United States. b. Fairfield, Vt. Collector of port of New York (1871-78). Vice-president, United States (Mar. 4-Sept. 19, 1881); president (1881-85) on death of Garfield.

Arthur, Julia. Real name **Ida Lewis**. 1869-1950. Actress, b. Hamilton, Ont.; m. Benjamin B. Cheney, Jr.; on stage (from 1880); played in A. M. Palmer's company in New York and in Henry Irving's company in London.

Arthur, Timothy Shay. 1809-1888. American writer, b. near Newburgh, N.Y.; advocate of temperance; achieved immense popularity with *Ten Nights in a Barroom* and *What I Saw There* (1851).

Ar'ti'gas (är'te-gas), **José Gervasio**. 1774-1850. Uruguayan general, b. Montevideo; captain in Spanish army in Uruguay; led Gauchos in revolt for independence (1811); defended Uruguayan independence against Argentines and Brazilians; captured Montevideo from Argentines (1815) and lost it to Portuguese (1817); defeated by Portuguese at Tacuarembó (1820); fled to Paraguay (1820 fl.).

Ar'tois' (är'twä'). **Comte d'**. Title granted (1757) by Louis XV of France to his grandson Charles Philippe (later Charles X).

Artois, Jacques d'. See ARTHOIS.

Ar'tôt' (är'tó'). Professional name of Belgian musical family, originally surname **Mon'ta'gney'** (món'tä-nvü'), including: **Maurice Montagney Artôt** (1772-1829), horn player and conductor; his sons **Jean Désiré** (1803-1887), horn player, and **Alexandre Joseph** (1815-1845), violinist and composer; Jean Désiré's daughter **Marguerite Joséphine Désirée** (1835-1907), operatic singer.

Ar'tsy-ba'shev or **Ar'tzy-ba'sheff** (är-tsä-bä'shëf), **Mikhail Petrovich**. 1878-1927. Russian realistic novelist, b. in south Russia; great-grandson of Kosciuszko. Author of novels *Savin* (pub. 1907) and *The Breaking Point* (1915) and plays *The Law of the Savage*, *Jealousy*, *Enemies*, and *War* (Russian *Voyna*, 1918). Father of Boris Artzybasheff (q.v.).

Ar-tu'si (är-tü'si), **Giovanni Maria**. 1550?-1613. Italian composer and musical theorist; combined innovations in music; composed *Canzonette* (for 4 voices, 1598) and *Cantate Domino*; wrote *L'Arte del Contrappunto Ridotta in Tavole* (1586), *Delle Imperfezioni della Musica Moderna* (1600), *Considerazioni Musicali* (1607), etc.

Ar'tzy-ba'sheff (är-tsä-bä'shëf), **Boris**. 1899-. American illustrator and writer, b. Kharkov, Russia; son of Mikhail Artsybashev (q.v.); to U.S. (1919); naturalized (1926). Illustrator of books by Edmund Wilson.

äe, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ice, ìl, charìty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cüb; ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circüs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

Padraic Colum, Rabindranath Tagore, Balzac, and Nansen. Author of *Poor Shaydullah* (1931) and *Seven Simons* (1937).

Ar'up-del (är'ün-d'l), Earl of. Title in English peerage of branch of Fitzalan family having common ancestry with Stewart family (q.v.), which passed (1580), to Howard family, including: **Richard Fitz-al'an** [fita-äl'än] (1267-1302), 1st earl; fought for Edward I against Welsh and Scots and in Gascony. His son **Edmund** (1285-1326), 2d earl; faithful to Edward II; captured and executed by Queen Isabella and Mortimer. His son **Richard** (1307-1376), 3d earl, and **Earl Wa-renne'** [wä-rén'] (or Earl of Surrey); fought at Crécy, siege of Calais, and naval battle off Winchelsea; regent of England (1355). His son **Richard** (1346-1397), 4th earl, and Earl of Surrey; won naval victory against French and Spanish off Margate (1387); active in Gloucester faction opposing Richard II; imprisoned and beheaded. See **Thomas I Mowbray**. His son **Thomas** (1381-1415), 5th earl; restored to title and estates by Henry IV; one of leaders of expedition to help Burgundy (1411); lord treasurer under Henry V. His kinsman **John Fitzalan**, Lord **Mal-trav'ers** [mäl-träv'ërs] (1385-1421), 6th earl; succeeded by his son **John** (1408-1435), 7th earl, who served Henry VI with distinction in the field. John's son **Humphrey** (d. 1438), 8th earl; succeeded by John's brother **William** (1417-1488), 9th earl. **Henry Fitzalan** (1511?-1580), 12th earl; opposed passing over of Mary and Elizabeth in royal succession in favor of Lady Jane Grey; under Mary held high appointments; leader of Catholic nobility, twice imprisoned under suspicions of implication in Catholic plots, under Elizabeth. For later earls see *Earls of Arundel* under **Howard** family.

Arundel, Thomas, 1353-1414. English prelate. Bishop of Ely (1374); archbishop of York (1388); archbishop of Canterbury (1396). Banished for assisting in movement for regency in derogation of Richard II's authority; returned with Henry IV, whom he crowned. Chancellor (1399, 1407, 1412); bitter opponent of Lollards.

Ar'un-dell (är'ün-d'l), Lady **Blanche**, 1583-1649. Daughter of earl of Worcester; m. Thomas Arundell of Wardour in Wiltshire; defended Wardour Castle for nine days against Parliamentary army attacks (1643). Her son **Henry Arundell** (1606?-1694), 3d Baron **Arundell of Wardour** (wör'dör), fought for Charles I; dislodged Parliamentary forces from Wardour Castle (1644); privy councillor (1686); lord privy seal (1687).

Ar'vede' Ba'rine' (är'ved' bä-rén'). Pseudonym of Mme. **Charles Vin'cens'** (väs'sän'). 1840-1908. French writer and critic; author of *L'œuvre de Jésus Ouvrier* (1879), *Portraits de Femmes* (1887), *Bernardin de Saint-Pierre* (1891), *Alfred de Musset* (1893), *Louis XIV et la Grande Mademoiselle*, 1652-1693 (1905).

Ar'wids-son (är'vits-sön), **Adolf Ivar**, 1791-1858. Poet, b. in Finland; banished (1822) by Russian authorities; settled in Sweden; director, Royal Library, Stockholm (1843-58).

Ar'ya-bha'ta or **Ar'ya-bhat'ta** (är'yä-bhät'tä). b. 476 A.D. Indian mathematician and astronomer, b. Pataliputra (Patna) during Gupta era. Maintained theory of rotation of earth round its axis and explained cause of eclipses of sun and moon; his only work, *Aryabhatiya*, treated of astronomy and mathematics (quadratic equations, table of sines, and other rules of algebra and trigonometry).

Arz von Straus'sen-burg (ärs fön shtrou'sën-böörk), Baron **Artur**, 1857-1935. Austro-Hungarian general, b. in Transylvania. Distinguished himself in World War as commander of 6th army corps on Russian front. Succeeded **Conrad von Hötzendorf** as chief of general staff

(1917); proposed common offensive with German forces on the Isonzo which drove Italians beyond the Piave (1917); led new unsuccessful attack on Italians (1918). Author of *Zur Geschichte des Grossen Krieges 1914-1918* (1924).

A'sa (ä'sä), d. about 875 B.C. 3d king of Judah (c. 915-875). Successor and son of Abijah (or Abijam). Most of long reign peaceful (*1 Kings* xv. 8-25); zealous in destruction of idols and strange altars (*2 Chron.* xiv. 1-5); fought and defeated large Ethiopian army (*2 Chron.* xiv. 9-15); sought help from Benhadad of Damascus against Baasha; succeeded by Jehoshaphat (*1 Kings* xv. 18 ff.).

A-sa-ka-wa (ä-sä-kä-wä), **Kwan-Ichi**, 1873-1948. Educator, b. in Japan. Educ. Waseda U. (Tokyo), Dartmouth, and Yale (Ph.D., 1902). Teacher of history, Yale (from 1907); professor (1937-42); writer on Japanese history and institutions. Special editor for Japanese terms, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

A'sam (ä'säm). Family of Bavarian artists, including: **Hans Georg** (1649?-1711) and his sons **Cosmas Damian** (1686-?1742) and **Egid Quirin** (1692-?1750), best known for their frescoes in Bavarian churches.

As'björn'sen (äs'byörn'sën), **Peter Christen**, 1812-1885. Norwegian writer, naturalist, realistic poet, and collector of Norwegian folklore.

As'bur'y (äz'bér't; -bër-I; -brl), **Francis**, 1745-1816. Methodist Episcopal bishop, b. near Birmingham, Eng. Missionary of Methodism to U.S. (1771); recalled (1775) but refused to return; became citizen of Delaware (1778). Prominent in formation of Methodist Episcopal Church in U.S. (1779-84); consecrated as superintendent at conference in Baltimore (1784); assumed title of bishop (1785); ruled new church in U.S. until his death. Cf. **John** and **Charles Wesley**.

Asbury, Herbert, 1891-. American journalist and author, b. Farmington, Mo. On staff of *New York Sun* (1916-20), *Herald* (1920-24), *Herald Tribune* (from 1924). Served in France in World War (1918-19). Author of *A Methodist Saint* (a life of Bishop Francis Asbury; 1927), *The Ganges of New York* (1928), *Life of Carry Nation* (1929), *The Barbary Coast* (1933), *The French Quarter* (1936), *Sucker's Progress* (1938), *Gems of the Prairie* (1940), *The Golden Flood* (1942), etc.

Ascanian dynasty. See **BRANDENBURG**.

As-cá'su-bi (ä-sä-kä'söo-bë), **Hilario**, 1807-1875. Argentine poet, b. Buenos Aires. Minister to France (1864). Author of *Scutos Vega*, *Paulino Lucero*, depicting Gaucho life.

Aesh (äsh; Angl. äsh), **Sholem or Shalom or Sholom**, 1880-1957. Yiddish novelist and playwright, b. Kutno, near Warsaw, Poland. Educ. in Hebrew schools and rabbinical coll., Poland; began writing (1901), at first in Hebrew, later in Yiddish or German; to U.S. on visit (1910), to reside (1914); naturalized (1920); lived in Paris (1925), in Russia (1928). Author of plays including *Makke the Thief* (1917) and *The God of Vengeance* (pub. in U.S., 1918), and fiction including *Uncle Moses* (1920), *Kiddush Ha-Shem* (1926), *The Mother* (1930), *The Three Cities* (1933), *The War Goes On* (1937), *Song of the Valley* (1939), *The Nazarene* (1939), *Children of Abraham* (1942). His son **Nathan** (1902-), b. Warsaw; to U.S. (1915); naturalized; author of *The Office* (1925), *Love in Chartres* (1927), *Pay Day* (1930), *The Valley* (1935), *The Road* (1937).

As'cham (äs'käm), **Roger**, 1515-1568. English writer and scholar. B.A. and fellow, St. John's, Cambridge (1534). Secretary to Sir Richard Morison, English ambassador to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1550-53). Latin secretary to Queen Mary; tutor, and later secre-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

tary, to Queen Elizabeth. Prebendary of York (1559). Author of *Toxophilus*, treatise on archery (1545), and esp. of *The Scholemaster*, treatise on practical education (begun 1563; pub. 1570).

Asch'bach (ash'bāk), Joseph von. 1801-1882. Austrian historian; author of *Geschichte Kaiser Sigismunds* (4 vols., 1838-45), of histories of Visigoths and Moors in Spain, etc.

Asche (āsh), John Stanger Heiss Oscar. 1872-1936. Australian actor, playwright, and theatrical manager. b. Geelong, Australia. Managed Adelphi Theatre, London (1904) and His Majesty's Theatre (1907). Toured Australia (1909, 1912-13). Author of *The Spanish Main* (play; 1915), *Chu Chin Chow* (musical play; 1916), etc.

Asclepi'ades of Bi-thyn'i-a (ās'klē-pī'dā-dēz, bi-thīn'i-d), fl. 100 B.C. Greek physician. Opposed Hippocrates's theory of disease; taught that disease results from unharmonious motion of corpuscles of which body is composed; recommended simple treatments, as diet, bathing, and exercise; credited with being first to distinguish between acute and chronic diseases.

Asclepiades of Sa'mos (sā'mōs), fl. 3d century B.C. Greek poet and epigrammatist; reputedly friend of Theocritus. A variety of logaedic verse is called Asclepiadean after him.

A'sco-li (ās'kō-lē), Cecco d'. See **CECCO D'ASCOLI**.

Ascoli, Graziadio Isaia. 1829-1907. Italian comparative philologist; professor, Milan (from 1860); founder and editor of *Archivum Glottologico Italiano* (1873-1912).

As-co'ni-us Pe'di-a'nus (ās-kō'nī-ās pē'dī-ā'nās; pē'dī-). Roman scholar, of 1st century A.D., prob. from Padua, but long resident in Rome; prepared commentaries on Cicero's speeches.

Ascue, Anne. See **ASKEW**.

A-sel'li (ā-sē'lī) or **A-sel'lio** (ā-sē'lī-yō), Gasparo, Lat. **Gaspar A-sel'li-us** (ā-sē'lī-ūs). 1581-1626. Italian physician and anatomist; discovered the lacteal vessels while dissecting a dog (1623?).

A-sen' or As-sen' (ā-sān'). Medieval Bulgarian dynasty (1186-1258), probably of Vlach origin. **John, or Ivan, Asen I** (d. 1196) and his brother **Peter Asen** (d. 1197); boyars in control of fortresses near Trnovo; founded second Bulgarian empire; declared independence from Byzantium; defeated Byzantine Emperor Isaac Angelus near Stara Zagora (1190). Rule taken over (1197) by younger brother, **Kaloyan** (q.v.) or **Yoaunnita**.

John Asen II (ruled 1218-41); son of John Asen I; greatest of family; soldier and able monarch; added Epirus, Macedonia, and part of Albania to his realm; conquered Serbia, and assumed title of czar of the Greeks and Bulgars. Succeeding rulers of dynasty were **Ka-li'man** (kā-lē'mān) I (ruled 1241-46), **Michael Asen** (ruled 1246-57), and **Kaliman II** (ruled 1257-58), with whom male line became extinct. See **CONSTANTINE ASEN**.

As'er. See **ASURA**.

Ash (āsh), Edwin Lancelot Hope'well- (hōp'wēl-; -wēl-). English neurologist; author of *Mind and Health* (1910), *Nerves and the Nervous* (1911), *The Problem of Nervous Breakdown* (1919), *Melancholia in Everyday Practice* (1934), etc.

Ash, John. 1724?-1779. English Baptist minister. Published a *New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language* (2 vols., 1775), including most of Bailey's vocabulary, and provincial terms.

Ash-a-ri', al- (āl'āsh-ā-rē'). Arab. **abu-al-Hasan 'Alī al-Ash'ari**. 873-7935. Arab theologian, b. Basra. Convert from orthodoxy to Mutazilite beliefs; publicly repudiated (912) Mutazilism and returned to orthodox beliefs; at Baghdad, by his argumentation and writings

(about 100 bks.), laid foundations of Sunnite theology. **Ash'bee** (āsh'bē), Charles Robert. 1863-1942. English architect and art connoisseur, b. Isleworth. Founder and director, Guild of Handicraft. Author of *Craftsmanship in Competitive Industry*, *Modern Silverwork*, *The Treatises of Benvenuto Cellini*, *Book of Collages and Little Houses*, etc., also of verse.

Ash'bourne (āsh'bōrn; -bōrn), 1st Baron. **Edward Gibson**. 1837-1913. Irish jurist and politician; M.P. (1875-85); attorney general for Ireland (1877-80); lord chancellor of Ireland (1885, 1886-92, 1895-1906).

Ash'bur'ton (āsh'būr't'n), 1st Baron. **John Dun'ning** (dūn'ing). 1731-1783. English lawyer. M.P. (1768-82). Known for defense of East India Company (1762), and of Wilkes (1763); author of a resolution in Parliament that "the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished" (1780).

Ashburton, 1st Baron of 2d creation. See **BARING** family.

Ash'by (āsh'bī), Henry. 1846-1908. English physician, b. in Surrey. M.D., U. of London (1878). Lecturer on diseases of children (1880-1908), Owens Coll. and Victoria U. (both at Manchester). Widely known as authority in pediatrics.

Ash'croft (āsh'krōft), Peggy, in full **Edith Margaret Emily**. 1907- . English actress; roles in *Dear Brutus*, *The Land of Heart's Desire*, *Othello* (as Desdemona to Paul Robeson's Othello), *Merchant of Venice*, *School for Scandal*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Ash'e (āsh), John. 1720?-1781. American revolutionary commander, b. Grovelly, N.C. His defeat at Eutaw Creek, Ga. (1778) enabled British to gain Georgia and access to the Carolinas.

Ash'e, Thomas. 1836-1889. English schoolmaster and poet.

Ash'er (āsh'ēr). In *Douay Version A'ser* (ā'sēr). In Bible, Jacob's eighth son (Gen. xxx. 12-13); ancestor of one of twelve tribes of Israel.

Ash'ford (āsh'fōrd), Bailey Kelly. 1873-1934. American surgeon, b. Washington, D.C. Grad. Georgetown U. (M.D., 1896), Army Medical School (1898); surgeon in Puerto Rico in Spanish-American War. Known for his work on, and campaign against, hookworm disease in Puerto Rico.

Ashford, Margaret Mary, known as **Daisy**. English author; m. (1920) James Devlin. Known particularly for *The Young Visitors*; or *Mr. Salicena's Plan* (written at age of 9; pub. 1919).

A-shi' (ā-shī'), Rabbi. 352-427 A.D. Hebrew scholar of Babylon; chief editor of Talmud. At early age head of famous rabbinical school at Sura, Babylonia; spent 50 years in compiling the Gemara.

A-shi-ka-ga (ā-shē-kī-gā). Japanese shogunate (1338-1568), with capital at Kyoto. Its period of rule characterized by political instability, gradual breakdown of feudal system, increase in foreign trade, and activity in literature and art. Among its more prominent members were the shoguns Takauji, Yoshimitsu, and Yoshimasa (q.v.); during its rule, the Portuguese (1542) and St. Xavier (1549) entered Japan.

Ashkenazi, Elijah. See **ELIJAH LEVITA**.

Ash'ley (āsh'lī), William Henry. 1778?-1838. American fur trader and explorer, b. Powhatan Co., Va. In upper Missouri River region (1822-23), Green River, Wyoming (1824-25), and westward nearly to Great Salt Lake (1826).

Ashley, Sir William James. 1860-1927. English economist. Grad. Balliol, Oxford (1881); professor, U. of Toronto (1888-92), Harvard (1892-1901), U. of Birmingham (1901-25). Author of *Introduction to English*

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld, āve, hēre (18), āvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd; fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūq; ū = u in Fr. menu;

Economic History and Theory (1888, 1893; a standard work), *Tariff Problem* (1903), *Gold and Prices* (1912).

Ashley Cooper, recently **Ashley-Cooper**, conventionally **Ashley only**. Family name of earls of SHAFTESBURY. **Ashmead** (äsh'méd). Isaac. 1790-1870. American printer, b. Germantown, Pa. Founded (1819) Sunday and Adult School Union, which became American Sunday School Union.

Ashmead-Bartlett (-bärt'lét; -lét), Sir Ellis. 1849-1902. English political leader, b. Brooklyn, of American parents; to England in boyhood. Grad. Oxford (1872). Conservative M.P. (1880-84, 1885 to death); civil lord of admiralty (1885, 1886-92); field observer in Boer War (1899); ardent imperialist. Author of *The Battlefields of Thessaly* (1897). His son Ellis (1881-1931) was a journalist and war correspondent; M.P. (1924-26). For Sir Ellis's younger brother, **William Lehman**, see under BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Ashmole (äsh'möl), Elias. 1617-1692. English antiquarian. Royalist in Civil War. Published (1672) exhaustive history of Order of the Garter. Presented collection of rarities to Oxford (1677), nucleus of Ashmolean Museum.

A-sho'ka (ä-shō'kä). Variant of ASOKA.

Ash'ton (äsh'tün), Algernon Bennet Langton. 1859-1937. English musical composer. Educ. Leipzig (1863-79), Frankfurt (1880-81). Professor of piano at Royal College of Music (1885-1910). Composed chamber music, sonatas, instrumental quartets and quintets, piano pieces, and songs.

Ashton, Ernest Charles. 1873-1957. Canadian physician and army officer; staff surgeon, Brantford General Hospital (1901-15), chief of Canadian general staff (1935-38); Inspector general of military forces in Canada (from 1939).

Ashton, Helen. 1891-1958. English novelist, b. London; m. (1927) Arthur Edward North Jordan. Author of *A Lot of Talk* (1927), *Doctor Serocold* (1930), *Bricks and Mortar* (1932), *Family Cruise* (1934), *People in Cages* (1937), *William and Dorothy* (1938), etc.

Ashton, Will. 1881- . English-born landscape painter in Australia.

Ashton, Winifred. Real name of Clemence DANF.

A'shur-ba'ni-pal (ä'shūr-bä'nē-päl). Also **A'sur-ba'ni-pal** and **A'sur-ba'ni-pal** (ä'sūr-). King of Assyria (669-626 B.C.). Son of Esarhaddon. By some identified, but probably erroneously, with Sardanapalus (q.v.). Seized control of delta region and Memphis in Egypt (667) defeating Taharka; recognized Necho I as chief of lords of delta region in Egypt (664) and Necho's son Psamtik as regent (663); lost Egypt to Psamtik (c. 660-654); defeated (c. 652) Cimmerians, who had overrun Asia Minor; overcame revolt of his older brother, Shamash-shum-ukin, ruler over Babylon (668-648); subdued Elam (642-639). Records of his reign remain very full for 30 years (669-639), but none exist for latter part. Last years marked by attacks of Scythians on north and northeast and by rapid rise of Media and Chaldea. Able administrator; devoted to art and literature; raised Assyria to height of power; brought in many captives of conquered races, who erected buildings. Remains of his palace at Nineveh, inner walls of which were lined with remarkable sculptures in relief, were unearthed at Kuyunjik, near Mosul.

A'shur-dan' (ä'shūr-dän'). Name of three kings of Assyria, esp. **Ashur-dan III** (reigned 772-754 B.C.), whose disastrous reign marked decline of Assyrian power.

A'shur-na'sir-pal (ä'shūr-nä'sir-päl). Also **A'sur-na'sir-pal** or **A'sur-na'sir-pal** (ä'sūr-nä'sir-päl).

Name of two kings of Assyria: **Ashurnasirpal I** (reigned 1038-1020 B.C.), **Ashurnasirpal II or III** (reigned 884-859 B.C.); one of great conquerors of Assyria; extended boundaries east, west, and north, and moved capital city from Nineveh to Calah (Kalakh); succeeded by his son Shalmaneser III.

Asiaticus. See ANTIOCHUS XIII of Syria.

Asinius Pollio, Gaius. See POLLIO.

Askanian dynasty. = ASCANIAN DYNASTY (see BRANDBURG).

As'ke-na'zy (äs'kē-nä'zī), Szymon. 1867-1935. Polish historian; professor, U. of Lemberg (1897-1914); author of *Napoleon and Poland* (3 vols., 1918); Polish representative at League of Nations.

As'kew or As'cue (äs'kü), Anne. 1521-1546. English Protestant martyr. Burned at stake at Smithfield for refusing to recant her opinions on transubstantiation.

Asklepiades. Variant of ASCLEPIADES.

As'kwith (äs'kwith), George Ranken. 1st Baron Askwith. 1861-1942. English industrial conciliator; grad. Oxford. Chief industrial commissioner (1911-19); umpire, Scottish Coal Conciliation Board (1913-15); chairman, government arbitration committee under Munitions of War Acts (1915-17). Author of *Industrial Problems and Disputes* (1920), etc.

As'ma'i, al- (äl'äs'mä'f). Arab. al-Asma'i 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Qurayb. c. 739-831. Arab scholar; tutor to son of Harun al-Rashid; strove to keep Arab language and literature free from foreign influences; author of *Book of Distinction*, *Book of the Wild Animals*, etc. Believed by some to have written the romance *Antar*.

Asmonaeon. Variant of HASMONAEAN.

Asmus. See Matthias CLAUDIUS.

As'nyk (äs'nik), Adam. Pseudonym El-y (ē'l). 1838-1897. Polish poet and dramatist, b. Kalisz. His lyrics, among the best in Polish literature, are intellectual and philosophical.

A-so'ka (Pali; pron. ä-sō'kä) or **A-ço'ka** (Skr.; pron. ä-shō'kä). Called **Asoka the Great**. d. 232 B.C. King of Magadha (273-232) of Maurya dynasty. Son of Bindusara and grandson of Chandragupta. Brought kingdoms of Bengal and Orissa into his great domain (corresponding to nearly all of modern India, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan); brought Kalinga war to successful close (261); converted from Brahmanism to Buddhism (about 261); became zealous supporter of Buddhism, making it the state religion; convoked great Buddhist councils, esp. at Patliputra (Patna), his capital; left edicts on Buddhism engraved on rocks and pillars in various parts of India that are today records of great value.

As-pa'si-a (äs-pä'shī-ä; -zhī-ä). 470?-410 B.C. Greek adventuress and consort of Pericles, b. probably at Miletus. Noted for her beauty, wit, and learning; at Athens won affection and esteem of Pericles, who married her after divorcing his first wife; exerted great influence over him in many of his public acts; her position in Athenian society still a question of dispute; bore one son named Pericles.

Aspasia the Younger. Real name, according to *Plutarch*, **Mil'to** (mil'tō). fl. 5th-4th century B.C. Greek beauty, b. in Phocaea (Foca), Asia Minor; presented to Cyrus the Younger, who placed her in his harem and named her Aspasia after the wife of Pericles; on death of Cyrus, became property of Artaxerxes; later claimed by Darius when he was named heir to Persian throne; created priestess by Artaxerxes to prevent her transfer to Darius.

As'per (äs'pēr), Hans. 1499-1571. Swiss painter, miniaturist, and woodcut designer; best known for portraits. **As'per-ti'ni** (äs'pär-tē'nē), Amico. 1475-1532. Italian painter; pupil and imitator of Francia.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

As'pi-nall (äs'pi-n'l), Sir **Algernon Edward**. 1871-1952. English vice-president and secretary of West India Committee (1898-1938); author of *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*, *West Indian Tales of Old*, and *A Wayfarer in the West Indies*.

As'pin-wall (äs'pin-wöl), **William Henry**. 1807-1875. American merchant, b. New York City; promoter of Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (1848) and Panama Railroad (1850-55).

Asp'land (äsp'länd), **Robert**. 1782-1845. English Unitarian minister.

As'quith (äs'kwith), **Herbert Henry**. 1st Earl of **Oxford** (öks'förd) and **Asquith**. 1852-1928. English statesman. Grad. Balliol, Oxford (1874). Liberal M.P. (1886-1918, 1920-24). Home secretary (1892-95); chancellor of the exchequer (1905-08); prime minister (1908-16). Obtained passage of Parliament Act (1911), abolishing veto power of House of Lords, Home Rule Bill for Ireland, and Welsh Disestablishment Act. Formed (1915) coalition cabinet with Unionists; forced out by Lloyd George (1916). His second wife, **Mar'got** (mar'gō), orig. **Emma Alice Margaret** (1864-1945; m. 1894), daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, Glasgow merchant and patron of art, wrote *Autobiography* (1922) and other similar books including *Obituary* (1928) and *More Memories* (1933).

Children of 1st earl: **Raymond**, eldest son; killed in action (1916). **Herbert** (1881-1947), lawyer and author; called to bar (1907); captain in R.F.A. on western front (1915-18); author of verse, as *The Volunteer*, *A Village Sermon*, *Pillicock Hill*, *Poems* 1912-1933, *Youth in the Skies* (1940), and of the novels *Wind's End*, *Young Orland*, *Roon*, and *Mary Dillon*. **Elizabeth** (1897-1945), Princess **Bibesco** by marriage (1919) with Prince Antoine Bibesco (see **BIBESCO** family); author of *I Have only Myself to Blame* (1921), *Balloons* (1923), *There is No Return* (1927), *Portrait of Caroline* (1931).

As'se-lyn or **As'se-lin** (äs'ē-lin), **Jan**. 1610-1652. Dutch landscape painter, b. near Amsterdam.

As'se-ma'ni (äs'sä-mä'nē), **Glu-sep-pe** (jōō-zēp'pā) **Si-mō'ne** (sä-mō'nā), **Arab. al-Sam-a'ni** (äs'sām-ä'nē). 1687-1768. Syrian Orientalist, b. Tripoli, Syria. Custodian in Vatican Library; made two extensive journeys (1717, 1735) in East collecting Oriental manuscripts for Vatican; created titular archbishop of Tyre; author of several works on Oriental manuscripts, esp. *Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana* (4 vols., 1719-28). His nephew **Stefano E-vo'dio** (ä-vō'dyō) **Assemani** (1709?-1782), Orientalist and author, b. Tripoli, was custodian in Vatican Library. Another nephew, **Giuseppe A'lo-y'sio** (ä'lō-ē'zyō) **Assemani** (1710-1782), was professor of Oriental languages at Rome. A grandnephew, **Simone Assemani** (1752-1821), b. Tripoli, educ. at Rome, missionary in Syria, was appointed (1785) professor of Oriental languages at Padua; wrote valuable treatise on numismatics (1787) and a work (1787) on Arabic culture, literature, and customs before Mohammed.

Assen. Variant of **ASEN**.

As'ser (äs'ēr). d. 909? Welsh monk. Studied in household of Alfred the Great six months of each year; wrote life of Alfred. Bishop of Sherborne.

As'ser (äs'ēr), **Tobias Michael Carel**. 1838-1913. Dutch jurist and statesman, b. Amsterdam. Professor of law, Amsterdam (1862-93); member, Dutch council of state (1893); minister of state (1904). Author of several works on international law. Corecipient, with A. H. Fried, of 1911 Nobel peace prize.

Assisi, Saint **Francis** of. See **FRANCIS OF ASSISI**.

As'solf'ant' (äs'ōl'än'), **Jean Baptiste Alfred**. 1827-1886. French writer, esp. of juveniles. Spent some years

in U. S. and wrote *Scènes de la Vie aux États-Unis* (1858); his charge that Sardou's play *Uncle Sam* plagiarized this book was dismissed by jury of French authors.

Assurbanipal. Variant of **ASHURBANIPAL**.

Assurnasirpal. Variant of **ASHURNASIRPAL**.

Ast (äst), **Georg Anton Friedrich**. 1778-1841. German philologist and writer on philosophy.

A-stalire' (ä-stär'), **Fred**. Orig. surname **Aus'ter-litz** (ös'tēr-lits). 1899-. American actor and dancer, b. Omaha, Nebr. Starred in musical comedies (with his sister **Adele** from 1916 until her marriage, 1932) and motion pictures (often with **Ginger Rogers**), including *Gay Divorcee*, *Roberta*, *Follow the Fleet*, and *Carefree*.

As'tell (äs'tl), **Mary**. 1668-1731. English author. Wrote (1694) *A Serious Proposal to Ladies*, proposing an establishment for religious retirement of women to be conducted by Church of England; attacked in *Tatler* (No. 52) under name of **Mad'o-nel'la** (mä'd'ō-nē'l'ä).

As'tle (äs'tl), **Thomas**. 1735-1803. English antiquary and paleographer; keeper of records, Tower of London (1783); author of *The Origin and Progress of Writing* (1784).

Ast'ley (äst'h), Sir **Jacob**. Baron **Astley**. 1579-1652. English Royalist general. Served in Thirty Years' War. In Civil War commanded infantry at Edge Hill, Gloucester, Naseby; taken prisoner at Stow (1646), and paroled. **Astley**, **Philip**. 1712-1811. English equestrian; joined British regiment of light horse (1759); proprietor of circus and hippodrome (known as "Astley's"), London (1770); opened Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London (1798).

Astolf. See **AISTULF**.

As'ton (äs'tän), **Francis William**. 1877-1945. English physicist. Educ. Birmingham and Cambridge universities. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (from 1920). Discovered number of isotopes in several nonradioactive elements by means of mass spectra; awarded 1922 Nobel prize in chemistry. Author of *Isotopes* (1922), *Mass Spectra and Isotopes* (1933), and papers on electric discharge in gases.

Aston, **William George**. 1811-1911. British diplomat and philologist, b. Ireland. M.A. (1863), Queen's U., Ireland. In legation and consular service in Japan and Korea (1864-89). Author of grammars of Japanese spoken and written languages, of *Annals of Ancient Japan* (a translation, 1896), *History of Japanese Literature* (1899), and *Shinto* (1905).

As'tor (äs'tēr), **John Jacob**. 1763-1848. German-American fur trader and financier, b. Duchy of Baden, Germany. To U.S. (1784); entered fur trade; incorporated American Fur Co. (1808), Pacific Fur Co. (1810). Founded (1811) Astoria, at mouth of Columbia River, as trading post, but lost it to British (1813). Made large and profitable loans to U.S. government (1814); invested heavily in New York real estate; monopolized Mississippi Valley (by 1817) and upper Missouri (1822-34) fur trade. Sold fur interests (1834); devoted himself to administering his fortune. His son **William Backhouse** (1792-1875) administered Astor estate (1848-75); his grandson **John Jacob** (1822-1890) served on McClellan's staff in Civil War, and administered Astor estate (1875-90); his great-grandson **John Jacob** (1864-1912) managed Astor estate (from 1890), served in Spanish-American War, lost his life in *Titanic* disaster.

Astor, **William Waldorf**. 1st Viscount **Astor of He'ver** (hä'ver) **Castle**. 1843-1919. Great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, British financier and journalist, b. New York City. Defeated in campaign (1881) for governor of New York State; U.S. minister at Rome (1882-85); published novels *Valentina* (1886) and *Sforza* (1889). To

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cüb-, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circüs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

England (1890); naturalized British subject (1899); proprietor, *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Pall Mall Magazine*. His eldest son, **Waldorf** (1879-1952), 2d viscount, educ. Oxford, served in World War as inspector of quarter-master-general services (1914-17); parliamentary secretary to prime minister (1918), to ministry of food (1918), and to ministry of health (1919-21); owner of *Observer*. His wife **Nancy**, nee **Lang'horne** [läng'ørn] (1879-), b. Greenwood, Va., m. 1st (1897; divorced 1903)

Robert Gould Shaw (d. 1930), 2d (1906) **Waldorf Astor**; M.P. (1919-45), succeeding her husband in House of Commons when he entered House of Lords as 2d Viscount Astor, thus first woman to sit in British Parliament. Their son **William Waldorf** (1907-), educ. Oxford, was parliamentary private secretary to Sir Samuel Hoare (1936-37) and to secretary of state for home affairs (1937 ff.). The 2d viscount's brother **John Jacob** (1886-), army officer, aide-de-camp to viceroy of India (1911-14), served through World War (1914-18); engaged in newspaper business as chairman of Times Publishing Co.

A-stor'ga (äs-tör'gä), Baron d'. **Emanuele Gioacchino Cesare Rin-cón'** (rèng-kón'). 1680-1755, Sicilian composer; known esp. for his *Stabat Mater* (c. 1707); also wrote the pastoral opera *Dafni* (1709), *Cantate da Camera* (1720), etc.

As'trid (äs'trid; *Sued.* Äs'-). In full **Astrid So-fi'a Lo-vi-sa Thy'ra** (sö-fé'a löw-ví-sä tū'rä), 1905-1935. Queen of the Belgians. Daughter of Prince Charles, brother of king of Sweden; m. (1926) Prince Leopold (later Leopold III) of Belgium; killed in automobile accident near La Nacht, on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland (Aug. 29).

As'truc' (äs'truk'), **Jean**. 1684-1706. French physician. Besides medical works, wrote *Conjectures sur les Mémoires Originaux dont il Parait que Moïse s'est Servi pour Composer le Livre de la Genèse* (1755), beginning of modern scholarly textual investigation of sources of Pentateuch.

As'trup (gis'trup), **Eivind**. 1871-1895. Norwegian arctic explorer, b. Oslo. With Peary in Greenland (1891-92, 1893-95).

As-tu'rias (gis-tóo'ryäs), **Príncipe de**. *Eng.* Prince of the **As-tu'rias** (äs-tu'rif-äs). Title (1388-1931) of heir to Spanish throne.

As-ty'a-ges (äs-tü'j-és), Last king of Media (reigned c. 554-550 B.C.). Son of Cyaxares. According to Herodotus, Astyages's daughter Mandane married Cambyses and was mother of Cyrus the Great. Attacked Cyrus; seized by his own troops in mutiny; held captive by Cyrus, who seized kingdom. See **HARPAEGUS**.

Asurbanipal. Variant of **ASHURBANIPAL**.

Atahiyah. See **ABU-AL-ATAHIYAH**.

At'a-hual'pa (ät'ä-wäl'pä; *Span.* ä'tü-wäl'pä) or **At'a-ba'li-pa** (ät'ä-bä'lé-pä), 1500?-1533. Last Inca king of Peru. On death (1525) of his father, Huayna Capac, disputed kingdom with his half brother Huáscar, whom he defeated and captured; at Cajamarca was treacherously arrested (1532) and condemned to death by Pizarro on his refusal to become a Christian; killed by strangulation.

Atatürk, Kemal. See **KEMAL ATATÜRK**.

At'a-ul'phus (ät'ä-ül'fūs), *Latinized form of At'a-w'lf* (ät'ä-wäl'f) or **At'a-ulf** (ät'ä-ül'), d. 415 A.D. King of the Visigoths; brother-in-law and successor (410) of Alaric. Withdrew Goths from Italy into Gaul; made alliance with Emperor Honorius, whose half sister Galla Placidia he married; led army across Pyrenees into Spain; assassinated at Barcelona.

Atch'i-son (äch'ts'n), **Joseph Anthony**. 1895- . American sculptor and painter, b. Washington, D.C.

A-thal'a-ric (ä-thäl'ä-rík), 516-534. Grandson and successor (526) of Theodoric, king of Ostrogoths in Italy.

Ath'a-ll'ah (äth'ä-lí'ä), In *Douay Bible* **Ath'a-ll'a** (-ä), d. 836 B.C. Queen of Judah (c. 842-836). Daughter of Ahab and wife of Jehoram, King of Judah. On death of her son King Ahaziah (q.v.), usurped throne (2 Kings xi) and exterminated all sons of Ahaziah except Joash, who six years later was made king as result of priestly insurrection; slain in revolt. Subject of Racine's tragedy *Athalie*.

A-than'a-gild (ä-thän'ä-gíld), d. 547. King of Visigoths in Spain (534); father of Brunhilde (q.v.).

A-than'a-ric (ä-thän'ä-rík), d. 381. Chief of Visigoths in Dacia (c. 366-380). Defeated (369) by Roman Emperor Valens, and (376) by Huns; died in Byzantium while seeking aid from Emperor Theodosius.

Ath'a-na'si-us (äth'ä-nä'shi-üs; -si-üs; -shi-üs), Saint. *Called Athanasius the Great*. 293?-373. Greek father of the church; lifelong opponent of Arianism; controversialist, for many years referred to as "Athanasius contra mundum"; also known as "Father of Orthodoxy." Early a student of theology; attended Council of Nicea (325) as deacon. Patriarch of Alexandria (328-373). Refused to obey command of emperor to reinstate Arius; tried by partisan Council of Tyre (325) and exiled to Trier, Germany; advocated Homoeousian doctrine; allowed to return to Alexandria (337) by Constantius; again exiled (339 or 340) by powerful Arians; found asylum with Pope Julius I; vindicated (343) by Western Council at Sardica; allowed to return to his see (346); worked in peace ten years; wrote *Defense against the Arians*; exiled third time (356-362); lived mostly with Egyptian hermits; during this exile wrote, among other books, his greatest doctrinal work, *Discourses against the Arians*; in Alexandria (362) but soon exiled for fourth time (362) by Julian; brought back (363) by Jovian and driven out a fifth time (365) by Valens; soon restored and during last years (366-373) continued his labors at Alexandria. Voluminous writer; his works chiefly controversial and dogmatic; wrote *History of the Arians*, *On the Decrees of the Nicene Synod*, and a series of festal epistles. Not author of Athanasian Creed, which originated later (5th or 6th century).

Ath'el-stan or **Æth'el-stan** (äth'el-stän), 895-940. King of England. Son of King Edward the Elder; grandson of King Alfred. Crowned king of West Saxons and Mercians (c. 895); made Northumbria tributary; invaded Scotland (900 or 934); defeated league of Welsh, Scots, and Danes at Brunanburh (937) and established himself king of greater part of what is now England.

Ath'e-nac'us (äth'ä-né'üs), Greek scholar of late 2d and early 3d century A.D., of Naucratis, Egypt. His only extant work, *The Deipnosophists* (15 books), contains much miscellaneous information, not only about foods but also about contemporary music, songs, da games, and other social diversions.

Ath'e-nag'o-ras (äth'ä-näg'ö-räs), Athenian Christian apologist of 2d century; his *Apology*, or *Legatio Pro Christianis*, addressed to Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, defends Christians against charges of atheism, incest, and cannibalism.

A-the'no-do'rus (ä-thé'nö-dö'rüs), Greek sculptor of 1st century B.C., from Rhodes; collaborated with Agesander and Polydorus in carving Laocoön group.

Athenodorus. Two Stoic philosophers of 1st century B.C.: **Athenodorus Ca'na-ní'tes** [kä'nä-ní'téz] (c. 74 B.C.-7 A.D.), a tutor of Octavius; **Athenodorus Cor-dyl'i-on** [kór-dül'í-ön] (d. after 47 B.C.), librarian at Pergamum.

Ath'er-ton (äth'ér-tän; -t'n), **Gertrude Franklin**, nee

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); **x** = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh** = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Horn (hörn). 1837-1948. American novelist, b. San Francisco, m. George H. Bowen Atherton (d. 1887). Author of *The Californians* (1898), *The Conqueror* (1902), *Tower of Ivory* (1910), *Mrs. Balfame* (1916), *Black Oxen* (1923), *The Sophisticates* (1931), *Golden Peacock* (1936), *The House of Lee* (1940), *The Horn of Life* (1942), etc.

Ath-lone (äth-lön'), 1st Earl of. See Godert de GINKEL.

Athlone, 1st Earl of (2d creation). **Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cam'bridge** (käm'-brlj). 1874-1957. British army officer. Bro. of Queen Mary and uncle of George VI; m. Princess Alice, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Served in Matabele campaign (1896), Boer War (1899-1900), World War (1914-19); governor general of Union of South Africa (1923-31); governor general of Canada (1940-45).

Ath'oll or Ath'ole (äth'öl), Earls, marquises, and dukes of. Original form **Atholl** restored 1893. Scottish titles held by members of **Murray** line after reversion (1595) of earldom to crown on death of 5th earl of Stewart line (see *earls of Atholl*, under **STEWART** family), including: **John Murray** (d. 1642), 1st earl of Murray line; led men on king's side in Civil War; imprisoned (1640) by marquis of Argyll. His son **John** (1631-1703), 2d earl and 1st marquis; Royalist leader; supported rising in favor of Charles II, under command of 9th earl of Glencairn (1653); held high offices after Restoration, including justice-generalship of Scotland (1670-78); deprived on joining in remonstrance to king against Lauderdale's severities inflicted on Covenanters (1678); lord lieutenant of Argyll (1684); captured earl of Argyll (1685); wavered at revolution; implicated in Jacobite plots and intrigues; pardoned; acted as negotiator in pacification of Highlanders. John's (1631-1703) son **John** (1660-1724), 2d marquis and 1st duke (created 1703); supported William and Glorious Revolution (1688) in spite of urging of his bro., Lord Charles Murray, earl of Dunmore (q.v.) to support King James; kept clear of Jacobite plot against Queen Anne despite intrigues of Simon Lord Lovat and his tool, duke of Queensberry; secured Queensberry's downfall (1703); privy councillor, lord privy seal (1703); opposed union (1705-07); took no part in invasion of 1708; deprived on accession of George I; remained faithful to government despite sons' participation in Jacobite rebellion (1715); captured (1717) Rob Roy Macgregor. John's (1660-1724) son **James** (1690?-1764), 2d duke; lord privy seal (1733-63); keeper of the great seal and lord justice general (1763). James's brother George was a Jacobite general (see Lord George MURRAY) and father of John (1729-1774), 3d duke, who sold the sovereignty of Isle of Man to the treasury (1765). His son **John** (1755-1830), 4th duke, was created Earl Strange in peerage of Great Britain (1786). Sir **John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray** (1840-1917), 7th duke (succeeded 1864); inherited the Percy barony (1865); lord lieutenant of Perth (from 1878); hon. colonel in Black Watch (1903). His son **John George Stewart-Murray** (1871-1942), 8th duke, British cavalry officer, educ. Eton, served on Nile expedition (1896-98) in battles of Atbara and Khartoum (1898), and in South Africa (1899-1902); commanded Scottish cavalry in Gallipoli and Egypt in World War. M.P. (1910-17). His wife (m. 1899), **Katharine Marjory** (1874-), daughter of Sir James Henry Ramsay; educ. Royal College of Music; organizer and member of many charitable services and of educational, agricultural, hospital, and other committees; M.P. (1923-38).

Ath'ol-stan (äth'öl-stän'), 1st Baron. **Hugh Graham**. 1848-1938. Canadian journalist, b. Huntingdon, Que.; founder (1869) and proprietor of *Montreal Star*.

Athulf. Variant of **ETHELWULF**.

At'kins (ät'kinz), Sir **Ivor** (i'vër) **Algernon**. 1869-1953. English organist and choirmaster of Worcester Cathedral (from 1897); president, Royal Coll. of Organists (1935, 1936). Composer of *Hymn of Faith* (with libretto arranged by Sir Edward Elgar).

At'kin-son (ät'kln's'n), **Brooks**, in full **Justin Brooks**. 1894- . American dramatic critic, b. Melrose, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1917). Dramatic critic, *New York Times* (from 1925). Author of *Skyline Promenades* (1925), *Henry Thoreau, the Cosmic Yankee* (1927), *East of the Hudson* (1931), etc.

Atkinson, Edward. 1827-1905. American textile manufacturer and writer on economic subjects; b. Brookline, Mass.

Atkinson, Eleanor, nee **Stack'house** (stäk'hous). 1863-1942. American writer; m. (1891) Francis Blake Atkinson. Author of *Mamselle Fifine* (1903), *Greyfriars Bobby* (1912), *Johnny Applesseed* (1915), *Poilu, a Dog of Roubaix* (1918), etc.

Atkinson, Sir Harry Albert. 1831-1892. New Zealand statesman, b. and educ. in England; to N.Z. (1855). Prime minister (1876-77, 1883-84, 1887-91); successful in abolition of provinces and in introduction of economies in public expenditure.

Atkinson, John. 1835-1897. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman, b. Deerfield, N.Y. Author of *The Centennial History of American Methodism, 1784-1816* (1884) and the hymn *Shall We Meet Beyond the River*.

Atkinson, John Augustus. 1775-1831. English painter. Lived in Russia (1784-1801); exhibited at Royal Academy (1802-29); made book plates representing Russian manners and customs (1803-04) and panorama of St. Petersburg (1805); exhibited (1812) *Seven Ages*, pictorial representation of famous passage in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, and (1819) his masterpiece, *Battle of Waterloo*.

Atkinson, Louisa. See **Caroline L. W. CALVERT**.

Atkinson, Thomas. 1807-1881. American Protestant Episcopal bishop, b. in Dinwiddie County, Va. Consecrated bishop of North Carolina (1853). Instrumental in reuniting northern and southern branches of church after Civil War.

Atkinson, Thomas Dinham. 1864-1948. English architect and writer; architect to dean and chapter of Winchester Cathedral and to warden and fellows of Winchester Coll. Author of *English Architecture* (1904), *Key to English Architecture* (1936), etc.

Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. 1799-1861. English architect. Wrote and illustrated journals (1858, 1860) of his travels in western Siberia.

At'kyns (ät'klnz), Sir **Edward**. 1587-1669. English jurist; defended Prynne before Star Chamber on libel charge resulting from publication of *Histrionastix*.

Atll. See **ATILA**.

A-tus'sa (ä-tös'd). fl. 6th century B.C. Persian queen; wife of (1) her brother Cambyzes, (2) of the Magian Smerdis, and (3) of Darius I Hystaspis (q.v.); mother of Xerxes I. Exerted great influence over Darius.

Atossa. Nickname of duchess of Marlborough (see under **John Churchill**).

At'tu-lus (ät'd-läs). Name of three kings of Pergamum, the Attalids:

Attalus I. Surnamed *So'ter* (sö'tër), 269-197 B.C. King (231-197). Refused tribute to Gauls of Galatia; defeated them decisively (before 230); became master of all Asia Minor west of Mt. Taurus, defeating Antiochus Hierax in three battles (229-228); ally of Rome against Philip V of Macedon (211-204); patron of arts. Father of Eumenes II and Attalus II.

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äak (11), göld; ävo, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ice, ill, charitÿ; öld, öbey, örb, ädd (40), söft (41), cönnect; lödd, fööt; out, oil; cüba, ünite, ürn, üp, circüls, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Attalus II. Surnamed *Phil'a-dēl'phus* (m'a-dēl'fīda). 220-138 B.C. King (160?-138). Able soldier; frequently sent as ambassador to Rome; succeeded his brother Eumēnes II as king; as patron of arts, kept Pergamum as center of Hellenistic culture.

Attalus III. Surnamed *Phil'o-me'tor* (m'ō-mē'tōr). 171-133 B.C. King (138-133). Nephew of Attalus II. Eccentric sovereign, represented as dilettante in literature and art; bequeathed his kingdom to Rome.

Attalus, Flavius Priscus. d. after 416. Emperor of Rome (409-410). Probably Ionian Greek; prefect of Rome when it was besieged by Alaric (409); proclaimed emperor by Alaric in place of Honorius; deposed by Alaric (410); banished by Honorius (416).

At'tar (āt'tēr). Pers. 'Aṭ-tār' (āt-tār'), i.e., literally, perfume, attar of roses, hence druggist. In full **Farid ud-din Attar**. Also **Farid Eddin Attar**. Pers. **Farid ud-din 'Attār**, literally pearl of the faith, druggist. Real name **Mohammed ibn-Ibrahim**. 1119?-1229. Persian mystic poet, b. Nishapur. Druggist by trade (hence the name *Attar*); student of Sufism; traveled extensively in Egypt, India, and Turkestan; spent most of life at Nishapur. Wrote many poems, his most famous being *Mantiq ul-Tair* (Language of Birds), a very popular allegorical poem of 4600 couplets containing a complete survey of the life and doctrine of the Sufis; author also of *Pandnāmāh* (Book of Counsel), *Bulbul Nāmāh* (Book of the Nightingale), and a book of memoirs of the Mohammedan sultans.

Attendolo, Giacomuzzo. See SFORZA.

At'ter-berg (āt'tēr-bär'y'), **Kurt**. 1887-. Swedish composer and orchestra conductor; best known for his symphonies.

At'ter-horn (āt'tēr-hōrn), **Per Daniel Amadeus**. 1790-1855. Swedish poet, philosopher, and literary historian. Author of *The Flower* (1812), *The Island of Blessedness* (1823), *Swedish Seers and Poets* (6 vols., 1841-55), etc.

At'ter-bur'y (āt'tēr-bēr'i; -bēr'i), **Francis**. 1662-1732. English ecclesiastic and controversialist. Educ. Oxford. Dean of Carlisle (1701); bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster (1713). Deprived and banished for complicity in Jacobite plots (1723).

Atterbury, William Wallace. 1866-1935. American railway executive, b. New Albany, Ind. Grad. Yale (1886). Apprentice in Altoona (Pa.) shops of Pennsylvania Railroad (1886); rose to presidency of railroad (1925-35). During World War, director of construction and operation of U.S. military railways in France (1917-19).

At'ter-idge (āt'tēr-ij), **Harold Richard**. 1886-1938. American librettist, b. Lake Forest, Ill.; wrote esp. for revues, including the series *The Passing Show* (10 annual editions, 1912 ff.) and *Artists and Models*.

At'ti-cus (āt'ti-kūs), **Titus Pomponius**. 109-32 B.C. Original name Titus Pomponius; surname Atticus added because of his long residence in Athens. Roman literary patron; intimate friend and correspondent of Cicero; edited Cicero's letters written to him.

Atticus Herodes. See HERODES ATTICUS.

At'ti-la (āt'ti-lā). 406?-453. King of the Huns (433?-453); known as "the Scourge of God." At first (433-441) occupied with wars with other barbarian tribes; extended his power over central Europe; exacted large tribute and concessions from Theodosius II, Emperor of the East; overran Balkan countries (447-450), causing great destruction. On refusal (450) of tribute by Emperor Marcian, turned his armies to West; invaded Gaul (451) but forced to give up siege of Orléans; retired to Catalaunian Plains on Marne; defeated there, in battle of Châlons-sur-Marne (June, 451), one of decisive battles of history, by combined armies of Romans under Aëtius and Vis-

goths under Theodoric and Thorismund; pursued across Rhine. Invaded northern Italy (452), devastating region and destroying Aquileia; yielded to intercession of Pope Leo I and recrossed Alps; died suddenly on eve of new invasion of Italy. Appears under name *Et'zel* (ēt'sēl) as legendary king in *Nibelungenlied* and as *At'li* (āt'lē) in *Volsunga Saga*. See also HONORIA.

Artius, Lucius. See ACCIUS.

Att'lee (āt'lē; -lē), **Clement Richard**. 1883-. English labor leader and politician, b. London. Grad. Oxford; studied law; engaged in social-service work in London; tutor and lecturer (1913-22), London School of Economics; undersecretary for war (1924); postmaster general (1931); leader of Labor opposition in Commons (1935); member of war cabinet, as lord privy seal (1940), minister of dominion affairs and deputy prime minister (1942); prime minister (1945-51).

At'tucks (āt'tūks), **Crispus**. 1723?-1770. American mulatto or, perhaps, of mixed Negro and Indian blood; leader of mob in "Boston Massacre" and one of three men killed by fire of British troops.

Att'wood (āt'wōd), **Thomas**. 1765-1838. English musician and composer. Pupil under Mozart (1785); organist (1796 till death), St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Composed two coronation anthems, glees, and *The Soldier's Dream* and other songs.

Atwood, Thomas. 1783-1856. English political reformer; son of Birmingham banker; organized Political Union (1830) for reform of franchise; M.P. (1832-39); supported Chartists.

At'wa'ter (āt'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr), **Wilbur Olin**. 1844-1907. American agricultural chemist, b. Johnsburg, N.Y. Professor, Wesleyan U. (1873-1907). Director (1875-77), first state agricultural station in U.S., Middletown, Conn. Founder and chief, Office of Experiment Stations, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (1888 ff.). Conducted experiments in calorimetry.

At'wood (āt'wōd), **George**. 1746-1807. English mathematician. Grad. Trinity, Cambridge (1769). Author of mathematical works and inventor of Atwood's machine for verifying laws of acceleration of motion.

Atwood, Wallace Walter. 1872-1949. American geologist and geographer, b. Chicago. Grad. U. of Chicago (1897). Professor, Harvard (1913-20). President of Clark U. (1920-46). Founder and editor of *Economic Geography* (1925). Author of *The World At Work* (1931), *The Growth of Nations* (1936), etc. Special editor for physical geography, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Au'ba'nel (ō'bā'nēl'), **Théodore**. 1829-1886. French Provençal poet, b. Avignon. A leader of group (Félibrige) of Provençal writers striving for maintenance and purification of Provençal as a literary language.

Au'ber' (ō'bār'), **Daniel François Esprit**. 1782-1871. French composer; pupil of Cherubini. Writer of grand operas and comic operas, his works including *La Muette de Portici*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Le Philre*, *Le Domino Noir*, etc. Regarded as founder of French grand opera. Duet "Amour Sauve la Patrie," in *La Muette de Portici*, said to have been used as signal, in Brussels, for revolution of 1830.

Au'bert' (ō'bār'), **Jacques**. d. 1753. French violinist and composer; author of opera *La Reine des Péris*, and violin sonatas, ballets, etc.

Aubert, Louis François Marie. 1877-. French pianist and composer; author of the opera *La Forti Héroe*, the symphonic poem *Habanera*, a fantasia for piano and orchestra, many songs, piano pieces, etc.

Au'bi'gnac' (ō'bē'nyāk'), **Abbé d'. François Hê'de-lin'** (ā'dlān'). 1604-1676. French dramatic critic; author of

chair; gō; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Pratique du Théâtre (1657), and *Conjectures Académiques sur l'Illiade* (pub. 1715) in which he was one of first to question authorship of Homeric poems.

Au'bi'gné' (ô'bē'nyā'), Jean Henri Merle d'. See MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.

Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa d'. 1552-1630. French Huguenot commander and author; served under Condé and Henry of Navarre; in exile at Geneva (from 1620). Wrote poetical works, satire, and histories.

Au'bi'gny' (ô'bē'nyā'), Seigneurs of. See *earls and dukes of Lennox*, under STEWART family.

Au'brey (ô'brī), John. 1626-1697. English antiquary. Educ. Oxford. Author of *Miscellanies* (1696), consisting of ghost stories and folklore, and of *Minutes of Lives* (first pub. 1813), including vivid portrayals of Bacon, Milton, Raleigh, Hobbes, and others, first used by historian Anthony à Wood.

Au'hry' de La Bou'char'de-rie' (ô'brē' dē lā bōō'shā'r'dē-rē'), Comte Claude Charles. 1773-1813. French artillery general under Napoleon; killed at battle of Leipzig.

Au'br'y' de Mont'di'dler' (mōō'dē'dyā'), French knight of Charles V's court; murdered (1571) by a companion, and revenged, according to legend, by his faithful dog.

Au'bus'son' (ô'bu'sān'), Pierre d'. 1423-1503. French grand master of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (from 1476); defended Rhodes against Turks (1480); created cardinal (1489). See JEM.

Au'chin-leck' (ô'kīn-lēk'; ô'kīn-), Sir Claude John Eyre. 1884- . British general; educ. Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; served with distinction in Egypt, Aden, and Mesopotamia during World War (D.S.O., 1917); active in operations against Mohmands on northwest frontier of India (1933, 1935); instrumental in mechanizing Indian army; transferred to England (1939), he led the ineffectual expedition occupying Narvik in Norway (May, 1940); head of Southern Command, England; commander in chief in India (Dec., 1940-July, 1941 and June, 1943-), appointed general (July, 1941) and commander in chief in the Middle East, including (from Jan., 1942) all British and Indian forces in Iraq and Iran; replaced by Gen. Alexander (Aug., 1942).

Auch-mu'ty (ôk-mū'tī), Sir Samuel. 1756-1822. British general, b. New York. Served in British army during American Revolution, in India, at Cape, in Egypt, in campaign against Buenos Aires (1806-08), and in Java; commander in chief in Ireland (1821). His father, Samuel (1722-1777), was rector (1764-77) of Trinity Church, New York.

Auckland, Baron, and Earl of. See William and George EDEN.

Au'de-bert' (ôd'bār'), Jean Baptiste. 1759-1800. French naturalist and engraver; produced plates illustrating animals and birds.

Aude'lay (ôd'lī), John. = John AWDELEY.

Au'den (ô'dēn), Wystan Hugh. 1907- . English poet; educ. Oxford; m. (1935) Erika Mann (q.v.). Author of *Poems* (1930), *The Orators* (1932), *The Dance of Death* (1933), *Look Stranger* (1936), *Another Time* (1940), *The Double Man* (1941). Editor of *Oxford Book of Light Verse* (1938). Frequent collaborator with Christopher Isherwood (q.v.), as in *The Dog Beneath the Skin* (1935), *The Ascent of F.* 6 (1936), *On the Frontier* (3-act melodrama; 1938), *Journey to a War* (1939); collaborator also with Louis MacNeice in *Letters from Ireland* (1937).

Au'dif'fret'-Pas'quier' (ô'dē'frē'pā'kyā'), Duc Edme Armand Gaston d'. 1827-1905. French statesman; president of National Assembly (1875); appointed senator for life (1875); president of senate (1876-79).

Aud'ley or Aude'ley (ôd'lī), Sir James. 1316?-1386. English knight. One of original knights companions of Order of the Garter, instituted (c. 1348) by Edward III. Fought under Black Prince in France; governor of Aquitaine (1362); grand seneschal of Poitou (1369).

Aud'ley (ôd'lī), Thomas. Baron Audley of Wal'den (wôl'dēn). 1488-1544. English lord chancellor. Presided as speaker of "black parliament" (1529); lord chancellor (1533) after supporting Henry VIII in divorcing Catherine of Aragon; presided at trial of Sir Thomas More (1535); tried Anne Boleyn (1536); carried through parliament attainder of Thomas Cromwell and dissolution of Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves (1540); founded Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Au'dou-in' (ô'dwān'), Jean Victor. 1797-1841. Pioneer French entomologist.

Au'dran' (ô'dran'), Edmond. 1842-1901. French composer of oratorios, operettas, and vaudeville pieces. His father, Marius (1816-1887) was a singer.

Au'du-bon (ô'dôō'bōn; -dū-; -būn), John James. 1785-1851. American ornithologist and artist, b. in Haiti; natural son of Jean Audubon, a French mercantile agent, and a Creole woman; legally adopted (1794) in Nantes, France, as son of Jean Audubon and his wife. To America (1803); settled near Philadelphia. To Kentucky (1808); opened general store in Louisville, transferring later to various other cities; began painting birds from life; bankrupt in business (1819); to Cincinnati; voyaged down Mississippi observing and painting birds; tutor and drawing teacher in New Orleans and St. Francisville, La.; took his work to England, seeking a publisher (1826). *Birds of America* (1827-38), *Ornithological Biography* (1839), and (with MacGillivray) *Synopsis of the Birds of North America* (1839) established his reputation. Settled (1841-51) on his estate, now Audubon Park, New York City, working at but not completing *The Viscipuous Quadrupeds of North America* (with Bachman).

Aue, Hartmann von. See HARTMANN VON AUE.

Au'en-brug'ger von Au'en-brugg' (ou'n-brōōg'ēr fōn ou'en-brōōk), Leopold. 1722-1809. Physician in Vienna; discoverer of percussion method of detecting diseases of thorax and lungs.

Au'er (ou'ēr), Le'ô-pôld (lā'ô-pôlt). 1815-1930. Hungarian violinist and teacher; studied at Budapest and Vienna conservatories of music. Professor (1868), Conservatory of Music, St. Petersburg; director (1888-92), Russian Imperial Music Society symphony concerts. To N.Y. (1918); became famed as teacher; among pupils were Heitets, Mischa Elman, and Zimbalist.

Au'er-bach (ou'ēr-bāk), Berthold. 1812-1882. German novelist and story writer; known esp. for his pictures of life in Black Forest. His fiction includes *Spinoza* (1837), *Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten* (1st series, 1843), *Borissle* (1856), *Edelweiss* (1861), *Auf der Höhe* (1865), *Waldfried* (1874); translated Spinoza's works (5 vols., 1841).

Au'ers-perg (ou'ērs-pērk), Count Anton Alexander von. Pseudonym Anastasius Grün (grūn). 1806-1876. Poet and statesman of liberal sympathies, b. in Austria. Wrote epic, lyric, and political poetry.

Auersperg, Prince Carlos. 1814-1890. Austrian statesman. Member, Bohemian diet; president, Austrian upper chamber (1861); defended constitutional system against clerical and feudal reaction, and championed unity of the empire; president, Austrian ministry (1867-68); supported Liberal cabinet of his brother Prince Adolf Wilhelm (1821-1885), who was premier (1871-79) of Cisleithan reform ministry. Adolf's son Prince Karl (1859-1927) was a member (1894-1902) of Lower Aus-

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôfâ; êve, hêre (:8), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cōnnect; fôod, fôot; out, oil; cûte, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

trian diet, and for several years leader of Constitution party in upper chamber.

Auerstædt, Duc d'. See Louis Nicolas DAVOUT.

Auer von Welsbach, Aloys and Carl. See WELSBACH.

Auffenberg (ouf'én-bérk). Baron Josef von. 1798-1857. German dramatist; author of *Pizarro* (1823), *Die Spartaner*, *Alhambra*, *Das Nordlicht von Kasan*, etc.

Auffenberg von Komaróv (ouf'én-bérk fón kó-má'róv), Baron Moritz. 1852-1928. Austro-Hungarian general, b. Troppau. Commanding general, Sarajevo (1909); minister of war (1911; dismissed, 1912); commanded 4th Austrian army at beginning of World War; victorious at Komaróv (1914); imprisoned (1915) on charges of irregularities as war minister; acquitted.

Aufrecht (ouf'rèkt), Theodor. 1822-1907. German Sanskrit scholar and philologist, b. in Upper Silesia. Professor of Sanskrit, Edinburgh (1862), Bonn (1875-89). Co-founder, with Adalbert Kuhn, of *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung*.

Augeteau (ôzh'rô'), Pierre François Charles. Duc de Ca'sti-glio'ne (käs'té-lyó'ná). 1757-1816. French soldier, b. Paris; distinguished himself at Lodi and Castiglione (1796); carried through coup d'état of 18 Fructidor (Sept. 4, 1797); created marshal of France by Napoleon; served in Napoleonic armies throughout empire period.

Auquier (ô'zhyá'), Émile, in full Guillaume Victor Émile. 1820-1889. French poet and dramatist, b. Valence. Grandson of C. A. G. Pigault-Lebrun. His plays, chiefly comedies of manners and social satires, include *Gabrielle* (1849), *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier* (with Jules Sandeau; 1854), *Le Mariage d'Olympe* (1855), *Les Lionnes Pauvres* (1853), *Les Effrontés* (1861), *Maître Guérin* (1864), *Lions et Renards* (1869), *Madame Caenlet* (1876), *Les Fourchambault* (1878).

Au'gust (ou'gööst). German form of AUGUSTUS.

August. In full Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich August. 1779-1843. Prince of Prussia; nephew of Frederick the Great. Served in Prussian army against Napoleon, esp. as brigade and corps commander in campaigns of 1813-15.

Au-gus'ta (ô-güs'tä; Ger. ou-göös'tä), d. 1772. Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; m. (1736) Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales. Mother of George III of England.

Au-gu'sta (ou-göös'tä). In full Marie Luise Katharina Augusta. 1811-1890. Empress of Germany as wife of William I (q.v.).

Au-gus'ta Vic-to'ri-a (ô-güs'tä vîk-tô'rî-ä). Ger. Au-gu'ste Vîk-to'ri-a (ou-göös'té vîk-tô'rî-ä). 1858-1921. Empress of Germany as wife of William II (q.v.).

Au-gus'tine (ô-güs'ten; ô-güs'tîn), Saint. Lat. Aurelius Au-gus'tî-nus (ô-güs'tî-nûs). 354-430. Early Christian church father and philosopher, b. Tagaste (Souk-Ahras) in eastern Numidia. Originally a Manichean; came under influence of Bishop Ambrose of Milan; after passing through spiritual crisis, converted to Christianity and baptized (Easter, 387). Returned to Tagaste and ordained priest (391); consecrated bishop, with right of succession to Hippo in proconsular Africa (395); bishop of Hippo (396-430). By sermons, pastoral letters, and books, came to exercise enormous influence throughout Christian world; stood forth esp. as champion of orthodoxy against Manicheans, Donatists, and Pelagians. His most famous works are *De Civitate Dei* (*The City of God*) and his autobiography, *Confessiones*.

Augustine, Saint. Also Aus'tin (ôs'tin), d. 604. First archbishop of Canterbury; known as the "Apostle of the English." Sent (596), with forty monks, as missionary to the English by Pope Gregory I; baptized Ethelbert, King of Kent (597); consecrated bishop of the English (597)

at Arles; archbishop (601); founded monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury.

Augustinus, Antonius. See Antonio AGUSTÍN.

Augustsohn, W. Pseudonym of Wilhelm von KORTZBURG.

Augustulus, Romulus. See ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS.

Au-gus'tus (ô-güs'tûs). Original name Ga'ius Oc-ta-vi-us (gä'vûs ôk-tä'vî-ûs). After his adoption Gaius Julius Caesar Oc-ta-vi-a-nus (ôk-tä'vî-ä'nûs). Sometimes known in early life as Octavianus, Eng. Oc-ta'vi-an (ôk-tä'vî-än). 63 B.C.-14 A.D. First Roman emperor (27 B.C.-14 A.D.). Son of Octavius and Atia (daughter of Julia, youngest sister of Julius Caesar); b. Rome. Carefully educated; talents brought him into favor of his great-uncle Julius Caesar, who adopted him as son and heir (45 B.C.). After death of Caesar (44 B.C.), gained control in Italy, aided by Cicero; joined Mark Antony and Lepidus in establishing Second Triumvirate (43 B.C.), receiving at first Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily as his domains; with Antony, defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi (42 B.C.); after Philippi, received Italy as his portion. His sister Octavia married Antony (40 B.C.). Fought Italian War against Pompey (38-36 B.C.); rivalry with Antony finally settled by defeat of Antony and Cleopatra at battle of Actium (31 B.C.). Became sole ruler of Roman world; closed temple of Janus (27 B.C.); received title of "Augustus" (exalted, sacred), conferred by senate (27 B.C.), and, later, other titles; retained consular office, but sometimes granted it to others for certain periods; inaugurated reforms and beneficial laws. Made his stepson Tiberius his heir and successor (4 A.D.); added to empire by victories in Spain, Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Gaul, but his legions suffered terrible defeat (9 A.D.; see ARMINIUS), when army of Publius Quintilius Varus (q.v.) was totally destroyed by Germans; died on journey to Campania. A ruler of administrative ability and initiative; promoted agriculture and the arts, his reign (Augustan age) marking golden age of Latin literature. Married (1) Claudia, who had no children; (2) Scribonia, whose daughter Julia married three times and had five children by her second husband (see AGRIPPINA); (3) Livia Drusilla (divorced wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero), who had two sons (stepsons of Augustus), Tiberius, later emperor, and Drusus (d. 9 B.C. at age of 30). Met with domestic sorrows throughout his life, esp. because of conduct of his daughter Julia—he was banished for her excesses, and because he had no son, and his nephew, grandsons, and favorite stepson, Drusus, all died young.

Au-gus'tus (ô-güs'tûs). Ger. Au'gust (ou'gööst). 1526-1586. Elector of Saxony (1553-86). Son of Henry the Pious; brother of Maurice, whom he succeeded. Embraced Lutheranism (1574) through influence of his wife (m. 1584) Anna, daughter of Christian III of Denmark; instrumental in securing adoption (1580) of *Formula Concordiae*, a creed of Lutheran orthodoxy; as ruler, introduced many reforms and improvements.

Augustus. Name of three kings of Poland:

Augustus I. See SIGISMUND II AUGUSTUS (1548-1572).

Augustus II. Called Augustus the Strong. 1670-1733. King (1697-1704, 1709-33); b. Dresden. Elector of Saxony (1694-1733) under name of Frederick Augustus I. Made alliance (1701) with Peter the Great, but forced by Charles XII of Sweden to give up crown (1704-09) to Stanislas I Leszczyński; restored after battle of Poltava (1709).

Augustus III. 1696-1763. Son of Augustus II; b. Dresden. Elector of Saxony (1733-63) under name of Frederick Augustus II. King (1734-63). Supported Prussia in first Silesian War (1740-42) but sided with

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'düre (16), nat'üre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Austria in second Silesian War (1744-45); defeated and forced to pay indemnity; electorate occupied by Prussians during Seven Years' (third Silesian) War (1756-63).
Augustus William. Ger. August Wilhelm. 1722-1758. Prince of Prussia, of Hohenzollern line. Brother of Frederick the Great. Not successful as military leader; deprived of command (1757) by Frederick. Father of Frederick William II, who succeeded Frederick the Great as king of Prussia. See HOHENZOLLERN.

Au'lard' (ô'lâr'), François Alphonse. 1849-1928. French historian, esp. of French Revolution.

Auletes. See PTOLEMY XI.

Aul'noy' (ô'nvâ') or **Au'noy'**, Comtesse d'. Marie Catherine Ju'mel' de Ber'neville' (zhû'mêl' dè bër'nè-vêl'). 1650?-1705. French author; best known for her fairy tales *L'Oiseau Bleu*, *La Belle aux Cheveux d'Or*, *Fortunée*, etc.

Aulus Gellius. See GELLIUS.

Au'male' (ô'nûl'). Name of French family of nobility derived from a town in Normandy near Dieppe, which became a county (11th century), later a duchy (1547). Dukedom of Aumale was first granted by King Henry II to Claude I and François de Lorraine, ducs de Guise (see GUISE and LORRAINE). Duchy passed (1618) to ducal house of Nemours (Savoy), thence to Louis XIV by purchase (1675), and finally to House of Orléans (q.v.). Holders of the dukedom of Aumale include: **Claude II de Lor'raïne'** [lô'rân'] (1526-1573), soldier; opposed to Coligny and Huguenots; favored massacre of St. Bartholomew; killed at siege of La Rochelle. His son **Charles** (1553?-1631), a leader of Holy (or Catholic) League after death (1588) of duc de Guise; refused submission to Henry IV; spent last years in exile.

Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Or'lé'ans' [dôr'lâ'ân'] (1822-1897); son of Louis Philippe, King of France; army officer and administrator; governor general of Algeria (1847-48); general of division (1873); author of *Histoire des Princes de Condé* and other political and historical works.

Au'mon'ier (ô-môn'yâ; -mô'nyâ; -môn'yâ; -mô'n'yâ), **James**. 1832-1911. English landscape painter. Worked as designer of calicoes (till after 1873). Devoted himself to painting English countryside, as in *When the Tide is Out*, *Sunday Evening*, *Sheep Washing*. His nephew **Stacy Aumonier** (1887-1928) began as a landscape painter and decorative designer; became an entertainer, reciting his own character sketches; began (1913) writing short stories and novels, including *Oiga Bardel* and *Heartbeat* (1922).

Aungerville or **Aungervyle**, **Richard**. See **Richard de Bury**.

Aunoy. See AULNOY.

Au'rang-zeb or **Au'rang-zeb** (ô'râng-zêb; ou'-; *Hindustani* ô'ôb-râng-zâb) or **Au'rang-zebe** (ô'râng-zêb; ou'-; *Hindustani* ô'ôb-râng-zêb). 1618-1707. Sixth emperor of Hindustan (1658-1707) of Mogul dynasty. Son of Shah Jahan. Rebelled against father and usurped throne (1658); kept father in prison at Agra fort (1658-66); caused death of his three brothers (1659-61). Assumed title of **A'lâm-gîr** (â'lâm-gîr), i.e. Conqueror of the World. At war with Sivaji, leader of the Marathas (1662-80), who remained independent. After long contest (1666-83), his generals conquered Mohammedan kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda, these conquests bringing him in touch with English at Madras and at Surat and Calcutta (founded 1690). Renewed wars with Marathas (1689-1705), these rebellions and wars weakening Mogul power, then at its widest extent; forced to find shelter in Ahmadnagar (1706). By his religious bigotry, alienated both Mohammedans and Hindus.

Aurel. Pseudonym of Marie Antoinette MORTIER.

Au-re'li-an (ô-rê'l'ân; -rê'l'yân). Full Latin name **Lucius Domitius Au-re'li-an-us** (ô-rê'l'â-nûs). Called **Res'ti-tu'tor Or'b'is** (rê's'ti-tu'tôr ôr'b'is; -tôr'tôr), i.e. Restorer of the Roman Empire. 212?-275. Roman emperor (270-275); of humble origin. From common soldier rose to high military positions under emperors Valerian and Claudius II; elected emperor by army (270). Drove Goths across Danube, but gave up Dacia; in war with Palmyra (271-273), defeated its queen, Zenobia (q.v.), destroyed city, and carried Zenobia as prisoner to Rome; reconquered Egypt (273); recovered Gaul and Britain from Tetricus (274); began fortification walls of Rome. Killed by conspirators among his officers.

Aurelianus, **Caelius**. See CAELIUS AURELIANUS.

Au-re'li-us (ô-rê'l'ûs; -rê'l'yûs). See (1) **COMMODOUS**; (2) **CONSTANTINE I** (Roman emperor); (3) **NUMERIANUS**; (4) **PROBUS**.

Aurelius, **Marcus**. In full **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus**. See (1) **MARCUS AURELIUS**; (2) **CARACALLA**.

Aurelius Vic'tor (vik'tôr), **Sextus**. fl. 4th century A.D. Roman historian; author of a short history of the Roman emperors.

Au'relle' de Pa'la'dines' (ô'rêl' dè pâ'lâ'dên'), **Louis Jean Baptiste d'**. 1804-1877. French general; served in Crimean and Franco-Prussian wars; elected senator for life (1875).

Aureville, **Jules Barbey d'**. See **BARBEY D'AUREVILLE**.
Au'ric' (ô'rêk'), **Georges**. 1899-. French composer; his works include a comic opera (*La Reine de Cœur*) and several ballets. See **ARTHUR HOSSEGER**.

Au-ri'fa-ber (ou-rê'fâ-bêr; ou-rê'fâ'bên), Latinized from **Gold'schmied** (gôlt'shmîd), **Johann**. 1517-1568. German Lutheran theologian; appointed professor at Rostock (1550) on recommendation of Melancthon. Not to be confused with **Johann Aurifaber** (1519-1575), also a Lutheran theologian, friend and assistant of Luther, an editor of Luther's works, and vigorous opponent of Melancthon.

Au'riol' (ô'ryôl'), **Vincent**. 1884-. French lawyer, b. Revel, Haute-Garonne. Elected to Chamber of Deputies (1914); Socialist leader; minister of finance (1936), of justice (1938). Interned (1940-43). Member Constituent Assembly (1945); minister of state; first president of Fourth Republic (1947-54).

Au-ri'spa (ou-rê'spâ), **Giovanni**. 1369? 1459. Sicilian scholar and humanist. Traveled in Near East (1414 ff.); returned with 238 manuscripts of classical Greek authors, as Arrian, Pindar, Xenophon, Plato, Sophocles, Strabo, Aeschylus. His translations include Hierocles's *Liber in Pythagorae Aurea Carmina Latinitate Donatus* (1474) and *Philisc Consolatoria*... (1510).

Aurungzeb or **Aurungzebe**. See **AURANGZEB**.

Aus'lan'd'er (ôs'lân'dêr), **Joseph**. 1897-. American poet, b. Philadelphia. Grad. Harvard (1917). Instructor, Harvard (1919-23); lecturer in poetry, Columbia U. (from 1929). Author of *Sunrise Trumpets* (1924), *Cyclops' Eye* (1926), *Hell in Harness* (1930), *No Traveler Returns* (1933), *More Than Bread* (1936); coeditor, *The Winged Horse* (a poetry anthology; 1927); translator, *Fables of La Fontaine* (1930), *Sonnets of Petrarch* (1931).
Au-so'ni-us (ô-sô'nî-ûs), **Decimus Magnus**. fl. 4th century A.D. Roman scholar, of Bordenux; entrusted by Valentinian with education of Gratian, heir apparent; honored by Gratian when he became emperor; consul (379 A.D.). Author of prose summaries of *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, memorial verses on Roman emperors, and a number of idylls.

Aus'ten (ôs'tên; -tîn). See **GODWIN-AUSTEN**; **ROBERTS-AUSTEN**.

âle, chaotic, càre (7), âdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôfô, ôve, hêre (18), ôvent, ônd, silênt, nâkêr; ôce, îli, charkty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôëft (41), ôönnect; ôöô, ôöô; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, circû, ô = u in Fr. menu;

Austen, Jane. 1775-1817. English novelist, b. at parsonage of Steventon, Hampshire; unmarried; lived at home, after father's death, with mother and sisters, successively at Bath, Southampton, and Chawton, Hampshire; moved (1817) to Winchester for medical advice and died there. During the period 1796 to 1798 wrote *Pride and Prejudice* (pub. 1813), *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), and *Northanger Abbey* (posthumously, 1818); desisted from writing because of discouragement over inability to find a publisher; during period 1811 to 1816 wrote *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Emma* (1816), and *Persuasion* (posthumously, 1818).

Aus'tin (ô's'tĭn), Saint. See AUGUSTINE (d. 604).

Austin, Alfred. 1835-1913. English poet laureate. Grad. London U. (1853); called to bar (1857); journalist (1866-96); joint editor (with W. J. Courthope), later editor, of *National Review* (1883-95); poet laureate (1896). Author of 20 volumes of verse (1871-1908), including *Savonarola* (1881), *Conversion of Winckelmann* (1897), *Sacred and Profane Love* (1908).

Austin, Frederic. 1872-1932. English baritone and composer. Member Royal Opera, Covent Garden; principal baritone, Beecham Opera Co. Composer of Hammer-smith version of *Beggar's Opera* and *Polly*, of music to plays, and festival music. His brother **Ernest** (1874-1947), composer of orchestral works, chamber music, and tone poems.

Austin, Frederick Britten. 1885-1941. English author and playwright. Author of *The Shaping of Lavinia* (1911), *A Saga of the Sword* (1928), *The Road to Glory* (1935), *Forty Centuries Look Down* (1946), and many other novels, also short stories, and *The Thing that Matters* (a play, 1921).

Austin, Herbert. 1st Baron Austin. 1866-1941. English motorcar manufacturer; in engineering works in Australia (to 1890); to England to take charge of manufacture of Wolseley sheep-shearing machine (1890); started manufacture of Austin motorcars (1905).

Austin, John. 1790-1859. English jurist; professor of jurisprudence, University College, London (1828-32); author of *Province of Jurisprudence Determined* (1832), *Lectures on Jurisprudence* (1861-63). His wife **Sarah**, nee **Taylor** (1793-1867), translated and edited German and French historical texts, including Ranke's *History of the Popes* (1840); the occasion for Macaulay's essay on the subject) and *History of the Reformation in Germany* (1845), and Guizot's *English Revolution* (1850). See also **Lucie Duff-Gordon**.

Austin, Mary. nee **Hunter.** 1868-1934. American novelist and playwright, b. Carlinville, Ill.; grad. Blackburn U. (1888); m. Stafford W. Austin (1891). Author of the novels *The Land of Little Rain* (1903), *Lost Borders* (1909), *The Lonely Lady* (1913), *The Man Jesus* (1915), *The Land of Journeys' Ending* (1924), *Starry Adventure* (1931), the plays *The Arrow Maker* (1911), *The Man Who Didn't Believe in Christmas* (1916), an autobiography, *Earth Horizon* (1932), etc.

Austin, Stephen Fuller. 1793-1836. American colonizer in Texas, b. in southwestern Va. Carried out (1822) colonization plans of his father, **Moses** (1761-1821); directed (1822-32) government in the colony, encouraging immigration from U.S., maintaining peace and order. Imprisoned in Mexico City (1833-34) for urging Texas statehood and separation from Coahuila. Secretary of state, Republic of Texas (1836).

Austin, William. 1778-1841. American lawyer and writer, b. Lunenburg, Mass.; author of *Peter Rugg, the Missing Man* (1824).

Austin, William Lane. 1871-1949. American statistician, b. in Scott County, Miss. Ph.B. (1897), LL.B. (1898),

U. of Mississippi. On staff of census bureau (from 1900); director of U.S. census (1933 ff.).

Aus'tral (ô's'trâl), **Florence.** Stage name of **Florence Wilson.** 1894-. Australian concert and opera singer, b. Melbourne. Made debut (1922) in grand opera at Covent Garden as Brünnhilde; toured England as soloist; m. (1925) John Amadio, flutist; made American debut (1925); toured America (1926); appeared in Berlin (1930) as Brünnhilde; toured U.S., Canada, and Australia.

Auteroche, Jean Chappe d'. See under **Claude CHAPPE.**

Au-tol'y-cus (ô-tôl'ĭ-kŭs). fl. c. 310 B.C. Greek astronomer and mathematician of Pitane in Aeolia. Author of earliest entirely preserved Greek mathematical work; wrote on motion of points on a revolving sphere, and on apparent rising and setting of fixed stars.

Au'tran' (ô'trân'), **Joseph.** 1813-1877. French poet, b. Marseilles; author of *La Fille d'Eschyle*, *Le Cyclope* (verse drama), etc.

Auvergne. See **LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.**

Au'wers (ou'vĕrs), **Arthur von.** 1838-1915. German astronomer. Astronomer, Imperial Academy of Sciences, Berlin (from 1866); made observations on transits of Venus (1874, 1882), proper motion of fixed stars, positions of stars, etc.

Aux-en'ti-us (ôk-sĕn'shĭ-ŭs). d. 374? Bishop of Milan; Arian; prominent in opposing Nicene Creed.

Au'zoux' (ô'zôŭ'), **Louis.** 1797-1880. French physician; inventor of a paste enabling him to make accurate anatomical models; popularized study of anatomy.

A'va-ku'mo-vič (â'vâ-kôŭ'mô-vĕt'y'; Angl. -vich), **Jovan.** 1841-1928. Serbian statesman, b. Belgrade. Minister of justice (1887); premier (1892-93). President of provisional government (1903).

A'va-lo-s (â'vâ-lô-s), **Fernando Francisco de. Marqués de Pe-sca'ra** (pâ-skâ'ŕâ). 1489-1525. Spanish soldier, b. in Kingdom of Naples; m. (1509) Vittoria Colonna (see **COLONNA**); commander in chief in service of Charles V; engaged at Ravenna (1512), Milan (1521), La Bicocca (1522), Pavia (1525); approached by Giovanni Morone, chancellor of Duke Francesco Maria Sforza of Milan, in conspiracy against Charles V; joined conspirators and, later, disclosed plans to Charles.

A'van-dale (â'vân-dâl; â'vân'), **Baron.** See **Andrew Stewart** (d. 1488), under **STEWART** family.

A'van'zo (â'vân'tsô), **Jacopo.** fl. latter half of 14th century. Italian painter.

Avebury, Bazon. See **Sir John LUBBOCK.**

A'vé'-Lal'le-mant' or **A'vé'-Lal'le-ment'** (â'vâ'lâl'mân'), **Robert Christian Berthold.** 1812-1884. German scholar and traveler in Brazil; author of books recounting his journeys.

Ave'ling (âv'ling), **Edward Bibbins.** 1851-1898. Son-in-law of Karl Marx. English scientist and socialist reformer.

Aveling, Francis Arthur Powell. 1875-1941. English psychologist; professor, U. of London; author of *The Immortality of the Soul*, *Science and Faith*, *Modernism*, and *Psychology*, v.

A'vel-la-ne'da (â'vâ-lyâ-nâ'thâ), **Alonso Fernández de.** See **FERNÁNDEZ DE AVELLANEDA.**

A'vel-la-ne'da (â'vâ-yâ-nâ'thâ), **Nicolás.** 1836-1885. Argentine journalist, educator, and author, b. in Tucumán; president of Argentina (1874-80).

A'vel-la-ne'da y Ar'te-a'ga (â'vâ-lyâ-nâ'thâ é â'ŕâ-tâ-a'gâ), **Gertrudis Gómez de** (gô'mâs [-mâth] thâ). Pseudonym **La Pe're-grî'na** (pâ'râ-grĕ'nâ). 1814-1873. Spanish writer, b. Puerto Príncipe (Camagüey), Cuba; to Spain (1836); m. (1846) Pedro Sabater (d. 1846). gov-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

ernor of Madrid, and (1854) Verdugo Masieu (d. 1863); known particularly as a poet and dramatist. Her works include novels, as *El Mulato Sab* (1839), *Das Mujeres* (1842), *Espatolino* (1844); dramas, as *Leyna* (1840), *Saúl* (1849), *Baltasar* (1858); lyrics, as *Poesías Líricas* (1841).

A'vem-pa'ce or **A'ven-pa'ce** (ä'väm-pä'thā). *Arab.* **abu-Bakr Muḥammad ibn-Yahya ibn-Bājjah.** Often known as **ibn-Baj'jah** (ib'n-baj'jā) or **ibn-al-Ṣā'igh**. d. 1138. Spanish-Arabian philosopher, scientist, and poet, b. Saragossa; lived at Seville and Granada; wrote several treatises on astronomy and medicine which have not survived; most important work, a philosophical treatise on the conduct of the individual; influenced Averroës; held by Moslem writers to be an atheist.

A've-na'ri-us (ä'vā-nā'rē-ōs; *Angl.* äv'nār'i-ās). **Richard.** 1843-1896. Nephew of Richard Wagner. German positivist philosopher, b. Paris. Professor of philosophy, Zurich (1877-96); set forth principle of economy of thinking, also theory (Empirio-kritizismus) of pure experience in relation to environment and knowledge. Author of *Kritik der Reinen Erfahrung* (1888-90), *Der Menschliche Weltbegriff* (1891), etc. His brother **Ferdinand** (1856-1923), poet and writer on art, founded art journal *Kunstwart* (1887); wrote *Wandern und Werden* (1881), *Lebel* (1883), *Stimmen und Bilder* (1897), etc.; compiled anthologies of poems.

A've-nel' (ä'vni-ēl'), **Vicomte Georges d'.** 1855-1939. French writer, esp. of treatises on economic history and issues, including *Richelieu et la Monarchie Absolue* (4 vols., 1884-90), *Histoire Économique de la Propriété, 1200-1800* (5 vols., 1894-1909), *L'Évolution des Moyens de Transport* (1920), etc.

A've-nol' (ä'vni-ōl'), **Joseph Louis Anne.** 1879-1952. French statesman; financial delegate of France in London (1916-23); deputy secretary-general (1923-32) and secretary-general (1933-40), League of Nations.

A'ven-ti'nus (ä'ven-tē'nōs; *Angl.* ä'ven-ti'nūs), **Johannes.** Real name **Johannes Thur'mair** or **Thur'mayr** (tōor'mir). 1477-1534. Bavarian historian; author of *Annales Bavarum* (pub. 1554), a history of Bavaria.

Av'en-zo'ar (ä'ven-zō'ēr; -zō-är') or **A-bu-me-ron'** (ä-bōō'mē-rōn'). *Arab.* **a-bu-Mar-wān'** (ä-bōō'mār-wān') '**Abd-al-Malik ibn-abi-al-'Alā'**. Surnamed **ibn-Zuhr'** (ib'n-zōōr') or **ibn-Zohr'** (ib'n-zōr'). 1091?-1162. Arab physician in Spain, b. Seville. Physician and vizier to Abd-al-Mumin, founder of Almohade dynasty; protested against quackery and superstition in medicine; author of six important medical works, three of which survive; great admirer of Galen; taught Averroës.

A-ver'chen-kō (ü-vyär'chēn-kō; *Ukrainian* ä-vyēr-chān'kō), **Arkadi Timofeevich.** 1881-1925. Russian writer of parodies, one-act plays, and short stories.

A've-re'scu (ä've-rē'skōō), **Alexandru.** 1859-1938. Rumanian general and statesman; as minister of war (1907), undertook reorganization of Rumanian army. Chief of general staff (1912); commanded attack on Bulgaria (1913); held army command in World War. As prime minister (1918), conducted peace negotiations with Central Powers; again prime minister of Rumania (1920-21, 1926-27).

Averlino or **Averulino**, **Antonio di Pietro.** See **FILARETE**.

A-ver'ro-ēs or **A-ver'rho-ēs** (ä-vēr'ō-ēz; äv'r-ō'ēz). Frequently known as **ibn-Rushd'** (ib'n-rōōshd'). *Arab.* **abu-al-Walid Muḥammad ibn-Aḥmad ibn-Rushd.** 1126-1198. Spanish-Arabian philosopher and physician, b. Córdoba. Lived in Morocco for several

years (from 1153); cadl of Seville (1169) and, later, of Córdoba; sent by caliphs on important missions; suspected by al-Mansur and interned (1195); died in Morocco. Wrote many treatises on jurisprudence, astronomy, grammar, and medicine; his greatest works, commentaries on Aristotle. Had more influence on succeeding Jewish and Christian thought than on Arabian; his philosophy, developed as Averroism, does not greatly differ from later Christian Scholasticism.

A'ver-y (ä'ver-i), **Elroy McKendree.** 1814-1935. American educator and author, b. Erie, Mich. Author of textbooks in physics and chemistry, and a twelve-volume *History of the United States and its People*.

A'vi-a'nus (ä'vī-ā'nās) or **A'vi-a'n-lus** (ä'ni-ās; -ān'yās), **Flavius.** fl. 4th century A.D. (or later). Latin writer of fables.

Avicebrón. See **IBN-GABIROL**.

Av'i-cen'na (ä'vī-sē'nā). Also known as **ibn-Sī'na** (ib'n-sē'nā). *Arab.* **abu-'Alī al-Ḥusayn ibn-Sīna.** 980-1037. Arab physician and philosopher, b. in village near Bokhara. Studied at Bokhara; received court position (997); traveled in Khwarezm (Khiva) and Persia; made vizier at Buyid court at Hamadan; compelled by soldiers to resign; imprisoned, but escaped to Isfahan; court physician (1024); traveled widely. Wrote about 100 works; his greatest, *The Canon*, a system of medicine, long regarded in Orient as medical textbook of great authority (often translated, first by Gerard of Cremona, 12th century); also works on theology, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, etc. His philosophy (Avicennism) is based on Aristotle but includes Neoplatonic ideas.

A'vi-e'nus (ä'vī-e'nūs), **Rufus Festus.** fl. 4th century A.D. Roman poet; translated Atanasius's *Phainomena* and paraphrased Dionysius's *Periegesis* under title *Descriptio Orbis Terrarum*; wrote also descriptions of coasts of Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas.

Ávila (ä'vē-lī), **Gil Gon-zález de** (gōn-thā'lāth). c. 1578-1658. Spanish historian, b. Ávila; historiographer of Castile (1612 fl.); author of *Historia de la Vida y Hechos del Rey Don Enrique III de Castilla* (1648).

Ávila, Juan de. 1494?-1569. Spanish preacher, b. Almodóvar del Campo; called "the Apostle of Andalusia"; author of *Epistolario Espiritual* (1578).

Ávila, Pedro Arias de or **Pedrius de.** See **PE-DRARIAS**.

Ávila Camacho, Manuel. See **CAMACHO**.

Ávila y Zúñi-ga (ē thōō'nyē-gā), **Luis de.** c. 1500-1564. Spanish historian, b. Placencia; author of *Comentario de la Guerra de Alemania Hecha por Carlos V en 1546 y 1547* (1547).

Avilés, Pedro Menendez de. See **MENENDEZ DE AVILÉS**. **Avi-son** (ä'vī-sōn), **Charles.** 1710?-1770. English organist and composer of concertos and sonatas. Author of *Essay on Musical Expression* (1752).

A'vi'tus (ä'vī-tus), **Marcus Maecilius.** d. 456 A.D. Emperor of the West (455-456). b. Auvergne. Master of armies of Gaul (c. 450); chosen emperor with help of Visigoths; deposed by Ricimer.

Avitus, Saint Sextus Alcinus Ecdicius. d. about 525. Bishop of Vienne, France (from 490); opponent of Arianism. Author of homilies and poems.

A'viz (ä'vēsh) or **A'vis** (ä'vēsh). Name of Portuguese dynasty (1385-1580) derived from order of knighthood (Aviz) founded by King Alfonso I and named from town in eastern Portugal. House founded by John the Great (John I), Grand Master of Order of Aviz, natural son of Peter I of house of Burgundy; succeeding rulers were: Edward, Alfonso V, John II, Emanuel, John III, Sebastian, and Henry (d. 1580). Portugal was a dependency of Spain (1580-1640). See **DOM ANTÔNIO**.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; āve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makār; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, ū = u in Fr. menu;

A'vo-ga'dro (ä'vö-gä'drö), Count **Amedeo**. 1776-1856. Italian chemist and physicist, b. Turin; professor at U. of Turin (1820 ff.); author of hypothesis (Avogadro's hypothesis or law, 1811) that equal volumes of all gases at same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules.

Awde'lay or **Awde'ley** (äd'lä), **John**. fl. 1559-1577. English printer; reputed author of *Fraternite of Vagabonds* (1565).

à Wood, **Anthony**. See **Anthony Wood**.

A'xa-ya'catl (ä'shä-yä'kä'tl) or **A'xa-ya-ca'tzin** (ä'shä-yä'kä'tsin). 15th-century Aztec emperor (1461-77) and conqueror; said to be father of Montezuma II.

Axel. See **AKSALON**.

A-ya'la (ä-yä'lä), **Eusebio**. 1875-1942. Paraguayan politician. Held various official positions (1910-21); provisional president of Paraguay (1921-23); forced to resign; minister to U.S. (1925); again president (1932-36); deposed by Col. Rafael Franco, head of an army dictatorship.

Ayala, Juan Manuel de. Spanish commander (Mar.-Nov., 1775) of ship that made first exploration of Bay of San Francisco.

Ayala, Pedro López de. See **LOPEZ DE AYALA**.

Ayala, Ramón Pérez de. See **PÉREZ DE AYALA**.

Ayala y Her-re'ra (ä ä'r-ä'lä), **Adelardo I.ä'pez** (ä'ä'päh) **de**. 1828-1879. Spanish dramatist and politician, b. Cádiz; elected deputy (1857); minister of colonies under Alfonso XII (1875); president, chamber of deputies (1878). His dramatic works include *Un Hombre de Estado* (1851), *Castro y Perdon* (1851), *Los Dos Guerreros* (1851), *Rinja* (1854), *El Tránsito de Vitoria* (1854), *El Tanto por Ciento* (1861), *El Nuncio Don Juan* (1863), and *Consuelo* (1878).

Ay'de-lotte (ä'd-ä'lä), **Frank**. 1880-1956. American educator, b. Sullivan, Ind. Grad. Indiana U. (1900). Rhodes scholar at Oxford (1905-07). Professor of English, M.I.T. (1915-21). President, Swarthmore Coll. (1921-40); president, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton (from 1939). American secretary, Rhodes trustees (1918-53). Author of *Elizabethan Rogues and Vagabonds* (1913), *The Oxford Stamp* (1917), etc.

Ayer (äi), **Edward Everett**. 1841-1927. American industrialist, b. Kenosha, Wis. A founder, and first president, of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Ayesha or **Ayeshah**. Variant of *Aisha* (see **MOHAMMED**, the Prophet).

Aylesford, Earl of. See **FINCH** family.

Aylesworth (äi'wörth; -wörth), Sir **Allen Bristol**. 1854-1952. Canadian constitutional lawyer. Educ. Toronto U. Minister of justice (1906-11); agent before Hague Tribunal regarding Atlantic fisheries (1910).

Ayl-lón' (ä-yön'), **Lucas Váz'quez** [väh'käth] (or **Vás'quez** [väs'käth]) **de**. 1475?-1526. Spanish explorer. In Santo Domingo (1502-20); attempted settlement on American mainland, probably on what is now South Carolina coast (1526); died there.

Ayl'mer (äi'mër), Sir **Fenton John**. 1862-1935. British general; served in attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara (1916).

Aylmer, John. 1521-1594. English ecclesiastic. Grad. Cambridge (1541). Tutor to Lady Jane Grey; because of opposition to doctrine of transubstantiation had to flee to Continent until accession of Elizabeth (1558); bishop of London (1576); notorious for arbitrary and unconciliatory attitude to Puritans and Roman Catholics; assailed in Martin Marprelate tracts.

Aylmer, Matthew. Baron **Aylmer**. d. 1720. British naval officer, b. in Ireland. Commander at Beachy Head (1690); vice-admiral (1694); commander in chief of fleet

(1709-11, 1714-20). As governor of Greenwich Hospital (1714-20), established well-known school for sons of seamen.

Aymer de Valence. See **de VALENCE**.

Ay'rér (i'rër), **Jakob**. 1543?-1605. German dramatic poet; many of his plays published under title *Opus Theatricum* (1618).

Ayres (ärz), **Anne**. 1816-1896. Protestant religious, b. London, Eng.; to U.S. (1836); consecrated (1845) Sister of The Holy Communion, at New York City, the first woman in America to become a Protestant sister.

Ayres, Leonard Porter. 1879-1946. American educator and statistician, b. Niantic, Conn. Grad. Boston U. (1902). Director, departments of education and statistics, Russell Sage Foundation (1908-20). Vice-president, Cleveland Trust Co. (from 1920). Economic adviser on Dawes Plan commission (1924). Chief statistician, War Department (1940 ff.). Author of books on education, and of *Price Changes and Business Prospects* (1921), *Business Recovery Following Depression* (1922), *Economics of Recovery* (1933), *Inflation* (1936).

Ayres, Ruby Mildred. 1883-1955. English novelist; m. (1909) Reginald William Porcock. Her works include *Richard Chatterton, V.C.*, *The Remembered Kiss*, *The Bachelor Husband*, *Compromise*, *Silver Wedding* (play; produced 1932), *Big Ben* (1939), *The Constant Heart* (1941).

Ayr'ton (är't'n), **William Edward**. 1847-1908. English electrical engineer and inventor. Educ. University College, London. In Indian telegraph service (1868) after study under Lord Kelvin; taught physics in Tokyo and London; professor of electrical engineering, South Kensington (1884-1908). Author of *Practical Electricity* (1887). His first wife, **Matilda**, *nee* **Chap'lin** [chäp'lin] (1846-1883; m. 1872), pioneer woman doctor, took high honors in examinations, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh (1870, 1871); opened school for midwives in Japan (1873); M.D., Paris (1879); practiced at Royal Free Hospital, London, and in Algiers and Montpellier. His second wife, **Hertha**, *nee* **Marks** [märks] (1854-1923; m. 1885), was a scientist; studied at Girton College (1876 ff.); awarded medal for researches on electric arc and on sand ripples (1906); collaborated with husband on admiralty reports on electric searchlights; invented an antigas fan (1915).

Ays'cough (äs'kü), **Anne**. = **Anne ASKEW**.

Ays'cough (äs'kü), **Florence**, *nee* **Whee'lock** (hwé'lök). 1878-1942. American writer, b. in Shanghai; daughter of a Canadian father, m. Francis Ayscough (d. 1933) and (1935) Prof. Harley Farnsworth MacNair. Lecturer on Chinese subjects, U. of Chicago (from 1928). Author of *Fir-Flower Tablets* (with Amy Lowell; poems translated from Chinese) and of various interpretations of Chinese culture.

Ays'cough (äs'kü), **John**. Pseudonym of Monsignor Count BICKERSTAFFE-DREW.

Ays'cue (äs'kü; äs'kü), Sir **George**. d. 1671. British admiral. Sent by parliament to reduce Barbados and visit Virginia (1651-52); lost his command after indecisive battle with Dutch off Plymouth (1652); naval adviser to Sweden till Restoration; served in second Dutch war (1664-66), becoming admiral of the white; prisoner in Holland (1666-67).

Ay'ton or **Ay'toun** (ä't'n), Sir **Robert**. 1570-1638. Scottish poet; author of lyrics and many Latin and English panegyrics.

Ay'toun (ä't'n), **William Ed'mond-stoune** (äd'män-stün). 1813-1865. Scottish poet and parodist. Educ. U. of Edinburgh and at Aschaffenburg, Germany; began contributions to *Blackwood's* (1836); professor of rhetoric and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

belles lettres, U. of Edinburgh (1845). Author of *Poland, Homer, and other Poems* (1832), *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers* (1848), *Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy* (1854); collaborated with Sir Theodore Martin in *The Bon Goutier Ballads* (1845) and *Poems and Ballads of Goethe* (1858); annotated collection of *Ballads of Scotland* (1858).

Ayub' Khan (ä-ä-öb' [i-öb'] kân). 1855-1914. Amir of Afghanistan (1880-81). Youngest son of Shere Ali. After father's death, took possession of Herat (1879); after preliminary victory over the British, was defeated by Gen. Roberts (1880); defeated by Abd-er-Rahman Khan (1881) and driven from Herat; lived in exile in Persia and (1887-1914) as state prisoner at Rawalpindi.

Ayub'id (i-yöb'id) or **Ayub'ite** (i-yöb'ite). Moslem dynasty (1169-1250) established in Egypt (1173) by Saladin and named from his father, Ayyub ibn-Shadhi (d. 1173), a Kurd who served as a general in Syria and Mesopotamia; extended its power over Nubia, Hejaz, and Yemen; fought Europeans in Third, Fourth, and Fifth crusades; overthrown by Mamelukes.

A-zad' (ä-zäd'), **A-bul' Ka-lam'** (ä-bööl' kâ-lâm'). 1888-1958. Indian Moslem politician, b. Mecca, Arabia; supporter of Gandhi; president, All-India Congress (several times 1923 ff., including 1941).

A-za'ña (ä-thü'nyä), **Manuel**. 1880-1940. President of Spanish Republic (1936-39). Lawyer; leader of liberal politicians. Editor and author; wrote biography of Juan Valera. Active in overthrow of Alfonso XIII (1931); minister of war in first republican ministry; premier (1931-33); attempted many reforms; arrested and imprisoned (Oct., 1934); led Republican left; again premier (1936); elected president (May, 1936); after civil war (1936-39) had driven government into northeast Spain, left for Paris (Feb., 1939); resigned (Mar., 1939).

A-zan-chev'ski (ä-zün-chäf'ski; Angl. -ski), **Mikhail Pavlovich**. 1838 (or 1839)-1881. Russian composer, b. Moscow; director, St. Petersburg Conservatory (1870-76), to which he gave his large music library. Composer esp. of chamber music.

A-za'ra (ä-thä'ra), **Félix de**. 1746-1811. Spanish soldier, naturalist, and traveler; to Paraguay (1781) as one of commission to fix boundaries of Spanish and Portuguese possessions; returned to Spain (1801). Author of *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* (1809), etc. His brother **José Nicolás** (1731-1804), diplomat; envoy to papal court (1765); helped suppress Jesuits; ambassador to France (1798); patron of art and collector of Italian antiquities.

Az'a-ri'ah (ä-zä'ri-ä). In Douay Bible **Az'a-ri'as** (-äs). = UZZIAH, King of Judah.

A-ze'glio (ä-dzä'lyö), **Marchese d'. Massimo Ta'-pa-rel'li** (tä-pä-rél'li). 1798-1866. Italian statesman and author, b. Turin. Son-in-law of Manzoni. Leader in risorgimento; helped foment revolution (1848) and secure reforms of Pius IX through polemic writings; wounded at Vicenza (1848). Premier of Sardinia (1849-52); favored house of Savoy as rulers of united Italy. His works include two historical novels, *Ettore Fieramosca* (1833) and *Niccolò de' Lupi* (1841); polemic writings, as *Degli Ullimi Casi di Romagna* (1846) and *Il Lutto di Lombardia* (c. 1847); and an autobiography, *I Miei Ricordi* (pub. 1873).

A-ze-ve'do (ä-zé-vä'thöö), **Antônio de Araujo de**. See ARAUJO DE AZEVEDO.

Azevedo, Manuel Antônio Al'-va-res de (äl'-vä-réz thê). 1831-1852. Brazilian lyric poet, b. São Paulo; author of *Lira dos Vinte Anos* (a volume chiefly of elegies).

A-ze-ve'do y Zúñiga (ä'thü-vä'thō; ä'sä-). = Gaspar de ZÚNIGA Y AZEVEDO.

A'zo (ä'dzö) or **Az'zo** (ä'd'zö). Lat. **Az'o-l'i'nus Por'ci-us** (äz'ö-l'i'näs pör'sh'i-äs). 1150?-1230. Italian jurist; professor of law at Bologna; author of *Summa Codicis* and *Apparatus ad Codicem*.

Azorin. See José Martínez Ruiz.

A-zu'ni (ä-dzö'né), **Domenico Alberto**. 1749-1827. Sardinian jurist; author of *Dizionario Universale Ragionato della Giurisprudenza Mercantile* (1786-88), *Sistema Universale dei Principii del Diritto Marittimo* (1795), etc.

B

Baa'de (bä'dä), **Walter**. 1893-. German-born astronomer in America; Ph.D., Göttingen (1919). Member of staff, Hamburg observatory (1919-31); astronomer at Mount Wilson observatory, Pasadena, Cal. (from 1931).

Baa'der (bä'dër), **Franz Xaver von**. 1765-1841. German Roman Catholic mystical philosopher, theologian, and writer.

Ba'al Shem'-Tob' or -Tov (bä'al shäm'töf'), i.e. "kind, or good, master of the Holy Name." Known also, from his initials, as **BESH'T** (besh't). Real name **Is'ra-el (i'rä-ä; -ri-ä) ben El'i-e'zer** (äl'i-e'zër). 1700?-1760. Jewish teacher, healer, and popular idol; founder of modern Hasidism in Poland. Served in Galicia and Poland as teacher, mediator in civil suits, slaughterer, and tavern keeper. Learned healing powers of plants; wrote amulets; prescribed cures; said to have worked miracles with name of God; won large following and settled in Miedzyboz, Podolia (c. 1740). Taught disciples by means of oral sayings and parables; upheld a pantheistic doctrine and communion with God through joyous worship; opposed asceticism.

Baarle, Caspar van. See CASPARUS BARLAERUS.

Ba'a'sha (bä'ä-shü). In Douay Version **Ba'a-sa** (-sä). d. 883? B.C. King of Israel (911-883?). Killed Nadab, son of Jeroboam I, and seized throne (1 Kings xv. 27-34); waged war with Asa of Judah.

Bab (bäb), **the**, i.e. "the Gate." Title of Mirza (or Sayid) **All Mohammed of Shiraz**. 1819-1850. Founder of Bahiism (1844-45), modern religious sect of Persia. First taught at Shiraz; influenced large number of Persian Moslems; persecuted and imprisoned; condemned to death as heretic of Islam; executed (July 9, 1850) in public square of Tabriz; his mission taken over by Bahau'llah (q.v.).

Bab (bäp), **Julius**. 1880-1955. German playwright and dramatic critic, b. Berlin.

Babar. See BABER.

Bab'bage (bäb'lj), **Charles**. 1792-1871. English mathematician and mechanical genius. M.A., Cantab. (1817). Devoted 37 years, large part of fortune, and government grants, to perfecting a calculating machine refused (1842) by the government. Invented an ophthalmoscope

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), askö; éve, here (18) évent, énd, silént, makör; lee, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; ööd, ööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, öfn, öp, circüs, ö = u in Fr. menu;

(1847) but failed to make it known. Instrumental in founding the Astronomical and Statistical societies. Author of *On Economy of Machines and Manufactures* (1832) and *Ninth Bridgewater Treatise* (1837).

Babbitt (băb'it), Benjamin Tal'bot (lă'l'băt). 1809-1889. American inventor, b. Westmoreland, N.Y.; obtained over 100 patents, including soap processes, an ordnance projector, steam boilers, etc.

Babbitt, Irving. 1865-1933. American scholar and educator, b. Dayton, Ohio. A.B., Harvard (1889). On teaching staff (1894-1933), professor of French literature (from 1912), Harvard. Founder (with Paul Elmer More) of modern humanistic movement. Author of *Literature and the American College* (1908), *The New Laocöon* (1910), *The Masters of Modern French Criticism* (1912), *Rousseau and Romanticism* (1919), *Democracy and Leadership* (1924).

Babbitt, Isaac. 1799-1862. American inventor, b. Taunton, Mass. Invented a journal box (pat. 1839); suggested that it be lined with an alloy now known as Babbitt metal.

Bab'cock (băb'kôk), Edwin Stanton. 1877- . American short-story writer and poet, b. Nyack, N.Y. Author of *Greek Wayfarers and Other Poems* (1916), *Nantucket Windows* (1925), etc.

Babcock, George Herman. 1832-1893. American inventor, b. near Otsego, N.Y. Invented a polychromatic printing press, a job printing press, and (with Stephen Wilcox) improvements in boiler design. President (1881-93), Babcock, Wilcox & Company, boiler manufacturers.

Babcock, Harold De-lor (lă-lôz). 1882- . American physicist, b. Thornton, Wis.; B.S., U. of California (1907). Member of staff, Mount Wilson observatory, Pasadena, Cal. (from 1909); specialist in spectroscopy.

Babcock, James Francis. 1844-1897. American chemist, b. Boston. State assayer of liquors, Massachusetts (1875-85); established "three per cent limit" in definition of an intoxicating liquor. City inspector of milk, Boston (1885 ff.); enforced laws against adulteration. Inventor of Babcock fire extinguisher.

Babcock, Orville E. 1835-1881. American army officer, b. Franklin, Vt. Served through Civil War; aide-de-camp (1864-65) to General Grant. Private secretary (1869-77) to President Grant. Accused of implication in Whisky Ring; acquitted (1876) as result of Grant's deposition regarding his excellent character.

Babcock, Stephen Moulton. 1843-1931. American agricultural chemist, b. Bridgewater, N.Y. Professor of agricultural chemistry, Wisconsin (1887-1913). Specialist in chemistry of milk; deviser of a test (Babcock test, 1890) for determining amount of fat in milk.

Babcock, Winnifred, nee Eaton. Pseudonym Onoto Watanna. 1879- . American writer, b. Nagasaki, Japan; m. (1901) B. W. Babcock. Author of *The Old Jiriksha* (1895), *A Japanese Nightingale* (1901; later dramatized), *Daughters of Nijo* (1904), *Honorable Miss Moonlight* (1912), and *His Royal Nibs* (1925).

Ba'be-lon' (bă'blôn'), Ernest Charles François. 1854-1924. French numismatist and archaeologist; author of *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines* (7 vols., 1901-26), *Le Rhin dans l'Histoire* (2 vols., 1916-17), etc.

Ba'ben-berg (bă'bên'bêrk). Name of Franconian family that held margraviate (976-1156) and duchy (1156-1246) of Austria, including: first margrave, Leopold or Lu'te-pold I [lû'te-pôld] (976-994); best known, Leopold III, the Pious (1096-1136; canonized 1485); and Frederick II, Duke of Austria and Styria (1230-46), last of Babenbergs. Possessions passed (1278) to Rudolf I, founder of house of Hapsburg (q.v.). See *Table (in Appendix)* for AUSTRIA.

Ba'ber or Ba'bur or Ba'bar (bă'bêr), i.e. Tiger. *Mongol nickname of Zahir ud-Din Muhammad*. 1483-1530. Founder of Mogul dynasty of India; emperor (1526-30). Descendant of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. Succeeded his father as king of Fergana (1495); conquered Samarkand (1497); lost both kingdoms (1501); crossed Hindu Kush and besieged and captured Kabul (1504); attempted to reconquer Samarkand but was completely defeated by Uzbeks (1514); made raids into India (1519-24); led small army across Indus (1525) and defeated (1526) much larger army of Ibrahim Lodi, Afghan sultan, at Panipat; occupied Delhi and Agra and established Mogul empire; defeated Hindus in a second great battle (1527) near Agra; extended power to east; began organizing new realm; wrote *Memoirs*.

Ba'bes (bă'bêsh), Victor. 1854-1926. Rumanian physician and bacteriologist, b. Vienna. Discovered genus (*Bubesia*) of protozoans in blood of animals, one species of which causes Texas fever in cattle; discovered granules that take stain in bacteria, and hemorrhagic bacteria in man; demonstrated penetration of certain bacteria through unbroken skin or mucosa; prepared an antitubercular serum; worked on immunizing properties of blood of immunized animals.

Babet la Bouquetière. See François Joachim de Pierre de BERNIS.

Ba'beuf' or Ba'bœuf' (bă'bêuf'), François Émile. Pseudonym *Grac'chus'* (grăk'ktûs') Babeuf. 1760-1797. French agitator; journalist during French Revolution, advocating communistic theories (Babouvism); involved in conspiracy to overthrow Directory and re-establish constitution of 1793; stabbed himself before being summoned to guillotine.

Ba'bi-net' (bă'bê-nê'), Jacques. 1794-1872. French physicist, b. Lusignan; invented various apparatus for use in physics.

Bab'ing-ton (băb'ing-tăn), Anthony. 1561-1586. English Roman Catholic conspirator. Served as page to Mary, Queen of Scots. Induced (1586) by John Ballard, a priest, to organize a conspiracy (Babington's plot or conspiracy) to murder Elizabeth, lead a general Catholic uprising, and release Mary; detected by Walsingham's spies; executed with Ballard and a dozen others.

Babington, Charles Cardale. 1805-1895. English botanist and archaeologist. B.A., Cambr. (1830); professor of botany, Cambridge (1861); a founder of Entomological Society (1833) and Cambridge Antiquarian Society (1840). Author of *Mammal of British Botany* (1843), *Flora of Cambridgeshire* (1860), etc.

Ba'bo (bă'bô), Joseph Marius von. 1756-1822. German dramatist; author of *Otto von Wittelsbach*.

Ba'bri-us (bă'bri-ûs). Writer of fables (in Greek), possibly living in Syria in 1st century A.D. (or later).

Bab'son (băb's'n), Roger Ward. 1875- . American financial statistician, b. Gloucester, Mass. Grad. M.I.T. (1898). Founder of Babson's Statistical Organization and also of Babson Institute; lecturer on statistics and economics.

Babur. See BABER.

Ba-car'di (bă-kăr'dî). Span. *Ba'car-dí'* (bă'kăr-thê'). Name of family of distillers, in Spain for about 300 years, whose business was removed (1862) to Cuba, where members of family, esp. *Facundo* (1892-1932) and Luis J., have conducted it successfully, their rum (trade-marked Bacardi) being well known.

Bac-cel'li (băt-chê'lî), Alfredo. 1863-1955. Italian poet and novelist; wrote philosophical poems and novels, as *The Way of Light* and *In the Shadow of the Conquered*. **Bacelli, Guido**. 1832-1916. Italian physician and politician. Taught medicine, U. of Rome. Member,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), na'ture (54); æ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

chamber of deputies (from 1874); minister of public instruction in various cabinets (from 1880-1900); senator (1890); minister of agriculture (1901-03).

Bac-chyl'-des (bă-kīl'-dēz). Greek lyric poet, of 5th century B.C., rival of Pindar. Only fragments of works are extant, containing *Odes of Victory* (*Epinikia*) and *Dithyrambs*.

Bac'-ci (băt'chē), **Baccio Maria**. 1888-. Florentine painter; works include *La Miracolata*, *Barca all'Elba*, *La Convalescente*, *Ragazza Napoletana*, *Temporale d'Agosto*, etc.

Bac'-cio (băt'chō). See Baccio BANDINELLI.

Bac-cio-c'chi (băt-chōk'kē), **Felice Pasquale**. 1762-1841. French army officer, b. in Corsica. m. (1797) Maria Anna Elisa Buonaparte (see under BONAPARTE), sister of Napoleon. General in army; senator of France (1804). Crowned with his wife when she became grand duchess of Tuscany (1809).

Baccio d'Agnolo. See AGNOLO.

Baccio della Porta. See FRA BARTOLOMMEO.

Bach (băk). Family of German musicians and composers, including: **Hans** (d. 1626), called "the Elder," a professional musician; and his sons **Johann(es)** (1604-1673), organist at Erfurt; **Christoph** (1613-1661), organist and town musician at Weimar; **Heinrich** (1615-1692), organist at Arnstadt. Christoph's son **Ambrosius** (1645-1695), town musician at Eisenach; and his sons **Johann Christoph** (1671-1721), organist at Ohrdruf; and **Johann Sebastian** (for J. S. Bach and his sons and grandson see entry Johann Sebastian BACH). Another **Johann Christoph** (1642-1703), son of Heinrich, organist at Eisenach (from 1665) and composer, esp. of vocal music; his work includes motets, 44 preludes for chorals, a saraband with 12 variations for clavier, the cantata *Es Erhob Sich ein Streit*, etc. His son **Nikolaus** (1669-1753), organist and director of university music at Jena; composer of orchestral suites, a mass in E minor, a comic operetta, etc. **Johann Michael** (1648-1694), another son of Heinrich, organist at Gehren (from 1673); composer of vocal and instrumental music; father-in-law of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Bach (băk), **Aleksei Nikolaevich**. 1857-1946. Russian chemist. Educ. U. of Kiev. Joined revolutionary party (1881); lived abroad (1885-1917); returned to Russia after Revolution of 1917; organized biochemical inst. of public health office in Moscow (1920); known for work on oxidation processes in living organisms.

Bach (băk), **Baron Alexander von**. 1813-1893. Austrian statesman. Minister of justice (1848); minister of interior (1849; deposed 1859); succeeded Schwarzenberg (1852) as leader of Austrian ministry. Advocated absolutism and centralization of Hapsburg monarchy; negotiated concordat with pope (1855); ambassador to Holy See (1859-67).

Bach, Johann Sebastian. 1685-1750. German organist, composer, and master contrapuntist. Son of Ambrosius Bach and brother of Johann Christoph Bach (1671-1721), his first music teachers. Student and chorister, Michaelisschule, Lüneburg (1700-03); violinist, royal chapel orchestra, Weimar (1703); organist, Arnstadt (1703); studied organ under Buxtehude, Lübeck (1705); organist, Mühlhausen (1707); court organist, Weimar (1708); court concertmeister, Weimar (1714-17); court Kapellmeister, Köthen (1717-23); cantor, Thomasschule, and director of university music, Leipzig (from 1723); honorary court composer, Dresden (1736). Visited Frederick the Great at Potsdam (1747); improvised there on the various newly invented pianos and tried the chief church organs; died totally blind (1750). Composed very large library of church, vocal, and instru-

mental music, including: *Vocal*: about 200 church cantatas (also secular cantatas); a mass in B minor; Christmas, Easter, and Ascension oratorios; passions according to St. Matthew and St. John; magnificats, motets, hymns, etc. *Instrumental*: (for organ) preludes, fugues, toccatas, fantasias, sonatas, and preludes for chorals; (for clavier) concertos, partitas, suites, inventions, fantasias, sonatas, toccatas, capriccios, variations, including 48 preludes and fugues (*The Well-Tempered Clavier*), *Musical Offering*, on a theme suggested by Frederick the Great; also, *Art of Fugue*, chamber and orchestral music, and other sonatas, concertos, etc., for keyed and stringed instruments. Four of his sons and a grandson were musicians of importance: **Wilhelm Friedemann** (1710-1784); called "the Halle Bach"; organist at Dresden (1733-47), at Halle (1747-64); composer of concertos, sonatas, fantasias for organ and clavier, etc. **Karl Philipp Emanuel** (1714-1788); called "the Berlin, or Hamburg, Bach"; composer and pioneer in establishing the sonata form; chamber musician to Frederick the Great, Berlin (1740); director of church music, Hamburg (from 1767); works include numerous concertos and sonatas for the clavier and piano, songs, church and chamber music, and a treatise called *The True Art of Clavier Playing* (1753).

Johann Christoph Friedrich (1732-1795); called "the Bückeburg Bach"; chamber musician (1750) and Kapellmeister (1756) at Bückeburg; composer of motets, church and secular cantatas, 3 oratorios, 6 quartets for flute and stringed instruments, and clavier sonatas. **Johann Christian** (1735-1782); called "the Milan, or London, Bach"; cathedral organist, Milan (1760); music master to Queen Charlotte Sophia, London (1762); cofounder of Bach-Abel concerts (1765); composer of operas, oratorios, many arias and cantatas, clavier concertos, chamber music, symphonies, overtures, etc. **Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst** (1759-1845); son of J. C. F. Bach; organist, pianist, and composer; Kapellmeister at Berlin (1789), and later music teacher of royal family; works include cantatas, songs, and piano pieces.

Bach, Julius Karl von. 1817-1931. German engineer, b. Stollberg. Aided in development of Zeppelin dirigible.

Bach, Paul. See Rudolf RAUMBACH.

Bache (băch), **Alexander Dallas**. 1806-1867. American physicist, b. Philadelphia. Professor, Pennsylvania (1828-36, 1842-43). President, Girard College (1836-42). Superintendent, U.S. Coast Survey (1843-67). First president, National Academy of Sciences; one of incorporators of Smithsonian Institution.

Bache, Benjamin Franklin. 1769-1798. American journalist, b. Philadelphia. Founded the *Philadelphia General Advertiser* (later known as the *Aurora*); attacked Washington and Adams; arrested (June 26, 1798) for libeling president; released on parole. His son **Franklin** (1792-1864) was a chemist and educator, b. Philadelphia. With George Bacon Wood, published a *Pharmacopoeia* (1830), which became basis of the *United States Pharmacopoeia*, and compiled a *Dispensatory of the United States of America*.

Bacho, Francis Edward. 1833-1858. English violinist, organist, and composer of a trio, two operas, a concerto, etc. His brother **Walter** (1842-1888), pupil and exponent of Liszt, whose works he popularized in England, was a concert pianist and professor of pianoforte at Royal Academy.

Bache, Richard. 1737-1811. Merchant, b. in Yorkshire, Eng.; to New York (1765); m. (1767) Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Franklin; succeeded Franklin as postmaster general.

Bachelin, Olivier. See OLIVIER BASSILEN.

Bach'-el-ler (băch'-lēr), **Irving Addison**. 1859-1950.

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), soă; ăve, hăre (18), ăvent, ănd, silănt, makăre; ice, ăl, charăky; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd (40), ădt (41), cănnect; fădd, fădt; out, oil; cŭbe, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, ŭ-u in Fr. menu;

American novelist, b. Pierpont, N.Y. B.S., St. Lawrence U. (1882). Journalist in New York (to c. 1900). Author of *The Master of Silence* (1890), *Eben Holden* (1900), *Dan and I* (1901), *Keeping Up With Lizzie* (1911), *A Man for the Ages* (1919), *A Candle in the Wilderness* (1930), *The Oxen of the Sun* (1935), *A Boy for the Ages* (1937), etc.

Ba'cher (bă'kēr), **Karl**. 1884- . Austrian poet, fiction writer, and playwright.

Ba'cher (bă'kēr), **Otto Henry**. 1856-1909. American etcher and illustrator, b. Cleveland, Ohio.

Bachiacca or **Bacchiacca**, **Il**. See **Francesco UBERTINI**.

Bach'man (băk'măn), **John**. 1790-1874. American Lutheran clergyman and naturalist, b. Rhinebeck, N.Y. Associated with J. J. Audubon (from 1831); collaborator in *The Viriparous Quadrupeds of North America* (3 vols., 1845-49).

Bacho, **John**. See **BACONTHORPE**.

Bach'rach (băk'răk), **David, Jr.** 1845-1921. American inventor, b. Germany; to U.S. (1850). With Louis Edward Levy (q.v.) invented a photoengraving process (1875); founded *Bach'rach, Inc.*, photographers.

Bachur, **Elijah**. See **Elijah LEVITA**.

Ba-clē'cio (bă-chē't'chō), **Il**. Real name **Giovanni Battista Gaul'li** (goul'iē). 1639-1709. Italian painter; student of Bernini; among his paintings are *Madonna and Child* and *St. Francis Xavier Dyine* (both at Rome).

Back (băk), **Sir George**. 1796-1878. English explorer. Sailed with Franklin on arctic expeditions of discovery (1818, 1819, 1825); led two expeditions to explore remaining North American coastline (1833, 1836). Admiral (1857). Wrote narratives of voyages.

Back'er (băk'ēr), **Jakob Adriaensz.** 1608-1651. Dutch painter. Works include *Lady Regents of the Amsterdam Orphan Asylum* and *Guild of Archers* (both in Amsterdam).

Backers, **Americus**. See under **John BROADWOOD**.

Back'house (băk'hūs), **Sir Roger Roland Charles**. 1878-1949. British admiral; served in World War (1914-18); admiral (1934); commanded home fleet (1935); first sea lord and chief of naval staff (1938); admiral of the fleet (1939).

Back'huy'sen or **Bak'hui'sen** or **Bak'huy'sen** (băk'hui's'n), **Ludolf**. 1641-1708. Dutch marine painter and etcher. His many paintings include *Rough Sea at the Mouth of the Maas* (now in the Louvre), a coast scene (in Amsterdam), and others in London, The Hague, etc.

Back'lund (băk'lând), **Johan Oskar**. 1846-1916. Swedish astronomer; investigator of celestial mechanics. Director (from 1895) of observatory at Pulkova, Russia.

Bäck'ström (băk'strôm), **Per Johan Edvard**. 1841-1886. Swedish writer; author of several volumes of verse and a number of dramas, including the successful tragedy *Dagvard Frev* (1876).

Back'us (băk'us), **Isaac**. 1724-1806. American clergyman, b. Norwich, Conn. Separatist from Congregational Church (1746). New Light minister (1748-56). Organizer (1756) and pastor (1756-1806), Baptist Church, Middleborough, Mass. Champion of religious liberty. Author of *A History of New England, with Particular Reference to the Denomination of Christians Called Baptists* (1777-96).

Back'well (băk'wël; -wël), **Edward**. d. 1683. English goldsmith and Lombard Street banker; originator of bank-note system; intermediary in financial transactions between Charles II and Louis XIV.

Ba'cler' d'Albe' (bă'klăr' dălb'), **Baron. Louis Albert Guls'lain'** (gē'lăn'). 1762-1824. French painter, esp.

of landscapes and battle pictures; officer in Napoleonic armies; made *Carte du Théâtre des Campagnes de Bonaparte en Italie*.

Ba'con (bă'kăn), **Delia Salter**. 1811-1859. American writer, b. Tallmadge, Ohio. Sister of Leonard Bacon (q.v.). Worked in England (1853-57) to prove theory that Shakespearean plays were written by group headed by Lord Bacon. Author of *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare Unfolded* (1857), origin of so-called Baconian theory. Violently insane (1857-59).

Bacon, **Francis**. 1st Baron **Ver'u-lam** (vē'r'ō-lăm; vē'r'ō-) [from Lat. *Verulamium*, present *St. Albans*] and Viscount **St. Al'bans** (sânt ōl'bănz). 1561-1626. English philosopher and author. Son of Nicholas Bacon. Educ. Trinity Coll., Cambridge (1573-75). M.P. (1584 ff.). Attached himself to earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favorite (1591); instrumental in conviction of Essex on charge of treason (1601). Paid court to James I; commissioner for arranging union with Scotland (1604). m. (1606) Alice Barnham, daughter of London alderman. Solicitor general (1607); attorney general (1613); lord chancellor and raised to peerage (1618); promoted increase of monopoly patents which enabled Buckingham's brothers to acquire wealth; confessed himself guilty of bribery and corrupt dealing in chancery suits (1621); fined £10,000 (later remitted by king), banished from parliament and court, and pardoned (1621). Chief literary works include *Essays* (1597 ff.; complete collection of 58 pub. 1625), concise expressions of practical wisdom and full of shrewd observations; *De Sapientia Veterum* (1609); *History of Henry VII* (1622); *Apophthegms New and Old* (1624), a collection of anecdotes and witticisms. Chief philosophic works include *Advancement of Learning* (1605), a survey in English of state of knowledge, as an introduction to a projected (but never completed) *Instauratio Magna*, or encyclopedia of all knowledge; *Novum Organum* (1620), in Latin, key to his system for the new systematic analysis of knowledge, intended to replace the deductive logic of Aristotle with inductive method in interpreting nature; *De Augmentis Scientiarum* (1623), a completion in Latin of the *Advancement*. Legal writings include *Maxims of the Law* (1630), *Reading on the Statute of Uses* (1642).

Bacon, **Frank**. 1864-1922. American actor and playwright, b. Marysville, Cal. To New York (1906); played in *The Fortune Hunter*, *The Miracle Man*, *The Cinderella Man*. With Winchell Smith, wrote *Lightnin'*, which had long uninterrupted run in New York (Aug. 26, 1918 to Aug. 27, 1921).

Bacon, **Fenry**. 1866-1924. American architect, b. Watseka, Ill. Designed Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.; Public Library, Paterson, N.J.; Court of the Four Seasons, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco. Collaborated with Daniel Chester French in various memorials to famous Americans.

Bacon, **John**. See **BACONTHORPE**.

Bacon, **John**. 1740-1799. English sculptor. Won first gold medal awarded for sculpture by Royal Academy (1769); A.R.A. (1770). His monuments to Pitt in Westminster Abbey and to Dr. Johnson in St. Paul's Cathedral are among his chief works.

Bacon, **Josephine Dodge**, nee **Das'kam** (dăs'kăm). 1876- . American writer, b. Stamford, Conn. A.B. Smith (1898); m. (1903) Selden Bacon. Among her many works are *The Imp and the Angel* (1901), *Poems* (1903), *Memoirs of a Baby* (1904), *Biography of a Boy* (1910), *The Strange Cases of Dr. Stanchon* (1913), *To-Day's Daughter* (1914), *Square Peggy* (1919), *Counterpoint* (1927), *Kathy* (1933), *The House by the Road* (1937), *The Root and the Flower* (1939).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. hon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bacon, Leonard. 1802-1881. American Congregational clergyman, b. Detroit, Mich. Brother of Delia Bacon (q.v.). Pastor, First Church, New Haven, Conn. (from 1825). One of founders and editor of *The Independent*. Leader in antislavery movement. Author of *Slavery Discussed in Occasional Essays* (1846); *The Genesis of the New England Churches* (1874). His son Leonard Woolsey (1830-1907) was also a Congregational clergyman and writer.

Bacon, Leonard. 1887-1954. American poet, b. Solvay, N.Y. Author of *Ulug Beg* (1923), *Animula Vagula* (1926), *Guinea Fowl and Other Poultry* (1927), *Lost Buffalo* (1930), *Sunderland Capture and Other Poems* (1940; awarded Pulitzer prize).

Bacon, Nathaniel. 1647-1676. American colonial leader of Bacon's Rebellion, b. in England. Emigrated to America (1673); settled in Virginia; tried to force Governor Berkeley to institute reforms; declared by Berkeley to be a rebel. At head of colonial force, captured Jamestown (1676); burned it; required citizens to take oath of fidelity to himself. Initiated conciliatory policy, but died before it could show results.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas. 1509-1579. Father of Francis Bacon. English lawyer; lord keeper of great seal (1558 to death) under Queen Elizabeth; received full jurisdiction of lord chancellor (1559); managed church matters with Cecil; advocated strict measures against Mary, Queen of Scots.

Bacon, Peggy. 1895-. American painter, etcher, illustrator, caricaturist, and writer, b. Ridgefield, Conn.; m. (1920; divorced 1940) Alexander Brook. Author of *Funeralities* (1925), *Ballad of Tangle Street* (1929), *The Terrible Nuisance* (1931), *Off With Their Heads* (1934), *Calcells* (1935), etc.

Bacon, Robert. 1860-1919. American banker and diplomat, b. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. (1894-1903). Asst. secretary of state (1905-09); secretary of state (1909). U.S. ambassador to France (1909-12). On Pershing's staff in World War (1917); chief of American military mission at British general headquarters (1918).

Bacon, Roger. 1214?-1294. English philosopher and man of science; called "the Admirable Doctor"—in Latin, "Doc'tor Mi-ra'bi-lis" (dōk'tēr mī-rāb'ī-lis; dōk'tōr). Studied at Oxford and Paris; settled at Oxford as Franciscan monk. Experimented in alchemy and optics; knew how to make gunpowder; accused of dealing in black magic. Confined (1257) in Paris for ten years under suspicion by Franciscan order for heretical writings. Prepared a rectified calendar (1263). Prepared on request of Pope Clement IV encyclopedic *Opus Majus* (1268), embracing treatises on grammar, logic, mathematics, physics, philology, and philosophy. Confined again (1278-92). Wrote *Compendium Studii Theologiae* (1292); other works include *Opus Secundum*, *Opus Tertium*.

Bacon, Thomas. 1700?-1768. Anglican clergyman in Maryland; b. on Isle of Man. To Maryland (1745); compiler of *Laws of Maryland* (1765).

Bacon-thorpe (bā'kən-thōrp) or **Bacon** or **Ba'cho** (bā'kō), John. d. 1346. English Carmelite monk; called "the Resolute Doctor." Grandnephew of Roger Bacon. Author of over 120 commentaries. Anticipated Wycliffe in teaching subordination of priestly to kingly power. Expositor of doctrines of Arab Averroës.

Ba'ca'd-nyl (bā'chā-nyl), János. 1763-1845. Hungarian poet; author of patriotic poem *The Valor of the Magyars* (1785); published volume of verse (1827); author of number of fine elegies.

Baculard d'Arnaud. See ARNAUD.

Bad'by (bād'bō), John. d. 1410. Lollard martyr; vehemently denied transubstantiation; burned at stake for heresy.

Ba-deau' (bā-dō'), Adam. 1831-1895. American officer, b. New York City. Military secretary to General Grant (1864-69); author of *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant* (3 vols., 1868, 1881) and *Grant in Peace* (1887).

Ba'den (bā'dēn). German dynasty of 800 years' duration, originating with Hermann, Duke of Carinthia, who assumed title of margrave of Baden (1112); not influential in political history until 1771; lands of family, frequently divided and reunited, became electorate (1803) and grand duchy (1806). Recent rulers (with dates of reigns): Charles Frederick (1738-1811), Charles (1811-18), Louis (1818-30), Leopold (1830-52), Frederick I (1852-1907), Frederick II (1907-abdicated 1918). See also MAXIMILIAN, Prince of Baden.

Ba-de'ni (bā-dā'nē), Count Kasimir Felix. 1846-1909. Austrian statesman, b. in Galicia. Governor of Galicia (1888); prime minister of Austria-Hungary (1895-97); attempted by ordinance to place Czech language on par with German in Bohemia and Moravia; violently opposed by German-speaking deputies and forced to resign (1897).

Bad'e-noch (bād'n-ōk), Lord of. See *Alexander Stewart* (1343?-?1405), under STEWART family.

Baden-Pow'ell (bād'n-pō'el). Surname of children of Baden Powell (1796-1860), Savilian professor of geometry, Oxford (1827-60), known for investigations in optics and radiation. Among his children were: (1) Sir George Smyth [smith] Baden-Powell (1847-1898), publicist. M.A., Oxon. (1878). Conservative M.P. (1885-98); commissioner on administration of West Indian colonies (1882), details of Malta constitution (1887), and Behring sea fisheries (1891). Author: *Protection and Bad Times* (1879). (2) Robert Stephenson Smyth (1857-1941), 1st Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell (gil'wēl), soldier. Educ. Charterhouse. Commanded Ashanti levies; chief staff officer, Marabou campaign (1896-97); held Mafeking through 215-day siege by Boers until relieved (1900); made major general; lieutenant general (1908). Inaugurated Boy Scouts (1908) and, with his sister Agnes (1858-1945), the Girl Guides (1910). Author of works on army tactics and on scouting and the autobiographical *Lessons of a Lifetime* (1933). (3) Baden Fletcher Smyth (1860-1937), soldier. Educ. Charterhouse. Served in New Guinea; on staff through Boer War; bombing and camouflage officer in World War. Invented man-lifting kites (1894); refounded Aeronautical Society (1897). Author of books on travel, ballooning, aeronautics.

Badi' al-Zamān. See al-HAMADIANI.

Ba-df'a y Le-blich' (bā-thē'ā ē lā-blēk'), Domingo. Also called A-li' Bey el-'Ab-bas'ei (ā-lī' bā' ēl'āb-bā'sē). 1766-1818. Spanish traveler, b. Barcelona; studied Arabic at Valencia; disguised as Mussulman, visited Morocco (1803-05), Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Mecca (1807); first Christian known to be there since institution of Islam, Jerusalem (1807), and Constantinople (1807); prefect of Cordoba (1812); to Paris after fall of Napoleon. Author of *Voyages d'Ali-Bey en Afrique et en Asie pendant les Années 1803-07* (1814).

Ba'di-us (bā'dī-ūs), Jodocus. Lat. name of Josse Bade (bād). 1462-?1535. Flemish printer; b. near Brussels. Studied in Italy; professor of Greek and Latin at Lyon. Settled in Paris (c. 1495) and began his independent printing work (c. 1500). Published over 400 volumes, notable for excellent typography and textual accuracy.

Ba-dō'glio (bā-dō'yō), Pietro. 1871-1956. Italian soldier, b. Grazzano Monferrato, Alessandria. Officer in World War; promoted general (1919); succeeded Diaz as

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōlt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōct; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūc, ū-u in Fr. menus;

chief of general staff (1919-21); signed armistice for Italy. Ambassador to Brazil (1924). Chief of general staff (1925-28, 1933-40); marshal (1926); governor general of Libya (1928-33); commanded Italian forces in Ethiopian campaign (1935-36), in European war (1940). Succeeded Mussolini as premier (1943-44).

Badulla. See TOTILA.

Baeda. See SAINT BÉNE.

Bae'de-ker (bā'dē-kēr; Ger. bā'-), Karl. 1801-1859. German publisher of travelers' guidebooks. Established a book business in Coblenz (1827), later removed to Leipzig; issued (1829) a guidebook to Coblenz, followed by a series of world-famous travel handbooks in German, French, and English for most European countries, parts of North America and the Orient, etc.

Baeke'land (bāk'lānd; Flem. bā'kē-lānt), Leo Hendrik. 1863-1944. Chemist and inventor, b. Ghent, Belgium; educ. U. of Ghent. To U.S. (1889); manufacturer of photographic papers of his own invention; known esp. for discovery of the synthetic resin Bakelite.

Baer (bār), George Frederick. 1842-1914. American lawyer and industrialist, b. near Lavansville, Pa. President (1901 ff.), Reading Company; headed resistance to United Mine Workers of America in great strike (1902).

Baer (bār), Karl Ernst von. 1792-1876. Estonian naturalist and pioneer embryologist. Studied medicine at Dorpat. To Germany; did research on embryology of chick and on other animals; discovered human ovum and the notochord; showed that the various organs of vertebrates are derived from germ layers by differentiation. Appointed librarian of Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg (1834). Author of *Über Entwicklungsgeschichte der Thiere* (2 vols., 1828-37), *Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung der Fische* (1835), etc.

Baer (bār), William Jacob. 1860-1941. American painter, b. Cincinnati, Ohio; studied in Munich (1880-84); painted portraits and genre pictures (1885-92), and miniatures thereafter, including *Anrora*, *Summer*, *Nymph*, and *Primavera*.

Baerle, Caspar van. See CASPARUS BARLAEBUS.

Baer'lein (bār'līn), Henry. 1875-. English journalist and novelist.

Baert (bārt), Jean. Variant of JEAN BART.

Baert'son (bārt'sōn), Albert. 1806-1922. Belgian painter, as of *Petite Cour au Bord de l'Eau* (in the Luxembourg), *Châtaignes sous la Neige* (Brussels), *Petite Place Flamande*, *Le Sour* (Antwerp).

Bae'yer (bā'yēr), Adolf, in full Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf, von. 1835-1917. German organic chemist. Professor at Munich (from 1875). Known esp. for synthesis of indigo, and of arsenicals, phthaleins, etc. Awarded 1905 Nobel prize for chemistry. His father, Johann Jacob Baeyer (1794-1885), soldier and geologist, was president of Central Bureau of European Surveys at Berlin (1804) and of Berlin Geodetic Institute (1869).

Ba'ez (bā'ā), Cecilio. 1862-1941. Paraguayan jurist and statesman, b. Asunción; educ. U. of Asunción. President of Paraguay (1906); professor of Civil law, rector (1934 ff.), U. of Asunción; minister of foreign affairs (1937 ff.). Author of *Resumen de la Historia del Paraguay* (1910), *Lecciones de Derecho Civil* (1916), *Historia Colonial del Paraguay y Río de la Plata* (1926), *Cantos Épicas al Paraguay*, etc.

Baf'ān (bāf'ān), William. 1584-1622. English navigator. Pilot on several expeditions in search of Northwest Passage (1612-16); discoverer of Baffin Bay; sailed to latitude 77°45', a record not surpassed for 236 years; received death wound in Anglo-Persian attack on Qishm. First on record to determine longitude by lunar observation.

Bag'by (bāg'bī), George William. Pseudonym Moses Adams or Mo'zis Ad'dums (mō'zis ād'ūnz). 1828-1883. American humorist and lecturer, b. in Buckingham County, Va. His lectures include *Bacon and Greens*, *Women Folks*, *The Disease Called Love*.

Bage'hot (bāg'hūt), Walter. 1826-1877. English economist and journalist. M.A., University Coll., London (1848); entered father's shipowning and banking business (1852); editor of *Economist* (1860 till death). Author of *The English Constitution* (1867) and *Lombard Street* (1873), books of description and analysis by a scientific observer; *Physics and Politics* (1869), applying evolutionary theory to politics; *Literary Studies* (1879) and *Economic Studies* (1880).

Bag'ge-sen (bāg'ē-sēn; bāg'ē-rēn), Jens Immanuel. 1764-1826. Danish poet and satirical humorist. Traveled extensively in Germany, Switzerland, and France; adopted German as second mother tongue. Engaged in literary feuds against romanticism, esp. against Oehlenschläger. Author of *Comical Tales* (1785), *Labyrinth* (1791), *Parthenais* (in German; 1804), *There Was a Time When I was Very Little* (a Danish song), etc.

Bag'ley (bāg'lī), William Chandler. 1874-1946. American educator and writer, b. Detroit. Grad. Mich. State (1895); Ph.D., Cornell (1900). Professor of education, Teachers Coll., Columbia (from 1917); president, National Council of Education (1931-37).

Ba-glio'ni (bā-gyō'nī), Cavaliere Giovanni. 1571-1644. Italian art historian and painter; called "Il Sor'do del Ba-roz'zo" (ēl sōr'dō dāl bā-rōt'sō); paintings in St. John Lateran, St. Peter's; wrote *Le Vite de' Pittori, Scultori, Architetti, ed Intagliatori dal Pontificato di Gregorio XIII del 1572 fino a' Tempi di Urbano VIII nel 1642* (1642).

Ba-gli'vi (bā-gyē'vō), Giorgio. 1609-?1707. Italian physician; propounded the theory (solidism) that the solid parts of the body are the seat of disease.

Ba'gna-ca-val'lo, Il (ēl bā'nyā-kā-vāl'lō). Real name Bartolommeo Ra-men'ghi (rā-mēng'gē). 1484-1542. Italian painter; studied under Francia and Raphael; work influenced by Dosso Dossi; aided Raphael in decoration of Vatican; painted *Crucifixion* (St. Peter's, Bologna), *Madonna with Saints* (Bologna), *Circumcision* (Louvre), etc.

Bag'nold (bāg'nāld), Enid. 1889-. English writer, m. (1920) Sir Rudenck Jones. Auth., *A Diary Without Dates* (1917), *Sailing Ships* (verse, 1918), *National Velvet* (novel; 1935), *The Squire* (novel; 1938), etc.

Bag'ot (bāg'ūt), Sir Charles. 1781-1843. English diplomat and administrator. M.A., Oxon. (1804). Minister to France (1814), U.S. (1815-20); ambassador to St. Petersburg (1820), The Hague (1824). Governor general of Canada (1841-43).

Ba-gra-ti-on' (bā-grū-tyl-ōn'), Prince Pētr Ivanovich. 1705-1812. Russian general, of noble Georgian family. Entered Russian army (1782); served under Suvorov; at siege of Ochakov (1788) and in Polish campaign (1792, 1794); in campaigns in Italy and Switzerland (1799) and Austro-Russian War (1805) against French; noted for successful resistance to greatly superior force at Hollabrunn near Vienna (1805); fought at Austerlitz (1805), Eylau and Friedland (1807), and in campaign against Turks (1809-10); in war with French (1812), defeated at Mogilēv and mortally wounded at Borodino.

Ba-ha'al-Din' (bā-hā' ād-dēn'). Also Be-ha'ud-Din' (bā-hā' ād-dēn') and Bo'had-din' (bō'hā-dēn'). Arab. Bahā'-al-Din ibn-Shaddād. 1145-1234. Arab writer and statesman, b. Mosul. Secretary and biographer of Saladin; cadi of Jerusalem (1188-93); after Saladin's death (1193), cadi of Aleppo (1193-1231).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Baha al-Din Zu-hayr' (zōu-hīr'). *Arab. Bahā' al-Din Zuhayr.* 1186-1258. Arab poet. Secretary in Egyptian government and court poet of the Ayyubids; noted for polished and delicate productions.

Ba-ha'dur Shah (bā-hā'dūr shā'). Name of two rulers of Hindustan of Mogul dynasty. **Bahadur Shah I.** Also called **Shah Alam.** d. 1712. Son and successor of Aurangzeb; known before accession as Prince **Muazzim**; defeated his brother and assumed crown; ruled 1707-12. **Bahadur Shah II.** *Orig. Mohammed Bahadur Shah.* 1768?-1862. Last ruler (nominal only) of Mogul dynasty of Hindustan (1837-57); affairs of his realm controlled by East India Company; at time of Sepoy Mutiny (1857) fled to tomb of Humayun, south of Delhi; captured by Major Hodson; tried for rebellion, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life (1858); died at Rangoon.

Ba-ha'ul-lah' (bā-hā'ūl-lā'), *i.e.* Splendor of God. *Real name* Mirza (*i.e.* Prince) **Husayn Ali.** 1817-1892. Persian religious leader, b. Teheran. Founder of Bahaism. Became follower of the Bab (1850); persecuted and imprisoned (1852); exiled to Baghdad; preached Bahaism successfully in Baghdad; exiled to Constantinople, then Adrianople, and finally to Akka (Acre), near Mt. Carmel; claimed (1863) to be leader promised by the Bab; took title Bahau'llah as head of new Bahai faith; preached and wrote much during years of exile. Succeeded by his son Abdul Baha (*q.v.*).

Bah'ma-ni (bā'mā-nē; *Arab. bā-mā-nē').* Mohammedan dynasty of the Deccan, founded by Ala-ud-din (*q.v.*). Its fourteen members ruled (1347-1526) all provinces south of the Vindhya Hills.

Bahr (hīr), **Hermann.** 1863-1934. Austrian journalist, playwright, and theater manager. Champion successively of naturalism, romanticism, and symbolism. Author of *Zur Kritik der Moderne* (1890), *Das Konzert* (1900), *Der Meister* (1903), *Himmelfahrt* (1916), *Der Unmensch* (1920), *Der Inwendige Garten* (1927), etc.

Bah-ram' (bā-rām'). Also **Vah-ram'** (vā-rām') or **Va'rah-ran'** (vā'rā-rān') or **Va-ra'nes** (vā'rā-nēz). Name of five kings of the Sassanidae of Persia, esp.: **Bahram V.** Called **Gor** (gōr), *i.e.* wild ass. Son of Yazdegerd I and father of Yazdegerd II. King (420-440). Began persecution of Christians, which led to war with Rome; defeated (422); granted same toleration to Christianity that Zoroastrianism received in Roman Empire. Great hunter; a favorite in Persian tradition; mentioned in Omar Khayyām's *Rubāiyāt* xviii.

Bahrdr (bārt), **Karl Friedrich.** 1741-1792. German Protestant rationalistic theologian. Dismissed from professorship (1766-75) at Leipzig and Erfurt because of profligacy and at Giessen because of his heretical translation of New Testament (1773-75). Lectured and engaged in controversial writing, Halle, Prussia (1779-89); imprisoned (1789) because of his satire *Das Religionsedikt*; spent last ten years of life as innkeeper. Other works include *Briefe über die Bibel im Volkston* (1782) and an autobiography (4 vols., 1790).

Bah-ri' (bā-rē') or **Bah'rites** (bā'rit; bā'-). One of the two (see also **BURJ**) Mameluke dynasties of Egypt, having 24 sultans (ruled 1250-1390). Originated in purchased bodyguard of an Ayyubid sultan who settled his slaves on an island in the Nile—hence the name (from Arab. *bahr*, large river, the Nile). Bahri were chiefly Turks and Mongols; many of the sultans were slaves that rose to be army commanders and seized power.

Bahur, **Elijah.** See **Elijah LEVITA.**

Bah'ya ibn-Pa-qu'da. *In full* Bah'ya ben Jo'seph ibn Pa-qu'da (bā'yā ben jō'sēf [-zū] lb'n pā-kō'dā). 11th-century Jewish writer on religion; resident in Sara-

gossa, Spain; author of a treatise in Arabic translated as *Duties of the Heart.*

Bai or Baj (bā'ē), **Tommaso.** 1660?-1714. Italian tenor and composer; Kapellmeister, Vatican (1713-14); wrote a celebrated *Miserere.*

Baibars. See **BAYBARS.**

Bai-da'wi, al- (ā'l-bī-dā'wī). *Arab. 'Abdallāh ibn-'Umar al-Baidāwī.* d. 1286? Mohammedan critic, b. in Fars, Persia. Cadl of Shiraz; wrote a commentary on the Koran accepted by the Sunnites; author of other treatises, including a history of Persia.

Ba'if (bā'ē'), **Jean Antoine de.** 1532-1589. French poet; one of The Pléiade; author of *Passe-Temps* and *Mimes, Enseignements et Proverbes.* Unsuccessfully tried to introduce unrhymed verse of the ancients into French poetry.

Ba'kie (bā'kī), **James.** 1866-1931. Scottish clergyman and Egyptologist, b. in Midlothian. Author of *The Story of the Pharaohs* (1st ed., 1908), *The Sea-Kings of Crete* (1st ed., 1910), *Lands and People of the Bible* (1914), *A Century of Excavations* (1923), *A History of Egypt* (2 vols., 1929), *The Ancient East and its Story* (1929), etc.

Baikie, William Balfour. 1825-1864. Scottish naturalist and philologist. M.D., Edinburgh. Naval surgeon (1848). Surgeon and naturalist on Niger expedition (1854); wrecked on second expedition (1859); settled at Lokoja, setting up native commonwealth with himself as head. Compiled vocabularies of 50 native dialects; translated portions of Bible into Hausa.

Bailén, Duque de. See **Francisco Javier de CASTAÑOS.**

Bailey (bā'ī), **Sir Abe.** 1864-1910. South African financier and politician, b. Cradock, Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope). To Transvaal in gold rush of 1880; amassed fortune from mining; friend of Cecil Rhodes; aided in organizing Union of South Africa; served in Boer War (1899-1902). Member, Transvaal Legislative Assembly (1910-24).

Bailey, Florence Augusta, nee Merriam (mēr'ī-ām). 1863-1948. American ornithologist, b. Locust Grove, N.Y.; sister of Clinton Hart Merriam (*q.v.*) and wife (1899) of Vernon Bailey (*q.v.*). Grad.-Smith (1886). Author of *Birds Through an Opera Glass* (1889), *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* (1902), *Cave life in Kentucky* (1933), etc.

Bailey, Gamaliel. 1807-1859. American antislavery advocate, b. Mount Holly, N.J. Edited (1836-46) *Cincinnati Philanthropist*, first antislavery paper in West, and (1847-59) *National Era*, a Washington (D.C.) weekly journal under auspices of American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Bailey, Guy Winfred. 1876-1940. American educator, b. Hardwick, Vt.; A.B., U. of Vermont (1900); Vermont secretary of state (1908-17); president of U. of Vermont (from 1920).

Bailey, Henry Christopher. 1878-. English writer, esp. of detective stories; creator of fictional amateur detective Reggie Fortune, as in *Mr. Fortune Speaking*, *Clue for Mr. Fortune*, *The Bishop's Crime*, and of the criminal lawyer Joshua Clunk, as in *Orphan Ann* (1941).

Bailey, James Anthony. 1847-1906. American circus owner, b. Detroit. Combined (1881) his circus with that of P. T. Barnum (*q.v.*). See also **RINGLING.**

Bailey, James Montgomery. 1841-1894. American journalist, known as the "Danbury News Man," b. Albany, N.Y. Served in Civil War; captured at Gettysburg. Bought (1865) *Danbury Times*, Danbury, Conn., and merged it (1870) with the *Jeffersonian* to form the *Danbury News*, a weekly paper that became famous for the wit and humor with which real and fictitious news items were presented.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ōrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. 1858-1954. American horticulturist and botanist, b. South Haven, Mich. Grad. Mich. State (1882). Professor of horticulture (1888-1903) and director of agricultural experiment station (1903-13), Cornell. Known for research on North American sedges, blackberries, raspberries, and New World palms, as well as work on rural problems and education. Editor of *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*; author of *Hortus* (dictionary of gardening), *How Plants Get their Names*, etc.

Bailey, Nathan or Nathaniel. d. 1742. English lexicographer. Author of *An Universal Etymological English Dictionary* (1721), an interleaved copy of which formed basis of Dr. Johnson's dictionary.

Bailey, Philip James. 1816-1902. English poet of the "spasmodic school." Studied at Glasgow. Author of *Festus* (1839), based on story of Faust, greatly altered in later editions.

Bailey, Solomon Irving. 1854-1931. American astronomer, b. Lisbon, N.H. Grad. Boston U. (1881); sent (1889) to Peru to determine best location for southern station for Harvard College observatory; selected Arequipa; in charge of work there (from 1892); established (1893) highest scientific station in the world, on top of El Misti (19,000 feet). Asst. professor of astronomy (1893), associate professor (1898), professor (1913-25), Harvard. Author of articles on meteors, stellar photometry, variable stars, star clusters, etc.

Bailey, Temple, in full Irene Temple. d. 1953. American novelist, b. Petersburg, Va.; author of *Glory of Youth* (1913), *The Trumpeter Swan* (1920), *The Gay Cockade* (1921), *Peacock Feathers* (1924), *Silver Slippers* (1928), *Enchanted Ground* (1933), *Fair as the Moon* (1935), etc.

Bailey, Vernon. 1864-1942. American biologist, b. Manchester, Mich. Chief field naturalist, U.S. Biological Survey (retired 1933). Author of *Spermophiles of the Mississippi Valley* (1893), *Life Zones and Crop Zones of New Mexico* (1913), *Beaver Habits and Beaver Farming* (1923), *Mammals of Oregon* (1936), etc. See Florence Augusta BAILEY.

Bail'lar'ger' (bá'yár'zhá'), Jules Gabriel François. 1806-1891. French physician; known for his skill in treating mental disorders.

Bail'let' (bá'yé'), Adrien. 1649-1706. French priest and scholar; author of *Les Vies des Saints*, etc.

Bail'lie (bá'li), Lady Grizel. 1665-1746. Scottish poet. As a child, carried food to her father, Sir Patrick Hume, who had been forced into hiding, and messages to the imprisoned patriot Robert Baillie of Jerviswood (whose son George she married, 1692); shared parents' exile in Utrecht (1684-88). Some of her ballads are included in Allan Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany*.

Baillie, Joanna. 1762-1851. Scottish dramatist and poet. From youth, lived in London and with her sister in Hampstead. Author of *Fugitive Verses* (anon.; 1790), a series of *Plays on the Passions* (1798, 1802, 1812), three volumes of dramas (1836). Her play *De Montfort* was produced by Kemble and Mrs. Siddons; *The Family Legend* (1810) was most successful. Her brother Matthew (1761-1823) was a physician; author of *Morbid Anatomy of Some of the Most Important Parts of the Human Body*, an early treatise on pathology.

Baillie, Robert. 1599-1662. Scottish clergyman. Professor of divinity, Glasgow U. (1642); sent to Westminster Assembly (1643); principal, Glasgow U. (1661). His *Letters and Journals* are of historical importance.

Baillie-Hamilton. Family name of the earls of HADDINGTON.

Baillie of Jer'vis-wood (jár'vis-wóod; jár'vis-), Robert. d. 1684. Scottish politician and conspirator; hanged for treason at Edinburgh (Dec. 4, 1684).

Bail'lon' (bá'yón'), Ernest Henri. 1827-1895. French physician and naturalist, b. Cahis; author of *Dictionnaire de Botanique* and *Histoire des Plantes*.

Bail'lot' (bá'yó'), Pierre Marie François de Sales (sál). 1771-1842. French violinist; composer for violin and author of books on violin playing, notably *Méthode de Violon* (with Rode and Kreutzer).

Bail'ly' (bá'yé'), Jean Sylvain. 1736-1793. French scholar and politician, b. Paris. Author of histories of ancient, modern, and East Indian astronomy. President of States-General (1789); mayor of Paris (1789); imposed martial law and called out National Guard to keep order (1791); lost popularity; guillotined (Nov. 10).

Bail'ly (bá'li), Edward Hodges. 1738-1867. English sculptor. Studied under Flaxman (1807); R.A. (1821). Established reputation with *Eve at the Fountain* (1818); executed figures on Marble Arch, and statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, London.

Baily, Francis. 1774-1844. English astronomer. Made fortune on stock exchange and retired from business (1825). A founder of Royal Astronomical Society (1820); revised several star catalogues and improved *Nautical Almanac*; first to describe fully (1836) the phenomenon of bright spots (Baily's beads) observed along moon's disk during total eclipse of sun. Author of *Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed* (1835) and works on life annuities.

Bain (bān), Alexander. 1810-1877. Scottish electrician, b. Thurso; inventor of chemical telegraph.

Bain, Alexander. 1818-1903. Scottish psychologist. Educ. U. of Aberdeen; taught philosophy (1841-45). Secretary, London board of health (1848-50); examiner in logic and moral philosophy, U. of London (1857-62); member of the circle including Grote and J. S. Mill; professor of logic and English literature, U. of Aberdeen (1860-80). Known for his application to psychology of the findings of physiology and for elevating standard of education in Scotland. Author of *The Senses and the Intellect* (1855), *Emotions and the Will* (1859), *Mental and Moral Science*, a condensation of his philosophical writings (1868), *Logic* (1870), *Mind and Body* (1872), *Education as a Science* (1879), biographies of James and J. S. Mill (1882), and works on grammar and rhetoric; edited Grote's minor works (1873); founded the periodical *Mind* (1876).

Bain, Francis William. 1863-1940. British writer, b. Rothwell, Lancak; author of *Christina of Sveden*, *The Principle of Wealth Creation*, *The English Monarchy and its Revolutions*, *A Heiress of the Dawn*, *An Incarnation of the Snow*, *An Echo of the Spheres*, etc.

Bain'bridge (bān'bríj), William. 1774-1833. American naval officer, b. Princeton, N.J. Served in war with Tripoli (1801-05) and in War of 1812.

Baines (bānz), Edward (1774-1848) and his son Sir Edward (1800-1890). English journalists. Proprietors of the *Leeds Mercury*. Members of parliament. Champions of reform; advocated separation of church and state; opposed governmental interference in education. Wrote historical books.

Baines, Frederick Ebenezer. 1832-1911. Promoter of British post office telegraph system. Advocated successfully acquisition by government of telegraph systems (1856-70); organized parcel post service (1883).

Ba-l'ni (bá'ē'nē), Giuseppe. 1775-1844. Italian clergyman, composer, musical critic; Kapellmeister, Vatican (1818 ff.); composed a *Miserere*; wrote *Memorie Storico-Critiche della Vita e delle Opere di Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina* (2 vols., 1828).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bainville (bân'vêl'), Jacques. 1879-1936. French journalist, b. Vincennes. A founder of modern royalist movement and of royalist journal *L'Action Française*. Author of historical and political works.

Bai-rak-dar' (bi-râk-dâr'), Mustafa. 1775-1808. Grand vizier of Ottoman Empire; marched on Constantinople (1808) to reinstate Selim III, who had been deposed by Janizaries; deposed Mustafa IV; made Mahmud II sultan, Selim having been killed; committed suicide to avoid capture by Janizaries.

Baird (bârd), Sir David. 1757-1829. Scottish soldier. Served as captain in India; prisoner there (1780-84); returned to last war against Tippoo (1791-99); served in campaigns in Egypt (1801-02), Cape of Good Hope (1805-06), Copenhagen (1807); second in command in Spain (1808); lost left arm at Coruña; K.B. (1809); baronet (1810); general (1814). On several occasions passed over in choice of commander. Commander in chief in Ireland (1820-22).

Baird, Henry Martyn. 1812-1906. American Presbyterian clergyman, b. Philadelphia. Author of books on history of the Huguenots.

Baird, James. 1802-1876. Scottish ironmaster; liberal benefactor of Church of Scotland; deputy lieutenant for counties of Ayr and Inverness; founder (1871) of Baird Lectures for defense of orthodox religious education.

Baird, John L. 1888-1946. Scottish inventor. Educ. Royal Technical College and Glasgow U. Inventor of Teletvisor, early practical television apparatus, and of Noctovisor, a device for seeing in the dark by invisible rays.

Baird, John Lawrence. 1st Baron Stoneha'ven (stôn'hâ'vên). 1874-1941. British diplomat and politician; governor general of Australia (1925-30).

Baird, Spencer Fullerton. 1823-1888. American zoologist, b. Reading, Pa. Asst. secretary (1850-78), secretary (1878 ff.), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. First U.S. fish commissioner (1871 ff.). Works include *Catalogue of North American Mammals* (1857), *Catalogue of North American Birds* (1858), *A History of North American Birds* (with T. M. Brewer and R. Ridgway).

Bairnsfa'ther (bârnz'fâ'thër), Bruce. 1888-. English soldier, artist, and journalist, b. in India; son of army major. Served in France (from 1914); captain (1915); transferred to war office (1916) for work abroad. Creator of famous "Old Bill" cartoons. Wrote and illustrated *Fragments from France* (6 vols.); *The Better Ole*; *Bullets and Billets*; *From Mud to Mufti*; *Old Bill, M.P.* **Ba'ius** (bâ'yâs) or **Ba'jus** (bâ'yâs), Mi'chael (mî'kêl, -k'î). Latinized name of Mi'chel de Bay' (mê'shêl dè bâ'). 1513-1589. Belgian Catholic theologian; professor at Louvain (1575). His doctrines on free will, predestination, and grace, containing germ of Jansenism, condemned by Pope Pius V.

Baj, Tommaso. See **BAL**.

Baj'a-zet' (bâ'yâ-zê't'). Also **Ba-ya-zid'** (bi-yâ-zêd') and **Ba-ye-zid'** (bi-yâ-zêd'). Name of two sultans of Ottoman Empire:

Bajazet I. Called *Yil-de-rim'* (yîl-dî-rîm'), i.e. lightning. 1347-1403. Sultan (1389-1403). Son of Murad I. Strangled younger brother, Yakub; first to take title "sultan"; overran countries of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor; at Nicopolis (Nikopol, Bulgaria), defeated (1396) allied Christian army of Poles, Hungarians, and French; led army against Mongol invader Tamerlane; defeated near Angora (1402) and taken prisoner.

Bajazet II. 1447-1513. Sultan (1481-1512). Son of Mohammed II. Strengthened Turkish power in Europe by wars with Poland, Hungary, and (1499-1502) Venice; threatened by Mamelukes of Egypt (1488-91); engaged

in long struggle with Persia; last years of reign troubled by rivalry and revolts of three sons; built several fine mosques, esp. in Adrianople and Constantinople (1505); forced to abdicate (1512) in favor of son Selim.

Baj'er (bi'ër), Fredrik. 1837-1922. Danish statesman and writer. Member of Folketing (1872-95); founder of Danish Peace Society (1882); founder (1891) and president, International Peace Bureau, Bern. Author of *The Scandinavian Neutrality System* (1906) and other works on neutrality. Co-winner (with Klas Arnoldson) of 1908 Nobel peace prize.

Ba'ji Ra'o (bâ'jê râ'ô). Name of two Maratha peshwas:

Baji Rao I. d. 1740. Second peshwa (1720-40); son of Balaji Vishwanath. Organized his nation against Moslem powers in north; came to terms with his southern rival, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1731); conquered Gujarat, Malwa, and Bundelkhand, and (1737) threatened Delhi; made league with Rajputs against Moguls (1739).

Baji Rao II. d. 1852. Seventh and last peshwa (1795-1818); son of Raghunath Rao. Opposed by Holkar (q.v.) Maratha dynasty; forced to seek aid from British; signed Treaty of Bassein (1802) with Indian government; after Second Maratha War (1802-04) in which other Maratha houses were defeated, retained rule at Poona as British subsidiary; later, in Third Maratha War (1817-18), defeated by British; retired as pensioner at Bithur, near Cawnpore.

Baj'pai (bâ'j'pî), Sir Girja Shankar. 1891-1954. Indian statesman and diplomat; educ. Oxford. Envoy of India to U.S. (1941-47).

Bajus, Michael. See **Michael BAIUS**.

Baj'za (bâ'zâ), József. 1804-1858. Hungarian journalist, theater manager, and poet; editor of *Kritikai Lapok* (*Critical Leaves*; 1831-36), *Athenaeum* (1837-43), and *Figyelmezi* (*Observer*); director of National Theater at Pest (1837). Published volume of verse (1835).

Bake'less (bâk'les, -lis), John Edwin. 1894-. American writer and editor, b. Carlisle, Pa.; A.B., Williams (1918); Ph.D., Harvard (1936). On editorial staff of *Living Age* (1921-25, 1928-29) and *The Forum* (1926-28); literary editor, *Literary Digest* (1937-38). Teacher of journalism, N.Y.U. (from 1927). Author of *The Economic Causes of Modern War* (1921), *Christopher Marlowe*... (1937), etc.

Ba'ker (bâ'kër), Sir Benjamin. 1840-1907. English civil engineer. In association with Sir John Fowler, planned Forth bridge (Scotland), underground railways, the Tower bridge, and Blackwall tunnel (all in London), and assisted in Upper Egypt with Aswan and Asyut dams (completed 1902).

Baker, Benjamin A. 1818-1890. American actor, playwright, and manager, b. New York City. Introduced the topical play, with *A Glance at New York in 1848* (1848), *New York As It Is* (1848).

Baker, Benjamin Franklin. 1811-1889. American musician, b. Wenham, Mass. Established Boston Music School (1837). Composed *Stars of the Summer Night* (vocal quartet; 1865), *The Storm King* (cantata; 1856).

Baker, Burtis, in full Samuel Burtis. 1882-. American portrait, figure, landscape, and still-life painter; b. Boston.

Baker, Ernest A. 1869-. English librarian and man of letters; B.A., London (1892). First director, U. of London School of Librarianship (1919-34). Compiler of several anthologies; author notably of *History of the English Novel* (10 vols., 1924-39).

Baker, Frank Collins. 1867-1942. American zoologist, b. Warren, R.I. Curator, natural history museum, U. of Illinois (from 1918). Author of *A Naturalist in*

île, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôfà; ôve, hêra (18), ôvent, ênd, silênt, makër; îco, îll, charkî; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, ôil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

Mexico (1895), *The Lymnaeidae of North and Middle America* (1911), *Fresh Water Mollusca of Wisconsin* (1928), etc.

Baker, George Augustus. 1821–1880. American portrait painter, b. New York City. His son **George Augustus** (1849–1910) was a lawyer and writer; author of a volume of society verse *Point Lace and Diamonds* (1875), *Bad Habits of Good Society* (1876), and some comedies.

Baker, George Fisher. 1840–1931. American financier, b. Troy, N.Y. A founder (1863), president (from 1877), board chairman (from 1909), First National Bank, New York City. Benefactor of Harvard School of Business Administration. His son **George** (1878–1937) succeeded him (1931) as head of the bank.

Baker, George Pierce. 1866–1935. American educator, b. Providence, R.I. A.B., Harvard (1887). Taught English at Harvard (1888–1924; professor from 1905); made reputation as teacher of dramatic composition in his course in play writing (English 47 in the college catalogue, hence the phrase “The 47 Workshop”). Professor of the history and technique of the drama and director of the university theater, Yale (1925–35). Author of *The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist* (1907), *Dramatic Technique* (1919). Edited various Elizabethan plays and *Plays of the 47 Workshop, Yale One-Act Plays, Yale Long Plays* (4 vols.). Special editor for drama terms, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Baker, Henry. 1698–1774. English naturalist. Invented a system of instruction for deaf-mutes. Conducted, with his father-in-law, Daniel Defoe, *Universal Spectator and Weekly Journal* (1728–31). Received Copley gold medal (1744) for microscopical experiments on saline particles. Author of philosophical poem on the universe, as well as works on microscopy.

Baker, Sir Henry Williams. 1821–1877. English clergyman and hymn writer; editor of *Hymns Ancient and Modern* (1861), the most representative collection of hymns in use in Church of England.

Baker, Sir Herbert. 1862–1946. English architect; commenced practice in South Africa, at first for Cecil Rhodes; designed Groote Schuur for Rhodes, Government House and Union buildings for South African government at Pretoria, cathedrals at Capetown, Pretoria, and Salisbury in Rhodesia. Established offices in London; designed Rhodes House at Oxford, Bank of England buildings, India House at Aldwych, and Winchester College war memorial. Also designed secretariat and legislative buildings for new capital at Delhi, India.

Baker, Lorenzo Dow. 1810–1908. American sea captain and merchant, b. Wellfleet, Mass. First importer of bananas from Jamaica (1870); one of organizers of Boston Fruit Co. (1885); managing director of Jamaica division, United Fruit Co. (1897 ff.).

Baker, Marcus. 1819–1903. American geographer, b. Kalamazoo, Mich. Member, U.S. Geological Survey (1886 ff.). Prepared report for U.S. government on Venezuelan boundary question; retained by Venezuela as an expert in this case. A founder and manager, National Geographic Society.

Baker, Newton Diehl. 1871–1937. American lawyer and statesman, b. Martinsburg, W.Va. B.A., Johns Hopkins (1892); LL.B., Washington and Lee (1894). Practiced at Martinsburg, then at Cleveland, Ohio; city solicitor (1902–12) and mayor (1912–16), Cleveland. U.S. secretary of war (1916–21). Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (1928). Awarded medal by National Institute of Social Sciences (1933) “for services to humanity.”

Baker, Ray Stannard. 1870–1946. American journalist.

and author, b. Lansing, Mich. B.S., Michigan State (1889). On staff of *Chicago Record* (1892–97), *McClure's Magazine* (1899–1905), *American Magazine* (1906–15); director of press bureau for American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris (1919). Authorized biographer of Woodrow Wilson. Author of *Seen in Germany* (1901), *The Spiritual Unrest* (1910), *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement, a History of the Peace Conference* (3 vols., 1922), *Woodrow Wilson—Life and Letters* (8 vols., 1927–39), the autobiographical *Native American* (1941), and, under pseudonym **David Grayson** (grā's'n), *Adventures in Contentment* (1907), *Adventures in Friendship* (1910), *Adventures in Understanding* (1925), *Adventures in Solitude* (1931).

Baker, Sir Richard. 1568–1645. English writer of a widely used *Chronicle of the Kings of England* (from Roman period to 1625).

Baker, Sir Samuel White. 1821–1893. English traveler and explorer. Founded agricultural colony in Ceylon (1848 ff.); supervised construction of railway from Danube to Black Sea (1859–60); explored Nile tributaries in Abyssinia (1861–62); discovered Lake Albert (1864); as governor general of equatorial regions of Nile, took steps to suppress slave trade and establish administration (1869–74). Author of accounts of explorations, as *Ismailia* (1874), of *Wild Beasts and Their Ways* (1890) on big-game hunting, etc. His younger brother **Valentino** (1827–1887), known as **Baker Pa-sha'** (pā-shā'), served in Kaffir War (1852–53) and Crimean War (1854–56); in sultan's service in Russo-Turkish War (1877–78); in Egyptian service and commander of police (1882–87); defeated (1881) by Osman Digna near Suakin; author of *Clouds in the East* (1876), *War in Bulgaria* (1879).

Baker, Sara Josephine. 1873–1945. American pediatrician, b. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. M.D., Woman's Medical Coll., New York Infirmary (1898). Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York City (1908–23); organized first bureau of child hygiene under government control and thus aided in establishing in New York City lowest baby death rate of any large city. Author of *Healthy Mothers* (1923), *Healthy Babies* (1923), *Child Hygiene* (1925), *Fighting for Life* (1939), etc.

Baker, Thomas Stockham. 1871–1939. American educator, b. Aberdeen, Md. A.B. (1891) and Ph.D. (1895), Johns Hopkins. President, Carnegie Tech. (1922–35). Active in cause of international peace.

Baker, Valentine. See under Sir Samuel White BAKER.

Bake'well (bāk'wēl; -wēl), **Robert.** 1725–1795. English agriculturist. A pioneer in practice of systematic in-breeding; produced Leicestershire breed of sheep and Dishley, or New Leicestershire Longhorn, breed of cattle; first to establish on a large scale the letting of rams for breeding.

Bakhuizen or Bakhuisen, Ludolf. See BACKHUYSEN. **Bak'huizen van den Brink** (bāk'hoi'zēn vān dēn brīngk'), **Reinier Cornelius.** 1810–1865. Dutch historian, critic, and fiction writer. Coeditor of *De Gids* (1837–43); government archivist (from 1850).

Bakin or Kyo-ku-tel Ba-kin (kyō-kōr-tā bā-kēn). 1767–1848. Japanese novelist, b. Tokyo. Wrote 142 novels, of which best known is *Ikakenden* (*Tale of Eight Dogs*), in 106 volumes (1814–41).

Bak-ri', al- (al'bāk-rē) or **al-Bek-ri'** (al'bēk-rē'). Arab, abu-'Ubayd al-Bakri. 1040?–1094. Arab geographer, b. Córdoba, Spain. Student of poetry and philology; author of important medieval work on geography, *The Book of Roads and Kingdoms*, extant only in part.

Bakst (bākst), **Lō'on'** (lō'ōn') **Nikolaevich.** *Orig. sur-*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), **nat'ure** (54); **k=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

name **Rosenberg**. 1866?-1924. Russian painter and decorative artist, b. St. Petersburg, of Jewish parents. Studied at Imperial Acad. of Arts and at Paris. At St. Petersburg and Moscow (1900-06), painted genre scenes and portraits; to Paris (1906); began painting stage settings. Won universal recognition as chief artist of scenery for Russian ballets produced by Diaghilev, including *Cleopatra*, *Scheherazade*, *Salome*, *Daphnis and Chloë*; designed stage settings for Wolf-Ferrari's opera *Secret of Suzanne*, Musorgski's *Bois Godunov*, D'Annunzio's *La Pisanella* and *Saint Sébastien*, and Pavlova's *Oriental* (N.Y., 1914) and *Istar* (Paris, 1924). Founded liberal school of painting in Russia; first visited U.S. 1922.

Ba-ku'nin (bū-kōō'nyŋ), **Mikhail Aleksandrovich**. 1814-1876. Russian anarchist and writer, b. in Tver government, of aristocratic family. Educ. St. Petersburg military school; served in Imperial Guard; traveled in Germany, France, and Switzerland (1841-47). Refused to return to Russia at government's demand and lost his property; expelled from Paris (1847) because of violent speech urging Poles and Russians to overthrow absolute monarchy; active in European revolutionary movements (1848-49); sentenced to death in Austria but handed over (1851) to Czarist government; sent to eastern Siberia (1855); escaped, returning to Europe via Japan and U.S. (1861). Leading anarchist in Europe (1861-76); worked with Marx and Engels; expelled (1872) from First International for his militant views; developed Bakuninism, esp. in *God and the State* (pub. 1882). His ideas gained considerable power in Spain (1870-73) and, at times, in other European countries; his doctrines (principal tenets: anarchism, destruction of the state, and ultraindividualistic rights) established Nihilism in Russia.

Bala. See **BILHAI**.

Ba'laam (bā'lām). In Bible, a diviner summoned by Moabite king **Ba'lak** (bā'lāk), in *Donay Version* **Ba'iac** (-lāk), to curse the Israelites; story of his journey, of his being rebuked by his ass, and of his blessing instead of cursing the Israelites, told in *Num.* xxii. xiv.

Ba-la-ba'nov (bā-lū-bā'nōv), **Angelica**. Russ. **Anzhelika** **Ba-la-ba'no-va** (bā-lū-bā'nā-vā). 1878- . Russian revolutionist, b. near Kiev. Studied in Zurich, Brussels, Berlin, Leipzig, London. Assoc. editor with Mussolini of *Avanti*. Worked with Lenin and Trotsky in Russian Revolution; first secretary of Third International. Disillusioned by events, left Russia and became teacher of languages in Vienna. Author of *My Life as a Rebel* (1938).

Balafré, le. Nickname of François and Henri I de Lorraine, Ducs de Guise. See **GUISE** family.

Ba'la-guer' y Ci-re'ra (bā-lī-gēr' ē thē-rā'rā), **Victor**. 1824-1901. Spanish poet, scholar, and statesman, b. Barcelona. Professor of history, U. of Barcelona; leader of liberal party at Barcelona (1843-68); minister of public works (1872), colonies, and finance; senator; known esp. for studies in Catalan history and legends; leader in establishment of Catalan Juegos Florales (a literary fiesta) at Barcelona. Author of lyric poem *El Trovador de Montserrat* (1850), *Historia de Cataluña y de la Corona de Aragón* (1860-63), *Historia Política y Literaria de los Trovadores* (6 vols., 1877-80), *Tragedias* (1879), *Poesías Completas* (1884), and epic trilogy *Los Pirineos* (1892).

Ba'la-ji (bā-lī-jē). Name of two Maratha peshwas:

Balaji Vish'va-nath (vish'vā-nāt), d. 1720. Peshwa (Brahman chief minister) of Maratha raja (1714-20); became actual head of Maratha confederacy, as successors of Shivaji lost power; first ruling peshwa; matched to

Delhi to support usurpers (1718); secured Imperial grant of revenues of the Deccan (1720); succeeded by his son **Raji Rao I**.

Balaji Ba'ji Ra'o (bā'jē rā'ō). d. 1761. Third peshwa (1740-61); grandson of Balaji Vishvanath. Strengthened the confederacy, making Poona the capital (1759); ruled during zenith of Maratha power; renewed invasion of upper India (1760); made alliance with other Hindu powers; totally defeated in great battle at Panipat (1761) by Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durrani; died soon after battle.

Balak. In *Donay Version* **Balac**. See under **BALAAM**.

Ba-la'ki-rev (bū-lā'kyē-ryē), **Mili Alekseevich**. 1837-1910. Russian composer, b. Nizhni Novgorod (Gorki). To St. Petersburg (1855); friend of Glinka; attracted attention as brilliant pianist; had especially close relations with Tchaikovsky. Cofounder (1862) of the Free School of Music at St. Petersburg; director (1883-94) of Imperial Capella. Composer of two symphonic poems (*Russia* and *Pamara*), music to *King Lear*, pianoforte fantasy *Islamy*, and many Russian folk songs.

Ba'lard' (bā'lār'), **Antoine Jérôme**. 1802-1876. French chemist, b. Montpellier. Discoverer of bromine; devised process for extracting sodium sulphate directly from sea water.

Ba'las-sa (bō'lās-sā), **Baron Bálint**. 1551-1594. Hungarian Renaissance lyric poet; author of patriotic and martial poems, love lyrics, religious hymns, and adaptations from Latin and German literature.

Ba'lázs (bō'lāzh), **Béla**. Pen name of **Herbert Bauer** (hēr'bērt bauer). 1886- . Hungarian journalist and poet; editor of *Tag*, Vienna; associated with German school of symbolism and new romanticism; author of *Der Mantel der Träume* (1925), *Der Phantasieführer* (1925), *Das Richtige Homulus-Man* (1925), etc.

Bal'ban (bāl'bān). d. 1237. Next-to-last king of Slave Dynasty of Delhi (1266-87). Able general and minister (1246-66) of sultan Nasir-ud-din; became sultan (1266). His reign disturbed by conflicts with Mongols, wild tribes of India, and Kappat; crushed revolt in Bengal.

Bal'bi (bāl'bē), **Adriano**. 1782-1848. Italian geographer; author of *Atlas Ethnographique du Globe* (1826), *Abrégé de Géographie* (1832).

Balbi, Gasparo. 16th-century Venetian merchant and traveler; author of *Viaggio all'Inde Orientali* (1590), containing first European account of India beyond the Ganges.

Bal-bi'nus (bāl-bī'nūs). **Decimus Caelius**. d. 238 A.D. Roman emperor (233); poet and orator. After death of Gordian, when Rome threatened by Maximin, proclaimed by senate joint emperor with Pupienus Maximus; slain a few months later by soldiers. See **GORDIANUS III**.

Bal'bo (bāl'bō), **Cesare**. Conte di **Vi-na'dio** (vā-nā'dyō). 1789-1853. Italian statesman and historical writer. Served in administrative capacities under Napoleon (1807-14). In Piedmontese army (until 1821); accused of complicity in revolution of 1821; fled to France (to 1826). Associated with Cavour in founding of risorgimento. Appointed first premier of Piedmont (1848). His works include *Storia d'Italia sotto ai Barbari* (1830), *Vita di Dante* (1839), *Meditazioni Storiche* (1842), *Delle Speranze d'Italia* (1843).

Balbo, Italo. 1896-1940. Italian aviator and statesman. Embraced Fascist movement in Ferrara (1919); member of "quadrumvirate" in march on Rome (1922). General of national militia (1923); first minister of aviation (1929-33). Commanded mass transatlantic flights to Brazil (1929) and U.S. (summer, 1933). Promoted air marshal (1933); governor of Libya (Nov., 1933). Killed

āle, chàotic, càre (7), ādū, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōdā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōrd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōol, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

in air crash over Tobruk (June, 1940). Wrote three books of memoirs.

Bal-bo'a (bāl-bō'a; *Span.* bāl-bō'a), **Vasco Núñez de** (nōō'nyāth thā). 1475-1517. Spanish explorer, b. Jerez de los Caballeros. Sailed to America with Rodrigo de Bastidas (1500); settled in Hispaniola. To Darien (1510); governor of settlement (1512). Discovered Pacific Ocean (Sept. 25, 1513) and, as "El Mar del Sur," i.e. South Sea, took formal possession of it for Spain (Sept. 29); made other journeys of exploration (1513-14). Served (1514-17) under Pedrarias, new governor of Panama, with whom he had unfriendly relations and disputes; accused (probably falsely) of sedition; condemned and executed.

Bal-bue'na (bāl-bwā'ni), **Bernardo de**. 1568-1627. Spanish poet, b. Valdepeñas; ordained priest; lived in Mexico, Spain, and West Indies; bishop of Puerto Rico. Author of epic on national hero Bernardo del Carpio, *El Bernardo o La Victoria de Roncesvalles* (1624); also of *La Grandeza Mexicana* (poem; 1609) and *Siglo de Oro en las Selva de Efrile* (pastoral tales; 1608).

Bal'bū's (bāl'bū's), **Lucius Cornelius**. fl. 1st century B.C. Roman politician, b. Gades (Cádiz); admitted to Roman citizenship by Pompey. Aided in forming 1st triumvirate; accompanied Caesar to Spain (61) and Gaul (58). Acquitted (56) of charge of illegally exercising citizenship rights. Opposed Pompey. Consul (40).

Balcarres, Family of. See LINDSAY family.

Balch (bōk'h), **Emily Greene**. 1867- . American economist and sociologist, b. Jamaica Plain, Mass.; professor, Wellesley Coll. (1913-18); international secretary, Women's International League for Peace (1919-22), honorary president (from 1936); shared with John R. Mott (q.v.) 1946 Nobel prize for peace.

Bal'der-ston (bāl'dēr-stōn), **John Lloyd**. 1889-1954. American playwright, b. Philadelphia. War correspondent in Europe (1915-31). Author of *Berkley Square* (1929), etc. Collaborator in writing *Diagnosis* (1927), and scenarios for motion pictures *Love of a Royal Lancer*, *Berkley Square*, *Prisoner of Zenda*, etc.

Bal'di (bāl'di), **Bernardino**. 1553-1617. Italian mathematician and miscellaneous writer. Author of *Cronica dei Matematici* (pub. 1707).

Bal-di'ni (bāl-di'ni), **Baccio**. 1436?-1487. Florentine engraver; engraved, from sketches by Botticelli, *The Prophets*, *The Sibyls*, and Dante's *Inferno*.

Bal-di-nue'ci (bāl-di-nue'ci), **Filippo**. 1624-1696. Florentine art historian; author of first history of copper engraving, first lexicon of technical terms, and (pub. 1681-1723) *Notizie de' Profesori del Disegno da Cimabue in qua (dal 1260 sino al 1670)*.

Bal'di-vie'so (bāl'di-vyā'sō), **Enrique**. 1901- . Bolivian statesman and writer, b. Tupiza, Potosí; professor of constitutional law, U. of La Paz (1932; 1939 ff.); minister of public instruction (1935), war (1935-36), foreign relations (1936), foreign affairs (1937); founder and leader of Bolivi Socialist party (1936 ff.); vice-president of Bolivia (1938). Works include poems, plays, and miscellaneous prose writings.

Bal'do-mir' (bāl'dō-mēr'), **Alfredo**. 1884-1948. Uruguayan soldier and politician, b. Montevideo. Minister of national defense, with rank of general (1935); president of Uruguay (1938-43).

al'do-vi-net'ti (bāl'dō-vē-nāt'tē) or **Bal'dui-net'ti** (bāl'dwē-nāt'tē), **Alessio**. 1425?-1499. Florentine decorative artist and painter; known esp. for his frescoes in Church of Santa Trinità, Florence.

Bal'dung (bāl'dōng), **Hans**. Called **Hans Grien** (grēn) or **Grün** (grün). 1476?-1545. German painter, engraver, and designer for woodcuts and glass painting; contemporary of Dürer. Works include an altarpiece

with scenes from life of Christ and Mary (Freiburg Cathedral) and allegories, crucifixions, portraits, etc.

Bald'win (bōld'win). *Fr.* **Bau'douin'** (bō'dwan'). Name of two emperors of Constantinople (Empire of Romania):

Baldwin I. 1171-1205. Son of Baldwin V, Count of Hainaut. Count of Flanders as Baldwin IX and of Hainaut as Baldwin VI (1195-1205). A leader of the Fourth Crusade (1202-04). On capture of Constantinople (1204) by crusaders, elected first Latin emperor. Beaten by Greeks and Bulgarians at Adrianople (1205); captured and slain.

Baldwin II. 1217-1273. Nephew of Baldwin I and son of Peter of Courtenay. Last Latin emperor of Constantinople (1228-61). Under regency of John of Brienne during minority (1228-37). Kingdom greatly reduced; financial situation desperate. Sold holy relics of Byzantium to Saint Louis of France. Driven out of Constantinople by Michael VIII Palaeologus (1261). Yielded rights to Charles of Anjou (1267).

Baldwin. Name of five lines of Jerusalem, belonging to family of counts of Flanders:

Baldwin I. 1058-1118. Brother of Godfrey of Bouillon; king (1100-18); increased Latin kingdom by taking Acre (1104), Berytus (Beirut), and Sidon (1110).

Baldwin II. Known as **Baldwin de Burgh** (gē būrg'). d. 1141. Nephew of Baldwin I; count of Edessa (1100-18); king (1118-31); captured by Arabs on way to aid Edessa (1123); released (1125); left his kingdom greatly enlarged to his son-in-law Fulk V of Anjou (see Anjou).

Baldwin III. 1130?-1162. Grandson of Baldwin II and son of Fulk V of Anjou; king (1143-62); Second Crusade in his reign (1147-49).

Baldwin IV. 1160-1185. Son of Amalric I; leper; reign (1174-83) much disturbed by Muslim attacks.

Baldwin V. d. 1186. Nephew of Baldwin IV; king in name only (1183-86).

Baldwin. *Fr.* **Baudouin**. Name of nine counts of Flanders (9th century-1203), including:

Baldwin I. Called **Bras' de fer'** (brā' dē fēr'), i.e. Iron Arm. d. 879. Founder of countship.

Baldwin V. Called **le Dé'bon'naire'** (lē dē bō'nā'rē'), d. 1067. Count (1036-67); in conflicts with Emperor Henry III; regent of France (1060-66) during minority of Philip I; accompanied his daughter Matilda's husband, William of Normandy, in invasion of England (1066).

Baldwin VII. d. 1119. Ally of Louis VI against England.

Baldwin VIII. = **BALDWIN V**, Count of Hainaut.

Baldwin IX. = **BALDWIN I**, Emperor of Constantinople.

Baldwin. *Fr.* **Baudouin**. Name of six counts (c. 1070-1205) or **Hai'naut'** (ē'nō') including:

Baldwin IV. 1099-1171. Count (1120-71).

Baldwin V. 1150-1195. Count (1171-95).

Baldwin VI. = **BALDWIN I**, Emperor of Constantinople.

Baldwin, Abraham. 1754-1807. American political leader, b. North Guilford, Conn. Moved to Georgia (1783-84). A founder of U. of Georgia, orig. Franklin Coll. Member, Congress of the Confederation (1785), U.S. House of Representatives (1790-99), U.S. Senate (1799-1807).

Baldwin, Evelyn Briggs. 1862-1933. American meteorologist and arctic explorer, b. Springfield, Mo. On Peary expedition to North Greenland (1893-95); on expedition to Franz Josef Land (1898-99); discovered and explored Graham Bell Island (1899); organized and led Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition (1901-02).

Baldwin, Frank Stephen. 1838-1925. b. New Hartford,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Conn. American inventor of a calculating machine (1902), later redesigned (with J. R. Monroe) as Monroe calculating machine.

Baldwin, Henry. 1780-1844. American jurist, b. New Haven, Conn. Member (from Pennsylvania), U.S. House of Representatives (1817-22). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1830-44).

Baldwin, James Mark. 1861-1934. American psychologist, b. Columbia, S.C. Grad. Princeton (1884). Studied at Leipzig, Berlin, and Tübingen (1884-85). Professor, U. of Toronto (1889-93), Princeton (1893-1903), Johns Hopkins (1903-09) and National U. of Mexico (1909-13). Specialist in child psychology and social psychology. Founder, with James McKeen Cattell (*q.v.*), and editor (1894-1909), *Psychological Review*. Editor of *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* (1901-06).

Baldwin, Loammi. 1740-1807. American engineer and army officer, b. North Woburn, Mass. Served in American Revolution (1775-77, invalided home). First grower of Baldwin apples. His son Loammi (1780-1838) was also a civil engineer; constructor of dry docks at Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard and at Norfolk (Va.) navy yard.

Baldwin, Matthias William. 1795-1866. American industrialist, b. Elizabethtown, N.J. Manufactured stationary engines (from 1827) and locomotives (from 1831). Partnership with Matthew Baird (from 1854), formed M. W. Baldwin Co., now the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Baldwin, Robert. 1804-1858. Canadian statesman. Solicitor general of Upper Canada (1840); after Act of Union, formed with Lafontaine first Canadian administration to accept responsible government, acting as attorney general of Upper Canada (1842, 1848-51); revised judicial system; introduced municipal system in Ontario.

Baldwin, Simeon Eben. 1840-1927. American jurist, b. New Haven, Conn. Professor, Yale Law School (1869-1919). President, American Bar Association (1890). Chief justice, Connecticut supreme court (1907-10). Governor of Connecticut (1910-14). Works include *A Digest of All the Reported Cases... of Connecticut* (2 vols., 1871-82), *Modern Political Institutions* (1898), *American Railroad Law* (1904), *The American Judiciary* (1905), *The Relations of Education to Citizenship* (1912). His father, Roger Sherman Baldwin (1793-1863), also a lawyer, was governor of Connecticut (1844-46).

Baldwin, Stanley. 1st Earl Baldwin of Bewd'ley (bād'li). 1867-1947. English statesman. Educ. Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1888); active head of iron and steel manufacturing (c. 1892-c. 1916). Financial secretary to treasury (1917-21); president, board of trade (1921-22); as chancellor of exchequer (1922-23), arranged with aid of Montagu Norman funding of British debt to U.S. (1922); Conservative prime minister and first lord of the treasury (1923-24, 1924-29, 1935-37); lord president of the council (1931-35). Author of *Classics and the Plain Man* (1926), *This Torch of Freedom* (1935), *Service of Our Lives* (1937).

Baldwin, William. fl. 1547. English writer of verse and plays; superintended publication of, and contributed plays to, *Mirror for Magistrates* (1559).

Baldwin of Redvers. See REDVERS.

Bale (bāl), John. 1495-1563. English author and bishop of Ossory. Author of controversial works in Protestant cause, of a Latin history of English literature, and of *King John*, first English historical play.

Ba'len (bā'len), Hendrick van. 1575-1632. Flemish historical painter, b. Anvers. Pupil of Adam van Noort; studied in Italy; first master of van Dyck. His works,

represented in museums at Amsterdam, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, etc., include *Repose of the Holy Family* (Lille, France).

Bal'es-tier' (bāl'ēs-tēr'), Charles Wolcott. 1861-1891. American publisher and writer, b. Rochester, N.Y. Sent to London (1888) to obtain original English manuscripts for publication. Formed partnership with William Heinemann for publishing an English library to compete with Tauchnitz. Secured right to publish Kipling's work in U.S.; collaborated with Kipling in *The Naulakha* (1892). His sister Caroline married Kipling (1892).

Balfo (bāl'), Michael William. 1808-1870. Irish operatic composer and singer. Appeared as Figaro in Rossini's *Barbiere di Siviglia* in Paris (1827); produced his first opera, *I Rivali di Se Stessi*, at Palermo (1830), his first in England being *Siege of Rouelle* (1835). Other operas include *Maid of Artois* (1836); *Fulstaf* (1838); *The Bohemian Girl*, including the well-known song "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls" (1843); *The Sicilian Bride* (1852); and *Rose of Castile* (1857).

Balfour (bāl'foor), Alexander. 1767-1829. Scottish novelist; author of *Campbell* (1819) and *The Foundling of Glenlhorn* (1823), etc.

Balfour, Andrew. 1873-1931. Scottish surgeon, tropical health authority, and novelist. Grad. Edinburgh U. (1898). Served in Boer War. Served on health commissions in Mesopotamia, Egypt, etc. during World War; health commissioner for Mauritius (1921) and Bermuda (1923). Director in chief of Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, London; director of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (from 1923). Author of *By Stroke of Sword*, *The Golden Kingdom*, and other novels, and of *Public Health and Preventive Medicine* (with C. J. Lewis, 1902), *Health Problems of the Empire* (1924), etc.

Balfour, Arthur James. 1st Earl of Balfour. 1848-1930. English philosopher and statesman. Educ. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Conservative M.P. (1874-85, 1886-1905, 1906-11); one of so-called "Fourth party" (1880). To Berlin Congress (1878) as secretary to uncle Lord Salisbury; chief secretary for Ireland (1887-91); first lord of the treasury (1892, 1895, 1900), and government leader in Commons (1895); prime minister (1902-05); unionist leader of opposition (1906); first lord of admiralty, succeeding Winston Churchill (1915), held other offices in coalition ministry; foreign secretary (1916-19); headed mission to U.S. for establishing Anglo-Saxon solidarity (Apr., 1917); made declaration (Balfour Declaration, Nov., 1917) that British government favored establishment in Palestine of national home for Jewish people, without prejudice to civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities; attended Paris Peace Conference as foreign secretary; representative to League of Nations; leading British delegate to Washington Disarmament Conference (1921-22). Author of *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt* (1879), *Essays and Addresses* (1893), *The Foundations of Belief* (1895), *Theism and Humanism* (1915), *Theism and Thought* (1923). His younger brother Francis Maitland (1851-1882), b. in Edinburgh, was a morphologist; author of a monograph on elasmobranch fishes and a textbook of comparative embryology (1880-81). See also KENNEDY M. SIDGWICK.

Balfour, Sir Graham. in full Thomas Graham. 1858-1929. British educator and author, b. Chelsea. Lived with his cousin R. L. Stevenson at Vailima (1891-94); wrote authoritative *Life of Robert Louis Stevenson* (1901). In educational administrative work (from 1902).

Balfour of Pit'ten-dreich' (pl't'ā-drēk'), Sir James. d. 1583. Scottish judge and political intriguer.

Balfour of Kin'loch (kīn'lōk) John. Scottish Cov-

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, inakē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd; fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- enanter, whom Scott in *Old Mortality* confused with John Balfour (d. 1688), 3d Baron Balfour of Burleigh or Burley [bûr'li].
- Balfour, John Hutton.** 1808-1884. Scottish physician and professor of botany at Edinburgh U. (from 1845). His son Sir Isaac Bayley (1853-1922), b. Edinburgh, was also a botanist; professor, Edinburgh U. (from 1888); curator, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
- Balfour, Robert.** 1550?-1625. Scottish professor of Greek and philosophy; author of a volume of commentaries on Aristotle (1618-20).
- Balfour of Burleigh (bûr'li), 6th Baron.** Alexander Hugh Bruce. 1849-1921. Scottish administrator. In British cabinet as secretary for Scotland (1895-1903). Lord rector, Edinburgh U. (1896); chancellor, St. Andrews U. (1900). Author of *An Historical Account of the Rise and Development of Presbyterianism in Scotland* (1911).
- Bal'iev (bâ'ly'ëf), Nikita.** 1877-1936. Russian theatrical manager; served in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05). On staff of Moscow Art Theatre. Assembled semiprivate amateur cabaret which he developed into professional company known as Chauve-Souris, appearing in Russia (1917-19), Constantinople (1919-20), Paris (1920-22), New York (1922-23), and on tour of U.S., and, later (until 1934), in Paris, London, and New York by turns.
- Bal'iol or Bal'iol (bâl'yôl).** Anglo-Norman family founded by Guido or Guy, holder of Ballicul and other fiefs in Normandy, and including: John de Bal'iol (d. 1269); great-great-grandson of Guido; founder of Bal'iol College, Oxford, by gift of lands (c. 1263) and by gifts in his will and from his widow Devorguilla. His son John de Bal'iol (1249-1315); claimed Scottish throne on death (1290) of Margaret, Maid of Norway, by right of his maternal grandmother, daughter of David, grandson of David I; supported by William of Douglas at Berwick; claim allowed by Edward I of England, whose overlordship Bal'iol acknowledged; crowned at Scone (1292); made alliance with Philip IV of France; brought to submission by Edward I of England (1296); died in exile in Normandy. Edward de Bal'iol (d. 1363); eldest son of the preceding; invaded Scotland (1332) with aid of Edward III of England and barons disinherited by Robert Bruce; defeated Sir Archibald Douglas and supporters of David II at Halidon Hill (1333); crowned at Scone; unseated by Scottish patriots (1334); restored to throne by Edward III; surrendered kingdom to Edward III (1356).
- Ball (bôl), Albert.** 1896-1917. English pilot in Royal Flying Corps; destroyed 43 enemy planes during World War; V.C. (posthumous).
- Ball, Sir Alexander John.** 1759-1809. British naval officer; served in Mediterranean under Nelson; engaged at Abukir Bay (1798) and in reduction of Malta (1798-1800); governor of Malta; rear admiral (1805).
- Ball, Ernest R.** 1878-1927. American vaudeville actor; composer of popular songs, as *Love Me and the World is Mine* and *Mother Machree*.
- Ball, Frances.** Known as Mother Frances Mary Theresa. 1794-1861. English religious; founder (1822) of the Loretto, or Loretto, nuns, also called Ladies of Loretto, established near Dublin, Ireland, and now represented in Ireland, England, India, Canada, and the United States.
- Ball, Francis Elrington.** 1863-1928. Irish scholar, b. in County Dublin. Authority on Swift; editor of *The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift* (1910-14).
- Ball (bâl), Hugo.** 1886-1927. German writer; one of founders of Dadaism. Author of *Byzantinisches Christentum* (1923), *Die Folgen der Reformation* (1924), etc.
- Ball (bôl), John.** d. 1381. English priest; expounder of doctrines of Wycliffe; influential in stirring up Wat Tyler's rebellion; executed.
- Ball, John.** 1818-1889. Irish Alpinist and politician, b. Dublin. First president, Alpine Club (founded 1857); author of *Alpine Guide* (1863-68). Undersecretary for colonies (1855-57).
- Ball, John.** 1861-1940. British golf champion; amateur champion eight times between 1888 and 1912; first amateur to win open championship (1890) and to win both amateur and open championships in one year (1890).
- Ball, John Thomas.** 1815-1898. Irish jurist, b. Dublin; lord chancellor of Ireland (1875-80).
- Ball, Sir Robert Staw'ell (stô'w'el).** 1840-1913. Irish astronomer and mathematician, b. Dublin. Educ. Trinity College, Dublin. Royal astronomer of Ireland (1874-92). Professor, Cambridge (1893-1913). Author of *Elements of Astronomy* (1880, 1900), *The Story of the Heavens* (1885, 1905), and other popular texts.
- Ball, Thomas.** 1819-1911. American sculptor, b. Charlestown, Mass. Among his chief works are a life-size bust of Daniel Webster completed a few days before Webster's death; busts of Rufus Cheate, William H. Prescott, and Henry Ward Beecher; equestrian statue of George Washington (now in Public Garden, Boston); statue of St. John the Evangelist (1875; now in Forest Hills Cemetery); *Emancipation*, a group with Lincoln and a kneeling slave (1875; now in Washington, D.C.); and statues of Daniel Webster (1876; now in Central Park, New York), Sumner (1878; now in Public Garden, Boston), Josiah Quincy (1879; now in front of City Hall, Boston).
- Bal'la-gi (bâl'lô-gi), Môr.** Orig. Mo'ritz Bloch (mô'r'its blôk). 1818-1891. Hungarian theologian and grammarian, of Jewish descent; accepted Protestant faith (1843); professor of theology at Budapest (1855-78). Compiled Hungarian-German dictionary (2 vols., 1854-57).
- Bal'lance (bâl'lâns), John.** 1839-1893. New Zealand journalist and statesman, b. in Ulster. Served in Maori war (1867). Member of three ministries; as prime minister (1891-93) imposed progressive land tax and progressive income tax and carried out other reform measures.
- Bal'lanche' (bâl'lâsh'), Pierre Simon.** 1776-1847. French philosopher and writer; member of salon of Mme. Récamier.
- Bal'lan-tine (bâl'ân-tîn), James.** 1808-1877. Scottish poet; reviver of art of glass painting, and maker of stained-glass windows.
- Ballantine, William.** 1812-1887. English lawyer. Prosecuted murderer Franz Müller (1864); led case for Tichborne Claimant (1871); defended gawkwar of Baroda (1875).
- Bal'lan-tyne (bâl'ân-tîn), James.** 1772-1833. Scottish printer. Proprietor and editor of *Kelso Mail*; published Walter Scott's works (1802 ff.); with brother John (1774-1821), associated with Walter Scott in printing and publishing (from 1808) until ruined by bankruptcy of Constable and Co. (1826); thereafter editor of *Weekly Journal*.
- Ballantyne, Robert Michael.** 1825-1894. Nephew of James Ballantyne. Scottish writer of "story books for young folks" beginning with *Hudson's Bay* (1848), based upon his six years' service with Hudson's Bay Co., and including *The Young Fur Traders* (1856), *Ungava* (1857), *The Gorilla Hunters* (1862), etc.
- Ballantyne, Thomas.** 1806-1871. British journalist, b. Paisley. One of four original proprietors of *Manchester Examiner*. Later, editor of *Liverpool Journal*.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Mercury, Statesman, and *Old St. James's Chronicle*. Associated with Cobden and Bright in agitation against corn laws; published (1841) *Corn Law Repealer's Handbook*.

Bal'ard (bäl'ärd), Fred, in full John Frederick. 1884-1957. American playwright, b. Grafton, Nebr. Educ. Harvard. Author of comedies, as *Believe Me, Xanthippe*, *The Cyclone Lover*, *Ladies of the Jury*.

Ballard, John, d. 1886. English Jesuit priest; instigated Babington's plot; executed.

Ballard, Philip Boswood. 1865-1950. British educator, b. Maesteg, Wales. Educational inspector, London (1906-30). Author of *Obsolescence and Reminiscence*, *Mental Tests*, texts on teaching methods, etc.

Ballenden or Ballentyne, John. See BELLENDEN.

Bal'lin (bäl'én), Albert. 1857-1918. German shipowner. Associated with Hamburg-American Steamship Line as director of passenger traffic (1886) and director general (from 1899). Author of German-American shipping agreement (1902).

Bal'lin (bäl'in), Hugo. 1879-1956. American painter, esp. of murals; motion-picture producer.

Bal'lin-ger (bäl'in-jér), Richard Achilles. 1858-1922. American lawyer, b. Boonesboro, Iowa. U.S. secretary of interior under Taft (1909-11). Became center of attack by forest conservation group headed by Gifford Pinchot (q.v.). Accused by a subordinate, Louis R. Glavis, of impeding investigation of certain coal land claims in Alaska; discharged Glavis for insubordination. Controversy investigated by Congress; investigation became practically a trial of Taft's conservation policy. Cleared of wrongdoing by the investigating committee; resigned office (March, 1911).

Balliol. See BALIOL.

Bal'li-vián' (bäl'yé-vyán'), Enrique Bustamante y. See BUSTAMANTE Y BALIVIAN.

Ballivián, José. 1804-1852. Bolivian general, b. La Paz. Fought under presidents Sucre and Santa Cruz; won battle of Ingavi (1841). President of Bolivia (1841-48). His son Adolfo (1831-1874) was a soldier, statesman, and diplomat; president of Bolivia (1873-74).

Ballot, C. H. D. Buys. See BUYS BALLOT.

Bal-lou' (bäl-lō'), Adin. 1803-1890. American clergyman, b. Cumberland, R.I. Founder (1811) and president (1841-51) of a Utopian community, Hopedale Community, Milford, Mass.; after its dissolution (1876), remained (till 1880) as pastor of Hopedale (Unitarian) Parish. Author of *Practical Christian Socialism* (1854), *Primitive Christianity and Its Corruptions* (1870).

Ballou, Hosea. 1771-1852. American clergyman, b. Richmond, N.H. One of early leaders of Universalism in U.S. Editor of *Universalist Magazine* (1819-28), *Universalist Expositor* (1830 ft.). His grandnephew Hosea (1796-1861), also a Universalist clergyman, was first president of Tufts College. **Ma-tu'rin** (mā-tū'rín) **Murray** (1820-1895), son of the latter, founded one of the first American illustrated periodicals; a founder and first editor of *Boston Daily Globe*.

Bal'ma-ce'da (bäl'mā-sä'thā), José Manuel. 1842-1891. Chilean statesman and liberal leader, b. Santiago. Deputy in congress (from 1870); minister to Argentina (1878-81); minister of foreign affairs (1881-86). President of Chile (1886-91); defeated after severe fighting in civil war (1891); committed suicide (Sept. 19).

Bal'mer (bäl'mér), Johann Jakob. 1825-1898. German mathematician and physicist; discoverer of a formula (Balmer's formula) expressing the connection between the frequencies of the radiations in the main series of the spectrum of hydrogen.

Balmerino, Barons. See ELPHINSTONE family.

Bal'mes (bäl'mäs), Jaime Luciano. 1810-1848. Spanish philosopher, b. Vich, Catalonia; educ. U. of Cervera; ordained priest (1833); professor of mathematics at Vich; author of *La Religión Demostrada al Alcance de los Niños* (1841), *El Protestantismo Comparado con el Catolicismo en Sus Relaciones con la Civilización Europea* (4 vols., 1842-44), *Filosofía Fundamental* (4 vols., 1846), etc.

Bal'mont (bäl'y'mānt), Konstantin Dmitrievich. 1867-1943. Russian symbolist poet, b. in Vladimir government. Resident in Paris (after 1918). Translator of many English and other classic writers into Russian. Volumes of his original verse include *Under the Northern Sky* (1894), *Silence* (1898), *In Boundless Space* (1895), *The Liturgy of Beauty* (1905), *The Bird of Flame* (1907). **Bal-nav'es** (bäl-nāv'és; -ä), Henry. 1512?-1579. Scottish lord of session under James V; imprisoned on account of his Protestantism. Author of *The Confession of Faith* (1581). One of Bothwell's judges (1567).

Balsamo, Giuseppe. Real name of Count Alessandro di CAGLIOSTRO.

Bal'ta (bäl'tä), José. 1816-1872. Peruvian soldier and politician, b. Lima. Supported Prado and served in his cabinet (1865-67); one of leaders in revolution that deposed Prado (1868). President of Peru (1868-72); murdered in army mutiny.

Bal'tard' (bäl'tär'), Louis Pierre. 1764-1846. French architect and engraver; professor at École Polytechnique and École des Beaux-Arts. His son Victor (1805-1874) was also an architect; studied at École des Beaux-Arts; best known as architect of huge iron and glass structure housing general market (Halles Centrales) of Paris; appointed architect (1853) of Paris Hôtel de Ville.

Bal'ta-za-rí'ni (bäl'tä-tsä-ré'né), *Known in France as Bal'tha'zar' de Beau'joy'eulx'* (bäl'tä-tsär' dè bō-zhwa'yū'). 16th-century Italian violinist; intendant of music to Catherine de Médicis; reputed to have founded modern ballet.

Bal'ti-more (bäl'ti-mór), Lord. Appellation of barons Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland, members of English family that obtained patent for and colonized Maryland. See GEORGE CALVERT.

Ba-luc'ki (bäl-lō'as'kō), Michał. 1837-1901. Polish novelist and playwright, b. Cracow. Educ. U. of Cracow. Author of novels, including *The Awakening* (his first; under pseudonym *El-pl'don* [el-pé'dōn]; 1869), *A Romance without a Title* (1870), *Sabina* (1871), and *The Parson's Niece* (1917); many comedies, as *Hunting a Husband* (1869), *The Open House* (1883), and Palestine and literary essays.

Ba'luzé' (bäl'läz' pè-jä-dé) 1630-1718. French historian; author of *French Communities-Avenionensis*; editor of historical documents.

Bal'zac' (bäl'zäk'; *Angl.* bäl'zäk, bäl'zäk), Honoré de. *Orig. family name Bals'sa'* (bäl'sä'). 1799-1850. French novelist, b. Tours. Received early education under Oratorians at Vendôme; to Paris (1818); studied law for three years; earned livelihood as editor, printer, typefounder, etc., while writing under various pseudonyms and in collaboration with others; achieved first success (1829) with historical novel in imitation of Scott, *Le Dernier Chouan*, a tale of Brittany in 1799; thereafter sustained output of both masterpieces and less successful works. Associate of Hugo, Vigny, Lamartine, and George Sand; m. (1850) Madame Evelina Hanska, Polish lady and owner of estates in Russia. Considered greatest novelist of France and founder of the realistic novel; through his novels (with their more than 2000 characters from all phases of contemporary life) sought to demonstrate molding effect of social environment on raw ma-

äle, chàotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; äve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ìce, ìll, charìty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòöl, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

terial of human personality; conceived plan of presenting comprehensive picture of contemporary French society under general title *La Comédie Humaine* (first series pub. 1842; pub. posthumously in 47 vols.), including such subdivisions as "Scènes de la Vie Privée," "Scènes de la Vie Parisienne," "Scènes de la Vie Militaire," "Études Philosophiques." Among his works are *La Physiologie du Mariage* (1829), short stories, as *Jl Verdugo*, *La Maison du Chat qui Pelote*, *Le Bal de Sceaux*, *La Peau de Chagrin*, the novels *La Vendetta*, *Gobseck* (1830), *Un Épisode sous la Terreur* (1831), *Le Colonel Chabert*, *Louis Lambert* (1832), *Eugénie Grandet* (1833), *Le Père Goriot* (1834), *La Fille aux Yeux d'Or* (1835), *Le Lis dans la Vallée* (1835), *L'Enfant Maudit* (1836), *Le Curé de Village* (1837), *Mémoires de Deux Jeunes Mariées* (1841), *Une Ténébreuse Affaire* (1841), *La Fausse Maîtresse* (1842), *Splendeurs et Misères des Courtisanes* (1843), *Moderne Mignon* (1844), *Les Paysans* (1845), *L'Envers de l'Histoire Contemporaine* (1845), *La Cousine Belle* (1847), *Le Cousin Pons* (1847), plays, as *Mercadet* (1838) and *Vautrin* (1839), and *Contes Dramatiques* (1832-37; Eng. tr. *Droll Stories*), a collection of broadly humorous tales.

Balzac, Seigneur de. Jean Louis Guez (gâz). 1597?-1654. French prose writer; regarded as a master of prose style in his period; author of *Lettres* (1624), *Le Prince* (1631), *Discours* (1644), *Le Baron* (1648), *L'Aristippe* (1658).

Bam'her'ger (bām'hēr'gēr), Ludwig. 1823-1899. German politician and economist. Implicated in Revolution of 1848 as editor of radical *Mainzer Zeitung*; participated in republican uprising in Palatinate; forced to live in exile; banker, Paris (1853-66). Returned to Germany after amnesty (1866); National Liberal member of Reichstag (1871-80); helped found Reichsbank; defended gold standard; opposed doctrinaire socialism and Bismarck's protectionist policy. Leader of so-called secessionists (1880); cofounder of German Liberal party (1884-93); opposed colonial policy of Germany. Author of *Ergebnisse aus der Politischen Erhebung* (1849), *Moniteur de Bismarck* (1868), *Die Fünf Milliarden* (1873), *Erinnerungen* (1899), etc.

Bamboccio, Il. Nickname of Pieter van LAAR.

Bam'ford (bām'fōrd), Samuel. 1788-1872. English weaver and poet; deeply interested in welfare of laboring classes; author of *Passages in the Life of a Radical, Early Days*, etc.

Bamp'ton (bāmp'tŏn), John. 1690?-1751. English clergyman. Endowed Bampton lectures, 8 divinity sermons to be delivered annually at Oxford.

Bampton, Rose. 1909-. American operatic contralto, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Member Metropolitan Opera Company, New York (from 1932).

Ba'na (bā'nā). fl. 7th century A.D. Sanskrit author at court of King Harsha (q.v.). Wrote lyric poems, dramas, and romances, esp. *Kālambarī*, a poetical novel relating the fortunes of a princess of that name, and *Harshacharita* (i.e. Deeds of Harsha), an account of the events of Harsha's reign.

Banbury, Earl of. See KNOLLYS family.

Ban'ces Can-da'mo (bān'thās kān-dā'mō), Francisco Antonio de. 1662-1704. Spanish dramatic poet, b. Salugo, Asturias; successor to Calderón de la Barca as official poet.

Ban-chie'ri (bāng-kyā'rē), Adriano. 1567?-1634. Italian musician and writer on music; composer of church music, symphonies, dramatic pieces in madrigal style, etc.; author of works on organ playing and on counterpoint; founded Accademia de' Florindi, Bologna.

Ban'co (bāng'kō), Nanni d'An-to'nio di (dān-tō'nyō

dē). 1374?-1420. Florentine sculptor and architect; studied under Donatello; among his works are the Porta della Mandola of the Duomo and *Saint Philip* (Or-San-Michele, Florence).

Ban'croft (bān'krōft; bāng'-), Aaron. 1755-1839. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Reading, Mass. An organizer (1825) and president (1825-36) of American Unitarian Association.

Bancroft, Cecil Franklin Patch. 1839-1901. American educator, b. New Ipswich, N.H. Principal, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. (1873-1901).

Bancroft, Edward. 1744-1821. American scientist and secret agent, b. Westfield, Mass. Settled in Dutch Guiana; author of *Natural History of Guiana* (1769). Settled in London, England; discovered important dyes for use in textile manufacture. During American Revolution, served as secret agent for American commissioners in Paris; alleged also to have sold information on American affairs to British government (1776-78).

Bancroft, Frederic. 1860-1945. American historian, b. Galesburg, Ill. A.B., Auferst (1882); Ph.D., Columbia (1885). Author of *The Negro in Politics* (1885), *The Public Life of Carl Schurz* (1908), *Cathoism and the Nullification Movement in South Carolina* (1928), *Slave-Trading in the Old South* (1931), etc. Editor of *Speeches, Correspondence and Public Papers of Carl Schurz* (6 vols., 1913).

Bancroft, George. 1800-1891. American historian, b. Worcester, Mass. Teacher (1822-31); publication of first and second volumes (1834, 1837) of his *History of the United States* brought public recognition. Appointed (1837) collector of the port, Boston. U.S. secretary of the navy (1845-46); established United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. U.S. minister to Great Britain (1846-49). Worked on his history (vol. III, 1840; IV, 1852; V, 1852; VI, 1853; VII, 1858; VIII, 1860; IX, 1866; X [final volume], 1874). Supported Lincoln through Civil War. Wrote for Andrew Johnson his first annual message as president (1865). U.S. minister to Germany (1867-74). Additional works include *Literary and Historical Miscellanies* (1855), *History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States* (2 vols., 1882), *Martin Van Buren to the End of his Public Career* (1889).

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. 1832-1918. American publisher and writer, b. Granville, Ohio. Works include *West American Historical Series* (39 vols., 1875-90), prepared under his direction from his large library of works on the western American region, *Resources of Mexico* (1893), *The New Pacific* (1900).

Bancroft, Richard. 1844-1910. English prelate. B.A., Cantab. (1867). Leader of Anglicans; combated Martin Marprelate tracts; sponsored canons against Puritanism among clergy. Bishop of London (1897); archbishop of Canterbury (1904). Overseer of translations of Bible for Authorized Version.

Bancroft, Sir Squire. 1841-1926. English actor and theatrical manager; son of Secundus Bancroft White Butterfield; took name Bancroft at marriage (1867) to Marie Effie Wilton (1839-1921), actress and manager. Managed jointly with wife Prince of Wales's Theatre in London (1867-79), producing and acting in plays of T. W. Robertson as a specialty; rebuilt and managed Haymarket Theatre (1880-85).

Bancroft, Wilder Dwight. 1867-1953. American chemist, b. Middletown, R.I. Grad. Harvard (1888). Taught physical chemistry at Cornell (1903-37). Founder and editor (1896-1932), *Journal of Physical Chemistry*. Author of *The Phase Rule* (1897), *Applied Colloid Chemistry* (1932), etc.

Bandeira, Bernardo de Sá da. See SÁ DA BANDEIRA.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ban'dei (bân'dê), Ernst von. 1800-1876. German sculptor of colossal statue (unveiled 1875) of the national hero Arminius (near Detmold).

Ban'de-lier' (bân'dê-lyér'), Adolph Francis Alphonse. 1840-1914. Swiss-American explorer and archaeologist, b. Bern, Switzerland; to Highland, Ill. (1848). Researches in New Mexico and Arizona (1880-89) and in Peru and Bolivia (1892-1903). On staff of Museum of Natural History, N.Y. (1903 ff.). Wrote on archaeology of southwestern U.S., Mexico, and Central and South America.

Ban-del'io (bân-dêl'io), Matteo. 1480?-1562. Piedmontese Dominican and writer of novelle. Tutor of Lucrezia Gonzaga (Mantua, 1515-21). Lived at Milan (1521-26); adviser to Cesare Fregoso, an Italian general (c. 1528-41); fled to France; bishop of Agen (1550-54). Author of *Rime* (1557) and *Lodi* (1545), both in honor of Lucrezia; known esp. for his *Novelle* (vols. 1-3, 1554; vol. 4, 1573). The novelle were translated into French (1565) by Belleforest (q.v.), and the tales in Painter's *Palace of Pleasure* are largely drawn from them; they provided source material for several Shakespearean and other Elizabethan plays (through Belleforest or Painter) and for Lope de Vega, Byron, and others.

Ban-die'ra (bân-dyá'ra), Attilio (1811?-1844) and his brother Emilio (1819-1844). Italian patriots; headed abortive revolt against Austrian rule; betrayed, captured, and executed.

Ban'di-nel'li (bân'dê-nêl'li), Baccio or Bartolommeo. 1493-1560. Florentine sculptor; among his works are *Hercules and Cacus* (Florence), *Adam and Eve* (National Museum, Florence), and bas-reliefs in choir of cathedral of Florence.

Ba-nér' (bâ-nâr') or **Ban-ner'** (bân-nâr'), Johan. 1596-1641. Swedish general in Thirty Years' War. Served under Gustavus Adolphus against Russia and Poland; commander of right wing, Breitenfeld (1631); commander, Swedish forces in south Germany (1632); field marshal (1634) gained victories at Wittstock (1636) and Chemnitz (1639).

Ba'ner-jea (bâ'nôr-jê), Sir Surendranath. 1848-1925. Indian liberal political leader, b. Calcutta. Founded (1876) Indian Association in Bengal; twice president, Indian National Congress. Founded Ripon College, Calcutta (1882). Considered father of Indian nationalism.

Bán'fy (bân'fî), Baron Dezsó or De'si-de'ri-us (dâ'-zê-dâ'sê-rî-us). 1843-1911. Hungarian statesman; prime minister of Hungary (1895-99).

Ban'field (bân'fîld), Edmund James. 1852-1923. Australian naturalist; long a dweller on a remote southern Pacific island. Author of *The Confessions of a Beach-comber*, *My Tropic Isle*, and *Tropic Days*.

Bang (báng), Bernhard Laurits Frederik. 1848-1932. Danish veterinarian; originated (1892) method of eradicating tuberculosis from dairy herds, discovered bacterium of infectious abortion, or Bang's disease (1896).

Bang, Hermann Joachim. 1857?-1912. Danish writer. Author of novels *Families Without Hope* (1880), *Fådra* (1883), *Eccentric Tales* (1885), *Tine* (1889), *The Gray House* (1901), and essays, poems, and critical works.

Bange (bânzh), Charles Valérand Ra'gon' (rá'gôn') de. 1833-1914. French artillery colonel, b. Ballincourt. Creator of artillery system adopted by French army (1877-81) and fundamentally that existing at outbreak of World War; first to use effectively the screw principle in cannon breechblock mechanism.

Bangs (bángz), John Kendrick. 1862-1922. American humorist, b. Yonkers, N.Y. Works include *Tiddledywink Tales* (1891), *Coffee and Repartee* (1893), *The Idiot*

(1895), *A House-boat on the Styx* (1896), and lectures, as *The Evolution of a Humorist*, *From Adam to Ade*, *Salubrities I Have Met*.

Ba'nim (bâ'nîm), John. 1798-1842. Irish poet, playwright, and novelist; called the "Scott of Ireland." His *Damon and Pythias* produced (1821) at Covent Garden, with Macready and Kemble as principals. Author, in conjunction with his brother Michael (1796-1874), of series of *Tales of the O'Hara Family* (6 vols., 1825-26), depicting somber side of Irish peasant life. John also wrote longer novels, including *The Denounced* (1829). Michael also wrote *Father Connell* (1842), *Clough Fion* (1852), *Tonon of the Cascades* (1864).

Bank'head (bánk'hêd), John Hollis. 1872-1946. American lawyer; U.S. senator from Ala. (from 1931). His brother William Brockman (1874-1940), lawyer, member U.S. House of Representatives (1917-40; speaker 1936-40). W. B. Bankhead's daughter Tallulah Brockman (1903-), actress in London (1923-31) and New York (from 1933).

Banks (bángks), Sir Edward. 1769?-1835. English building contractor, orig. a day laborer; builder (after plans of John Rennie) of London bridge, Waterloo bridge, and Southwark bridge.

Banks, George Linnaeus. 1821-1881. English journalist, poet, and dramatist. His wife (m. 1846), Isabella, nee Varley [vâr'li] (1821-1897), best known as Mrs. Linnaeus Banks, was a novelist and poet; assisted him in his editorship of various journals; her most popular novel was *The Manchester Man* (1872).

Banks, Sir Joseph. 1743-1820. English naturalist. Educ. Christ Church, Oxford. Accompanied Cook's expedition round the world, in the *Endeavour*, equipped by himself (1768-71); visited Hebrides and Iceland (1772). President of Royal Society (1778-1820). Aided settlement in New South Wales. His library and collections now in British Museum.

Banks, Nathan. 1868-1953. American entomologist, b. Roslyn, N.Y.; grad. Cornell (1889). Curator of insects, museum of comparative zoology, Harvard (from 1916); compiler of catalogues of the Acarina and of Nearctic Neuroptera and Heteroptera.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. 1816-1894. American army officer, b. Waltham, Mass. Governor of Massachusetts (1858-61). Served through Civil War as major general; received thanks of Congress (1864) for capture of Fort Hudson (1863). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1853-57, 1865-73, 1875-79, 1889-91; speaker 1886-87).

Banks, Thomas. 1735-1805. English sculptor. Gold medalist, Royal Academy (1770); studied in Italy (1772-79); in Russia (1781) executed *Armed Neutrality* for Empress Catherine and sold to her *Cupid Catching a Butterfly*. His *Shakespeare Attended by Painting and Poetry* now in Stratford on Avon.

Banks, Sir William Mitchell. 1842-1904. Scottish surgeon and anatomist; grad. Edinburgh (1864); an originator of modern method of operating for cancer of the breast.

Ban'na-tyne (bân'd-tî), George. 1545?-1608. Scottish collector of Scottish poems of the 15th and 16th century (compiled in ms., 1568; pub. 1873-1902). Patron of the Bannatyne Club, a literary club founded (1823) under presidency of Sir Walter Scott.

Banner, Johan. See Johan BANÉR.

Bannerman, Sir Henry Campbell. See CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Ban'ning' (bâ'nânzh'), Émile. 1836-1898. Belgian official and writer; superintendent of archives in ministry of foreign affairs. Active participant in creation of Congo Free State. Author of historical and political

âle, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), ànd; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, ma'kér; ïce, ïll, char'ity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

treatises, notably several on African colonization and administration.

Ban'ning (băn'ing), Margaret, *nee* Cūl'kin (kūl'kin). 1891-. American novelist, b. Buffalo, Minn.; grad. Vassar (1912); m. (1914) Archibald Tanner Banning. Author of *This Marrying* (1920), *Prelude to Love* (1929), *The First Woman* (1935), *Too Young to Marry* (1938), *Out in Society* (1940), *Women For Defense* (1942), etc.

Ban'nis-ter (băn'is-tēr), Charles. 1738?-1804. English actor and bass singer. Made debut (1762) at Haymarket. His son John (1760-1836), comedian, created Don Whiskerandos in Sheridan's *Critic* (1779); played Charles Surface, Parolles, George Barnwell, Sir Anthony Absolute, Bob Acres, Tony Lumpkin; acting manager of Drury Lane (1802-03).

Ban'se (băn'zē), Ewald Hermann August. 1883-1953. German geographer and political and military philosopher; author of many books on geography, geology, and travels in Near East and books on psychological warfare (as *Raum und Volk im Weltkrieg*, 1933, and *Wehrwissenschaft*) credited with influencing Hitler and his associates in their conduct of diplomacy and military operations (from 1933).

Ban'ting (băn'ting), Sir Frederick Grant. 1891-1941. Canadian research physician. Grad. U. of Toronto; served in World War (1915-19); practiced medicine, London, Ont. (until 1921); professor, U. of Toronto (from 1923); began research on internal secretion of the pancreas, U. of Toronto (1921); working under the direction of J. J. R. Macleod, discovered (with Charles H. Best) the hormone insulin (1922) now used as a specific remedy for diabetes. Awarded jointly with J. J. R. Macleod the 1925 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine, which was shared with C. H. Best and J. B. Collip for their part in discovery of insulin. Killed in airplane accident on east coast of Newfoundland on way to England.

Banting, William. 1797-1878. English undertaker and writer (1863) on a dietetic method (Bantingism) of reducing corpulence.

Ban'tock (băn'tāk), Sir Granville. 1868-1946. English composer. Operatic conductor (1896); director, School of Music, Birmingham and Midland Institute (1900); professor of music, Birmingham U. (1903-34). Prolific composer of operas, symphonic poems, overtures, as well as a drama *Ramesses II* (1891), a choral symphony *Atlanta in Caledon* (1912), choral songs and dances, etc.

Ban'vard (băn'vārd), John. 1815-1891. American painter and writer, b. New York City. Drifted down Mississippi in a flatboat (1840) painting scenes along the way for his *Panorama*, advertised as covering three miles of canvas when exhibited at Louisville and throughout U.S. and in England. Painted *The Orison* (1861), from which first American chromolithograph was made.

Ban'ville (băn'vīl'), Théodore de. 1823-1891. French writer, b. Moulins. Author of pieces for the theater, including *Le Cousin du Roi* (verse comedy; 1857), *Les Fourberies de Nérine* (verse comedy; 1864), *Diane au Bois* (verse comedy; 1864), *Gringoire* (prose comedy; 1866), *Riquet à la Houppe* (fairy comedy; 1884). His volumes of verse include *Odes Funambulesques*, *Trente-six Ballades Joyeuses*, *Sonnailles et Clochettes*. Among his critical works are *Petit Traité de Poésie Française* and *Critiques*. He also wrote tales, as *Contes Héroïques* (1884) and *Contes Bourgeois* (1885), a novel *Marcelle Rabbe* (1891), and sketches, as *Esquisses Parisiennes* (1859) and *Les Camées Parisiens* (1866-73).

Ban'zes Candamo (băn'zēs). = BANCES CANDAMO. **Ba'our-Lor'mian'** (bā'ōr-lōr'myān'), Pierre Marie François Louis. 1770-1854. French poet and play-

wright; author of the tragedies *Omasis* (1806) and *Mahomet II* (1810).

Bap-tis'ta (bā-tēs'tā), Mariano. 1832-1907. Bolivian political leader, newspaper editor, and orator. President of Bolivia (1892-96).

Ba'que-ri'zo Mo-re'no (bā'kā-rē'sō mō-rā'nō), Alfredo. 1859-1951. Ecuadorian political leader; president of Ecuador (1916-20) and provisional president (1931-32); deposed (1932) during election disturbances.

Bär (bār), Karl Ernst von. See BAER.

Bar (bār), Karl Ludwig von. 1846-1913. German jurist; author of treatises on German and international law.

Bar-ab'bas (bā-rāb'ās; bār-ab'ā-). In Bible, prisoner released by Pilate instead of Jesus (*Matt.* xxvii. 15-26; *Mark* xv. 6-15; *Luke* xxiii. 16-25; *John* xviii. 39-40).

Bar'a-dai' (bār'a-dī'), Jacob. Lat. Jacobus Bar'a-dae'us (bār'a-dē'ās). Arab. al-Bar'da'i' (āl-bār'dā'ē'), i.e. the man in rage, d. 578. Syrian monk, b. near Edessa; founded Jacobite Church (so named after him), a branch of Syrian Monophysites. Consecrated bishop of Edessa (c. 543); as primate of Syrian Arabs, journeyed over countries and islands of Near East (c. 543-578), preaching, ordaining, and consecrating bishops.

Ba'ra'guay d'Ilili'ers' (bā'rā'gā' d'ī'yā'). Name of two French army commanders: Louis (1764-1812), one of Napoleon's generals in Italy, Egypt, and Spain; and his son Achille (1795-1878), marshal of France (from 1854).

Bar'ak (bār'āk; bārāk). In Douay Version Bar'ac (bār'āk; bārāk). In Bible, Israelite who led army that defeated Canaanites under Sisera (*Judges* iv). See DEBORAH.

Ba-ra'nov (bā-rā'nōf), Aleksandr Andreevich. 1746-1819. Russian Alaskan fur trader. In Alaska 28 years (1790-1818); first governor of Russian America.

Ba'rante' (bā'rānt'), Baron de. Amable Guillaume Prosper Brugière (brū'zhīyār'). 1782-1866. French historian and diplomat. Ambassador to Turin (1830), St. Petersburg (1835). Author of *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne* (1824), *Histoire de la Convention Nationale* (1851-53), etc.

Bā'rāny (bā'rān'y'), Robert. 1876-1936. Austrian physician; specialist in otology. Taught at U. of Uppsala (from 1917). Investigated physiology and pathology of balancing apparatus in inner ear. Awarded 1914 Nobel prize in medicine.

Ba-ra-o'na or Ba-ra-ho'na (bā-rā'o'nā), Miguel Paz. Honduran political leader. President of Honduras (1925-29).

Ba'rat' (bā'rā'), Saint Madeleine Sophie. 1779-1865. b. Joigny, Burgundy. French founder (1800) of Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Ba'ra'tier' (bā'rā'tyār'), Albert Ernest Augustin. 1864-1917. French army officer; member of Marchand mission (1896) which reached Fashoda (1898); general of division in World War; died in front-line trench before Reims.

Ba-ra-tie'ri (bā-rā'tyār'), Oreste. 1841-1901. Italian general, b. Condano, Italian Tirol; served under Garibaldi in Sicily (1860); governor of Enna (1891); undertook campaign of conquest against Abyssinians; defeated decisively at battle of Aduwa (March, 1896); retired from army (1896); author of *Memorie d'Africa* (1897).

Ba-ra-ty'n'ski (bā-rā'tīn'skī; Angl. -skī), Evgeni Abramovich. 1800-1844. Russian lyric poet. In early life a soldier; while on garrison duty in Finland, wrote (c. 1825) *Eda*, with a Finnish heroine; his philosophy pessimistic, his poems gloomy and melancholy. His best lyrics include *On the Death of Goethe*, *Finland*, *The Last Death*, *The Gypsy Girl*, *The Ball*, and *The Steamboat*.

Bar-ba-ce'na (bār-bā-sā'nā), Marqués de. Feliberto

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cal-del'ra Brant Pon'tes (käl-dä'rá bränt' pōn'-tes). 1772-1841. Brazilian soldier and statesman, b. near Mariana, Minas Gerais. Commanded Brazilian army against Uruguay, but was defeated at Ituzingó (1827) and relieved of command; accompanied (1828) Queen Maria II of Portugal to Europe and there defended her rights; prime minister of Brazil (1829-30).

Bar'ba-ra (bär'bä-rä), Saint. 3d-century virgin martyr. Depicted on left of Virgin Mary in Raphael's *Sistine Madonna*.

Barbarelli, Giorgio. See **Il GIORGIONE**.

Bar'ba-ri (bär'bä-rä), **Jacopo de'**. Known in Germany as **Jakob Walch** (vālch). 1440?-1516. Italian painter and engraver; painter to Elector Frederick the Wise (1503-05); court painter at Brussels (from 1510) to Archduchess Margaret. His paintings represented in museums in Venice, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, and Augsburg; among his plates are *Judith*, *Adoration of the Magi*, *The Dying Cleopatra*, and *Mars and Venus*.

Bar'ba-ros'sa (bär'bä-rōs'sä). Nickname of **FREDERICK I**, Holy Roman Emperor.

Barbarossa. Name of two Algerian corsairs, orig. Greeks, who became Moslem pirates.

Barbarossa I. Horush or **Arouf** or **Koruk**. 1473?-1518. Became sea rover; for some time served Mamelukes; together with brother Khizr, raided Spanish coast and towns of Tunis and Algeria; killed by Spaniards.

Barbarossa II. c. 16c. Khizr. Better known by adopted name **Khair ed-Din**, also spelled **Khairuddin** and **Chaireddin**. 1466?-1546. Took command of pirates on death of his brother Barbarossa I; secured aid of Selim I, Turkish sultan, who made him his deputy in northern Africa (1516); defeated Spanish at Algiers (1519); acted as pasha for Sultan Suliman (1529); evacuated (1533) thousands of Moors driven out of Spain by Inquisition; seized Tunis (1534); defeated by expedition of Charles V, commanded by Andrea Doria (1535); gained victory near Actium (1538); controlled much of Mediterranean (1541-44); died at Constantinople.

Bar'ba'roux' (bär'bä-rōs'), **Charles Jean Marie**. 1767-1794. French revolutionist. Member of Girondist group in Convention; voted for execution of Louis XVI. Opposed Robespierre; proscribed as enemy of republic (May, 1794) and guillotined (July 25, 1794).

Barbatelli, Bernardino. See **Bernardino POCCETTI**.

Barbatus. See **Ulrich HAN**.

Bar'bauld (bär'bōld; -bō), **Anna Letitia, nee Al'kin** (ä'kin). 1743-1825. English author; m. Rev. Rochemont Barbauld (1774); with him conducted boys' boarding school in Suffolk (1774-85). Author of volumes of verse, anthologies, etc., and of *Hymns in Prose for Children*.

Bar'ba'zan' (bär'bä-zän'), **Sir Arnaud Guillaume de**. Called **Che-val'lier sans re-proche'** (shē-vä'lyä' sōn-rē-prōsh'). 1360-1431. French general of Charles VII; defeated English and Burgundian army at La Croisette (1430).

Barbellion, W. N. P. Pseudonym of Bruce Frederick CUMMINGS.

Bar'be'-Mar'bois' (bär'bä-mär'bōis'), **Marquis François de**. 1745-1837. French politician, b. Metz. Minister of finance under Napoleon (1801); negotiated sale of Louisiana to U.S. Created peer of France by Louis XVIII; became minister of justice.

Bar'ber (bär'bēr), **Donn**. 1871-1925. American architect, b. Washington, D.C. Works include National Park Bank, New York; Travelers Insurance Building, Aetna Life Insurance Building, and Supreme Court Building, Hartford, Conn.; Department of Justice Building, Washington, D.C.

Barber, Edwin Atlee. 1851-1916. American archaeologist, b. Baltimore, Md. Studied prehistoric relics in western U.S.; specialist in ceramics; author of *The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States* (1893), *Maiolica of Mexico* (1908), *Hispano-Moresque Pottery* (1915).

Barber, Francis. 1751-1783. American Revolutionary officer, b. Princeton, N.J. Served throughout American Revolution; led battalion in final assault at Yorktown.

Barber, John Warner. 1798-1885. American engraver and historian, b. East Windsor, Conn.

Bar'be-ri'ni (bär'bä-rē'nē). Powerful Tuscan family, especially prominent in history of papacy in 17th century; rose to power in 16th century through commerce; excited jealousy of other noble families by its wealth and power; forced to flee to France after defeat by duke of Parma (1641-44); re-established in Rome (1652). Prominent members include **Maffeo** (1568-1644), who became Pope Urban VIII (q.v.), and his nephews the three brothers **Francesco** (1597-1679), cardinal, vice-chancellor, founder of Barberini Library, **Taddeo** (b. 1647), commander of papal forces, prefect of Rome, prince of Palestrina, and **Antonio** (1608-1671), cardinal, archbishop of Reims, and high chamberlain under Urban VIII.

Bar'be-ri'ni (bär'bä-rē'nē) or **da Bar'be-ri'no** (dä bär'bä-rē'nō), **Francesco**. 1264-1318. Italian poet; contemporary and associate of Dante; among his works are *Documenti d'Amore* and *Del Reggimento e Costumi di Donna*, valuable source book for 13th-century manners.

Bar'be-ro (bär'bä-rō), **Andrés José Camilo**. 1877-. Paraguayan physician, educator, and statesman, b. Asunción; professor (1901-11) and dean (1906), Asunción; minister of agriculture (1937) and national economy (1938-). Author of *Higiene Municipal y Rural* (1917), *Plantas Medicinales del Paraguay* (1917), etc.

Bar'hey' d'Au-re-vil'ly' (bär'bä' dōr've'yē'), **Jules**. 1808-1889. French man of letters; author of biographical essays, literary criticisms, and novels, as *Une Vieille Maitresse* (1851), *L'Enseveli* (1854), *Un Prêtre Marié* (1865), *Une Histoire Sans Nom* (1884).

Bar'bié' du Bo'cage' (bär'byä' dü bō'käh'), **Jean Denis**. 1760-1825. French geographer; professor at the Sorbonne (1809).

Bar'bi'er' (bär'byä'), **Antoine Alexandre**. 1765-1825. French bibliographer; compiler of *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes* (1806-08); author of *Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût* (1808-10).

Barbier, Henri Auguste. 1803-1882. French poet, best remembered for *Les Femmes* (1831), a series of political and social satires of types of persons prominent in the bourgeois monarchy of Louis Philippe.

Barbier, Paul Jules. 1825-1901. French playwright and librettist, b. Paris. Frequent collaborator with Michel Carré (as in *Cora ou l'Esclavage*); author of libretto for Offenbach's *Contes d'Hoffmann*.

Bar-bie're (bär-byä'rē), **Domenico del**. Called **Domenico Flo'ren-ti'no** (dō-mēnō-tē'nō). 1501-1565. Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver; collaborator with Il Rosso and Primaticcio at Fontainebleau and Troyes.

Bar-bie'ri (bär-byä'rē), **Francisco A-sen'jo** (ä-sän'ho). 1823-1894. Spanish composer, known esp. for his zarzuelas.

Bar-bie'ri (bär-byä'rē), **Giovanni Francesco**. See **CUERICINO**.

Bar'bi-rol'li (bär'bī-rōl'lī; -rō'l'lī), **John**. 1899-. Orchestra conductor, b. London, of Italian father and French mother. Served in World War (1914-18). Violoncellist with International String Quartet (1920-24); succeeded Toscanini (1936) as conductor of New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), solä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charitÿ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fëöt; out, oil; cülle, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Bar'bon (bâr'bôn), **Nicholas**. d. 1698. English economist. First to institute fire insurance in England; author of treatises on money.

Bar'bon (bâr'bôn) or **Bare'bone'** (bâr'bân') or **Bare'bones'** (bâr'bônz'), **Praise'god'** or **Praise'-God'** (prâz'gôd'). 1596?-1679. English leather seller, Anabaptist, and member of Fifth Monarchy Men, after whom "Barebone's Parliament" (1653) was nicknamed; published defense of pedobaptism (1642); opposed restoration of Charles II (1660); imprisoned in Tower (till 1662). It has been said, but without proof, that he had two brothers named (1) Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save Barebone and (2) If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebone, the latter shortened to Damned Barebone (*Dict. of National Biography*).

Bar-bo'sa (bâr-bô'sâ), **Ruy**. 1849-1923. Brazilian jurist, b. São Salvador. Aided in drafting (1890) constitution of Brazil; member, Permanent Court of International Justice (1921).

Barbosa du Bocage, Manuel Maria. See **Bocage**.

Bar'hou' (bâr'hôo'). Name of family of French printers, including: **Jean** (fl. 1539), of Lyon, who printed (1539) a fine edition of works of Clement Marot; his son **Hugues** (fl. 1580), of Limoges, who printed (1580) an edition of Cicero's *Letters to Atticus*; **Joseph** (d. 1737), of Paris; **Jean Joseph** (d. 1752), of Paris; and **Joseph Gérard** (1715-1813), of Paris, who printed (about 1750) a series of Latin classics.

Bar'hour (bâr'hôr), **Clarence Augustus**. 1867-1937. American Baptist clergyman and educator, b. Hartford, Conn. A.B., Brown (1888); grad. Rochester Theol. Sem. (1891); ordained (1893); president and professor, Rochester Theol. Sem. (1915-29); president of Brown U. (1929-37). Author of several religious books.

Barbour, James. 1775-1842. American statesman, b. Barboursville, Va. Governor of Virginia (1812-15); U.S. senator (1815-25); U.S. secretary of war (1825-28); U.S. minister to Great Britain (1828-29). His brother **Philip Pendleton** (1783-1841), American jurist, b. Barboursville, Va. was associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court (1836-41).

Barbour, John. 1316?-1395. Scottish poet. Archdeacon of Aberdeen (about 1357). Author of the *Brus* (1375), a national epic about Robert Bruce, the war of independence, and the battle of Bannockburn. Probable author of *Legend of Troy and Legends of the Saints*, translations.

Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo. 1811-1889. American lawyer, b. Cambridge, N.Y.; compiler of *Reports of Cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New York* (67 vols., covering years 1847-77), known as *Barbour's Supreme Court Reports*.

Bar'busse' (bâr'bûs'), **Henri**. 1873-1935. French editor and author, b. Agnières. Served in World War; after the war, became a zealous internationalist. Writer of poetry, novels, and essays. His *Le Feu*, story of a squad in the trenches during the World War, awarded Goncourt prize (1916). Among his other works are *Pleureuses* (poetry; 1905), the novels *Les Suppliants* (1903), *L'Enfer* (1908), and *Les Enchaînements* (1925), the essay collections *Paroles d'un Combattant* and *La Lueur dans L'Abîme* (1921), and the critical study *Zola* (1932).

Bar'ca (bâr'kâ) or **Bar'cas** (bâr'kâs). Surname of Hann'bal's father, Hamilcar, and some other Carthaginian generals. See **HAMILCAR BARCA**.

Bar'ca (bâr'kâ), **Conde da**. See **Antônio de ARAUJO DE AZEVEDO**.

Bar'clay (bâr'klî; -klâ). English family of bankers, including: **James** (fl. 1736), admitted into banking partnership by brother-in-law Joseph Freame; **Robert J. P.** (1843-1913), during whose administration Barclays

Bank Limited was organized by merger of a number of banking houses; **Robert Leatham** (1869-1939).

Barclay, Alexander. 1475?-1552. Priest and poet, probably of Scottish birth. Author of *The Ship of Fools* (*The Shyp of Folly*, 1508), part translation, part imitation, of Sebastian Brant's *Narrenschiff* (1494), *The Castell of Labour*, *Egloges* (the first eclogues in English).

Barclay, Edwin. 1882-1955. President of Liberia (from 1930); elected (1936) for second term of eight years.

Barclay, Florence Louisa, nee Charles'worth (châr'lz'-wôrth). 1802-1921. English novelist. Author of sentimental romances, including *The Rucary* (1909), *Mistress of Shenstone* (1910), *The Br. Halo* (1913), *White Ladies of Worcester* (1917).

Barclay, Sir George. fl. 1696. British conspirator; involved in assassination plot against King William III (1696); executed.

Barclay, John. 1582-1621. Scottish satirical poet. Author of *Satyricon* (1603-07), politico-satirical romance directed against Jesuits; a supplement *Icon Amorum* (1614); *Argenis*, an allegory alluding to political faction and conspiracy, in Latin (1621).

Barclay, John. 1734-1798. Scottish clergyman. Author of *Without Faith, Without God* (1769). Founded (1773) a sect called Barclayites or Boreans (cf. Acts xvii. 10 ff.). His nephew **John Barclay** (1758-1826), M.D., Edinburgh (1796), was author of a number of treatises on anatomy.

Barclay, Robert. 1648-1690. Scottish Quaker. Imprisoned several times; received, with William Penn and other Quakers, patent of East New Jersey, and made nominal governor (1682-88). Author of *The Apology* (1676), standard exposition of Quaker tenets.

Barclay, Robert H. d. 1847. British naval officer, b. in Scotland. Commanded British flotilla on Lake Erie (1813); defeated by Commodore O. H. Perry.

Barclay, Sir Thomas. 1853-1941. Lawyer and publicist, b. in Scotland. Educ. University Coll., London, and Universities of Paris, Bonn, and Jena. Identified with agitation for better international understanding (since 1900).

Bar-clay' de Tol'ly (bâr'klî-d' tó'ly), **Prince Mikhail**. 1761-1818. Russian field marshal, of Scottish descent. Entered army, serving in Turkish War (1788-89), in campaign against Sweden (1790), and in Poland (1792, 1794); major general under Bennigsen at Pułtusk (1806); as a foreigner, disliked by Russian national party, but appointed (1810) minister of war by Emperor Alexander; commander in chief of Army of the West (1812); his defeat at Smolensk forced him to yield command to Kutusov, but his Fabian tactics, unpopular with Russians, finally brought about defeat of Napoleon's invasion; commanded right wing at Borodino (1812); after brilliant service at Bautzen (1813) again made commander in chief; served also at Dresden, Leipzig, and capture of Paris; made prince and field marshal.

Bar Co'che-ba or **Bar Kok'ba** (bâr' kôk'vâ), **Si'mon** (tî'mân). Also **Bar Co'zi'ba** (kô'zê'vâ). d. 135 A.D. Hebrew leader of insurrection against Romans (132-135) in later years of Hadrian's rule; at first successful, but finally slain at village of Bethar, near Caesare.

Bar'croft (bâr'krôft), **Sir Joseph**. 1872-1947. English physiologist. Educ. Cambridge. Professor, Royal Institution (1923-26), Cambridge (1926-37). Author of *The Respiratory Function of the Blood*, *Features in the Architecture of Physiological Function*, and *The Brain and Its Environment*.

Barcynska, Countess. See **Oliver SANDYS**.

Bard (bârd), **John**. 1716-1799. American physician, b. Burlington, N.J. Introduced (with Peter Middleton)

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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systematic dissection of corpses for purposes of instruction. First to report a case of extrauterine fetus (1760). His son **Samuel** (1742-1821) was physician to George Washington in New York after American Revolution and was instrumental in establishing first New York medical school and the New York hospital. Samuel's son **William** (1778-1853) organized and headed New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. (1830-47).

Bar'das (bār'dās), d. 866. Brother of Byzantine Empress Theodora; coregent with her during minority of Michael III (842-856); exercised control of affairs (856-866); murdered by Michael and Basil.

Bar'de-sa'nes (bār'dē sā'nēs) or **Bar-dai-san'** (bār-dā-sān'). 154-223? Syrian Christian poet and theologian, b. Edessa. Active in introducing Christianity into Edessa; fled to Armenia when Caracalla occupied the city (216-217); founded a Gnostic sect (Bardesanists); wrote many hymns long used in Christian churches.

Bar'di (bār'dē), **Giovanni**. Conte del Ver'no (dāl ver'no). 1534?-1612. Italian scholar and music patron, b. Florence. Member of Pope Clement VIII's court. Said to have originated idea of the opera, and to have had first operas performed in his home.

Bardiya. See **Smerdis**.

Bar'dolf or **Bar'dolph** (bār'dōlf; bār'dōlf'), **Thomas**. 5th Baron **Bardolf**. 1368-1408. English soldier; involved in Hotspur's rebellion (1403); joined Northumberland (1405) and invaded northern England; died of wounds received at Bramham Moor (1408). A character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*.

Bar'doux (bār'dō'), **Agénor**. 1829-1897. French politician. Member, National Assembly (1871); minister of public instruction (1877-79); senator for life (1882). His son **Achille Octave Marie Jacques** (1874-), journalist, literary critic, and writer on contemporary English history and politics.

Barebone or **Barebones**, **Praisegod**. See **BARBON**.

Bar'ents (bār'ēnts), **Willem**. d. 1597. Dutch navigator; commanded several expeditions that reached Novaya Zemlya in searching for a northeast passage to eastern Asia; discovered Spitzbergen (1596). Barents Island and Barents Sea named in his honor.

Bar'ère de Vieu'zac' (bār'ār' dē vyeū'zāk'), **Bertrand**. 1755-1841. French lawyer and revolutionist, b. Tarbes. Member of States General (1789) and of National Convention (1792); defended the Terror, becoming known, because of his eloquence, as "The Anacreon of the Guillotine." Secret agent under Napoleon. Proscribed at Restoration as regicide; in exile until amnesty of 1830.

Bar'e'ti (bār'ētī'), **Giuseppe Marc'Antonio**. Pseudonym **Aristarco Scan'na-bu'o** (skān'nā-bō'ā). 1719-1789. Italian critic, b. Turin. Lived in England (1751-60, 1765 ff.); friend of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds. Among his works are *Dissertation on Italian Poetry* (1753), *Dictionary and Grammar of the Italian Language* (1760), *Lettere Familiari* (1762-63; published in English as *A Journey from London to Genoa*, 1770), *Discours sur Shakespeare et M. de Voltaire* (1777).

Bar'fod (bār'fōth), **Paul Frederik**. 1811-1896. Danish historian and politician; advocated union of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Author of *History of Denmark*, 1319-1670 (6 vols., 1885-93).

Bargeny, **Barons**. See **Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick**, under **HAMILTON** family.

Bar'giel (bār'giel), **Woldemar**. 1828-1897. German composer of a symphony, three overtures, chamber music, pianoforte pieces, etc.

Bargone, **Frédéric Charles**. See **Claude FARRÈRE**.

Bar'ham (bār'hām), **Baron**. See **Sir Charles Middleton**, under **John MIDDLETON**.

Barham, Richard Harris. Pseudonym **Thomas In'golds-by** (ing'gāl(d)z-bī). 1788-1845. English humorous writer. Educ. Brasenose College, Oxford; priest in ordinary of Chapel Royal (1824). Author of *The Ingoldsby Legends* (metrical tales first published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1837 ff.).

Bar'-He-bras'e'us or **Bar'he-bras'e'us** (bār'hē-brē'ās), **Gregorius**. Arab. **abu-al-Faraj ibn-al-Ibri**. Anglicized **A-bul'fa-raj'** (ā-bōōl'fā-rāj'). Latinized **Ab'ul-fa-ra'gi-us** (āb'ūl-fā-rā'jī-ās). 1226-1286. Syrian scholar and catholicos of Jacobite Church; son of Jewish physician who became Christian. Became monk at Antioch (c. 1243); awarded bishopric of Aleppo (1252); archbishop of Eastern Jacobites (1264); last classical author in Syriac literature; author (in Arabic) of epitomized history of the world and of commentaries (in Syriac and Arabic) on Aristotle; also wrote other treatises on theology, philosophy, and science.

Bar-ia'tin-ski. Variant of **BARYALINSKI**.

Barine, Arvède. See **ARVÈDE BARINE**.

Bar'ing (bār'ing). Name of English family and financial and commercial house. **Sir Francis** (1740-1810), grandson of German Lutheran immigrant and cloth manufacturer, established, with his brother John, banking house in London; director of East India Company. His son **Alexander** (1774-1848), 1st Baron **Ash'bur'ton** (āsh'būrt'n), extended firm's banking operations in U.S.; M.P. (1806-35), opposed to reform; negotiated settlement of boundary between Maine and Canada (in Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842). One grandson of **Sir Francis, Charles Thomas** (1807-1879) was bishop of Durham; another, **Sir Francis Thornhill** (1796-1866), Baron **North'brook** (nōth'brōok), was chancellor of the exchequer (1839-41); first lord of the admiralty (1849-52). **Thomas George** (1826-1904), 1st Earl of **Northbrook**, son of the preceding, was a statesman; viceroy of India (1872-76). **Edward Charles** (1824-1897), 1st Baron **Revel'stoke** (rēv'l'stōk), a third grandson of **Sir Francis**, followed **Thomas** as head of firm; his 4th son, **Maurice** (1874-1945), journalist and author, wing commander in reserve of Royal Air Force (1925), is author of poems, plays, novels, and books on Russia and Russian literature. Another grandson of **Sir Francis, Evelyn** (1841-1917), 1st Earl of **Cro'mer** (krō'mēr), was appointed (1883) British agent and consul general with plenipotentiary diplomatic rank to advise Egyptian government; obtained loan to spend on irrigation (1885), which increased revenue and forestalled bankruptcy; completed land survey and lowered land tax; conducted deliberate campaign for reform of railways, justice, and education; successfully installed **Abbas** as **Tewfik Pasha's** successor as khedive (1892) and checked nationalist movement; resigned (1907); author of *Modern Egypt* (1908) and *Ancient and Modern Imperialism* (1910).

Bar'ing-Gould' (bār'ing-gōld'), **Sab'ine** (sāb'īn). 1834-1924. English author. Rector of Lewtrenchard, North Devon (1881). Author of *Lives of the Saints* (15 vols., 1872-77), theological works, and hymns, including "Onward Christian Soldiers"; *Book of Were-Wolves* (1865) and other studies in legend and folklore; one opera, *The Red Spider* (1898); and numerous novels including *Mchalah* (1880), *John Herring* (1883), *Cheap Jack Zita* (1893), *The Broom Squire* (1896).

Bar-Jesus. See **ELYMAS**.

Bar'ker (bār'kēr), **Benjamin Fordyce**. 1818-1891. American gynecologist, b. Wilton, Me.

Barker, Ernest. 1874- . English historian; fellow and lecturer, Oxford (1898-1920); principal, King's College, London (1920-27); professor of political science,

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ādēt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūl; ū = u in Fr. menu;

Cambridge (1928-30); author of *Political Thought in England from Herbert Spencer to To-day* (1915), *Greek Political Theory* (1918), *The Crusades* (1923), *Church, State, and Society* (essays; 1930), *Oliver Cromwell and the English People* (1937), *Ideas and Ideals of the British Empire* (1941).

Barker, Harley Granville-. See GRANVILLE-BARKER.

Barker, Sir Herbert Atkinson. 1869-1950. English surgeon; known for his skill in manipulative surgery, curing without operation or orthopedic appliances.

Barker, James Nelson. 1784-1858. American dramatist and politician, b. Philadelphia. Produced *The Indian Princess, or La Belle Sauvage* (1808). Mayor of Philadelphia (1819-20). Collector of the port of Philadelphia (1829-38).

Barker, J. Ellis. 1870-1948. English journalist, lecturer, and historian, b. Cologne, Germany. Author of *British Socialism, Modern Germany, The Great Problems of British Statesmanship*, and of treatises on health and ways to maintain it.

Barker, Lowellys Franklin. 1867-1943. American physician, b. Norwich, Ont., Canada. Grad. U. of Toronto (1890); studied in Germany. Professor, Johns Hopkins U. (from 1905); chief physician, Johns Hopkins Hospital (1905-13). Author of *The Nervous System and Its Constituent Neurons* (1899), *The Clinical Diagnosis of Internal Diseases* (1916), *The Young Man and Medicine* (1927), *Psychotherapy* (1940), *Time and the Physician* (autobiography; 1942).

Barker, Robert. 1739-1806. Scottish portrait painter and drawing teacher; reputed inventor of panoramas.

Barker, Thomas. 1807-1847. English painter of landscapes and rustic scenes, including *The Woodman and Old Tom*. His son **Thomas Jones** (1815-1882) was a painter of portraits and military subjects; known for scenes of Franco-Prussian and Crimean wars.

Bark'hau'sen (bärk'hon'sen), **Heinrich.** 1881-1956. German physicist and electrical engineer. Author of *Probleme der Schwingungserzeugung* (1907), *Elektronenströmung*, etc.

Bark'la (bärk'la), **Charles Glover.** 1877-1944. English physicist. Professor, U. of London (1909-13), Edinburgh (since 1913). Nobel prize in physics (1917). Author of papers on electric waves, X rays, and secondary rays.

Bar'kley (bär'klei), **Alben William.** 1877-1956. American politician, b. in Graves Co., Ky. Admitted to bar (1901). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1913-27); U.S. senator from Kentucky (1927-49), majority leader (1937-47); U.S. vice-president (1949-53).

Bar'kly (bär'kli), **Sir Henry.** 1815-1898. English colonial governor; governor of British Guiana (1848-53), Jamaica (1853-56), Victoria (1856-60), Mauritius (1863-70), Cape of Good Hope (1870-77).

Bar Kokba. See BAR COCHABA.

Bar'lach (bär'lak), **Ernst.** 1870-1938. German artist, sculptor, playwright, and poet, b. Wedel, Holstein. After early success in sculpture, won fame by plays *Der Toten Tag* (1912), *Der Arme Vetter* (1918), *Die Echten Sedemunds* (1920), *Die Sündflut* (1924).

Bar'lae'us (bär-le'as), **Casparus.** Latinized form of **Caspar van Baar'le** or **Baer'le** (bär'le). 1584-1648. Dutch poet and historian. Author of *Poemata* (Latin poems; 1628), *Recum per Octennium in Brasilia* (1647).

Bar'low or Bar'lowe (bär'lo), **Arthur.** 1550?-1620. English navigator; with Philip Amadas explored (1584) coast of what is now North Carolina. His letter to Sir Walter Raleigh (printed in vol. 3 of Hakluyt's *Voyages*) caused Raleigh to select Roanoke Island for settlement of a colony.

Bar'low (bär'lo), **George.** 1847?-1914. English poet,

b. London; author of *Poems and Sonnets* (1871) and *The Pageant of Life* (1888); wrote English version of libretto of Gounod's *Ave Maria* at Gounod's request.

Barlow, Jane. 1860-1917. Irish novelist and author of stories, sometimes in verse, of Irish village life, as *Irish Idylls* (1892), *Ghostbereft* (1902).

Barlow, Joel. 1754-1812. American poet and diplomat, b. Redding, Conn. Served in American Revolution. Appointed (1795) U.S. consul to Algiers; arranged treaties with Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli. U.S. minister to France (1811). Works include two epic poems, *The Vision of Columbus* (1787) and *The Columbiad* (1807).

Barlow, Peter. 1776-1862. English mathematician and optician. Master in Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (1806-47). Devised means of rectifying errors in ships' compasses. Known for *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary* (1814).

Bar'me-cides (bär'me-sidz). **Better Bar'ma-kids** (bär'mä-kidz) [from Arab. *barmak*, chief priest]. Wealthy and influential Persian family at Baghdad (c. 752-803) under Abbassides of eastern caliphate; furnished several viziers; under Caliph Harun al-Rashid, family destroyed because of fear of their power. Members include **Kha'led ibn-Bar'mak** (käl'id ib'n bär'mäk), Arab. Khälid, general and finance minister under abu-al-Abbas and two succeeding caliphates (c. 752-785); his son **Yah'ya** (yäh'yä), Arab. **Yahya** (died c. 803), tutor of Harun in his youth and later vizier under Harun; Yahya's two sons, **Fazl** (fäz'l), Arab. **al-Faql**, and **Ja'far** [jäh'är] (the *Glar of Arabian Nights*), powerful in the state and intimate companions of the caliph until destroyed by him.

Bar'na-bas (bär'nd-bäs), **Jo'ses** (jös'es; -zäs) or **Joseph.** In Bible, Cyprian Levite early converted to Christianity (Acts iv. 36-37); assisted in work of church at Antioch (Acts xi. 22 ff.); accompanied Paul on his first missionary journey, but later, after a disagreement, separated from him and went to Cyprus when Paul started on his second journey (Acts xiii-xv).

Bar'nard (bär'nörd), **Lady Anne, nee Lindsay.** 1750-1825. English author of ballad *Auld Robin Gray* (1771); m. (1794) Andrew Barnard, colonial secretary at Cape of Good Hope.

Barnard, Edward Emerson. 1857-1923. American astronomer, b. Nashville, Tenn. Appointed junior astronomer, Lick Observatory (1887-95); astronomer, Yerkes Observatory (1895 ff.). Discovered the 5th satellite of Jupiter and the nebulous ring around Nova Aurigae. Photographed comets and sections of the Milky Way.

Barnard, Frederick. 1846-1896. English engraver and black-and-white artist, b. London. Illustrated Household Edition (1871-79) of Dickens's works.

Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. 1809-1889. American educator, b. Sheffield, Mass. Grad. Yale (1828). Teaching (1828-56). President, U. of Mississippi (1856-58); chancellor (1858-61). President, Columbia U. (1864-89). Favored opening of Columbia's educational opportunities to women; Barnard College, Columbia, opened six months after his death, named in his honor.

Barnard, George Grey. 1863-1938. American sculptor, b. Bellefonte, Pa. Studied at Art Institute of Chicago and École des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1884-87). Taught sculpture in Art Students' League of New York (1900-04). Among his works are *The Urn of Life*, including nineteen figures (Carnegie Museum), two groups containing 31 statues (at Harrisburg, Pa., capitol), *God Pan* (Columbia U.), *Rising Woman* and *Adam and Eve* (on Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, N.Y.), portrait

chär; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), **na'üre** (54); **k=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

bust of Lincoln (Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.), *Mother Earth and Her Child, Refugee, Prodigal Son* (a group), and *Builder*.

Barnard, Henry. 1811–1900. American educator, b. Hartford, Conn. Grad. Yale (1830). Active in improving public-school system, esp. in Connecticut and Rhode Island (1837–53). Chancellor, U. of Wisconsin (1858–60); president, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (1866–67). First U.S. commissioner of education (1867–70). Editor, *American Journal of Education* (1855–82). Compiler of *Library of Education* (52 vols.).

Bar-nar'do (bär-när'do; bär-), **Thomas John.** 1845–1905. British physician and philanthropist, b. in Ireland. Known for his establishment (from 1867) in England and British possessions of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for orphaned and destitute children.

Bar-na'to (bär-nä'to), **Bar'nett** (bär'nēt; -nīt), called **Bar'ney** (bär'ni). *Orig. name Barnett I'saacs* (f'zäks; -ziks). 1852–1897. English speculator. Made fortune in Kimberley diamond mines; joined interests with Cecil Rhodes (1888); engineered Kaffir boom in mining stocks (1895); suicide at sea.

Bar'navé' (bär'näv'), **Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie.** 1761–1793. French politician; prominent Jacobin in States General (1789). Later, advocated constitutional monarchy; impeached for treasonable correspondence with king (1792); guillotined (Nov. 29, 1793).

Barn'by (bär'n'bī), **Sir Joseph.** 1838–1896. English composer and conductor. Director of music at Fton (1875–92); second principal of Guildhall School of Music (1892–96). Composed hymn tunes, part songs including *Sweet and Low*, the cantata *Rebekah*, anthems, and other sacred music.

Barnes (bärnz), **Albert.** 1798–1870. American Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia (1830–50); b. Rome, N.Y.

Barnes, Barnabe. 1569?–1609. English lyric poet. Author of *Parthenophil and Parthenophe* (1593), a separate volume of sonnets (1595), a tragedy *The Devil's Charter* (1607).

Barnes, Ernest William. 1874–1953. English clergyman and mathematician. Bishop of Birmingham. Author of monographs and articles on gamma functions, integral functions, linear difference equations, etc.

Barnes, George Nicoll. 1859–1940. British labor leader, b. in Scotland. General secretary, Amalgamated Society of Engineers (1896–1908); Labor M.P. (1906–22); member of war cabinet (1917); British delegate to Paris peace conference (1919) and first assembly of League of Nations (1921). Author of *From Workshop to War Cabinet* (1923), *Industrial Conflict: The Way Out* (1924), *The History of the International Labour Organization* (1926).

Barnes, Harry Elmer. 1889–. American educator and sociologist, b. Auburn, N.Y. Grad. Syracuse (1913). Professor, Clark U. (1920–23), Smith (1923–30); in newspaper editorial work (from 1929). Author of *Sociology before Comte* (1917), *Social History of the Western World* (1921), *Progress of American Penology* (1922), *The Genesis of the World War* (1926), *The Twilight of Christianity* (1929), *History of Western Civilization* (2 vols., 1935), *An Economic History of the Western World* (1937), *An Intellectual and Cultural History of the Western World* (1937), etc.

Barnes, John Gorell. 1st Baron Gor'ell (gōr'ēl) of Bramp'ton (brām(p)'tān). 1848–1913. English jurist; B.A., Cantab.; called to bar (1876); judge of probate, divorce, and admiralty division (1892), and president (1905–09). His son Ronald Gorell (1884–), 3d Baron, journalist, soldier, and poet; educ. Oxford. On staff of London Times (1910–15). Served in World

War (1914–18; captain, 1916; major, 1918). After the war, chairman of Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd.; member of many government boards and commissions. Editor, *Cornhill Magazine*. Author of *Babes in the African Wood* (1911), *Love Triumphant, and Other Poems* (1913), *Days of Destiny* (1917), *Pilgrimage* (1920), *The Spirit of Happiness* (1925), *Many Mansions* (1926), *Gauntlet* (1931), *Unheard Melodies* (1934), *In the Potter's Field, and Other New Poems* (1936), *Last of the English, and Other New Poems* (1939), etc.

Barnes, Juliana. See Juliana BERNERS.

Barnes, Margaret, nee Ayer (ār). 1886–. American author, b. Chicago. A.B., Bryn Mawr (1907). m. (1910) Cecil Barnes. Began writing in 1926. Author of a dramatization of Edith Wharton's *Age of Innocence* (produced 1928); with Edward Sheldon, the plays *Jenny* (1929) and *Dishonored Lady* (1930); *Prevailing Winds* (short stories; 1928); and the novels *Years of Grace* (awarded Pulitzer prize, 1930), *Westward Passage* (1931), *Within This Present* (1933), *Edna, His Wife* (1935), *Wisdom's Gate* (1938).

Barnes, Mary Downing, nee Shel'don (shel'dān). 1850–1898. Daughter of the educator Edward Austin Sheldon (1823–1897). American educator, b. Oswego, N.Y. Educ. U. of Michigan; Cambridge, Eng.; and Zurich. Professor of history, Wellesley (1876–80), Oswego Normal School (1882–84), Stanford (1891–96). Reputed first teacher in U.S. to use Pestalozzian method in teaching history. Her husband (m. 1884), **Earl Barnes** (1861–1935), was professor of education at Stanford (1891–97), and a lecturer; author of *Studies in Education* (2 vols., 1897), *Where Knowledge Fails* (1907), *Women in Modern Society* (1912), etc.

Barnes, Robert. 1495–1510. English martyr. Prior, Austin friars, Cambridge; examined by Wolsey for Puritanical preaching (1526); abjured under pressure; imprisoned; escaped to Continent (1528) and met Luther; returned to England (1531); conducted diplomatic negotiations for Henry VIII; reverted to Lutheranism; burnt for heresy under the Six Articles.

Barnes, Ronald Gorell. See under John Gorell BARNES.

Barnes, Thomas. 1785–1841. Editor of London Times (1817–41).

Barnes, William. 1801–1886. English poet, philologist, and clergyman. Master of a Dorchester boys' school; executed wood cuts; B.D., St. John's Cambridge (1850). Author of *Homely Rhymes* (1859) and *Poems of Rural Life* (1879), both in Dorset dialect; *Philological Grammar* (1854); *Outline of English Speechcraft* (1878).

Barnes, William Emery. 1859–1939. English ecclesiastic and educator. Educ. Cambridge; Hulsean professor of divinity, Cambridge (1901–34); specialist in study of Old Testament and Aramaic subjects.

Bar-nett' (bär-nēt'), **Eugene Epperson.** 1888–. Y.M.C.A. executive, b. Leesburg, Fla. A.B., Emory U. (1907). General secretary of Y.M.C.A.'s national council and international committee (1941 ff.).

Bar'nett (bär'nēt; -nīt), **John.** 1802–1890. English singer and composer; son of a Prussian immigrant (named Beer). Composed operas *Mountain Sylph* (prod. 1834) and *Fair Rosamond* (prod. 1837). His nephew **John Francis Barnett** (1837–1916) was a pianist, professor of music, and composer; known for his oratorio *The Raising of Lazarus* (prod. 1876), cantatas, quartets, quintets, etc.

Barnett, Morris. 1800–1856. English actor and playwright; author of several comedies, as *Monsieur Jacques* and *The Serious Family*, adapted from French plays.

Barnett, Samuel Augustus. 1844–1913. English clergyman. B.A., Wadham College, Oxford. Aided in founding

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

(1884) Toynbee Hall, a university settlement in White-chapel district, London, the first social settlement house; its first warden (1884-96); instrumental in educational and housing reform; canon of Bristol (1894-1906), Westminster (1906-13). Author of *Practicable Socialism* (1888).

Bar-ne-veldt or Bar-ne-veld (bār'nē-vĕlt), **Jan van Ol'den** (vān ōl'dēn). 1547-1619. Dutch statesman; champion of Dutch independence. Grand pensionary, Province of Holland (1586); as leader of Republican party, opposed designs and warlike policies of Maurice of Nassau; negotiated treaty with Spain (1609); sided with Remonstrants (Arminians) in religious strife (1617) against Maurice and the Gomarists (Calvinists); illegally arrested (1618); condemned as traitor and executed (1619).

Bar'ney (bār'nē), **Joshua**. 1759-1818. American naval officer, b. in Maryland. Served through American Revolution; captured three times by British; captured British frigate *General Monk* (1782). In French service (1796-1802). Privateer during War of 1812. Joined force at Bladensburg defending Washington; defeated after heroic resistance, wounded, and captured (1814).

Barn'field (bārn'fĭld), **Richard**. 1574-1627. English poet. Author of *The Affectionate Shepherd* (1594), and of sonnets in the style of Shakespeare.

Bar'num (bār'nūm), **Phineas Taylor**. 1810-1891. American showman, b. Bethel, Conn. Opened "American Museum" of curios (1842). Exhibited the dwarf Tom Thumb (see Charles Sherwood STRATTON) with great success in U.S. and England. Brought Jenny Lind to U.S. for concert tour (1850). Opened "The Greatest Show on Earth" in Brooklyn (1871); combined with Bailey (1881) to tour Barnum and Bailey Circus; imported Jumbo, a huge African elephant bought from Royal Zoological Society in London. Connected with circus business until his death. See also RINGLING.

Barnum, Zenus. 1810-1865. American hotelkeeper and capitalist, b. near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Organized North American Telegraph Co. (1848-49) to run telegraph line between Washington and New York; merged company with American Telegraph Co. (1859), with himself as president.

Barocchlo, Giacomo. See GIACOMO DA VIGNOLA.

Ba-roc'ci (bārō'chĕ) or **Ba-roc'cio** (bārō'chĕ), **Federigo**. 1528-1612. Italian painter; studied under Battista Franco; influenced by Raphael and Correggio; among his works are *La Madonna del Popolo* (Uffizi Gallery), *Christ Crucified* (Cathedral of Genoa), *Burning of Troy* (Borghese Palace).

Ba'roche' (bārō'chĕ), **Pierre Jules**. 1802-1870. French minister of interior during presidency of Louis Napoleon (1850-51); president of council of state, with rank of minister (1851); resigned (1869).

Ba-ro'da (bārō'dā), **Maharaja Gaekwar of Sir Sa'ya-ji Ra'o III** (sā'yā-jĭ rā'ō). 1803-1939. Succeeded as gaekwar (1875) as a descendant of Maratha founder of family. Invested with full ruling powers (1881); carefully educated; extremely wealthy, gave large sums to British government during World War for airplanes, trucks, relief funds, etc.; representative of India at Imperial Conference (1937); author of several books.

Ba-ro'ja (bārō'jā), **Pio**. 1872-1956. Spanish author, b. San Sebastián. Physician in Basque country; baker and journalist; wrote many novels (earliest 1900) based on Basque life and Carlist wars, *Memorias de un Hombre de Acción* (20 vols., 1913-31), and many volumes of essays (1900-32).

Ba'ron' (bārōn'), **Michel**. Real name **Michel Boy'ron'**

(baw'rōn'). 1653-1729. French actor in tragedy and comedy, and playwright. Author of *L'Homme à Bonnes Fortunes* (1686).

Bar'on-dess' (bār'ān-dēs'), **Joseph**. 1867-1928. Jewish leader, b. Kamenets Podolsk, Russia; to U.S. (1888). Active in Zionist movement and various social reforms.

Ba-ro'ni-us (bārō'nĭ-ŭs), **Caesar**. Ital. **Cesare Ba-ro'nio** (bārō'nyō). 1538-1607. Italian ecclesiastical historian. Joined Oratory of St. Philip Neri (1557); superior (1593); confessor to Clement VIII; apostolic prothonotary (1595); cardinal (1596); Vatican librarian (1597). Commissioned by St. Philip Neri to write Roman Catholic reply to Protestant *Magdeburg Centuries*, the *Annales Ecclesiastici a Christo Nato ad Annum 1198* (12 vols., 1588-1607).

Ba'ross (bār'ōsh), **Gábor or Ga'briel** (Ger. gá'briē-ēl). Ennobled as **von Bel'fus** (tōn bē'fōsh). 1848-1892. Hungarian statesman. As minister of communications (1886) and of merged departments of commerce and communications (1890), he was in charge of unifying railroad system of Austria-Hungary, uniting post and telegraph systems, and fixing tariff zones on railroads, canals, etc., in Hungary.

Barozzi, Giacomo. See GIACOMO DA VIGNOLA.

Barr (bār), **Amelia Edith, nee Hud'dle-ston** (hūd'le-stōn). 1831-1919. Novelist, b. in Lancashire, England; m. Rev. Robert Barr (1850); to U.S., living in Texas (1851-68) and New York City. Wrote voluminously, chiefly fiction, including *Jan Fedder's Wife* (1885), *The Maid of Maiden Lane* (1900), *The House on Cherry Street* (1909).

Barr, Archibald. 1855-1941. Scottish engineer and inventor; educ. Glasgow U.; professor of civil engineering and mechanics, Glasgow U. (1889-1913); with William Stroud (q.v.) invented naval and military range finders, height finders, naval gunnery-orient instruments, pressure pumps, etc.; chairman of company (Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow) for manufacturing these instruments.

Barr, Robert. 1850-1912. Editor and novelist, b. Glasgow, Scotland. Educ. in Toronto, Canada. Editor in Detroit, Mich., and London, Eng., and coeditor with Jerome K. Jerome in London. Author of *The O'Ruddy* (1904; with Stephen Crane).

Barra, Francisco León de la. See DE LA BARRA.

Bar'rande' (bār'randĕ'), **Joachim** (zhō'ā'kēm'). 1797?-1883. French geologist and paleontologist; authority on Silurian formations.

Bar'ras (bār'ās), **Charles M.** 1826-1873. American playwright; author of *The Black Crook* (first produced at Niblo's Garden, New York, 1866, and often revived, not to be confused with a later *Black Crook* (prod. 1872) by T. & H. Paulton).

Bar'ras' (bār'ās'), **Vicomte Paul François Jean Nicolas de**. 1755-1829. French revolutionist. Member of National Convention; voted for execution of Louis XVI. Took prominent part in overthrow of Robespierre (July 27, 1794). As commander in chief, appointed by Convention, called Napoleon Bonaparte to keep order in Paris. Member of Directory (1795); secured appointment of Bonaparte to command army in Italy. Arranged marriage of Bonaparte with Josephine de Beauharnais. At height of his power from 1797 to 1799; suspected by Napoleon of intrigues to aid restoration of monarchy (from 1799); not again in Paris until after Restoration (1815).

Bar'ratt (bār'āt), **Sir Arthur Sheridan**. 1891-. British air marshal, b. in India; educ. for army; served with Royal Flying Corps in France (1914-18); with Royal Air Force from 1919; senior instructor at staff college, Andover; senior air staff officer, headquarters,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

India (1932-34); commandant of staff college (1936-39); chief, R.A.F. in France and air marshal (1940); commander, Army Co-operation (1940-43), Technical Training (1943-45); Inspector general, R.A.F. (1945-47).

Bar-ré' (bá-rá'; bà-ré'), Isaac. 1726-1802. British soldier, b. Dublin, of French parentage. Wounded at Quebec, under Wolfe. M.P. (1761-90); opposed Lord North's ministry and taxation of American colonies; treasurer of navy (1782). Eponym of Barre, Vt., and of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Bar-re'da La'os (bár-ré'(h)á lí'ós). Felipe. 1884-Peruvian lawyer. Editor of *La República*, Lima (1926-30); ambassador to Argentina and Uruguay (1930-38); delegate to Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Bar-rel'ro (bár-ré'ê-rô), Cándido. d. 1880. President of Paraguay (1878-80).

Bar'rell (bár'èl), Joseph. 1869-1919. American geologist and engineer, b. New Providence, N.J. B.S. (1892), E.M. (1893), M.S. (1897), Lehigh; Ph.D., Yale (1900). Professor of geology (from 1908), Yale. Known for work relating to igneous intrusions, regional geology, geological time, isostasy, and origin of the earth.

Bar'rère' (bá'râr'), Camille Eugène Pierre. 1851-1940. French diplomat; ambassador to Italy (1897 ff.); played important part in influencing Italy to join Allies in World War.

Bar-rés' (bá'rè's'), Auguste Maurice. 1862-1923. French writer and politician. Boulangist member, Chamber of Deputies (1889-93). Author of novels preaching restoration of national energy to France (*Les Déracinés*, 1897; *L'Appel au Soldat*, 1900; *Leurs Figures*, 1902), and of a series called *Les Bastions de l'Est* (*Au Service de l'Allemagne*, 1905; *Colette Baudouche*, 1909). His *L'Âme Française et la Guerre* is a collection of articles written day by day during the World War.

Bar'rett (bár'èt; -it), Charles Simon. 1866-1935. American organizer of farmers, b. Pike County, Georgia. President, National Farmers' Union (1906-28). Representative of National Board of Farm Organizations and National Farmers' Union at peace conference, Paris (1918-19).

Barrett, Eaton Stannard. 1786-1820. Irish poet. Author of *Woman and other Poems* (1810) and political satires.

Barrett, Elizabeth. See BROWNING.

Barrett, John. 1866-1938. American journalist and diplomat, b. Grafton, Vt. A.B., Dartmouth (1889). U.S. minister to Siam (1894-98), Argentina (1903-04), Panama (1904-05), Colombia (1905-06). Director-general, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. (1907-20). Author of *Admiral George Dewey* (1899), *Pan American Union...* (1911), *Panama Canal...* (1913), *Pan American Commerce...* (1919), *The Call of South America* (1924), etc.

Barrett, Lawrence. 1838-1891. American actor, b. Paterson, N.J. Joined Boston Museum Company (1858, 1859). Served in Civil War (1861-62). In partnership with Booth (1886-91); excelled in Shakespearean roles.

Barrett, Sir William Fletcher. 1844-1925. British physicist, b. Jamaica, West Indies. Professor, Royal College of Science, Dublin (1873-1910). One of founders of Society for Psychical Research (1882). Did research on magnetism, radiant heat, sound, and vision. Joint author, *Introduction to Practical Physics* (1892), *On Swedenborg* (1912), etc.

Barrett, Wilson. 1846-1904. English actor, playwright, and theater manager, b. in Essex. Manager of Court Theatre, London (1879), Princess Theatre, London

(1881), Lyceum Theatre, London (1899). Toured in U.S. five times (between 1886 and 1897). Author of *Nowadays* (1889), *The Sign of the Cross* (1895), etc.

Bar-ret'to (bá-rét'tó), Larry. In full **Laurence Brevoort Barretto.** 1890- . American novelist, b. Larchmont, N.Y. Author of *A Conqueror Passes* (1924), *To Babylon* (1925), *Old Enchantment* (1928), *Horses in the Sky* (1929), *The Indiscreet Years* (1931), *Tomorrow Will Be Different* (1936), etc.

Barrey, Lodowick. See LODOWICK BARRY.

Barri, Giraldu de. See GIRALDU DE BARRI.

Bar'rias' (bá'ryás'), Félix Joseph. 1822-1907. French historical painter. His brother **Louis Ernest** (1841-1905) was a sculptor.

Bar'rie (bár'í), Sir James Matthew. 1860-1937. Scottish novelist and dramatist. Grad. Edinburgh U. (1882). Editorial writer, *Nottingham Journal* (1883). Began career as man of letters with *Auld Licht Idylls* (1888), *A Window in Thrums* (1889), *Little Minister* (1891); after *Sentimental Tommy* (1895) turned from fiction to writing for the theater; first play *Walker, London* (1893) a success, followed by *Professor's Love Story* (1895); came to full development as dramatist of manners and fantasy, producing (1903) *Quality Street*, *The Admirable Crichton*, and *Little Mary*; *Peter Pan* (1904), elaborated from an episode in *Little White Bird* (1902); *Allice-Sit-by-the-Fire* (1905); and *What Every Woman Knows* (1908); developed a favorite theme, the folly of worldly success, in *The Will* (1913) and in *The Twelve Pound Look*; produced among his World War plays *A Kiss for Cinderella* (1916); continued to mingle the everyday world and dreamland, whimsical humor and human tragedy, with further reaches into dreamland in his closing period, with *Dear Brutus* (1917), *Mary Rose* (1920), and the enigmatical *Shall We Join the Ladies?* (1922). Presents autobiographical account of early life in *Margaret Ogilvy* (1924).

Bar'rière' (bá'ryâr'), Théodore. 1823-1877. French playwright, b. Paris. Author of *Les Filles de Marbre* (1853), *Les Faux Bons hommes* (1856), etc.

Bar-ri'li (bár-ré'lí), Antonio Giulio. 1839-1908. Italian novelist. Fought under Garibaldi (1860-67). Founded and edited *Caffaro* (1872-87). Member, Chamber of Deputies (1876-79). Professor, Genoa (1889). Wrote two plays, literary criticism, as *Il Rinascimento Letterario Italiano* (1890), and many novels, as *Il Capitano Doderò* (1865), *Come un Sogno* (1875), *L'Olmo e l'Edera* (1877).

Bar'ring-ton (bár'ing-tân), E. See L. ADAMS BECK.

Barrington, George. Real name **George Wal'dron** (wól'drân). 1755-c. 1840. Irish writer; transported to New South Wales as an incorrigible pickpocket (1790) but granted emancipation for disclosing a projected mutiny on shipboard; made superintendent of convicts, later high sheriff of Panamatta, N.S.W. Author of histories of New South Wales and New Holland (now Australia).

Barrington, John Shute. 1st Viscount **Barrington.** 1678-1734. English lawyer and champion of civil rights of Protestant dissenters; emissary to Scotland to win Presbyterian support for union with England. His 4th son, **Daines** (1727-1800), lawyer, antiquarian, and naturalist, was Welsh judge (1757) and second justice of Chester (1778-85); author of *Observations on the Statutes* (1766) with learned notes.

Barrington, Rutland. Real name **George Barrington Rutland Fleet** (flët). 1853-1922. English actor and singer, esp. in Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

Bar'rios (bár'ryós), Justo Rufo. 1835?-1885. Guatemalan general and political leader, b. San Lorenzo.

âle, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sòfà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charity; òld, òbey, èrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòod, fòot; out, oill; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

Commander in chief of army (1871-73); president of Guatemala (1873-85); killed in action in war with El Salvador. His nephew José María Reina Barrios (1853-1898) was president of Guatemala (1892-98); assassinated.

Bar'ron (bár'ón), Clarence Walker. 1855-1928. American editor and publicist, b. Boston. On staff of *Boston Transcript* (1875-84). Founder (1887) and president, Boston News Bureau; founder, Philadelphia News Bureau (1897). Editor of *Barron's Financial Weekly*; manager of Dow, Jones & Co., New York, publishers of *Wall Street Journal* (1901). Author of *The Federal Reserve Act* (1914), *The Audacious War* (1915), *The Mexican Problem* (1917), *War Finance* (1919), *A World Remaking* (1920).

Bar'ros (bár'rósh), João de. 1496-1570. Portuguese historian, b. Viseu. Governor of Portuguese Guinea; treasurer of Portuguese India (1528). Known esp. for *Asia* (vols. 1-3, 1552-63; vol. 4, 1615), history of the Portuguese in East Indies to 1539, known in English as *Decades*.

Bar'ros A-ra'na (bár'rósh á-rá'ná), Diego. 1830-1907. Chilean historian, b. Santiago. Studied law; professor, history of literature, Santiago; known esp. as authority on history of Chile. Author of *Historia de la Guerra del Pacífico* (2 vols., 1880-81), *Historia General de Chile* (16 vols., 1884-1902), etc.

Bar'ros Bor-go'ño (bár'rósh bór-gó'nyo), Luis. 1858-1943. Chilean writer, diplomat, and statesman, b. Santiago. Professor of history, U. of Santiago. Minister of war and marine (1889, 1902), war (1892), foreign affairs (1894, 1918-19); vice-president of Chile; acting president (Oct. to Dec., 1925); ambassador to Argentina (to 1938). His works include *La Misión del Vicario Apostólico Don Juan Muzi...* (1883), *El Vice-Almirante Patricio Lynch, 1824-1835* (1886), *La Cuestión del Pacífico y las Nuevas Orientaciones de Bolivia* (1922; Eng. transl., 1924).

Bar'ros Jar'pa (bár'rósh bár'pá), Ernesto. 1894-. Chilean lawyer and statesman, b. Chillán; educ. U. of Chile. Minister of foreign affairs (1921; again 1941 fl.) and finance and interior (1932); professor of international public law, U. of Chile. Author of *Solución de los Conflictos Internacionales* (1915), *Hacia la Solución* (1927), and *La Conferencia de la Paz y el Convenio sobre Arreglo Pacífico de los Conflictos Internacionales*.

Bar'ros Lu'co (bár'rósh loó'ko), Ramón. b. 1835. President of Chile (1910-15).

Bar'ro'so (bár'ró'zoo), Gustavo. 1888-. Brazilian jurist, writer, and journalist, b. Fortaleza, Ceará; educ. for bar at Fortaleza (1907-09) and Rio de Janeiro (1910-11). Editor, *Jornal do Ceará* (1908-09) and *Jornal do Comércio* (1911-13). Secretary, Brazilian delegation to Versailles peace conference (1919); director, National Historical Museum (1922 fl.). Works include *Terra de Sol* (1912), *Heróis e Bandidos* (1917), *As Som da Viola* (1921), *Coração da Europa* (1922), *O Brasil em Fase do Prata* (1930), *Luz e Po* (1932), *A Viagem Submarina* (1934), *História Secreta do Brasil* (2 vols., 1936, 1937), *Reflexões dum Bôde* (1937), and *Coração de Menino* (1939).

Bar'rot' (bár'ró'), Camille Hyacinthe Odilon. 1791-1873. French statesman, b. Villefort. Leader of "dynastic" position" in chamber of deputies (after 1830); one of leaders of reform movement of 1847; appointed president of Council of State (1848) by Thiers. In ministry during presidency of Louis Napoleon; resigned (1849). Councillor of state (1872).

Bar'row or Bar'rowe (bár'ró), Henry. d. 1593. English church reformer. B.A., Cantab. (1570). Influenced by

Brownists. Imprisoned, with John Greenwood, for denying authority of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and hanged at Tyburn for recusancy. By some considered a founder of Congregationalism.

Bar'row (bár'ró), Isaac. 1630-1677. English mathematician and theologian. First Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge (1663), resigned (1669) in favor of his pupil Isaac Newton. Author of *Methods of Tangents*, controversial pieces including *Pope's Supremacy* (1686), and *Sermons*.

Barrow, Sir John. 1764-1848. English traveler; secretary to ambassador to China (1792), and to governor of Cape of Good Hope (1797). Secretary of the admiralty (1804-06, 1807-45). Founder of Royal Geographical Society (1830). Promoted Arctic exploration. Author of accounts of his voyages and travels.

Bar'rows (bár'róz), David Prescott. 1873-1954. American educator and ethnologist, b. Chicago. Grad. Pomona (1894). Director of education, Philippine Islands (1903-09). Professor of education (1910) and of political science (1911), dean of faculties (1913), president (1919-23), U. of California. Author of *A History of the Philippines* (1903), etc.

Barrows, Samuel June. 1845-1909. American Unitarian clergyman and prison reformer, b. New York City. Influential in passage of New York's first probation law and of a federal parole law.

Bar'ry (bár'í; Fr. bá'rí'), Comtesse du. See DU BARRY.

Bar'ry (bár'í), Alfred. 1826-1910. English clergyman, b. London. Educ. Cambridge. Canon of Worcester (1871) and Westminster (1881). Primate of Australia (1884-89), metropolitan of New South Wales, and bishop of Sydney. Rector of St. James's, in Piccadilly (1895-1900).

Barry, Ann Street. See under SPRINGER BARRY.

Barry, Sir Charles. 1795-1860. English architect. Built Travellers' Club (1831), and Reform Club (1837), and Bridgewater House (1847), London; won competition for best designs for Houses of Parliament (1836); occupied in building them (1840-60). His son **Edward Middleton** (1830-1880), also an architect, built new Covent Garden Theatre, extensions to National Gallery, Charing Cross Hotel. Another son, **Sir John Wolfe Barry** [wólf'bár'í] (1836-1918), was a civil engineer; studied under Sir John Hawkshaw; planned and directed extensions of London's electric railway systems; built Barry docks. Barry, near Cardiff, the Tower bridge and new Kew bridge over the Thames; British representative on International Suez Commission (1892-1906).

Barry, Elizabeth. 1658-1713. English actress. Coached by her lover the earl of Rochester, appeared successfully as Queen Isabella in *Mustapha* (1673); created over one hundred different roles in comedy, including Lady Brute in *Provoked Wife*.

Barry, James. 1741-1806. Irish historical painter. Brought to London by Edmund Burke (1763); executed six pictures on "Human Culture" on walls of Society of Arts (1777-83); professor of painting at Royal Academy (1782-92). Known for *Adam and Eve, Venus Rising from the Sea, Death of General Wolfe*.

Barry, John. 1745-1803. American naval officer, b. in County Wexford, Ireland. Settled in Philadelphia (1760). Entered naval service in American Revolution; performed brilliant exploits in command of American war vessels.

Bar'ry or Bar'rey (bár'í), Lodowick. 17th-century English dramatist; known as author of *Ram Alley* or *Merry Tricks* (1611), included in second and later editions of Dodsley's *Old Plays*.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bar'ry (bār'ī), **Martin**. 1802-1855. English physician and embryologist. M.D., Edinburgh (1833). Demonstrated penetration of ova by spermatozoa (1843).

Barry, Philip. 1896-1949. American playwright, b. Rochester, N.Y. A.B., Yale (1919); grad. student, Harvard (1919-22). Author of *You and I* (1922), *In a Garden* (1925), *White Wings* (1926), *Paris Bound* (1927), *Holiday* (1929), *Hotel Universe* (one-act play; 1930), *Tomorrow and Tomorrow* (1931), *The Animal Kingdom* (1932), *The Joyous Season* (1933), *Bright Star* (1935), *Here Come the Clowns* (1938), *The Philadelphia Story* (1939), etc.

Barry, Sir Redmond. 1813-1880. Irish colonial judge. Called to Irish bar (1838); to Australia (1839); first solicitor general of Victoria (1851); acting chief justice, supreme court; founder and first chancellor of U. of Melbourne (1853).

Barry, Spran'ger ('sprān'jēr). 1719-1777. Irish actor. Made London debut (1746) at Drury Lane as Othello; alternated with Garrick as Hamlet and Macbeth; with Mrs. Cibber as Juliet, rivaled Garrick's Romeo; built theater in Dublin (1758) and Cork (1761); returned to Drury Lane under Garrick (1767); to Covent Garden (1774) with wife. Among his roles were Mahomet in Johnson's *Luc* (1749) and Young Norval in Home's *Douglas* (1757). His wife (m. 1768), **Ann**, nee **Street** (1734-1801), Mrs. Dancer by an early marriage, played Cordelia to Barry's Lear in Dublin (1758), made last appearance in most successful part, as Lady Randolph in *Douglas* (1798).

Barry, William Farquhar. 1818-1879. American army officer, b. New York City. Chief of artillery on W. T. Sherman's staff (1864-65); organized and headed Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (1867-77).

Barry, William Francis. 1849-1929. English Roman Catholic priest and author of essays, romantic novels, *The New Antigone* (1887) on modern views of marriage, and books on Newman and Renan.

Barry, William Taylor. 1785-1835. American lawyer, b. Lunenburg, Va. U.S. postmaster general (1829-35).

Bar'ry-more (bār'ī-mōr), **Maurice**. Real name **Herbert Blythe** (blith). 1847-1905. Actor, b. in India. On English stage (1872-75) and American stage (1875 ff.). Leading man for Madame Modjeska (1881-84, 1886); played in support of Lily Langtry, Olga Nethersole, Mrs. Fiske; m. (1876) **Georgiana Emma Drew** (1856-1893), daughter of John Drew, herself an actress excelling in comedy. Their three children, **Lionel** (1878-1954), **Ethel** (1879-1959; m. Russell Griswold Colt; divorced, 1923), and **John** (1882-1942), all succeeded on legitimate stage. Lionel has starred in numerous motion pictures, as *Rasputin and the Empress* (with Ethel and John; 1933). Ethel starred in *A Doll's House* (1905), *Alice Sit-by-the-Fire* (1906), *The Constant Wife* (1926), etc. John played Hamlet (1924-25) and starred in motion pictures, as *Beau Brummel*, *Don Juan*, etc.

Barse (bārs), **George Randolph, Jr.** 1861-1938. American figure and portrait painter; painted eight panels for Library of Congress.

Bar-sot'li (bār-sōt'lē), **Charles**. 1850-1927. Editor, b. near Pisa, Italy; settled in New York City (1872). Established *Il Progresso* (1880), first Italian daily newspaper in U.S.

Bar'stow (bār'stō), **Mrs. Montagu**. = **Baroness Orczy**.

Bar-su'mas (bār-sū'mās) or **Bar-su'ma** (-mā). Also

Bar-so'ma (bār-sō'mā). 435?-489. Syrian monk. As bishop or metropolitan of Nisibis (Nusaybin), established a theological school; chief founder of Nestorianism in Persia.

Bart (bār) or **Barth** (bārt), **Jean**. 1651?-1702. French

soldier of fortune. His courage and success as commander of privateer in war against Dutch led Louis XIV to appoint him captain of a frigate (1686) and squadron commander (1697).

Bar'tas' (bār'tās'), **Seigneur du. Guillaume de Sal'luste'** (dē sā'lüst'). 1544-1590. French poet; author of *La Semaine* (epic of the Creation, 1578), and the incomplete universal history *La Seconde Semaine*. His works translated into English by Joshua Sylvester (q.v.).

Bar'tel (bār'tēl), **Kazimierz**. 1882-1941. Polish mathematician and statesman; prime minister for a few months after Pilsudski's coup d'état (May, 1926) and again after Pilsudski's retirement (June, 1928-Apr., 1929; Dec., 1929-Mar., 1930). Professor of mathematics in Lemberg (from 1930).

Bar'tels (bār'tēls), **Adolf**. 1862-1945. German journalist, poet, and writer. Author of *Deutsche Dichtung der Gegenwart* (1897), *Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur* (1901-02), *Martin Luther* (1903), *Lessing und die Juden* (1918), *Meine Lebensarbeit* (1932), etc.

Bartels, Hans von. 1856-1913. German painter of seascapes, fishing scenes, etc.

Bar'ten-stein (bār'tēn-shīn), **Baron Johann Christoph von**. 1689-1767. Austrian statesman, b. Strasbourg. Secretary of state and adviser of Charles VI and Maria Theresa (1727-53); director, Austrian foreign affairs during struggle for recognition of Pragmatic Sanction; vice-chancellor, political and financial affairs (1753).

Bar'tet' (bār'tē'), **Jeanne Julia**. Real surname **Regnault'** (rēgnō'). 1854-1941. French actress.

Barth (bārt), **Heinrich**. 1821-1865. German explorer, b. Hamburg. Traveled through North Africa and Nile Valley, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece (1845-47), through the Sahara and Sudan (1850-55), and again in Greece, Asia Minor, and Turkey. His accounts of his travels notable for accuracy and breadth of information.

Barth (bārt), **Jean**. See **Jean BART**.

Barth (bārt), **Karl**. 1886-. Swiss Protestant Reformed theologian and educator; champion of dialect theology. Author of *Der Romerbrief* (1919), *Das Wort Gottes und die Theologie* (1924), *Christliche Dogmatik* (1927), *Credo* (1935), etc. Associate editor, *Zeichen der Zeiten* (1922-33). His brother **Peter** (1888-), clergyman; editor of *Calvin Opera Selecta* (1926 ff.).

Barth, Paul. 1858-1922. German writer on philosophical and sociological subjects, b. in Silesia. Professor, U. of Leipzig.

Barth, Theodor. 1849-1909. German editor and political leader. Liberal member of Reichstag (1881-84, 1885-98, 1901-03). Founded (1883) and edited (1883-1907) *Die Nation*.

Bar-thé' (bār-tā'), **Richmond**. 1901-. American Negro sculptor, b. in Mississippi; studied at Chicago Art Inst.; awarded Julius Rosenwald fellowship; first exhibited in New York (1931). Among his works are *Blackberry Woman*, *African Boy Dancing*, *Lindy Hop*, *Negro Mother*, *Harmonica Player*, and a number of portrait busts.

Bar'thel (bār'tē), **Max**. 1893-. German poet and novelist; author of *Versé aus den Argonnen* (1916), *Arbeiterseele*, and the novels *Das Spiel mit der Puppe* (1925), *Der Pulsch* (1927), and *Der Mensch am Kreuz* (1927).

Bar'thé'le-my' (bār'tāl'mē'), **Auguste Mar'seille'** (mār'sā'y'). 1796-1867. French poet and satirist, b. Marseille; collaborated (1824-34) with Joseph Méry (q.v.) in political satires, including *La Villélide* (against the minister Villèle, 1827), *La Peyronnide* (against the minister Peyronet), *Napoléon en Égypte* (1828), *Waterloo* (1829); also collaborated in founding and editing weekly

âle, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, char'ity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe. ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

journal, *Némésis*, attacking (1831-32) government of Louis Philippe.

Barthélemy, Marquis François de. 1750?-1830. French statesman and diplomat; negotiated treaties of Basel (1795); member of Directory (1797); transported to Guiana for royalist sympathies (1797-99). Created senator by Napoleon; deserted Napoleon and favored (1814) Louis XVIII; created peer of France by Louis XVIII.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques. 1716-1795. French abbé and scholar; author of *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce* (1788), an account of the government, customs, and buildings of ancient Greece as they might have appeared to a traveler in ancient times.

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire' (bār'tē'lār'), Jules. 1805-1895. French journalist, savant, and politician, b. Paris. Minister of foreign affairs (1880-81). Translated Aristotle.

Barthema, Lodovico di. See Lodovico di VARTHEMA.

Bar'thez' (bār'tāz') or **Bar'thēs'** (bār'tāv'), Paul Joseph. 1734-1806. French medical writer and philosopher; collaborator with Diderot and d'Alembert on the *Encyclopédie*.

Bar'thol'di' (bār'tōl'dē'; Angl. bār-thōl'dī), **Frédéric Auguste.** 1834-1904. French sculptor, b. Colmar; known esp. for his colossal figures, as the Statue of Liberty (*Liberté Éclairant le Monde* or *Liberty Enlightening the World*), presented (1885, unveiled 1886) by the French people to the U.S. and located on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, and *Le Lion de Belfort*, commemorating defense of Belfort in Franco-Prussian War.

Bar'tholdt (bār'tōlt), **Richard.** 1855-1932. American editor and legislator, b. in Germany; to U.S. as a boy. Editor, *St. Louis Tribune* (1885-92). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1893-1915). Author of *From Steeple to Congress* (1930).

Bar'tho'lin (bār'tō'līn), **Kaspar.** 1585-1629. Danish physician. Professor of medicine (1613), then of divinity, U. of Copenhagen. Author of *Institutiones Anatomicae* (1611). His son **Thomas** (1616-1680), known for his observations on the lymphatics, was professor of anatomy at Copenhagen (from 1648); enlarged his father's *Institutiones Anatomicae*, and defended Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

Bar'tho-lo-mae' (bār'tō-lō-mā'), **Christian.** 1855-1927. German philologist, b. near Bayreuth. Professor of Sanskrit, Heidelberg (from 1909). Author of *Altiranisches Wörterbuch* (1904), etc.

Bar'thol'o-mae'us An'gli-cus (bār-thōl'ō-mē'ūs [-tōl'-] āng-gli-kūs) or **Bar'thol'o-mew** (bār-thōl'ō-mū) **the Englishman.** fl. 1230-1250. English Franciscan friar; professor of theology, Paris; author of *De Proprietatibus Rerum* (first printed c. 1470; Eng. transl. by Trevisa, 1398), an encyclopedia of the Middle Ages. Frequently confused with a 14th-century English Franciscan, **Bartholomew de Glanville** [dē glān'vīl] (d. 1360?).

Bar'tho'lo-mé' (bār'tō'lō-mā'), **Paul Albert.** 1848-1928. French painter and sculptor, b. Thiverval. Among his works are *Le Secret*, *Jeune Fille Pleurant*, and *Jeune Fille Priant*; his *Monument aux Morts* is in Père Lachaise cemetery, and his *La Victoire* in the Place du Carrousel, both in Paris.

Bar'thol'o-mew (bār-thōl'ō-mū), **Saint.** In Bible, one of twelve apostles (*Matt.* x. 3; *Mark* iii. 18; *Luke* vi. 14; *Acts* i. 13). His day in Roman and Anglican churches is Aug. 24 (at Rome, Aug. 25) and in Eastern Church, June 11. Cf. NATHANIEL.

Bartholomew, John. 1831-1893. Scottish cartogra-

pher. His son **John George** (1860-1920), educ. Edinburgh U., also a cartographer, was a founder of Royal Scottish Geographical Society (1884); cartographer to the king (from 1913); introduced layer system of contour coloring in topographic maps; his best-known work, the [London] *Times Survey Atlas of the World*, completed (1921) after his death.

Bar'thou' (bār'tō'), **Jean Louis.** 1862-1934. French lawyer and statesman, b. Oloron-Sainte-Marie. Practiced law (from 1884). Held appointments in various cabinets, as minister of public works (1895, 1906, 1909-10), interior (1896-98), justice (1913). As premier of France (Mar.-Dec., 1913), secured passage of act to extend term of compulsory army service from two years to three, thus adding 170,000 effectives to army. Again held cabinet posts (1917-21); became minister of justice (1922) under Poincaré; headed French delegation to Genoa conference; elected senator; appointed president of reparation commission. Again minister of justice under Poincaré (1926) and Briand (1929). As minister of foreign affairs (1934), directed efforts to secure French security by means of accords with Little Entente, Soviet Russia, Great Britain; arranged visit to France by King Alexander of Yugoslavia in connection with his proposed eastern European agreement similar to Locarno agreements; killed in vain attempt to prevent assassination of Alexander in Marseille (Oct. 9).

Bar'ti-mae'us (bār'tī-mē'ūs). In Douay Version **Bar'ti-me'us** (-mē'us). In Bible, a blind man healed by Jesus at Jericho (*Mark* x. 46 ff.).

Bartimeus. Pseudonym of Lewis RICHIE.

Bart'let (bār'tlēt; -lī), **James Vernon.** 1863-1940. English professor of church history, Mansfield Coll., Oxford (1900). Author of *Studies in the Synoptic Problem* (1911), *Christian Worship* (1936), etc.

Bart'lett (bār'tlēt; -līt), **Ellis Ashmead-**. See ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

Bartlett, Enoch. 1779-1860. American merchant of Dorchester, Mass., for whom Bartlett pear is named. This pear, known in France and England as the "bon chrétien," was introduced to America by Captain Thomas Brewer and grown on his farm at Roxbury, Mass.; later distributed by Bartlett under his own name after he had bought Brewer's farm.

Bartlett, Frederic Charles. 1886-. British psychologist; etc. Cambridge and London (B.A., 1909). Professor, C. Bridge (from 1931). Author of *Psychology and Primitive Culture* (1923), *The Problem of Noise* (1934), etc.

Bartlett, Frederic Clay. 1873-1953. American painter, esp. of murals; b. Chicago.

Bartlett, Homer Newton. 1845-1920. American musician and composer, b. Olive, N.Y.

Bartlett, John. 1820-1905. American publisher, b. Plymouth, Mass.; with Little, Brown, & Co. (from 1863); compiled *Familiar Quotations* (1855), *Complete Concordance to Shakespeare's Dramatic Works and Poems* (1894).

Bartlett, John Russell. 1805-1886. American bibliographer and librarian, b. Providence, R.I. Bookdealer, New York (1836-50). Secretary of state, Rhode Island (1855-72). Aided in collection and care of library of John Carter Brown, Providence. Works include *Dictionary of Americanisms* (1848), *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island, 1636-1792* (10 vols.), etc.

Bartlett, Josiah. 1729-1795. American physician and Revolutionary leader, b. Amesbury, Mass. Practiced medicine, Kingston, N.H. (1750-95). Delegate to Continental Congress (1775-76, 1778-79); signer of Declaration of Independence. Associate justice (1782-88), chief

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

justice (1788-90), superior court of New Hampshire. "President" of New Hampshire (1790, 1791, 1792) and its first governor (1793-94).

Bartlett, Paul Wayland. 1865-1925. American sculptor, b. New Haven, Conn. Studied in Paris. Among his notable works are *Bear Tamer* (in Metropolitan Museum, N.Y.), *Columbus* and *Michelangelo* (Library of Congress, Washington), *Lafayette* (in court of Louvre, Paris; 1908), *Puritans* (on Hartford, Conn., capitol building), *Robert Morris* (Philadelphia; 1924), *Franklin* (Waterbury; 1921), *Alexander Agassiz* and *Gen. Joseph Warren* (Boston).

Bartlett, Robert Abram. 1875-1946. Known as "Captain Bob Bartlett." Arctic explorer, b. Brigus, Newfoundland. On Peary expedition (1897-98); commanded the *Roosevelt* on arctic voyage (1905-09). On Canadian government arctic expedition (1913-14) commanded the *Karluk*, which was crushed by ice near Wrangel Island (Jan., 1914); crossed ice to Siberia, with one Eskimo, and returned with rescuers for his companions. Commanded expedition to north Greenland (1917); on expeditions to N.W. Alaska and Arctic Ocean (1925), north Greenland and Ellesmere Land (1926), Siberia (1928), Labrador (1929), Greenland (1930 ff.); Arctic (1942-45). Author of *Last Voyage of the Karluk* (1916), *Sails over Ice* (1934), etc.

Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. 1817-1898. American Congregational clergyman and educator, b. Salisbury, N.H. Grad. Dartmouth (1836). President, Dartmouth College (1877-92).

Bartlett, Vernon. 1894- . English journalist and novelist; founder and editor of *World Review*. Radio broadcaster on foreign affairs (1928-31). Author of *Mid and Khaki* (1916), *Lopsy Turvy* (1927), *This is My Life* (1938), etc.

Bar'tók (băr'tók), Béla. 1881-1945. Hungarian composer; professor at institute of music, Budapest (1907 ff.); to U.S. (1940). Regarded as a leader of contemporary national Hungarian music. Published collections of over 6,000 Hungarian, Rumanian, and Arabian folk tunes; composer of operas, pantomimes, orchestral suites, symphonic poems, concertos for piano and orchestra, violin sonatas, and piano pieces.

Bar'to-li (băr'to-lē), Adolfo. 1833-1894. Italian literary scholar. Author of *I Primi Secoli della Letteratura Italiana* (1870-79), *Storia della Letteratura Italiana* (7 vols., 1878-89), etc.

Bartoli, Daniello. 1608-1685. Italian Jesuit priest; wrote *Storia della Compagnia di Gesù* (1653-73).

Bartoli, Pietro San'ti (săn'tē). Sometimes called *Il Pe'ru-gi'no* (ēl pā'rū-jē'nō). c. 1635-1700. Italian painter and engraver; studied under Poussin; engraved after ancient monuments and Renaissance works; published *Admiranda Romanorum Antiquitatum Vestigia* and *Pittura Antiche delle Grotte di Roma* (1706).

Bar'to-li'ni (băr'to-lē'nē), Lorenzo. 1777-1850. Italian sculptor, b. in Tuscany. Studied under Lemot, Paris (1797 ff.). Sent by Napoleon to found school of sculpture at Carrara (1808). Among his works are the group *Charity* (Florence) and portrait busts, as of Napoleon, Mme. de Staël, Lord Byron, Liszt.

Bar'to-lom-me'o (băr'to-lōm-mā'ō), Fra. Orig. *Bar'to-lom-me'o di Pa'go-lo del Fat'to-ri'no* (dē pā'gō-lō dāl fat'tō-rē'nō). Called familiarly *Bac'cio del'la Por'ta* (bāt'chō dāl'la pōr'tā). 1475-1517. Florentine painter. Studied under Piero di Cosimo. Pupil of Savonarola; retired to Dominican convent of San Marco (1500-04)—hence often called *Il Fra'te* (ēl frā'tā); visited Venice (1508). Teacher and student of Raphael; associated with Albertinelli (1509-12); in-

fluenced by Leonardo, Bellini, Giorgione. His work includes *Apparition of the Virgin to St. Bernard* (Florentine Academy), *Marriage of Saint Catherine* (Louvre), the nude *St. Sebastian* (Pézenas), *Christ at Emmaus* (San Marco), *Madonna della Misericordia* (Cathedral of Lucca), *St. Mark* and, with Albertinelli, *Madonna and Saints* (both in the Pitti Palace), *Assumption* (Berlin), *Last Judgment* (Uffizi Gallery).

Bar'to-loz'zi (băr'tō-lōz'zē), Francesco. 1727-1815. Italian engraver, b. Florence. Grandfather of Madame Vestris (see under Charles Matthews). Associate of Cipriani; engraved after works of Guercino, Annibale Carracci, Giordano, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Cosway, Angelica Kauffmann. To England (1764); engraver to king; one of original members of British Royal Academy (1768). Head of Royal Academy at Lisbon (1802-15).

Bar'to-lus (băr'tō-lūs), Ital. **Bar'to-lo** (băr'tō-lō). 1314-1357. Italian jurist; professor at Pisa and Perugia; among his works are treatises *On Procedure* and *On Evidence*, and *Commentary on the Code of Justinian* (1588-89).

Bar'ton (băr't'n), Andrew. d. 1511. Scottish naval officer; cleared Scottish coast of Flemish pirates (1506), signaling his success by sending James IV three barrels filled with pirates' heads. Accused of piracy; killed in naval battle with officers sent out by Henry VIII to capture him. Hero of the old ballad *Sir Andrew Barton*.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1766-1815. American physician and naturalist, b. Lancaster, Pa. Author of *Elements of Botany* (1803), first elementary botany written by an American.

Barton, Bernard. 1784-1849. English devotional and lyrical poet; called "Quaker poet." Bank clerk, Woodbridge (1809-19); known for close friendship with Lamb.

Barton, Bruce. 1886- . American businessman, author, and politician, b. Robbins, Tenn. A.B., Auherst (1907). In magazine editorial work (1907-18); head of advertising agency in New York City (from 1918); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1937). Author of *More Power to You* (1917), *Better Days* (1924), *The Man Nobody Knows* (1925), *The Book Nobody Knows* (1926), *What Can a Man Believe?* (1927), *On the Up and Up* (1929). His father, William Elcazar (1861-1930), b. Süßette, Ill., was a Congregational clergyman and author; pastor, Oak Park, Ill. (1899-1924); author of many religious books and books about Abraham Lincoln.

Barton, Clara, in full Clarissa Harlowe. 1821-1912. Founder of American Red Cross, b. Oxford, Mass. Schoolteacher (1836-54); clerk in patent office, Washington, D.C. (1854-61). During Civil War, solicited and distributed supplies for the wounded. In Europe (1869-73), gave aid during Franco-Prussian War, in association with International Red Cross, an organization created by international agreement at Geneva (1864). Campaigned (1877-82) to have U.S. sign Geneva agreement; succeeded (1882), and became first president (1882-1904) of American Red Cross. Last years of her presidency embittered by criticism of her management. Her works include *History of the Red Cross* (1882), *A Story of the Red Cross* (1904), *Story of My Childhood* (1907).

Barton, Sir Edmund. 1849-1920. Australian statesman. Speaker of legislative assembly, New South Wales (1883-87); attorney general (1889, 1891-93); led delegation presenting Australian Commonwealth Constitution bill to British Parliament (1900); first prime minister of Australian Commonwealth (1901-03); judge of Australian high court (1903-1920).

Barton, Elizabeth. 1506?-1534. Tavern servant at Aldington. After nervous illness, uttered prophecies and rebukes of those in power, which were believed by many

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), so'd; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, maké; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüls, ü-u in Fr, menu;

to be divinely inspired; examined by ecclesiastical commission which pronounced her professions sincere. Became Benedictine nun (1527); often referred to as "the nun of Kent" or "the holy maid of Kent." Inveighed against Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon; her denunciations adjudged treasonable; condemned with several ecclesiastics; executed at Tyburn (April 20).

Barton, Frances or Fanny. See FRANCES ABINGTON.

Barton, George Aaron. 1859-1942. Educator, b. in East Farnham, Quebec, Canada. Grad. Haverford Coll. (1882). Professor of Semitic languages, Bryn Mawr (1891-1922), Pennsylvania (1922-32).

Barton, William. 1748-1831. American Revolutionary officer, b. Warren, R.I. Noted for daring capture (1777) of the British brigadier general, Prescott, in the latter's house at Newport. Imprisoned (honorably) at Danville, Vt. (1810-24) for refusing to pay judgment on his land in Vermont; judgment paid by Lafayette on his visit to U.S. (1824-25).

Bartram (bär'träm), John. 1699-1777. American botanist, b. near Darby, Pa. Cousin of Humphry Marshall (q.v.). Self-taught botanist. Started garden (1728) near Philadelphia; made experiments in hybridizing. Corresponded and exchanged plants with English horticulturist Peter Collinson (from 1733) and with Linnaeus. His garden, a favorite resort of Franklin and Washington, now a part of Philadelphia's park system, contains many giant trees planted by Bartram himself. Designated by Linnaeus the greatest contemporary "natural botanist." His son William (1739-1823) was also a naturalist; published (1791) an account of his travels through southeastern U.S. in search of plant and animal specimens.

Bartsch (bär'ch), Johann Adam Bernhard von. 1757-1821. Viennese engraver and writer on art. Custodian of collection of engravings, Imperial Library (1816-21). Author of *Le Peintre Graveur* (21 vols., 1803-21).

Bartsch, Karl. 1832-1888. German philologist and critic. Professor of Germanic and Romance philology, Rostock (1858-71), Heidelberg (1871-88). Editor, *Germania* (1868-88); compiler of selections (chrestomathies) of Old French and Provencal literature; translator and editor of the *Nibelungenlied*; editor of *Parzival* (1870-71) and other medieval works; translator of Burns and Dante, etc.

Bartsch, Paul. 1871-. Zoologist, b. in Silesia, Germany; to U.S. while young. Grad. State U. of Iowa (1896). Curator, division of marine invertebrates, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. (1914).

Bartsch, Rudolf Hans. 1873-1952. Austrian novelist. b. Graz. Author of *Zwölf aus Steiermark* (1906), *Schwammerl* (1912), etc.

Bar'uch (bär'äk; bär'ürk). In Bible, secretary of prophet Jeremiah (*Jer.* xxxvii) and reputed author of book of *Baruch* (in Protestant Apocrypha; a canonical book of Roman Catholic Old Testament).

Bar'uch (bär'ürk), Bernard Man'nes (män'zä). 1870-. American businessman and statesman. A.B., C.C.N.Y. (1889). In brokerage business, New York City. Appointed by President Wilson member of Advisory Commission of Council for National Defense (1916); chosen chairman of Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals and Metals; also, chairman of War Industries Board (1918-19). Associated with American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in Paris (1919), as member of drafting committee on economic section; member of Supreme Economic Council and chairman of raw materials division. Also, member of president's conference for capital and labor (1919) and president's agricultural conference (1922); appointed (1934) by President

Roosevelt chairman of a committee to recommend legislation to take profits out of war; presented to Senate military affairs committee (1937) his recommendations for wartime industrial mobilization; chairman of special commission on rubber (1942); appointed to atomic energy committee of United Nations (1946). Author of *Making of Economic and Reparation Sections of Peace Treaty* (1920). His father, Simon (1840-1921) was a physician; b. Schweinsten, near Posen, Germany; to U.S. as young man; in Confederate army in Civil War (1862-65); practiced medicine, Camden, S.C. (1865-81), New York City (1881 ff.); performed operation for appendicitis (1888), said to be first in America. Influential in introducing hydrotherapy.

Bar'uch (bär'ürk), Löb. Original name of Ludwig BÖRNE.

Bar'us (bär'üs), Carl. 1856-1935. American physicist, b. Cincinnati, Ohio. Ph.D., U. of Wurzberg, Germany (1879). Professor (1895-1926), dean of graduate department (1903-26), Brown U. Author of *The Measurement of High Temperatures* (1889), *Condensation of Atmospheric Moisture* (1895), *Condensation Induced by Nuclei and by Ions* (4 parts, 1907-10), *Interferometer Experiments in Acoustics* (3 vols., 1921-25), etc.

Bar'well (bär'wél; -wél), Sir Henry Newman. 1877-. Australian lawyer; educ. Whitham Coll., St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide U.; LL.B. (1899). Premier and attorney general of South Australia (1920-21); commonwealth senator (1925-28); agent general for South Australia (1928-33).

Bar'wick (bär'ík), John. 1612-1664. English clergyman; B.A., Cantab. (1635); Royalist in sympathy (1642); settled in London and with aid of brothers supplied Charles I, and later Charles II, with news of rebel plans. Imprisoned in Tower of London (1650-52). Royal chaplain (1660); dean of Durham (1660) and St. Paul's (1661).

Bary, Heinrich Anton de. See DE BARY.

Bar'ya'tin-ski (bär'yä'tyin-skä'; Angl. -skí), Prince Aleksandr Ivanovich. 1814-1879. Russian field marshal. Given command of army in Caucasus by Emperor Alexander II, conducting three successful campaigns against Caucasian tribes (1856-59); stormed Günüb, captured leader Shamyl (1859), and, as reward, appointed field marshal.

Bar'rye' (bär're'), Antoine Louis. 1795-1875. French sculptor, esp. of animal figures; b. Paris.

Bar'sa-na'vi-chius (bär'sä-nä'vi-chiūs), Jonas. 1851-1927. Lithuanian scholar and statesman. Published (from 1875) works on Lithuanian mythology and folklore. Founded and edited (1883-86) periodical *Ausra*. At time of Russian revolutionary troubles (1905), settled at Vilna, convoked a national assembly, and served as its president. Member, Lithuanian national council (1917-18).

Basarab. See Bessaraba.

Bascio, Matteo da. See MATTEO DA BASCIO.

Bas'com (bäs'käm), John. 1827-1911. American educator, b. Genoa, N.Y. President, U. of Wisconsin (1874-87). Professor of political science, Williams (1891-1903). **Bas'se-dow (bäs'zä-dō), Johann Bernhard.** 1724?-1790. German teacher, educational reformer, and author. Established the Philanthropinum, a model school for children, at Dessau (1774). Author of *Elementarwerk* (4 vols., 1774), and other works on pedagogy.

Basedow, Karl von. 1799-1854. German physician; one of first to recognize and describe (1840) exophthalmic goiter (Basedow's disease).

Bash'ford (bäh'förd), Henry Howarth. 1880-. English physician and fiction writer; author of *The*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Corner of Harley Street, The Happy Ghost, The Harley Street Calendar, etc.

Bashford, James Whitford. 1849-1919. American Methodist bishop and educator, b. Fayette, Wis. President, Ohio Wesleyan (1889-1904). Elected bishop (1904); labored in China (1904-15). Obtained copy of Japan's Twenty-one Demands on China (1915) and revealed their nature to President Wilson. Opposed Japanese militaristic policy in China. Works include *China and Methodism* (1906), *Christian Missions* (1906), *China: an Interpretation* (1916).

Bash-klir'tsev (bāsh-kyēr'tsēf), **Marie.** Russ. **Marya Konstantinovna Bash-klir'tse-va** (-tsā-vā). 1860-1884. Russian painter and diarist, b. near Poltava, of wealthy and noble family. Enjoyed excellent education and acquaintance with best society in European cities; studied painting at Paris under Robert-Fleury and Bastien-Lepage; exhibited in the Salon (1880; *Meeting*, a pastel, 1884). Author of *Journal*, covering most of her life, remarkable human document that caused much discussion (pub. Paris, 1887; Eng. transl., 1890), and of *Letters*, correspondence with Guy de Maupassant (pub. 1891).

Ba-shō (bā-shō). Also known as **Ma-tsu-o** (mā-tsū-ō). **Bashō.** Real name **Matsuo Mu-ne-fu-sa** (mā-ō-nē-fū-sā). 1644-1694. One of the greatest of Japanese poets; a mystic; esp. skillful in composing *hokku*.

Bas'il (bāz'il; -l) or **Ba-sil'i-us** (bā-sil'i-ūs; -yū'-). Saint. Known as **Basil the Great**. 330?-379 A.D. Early church father, b. Caesarea, Cappadocia. Brother of Gregory of Nyssa (q.v.). Studied at Byzantium and Athens; visited Syria and Egypt to learn from hermits there and led monastic life for a time (c. 360); ordained (c. 365). Became bishop of Caesarea (370); devoted himself to stamping out heresies, esp. Arianism; improved liturgy and organized monastic institutions on basis of hard work, charitable services, and communal life to replace asceticism of hermits; known as founder of monastic institutions. Works include *De Spiritu Sancto*, *Moralia*, and *Regulae*.

Basil. Name of two rulers of Eastern Roman Empire: **Basil I.** Called **Basil the Macedonian**. 812?-886. Son of an officer of court of Emperor Michael III. Emperor (867-886); founded Macedonian dynasty. Companion of Michael; joint ruler with him (866-867). Caused Michael's death. One of the great Byzantine rulers; reformed finances; began recodification of laws; generally successful with armies and fleets; *Prochiron* issued (c. 878). Tried to end schism between Eastern and Western churches; unsuccessful.

Basil II. 958?-1025. Son of Romanus II, Emperor (976-1025). Crowned at age of two (960). Empire ruled by his mother, Theophano (963), by Nicephorus Phocas (963-969) and by John I Zimisces (969-976) as his guardians. Nominally joint emperor (976-1025) with his brother Constantine VIII, but latter took no part in government. Waged incessant warfare for 50 years; suppressed revolt in Asia Minor (979). Fought long war (986-1018) against Bulgarians, finally subduing them; hence called **Bul'ga-roc'to-nus** (būl'gā-rōk'tō-nūs), i.e. slayer of Bulgarians.

Basil. Russ. **Va-sil'i** (vū-syē'lyū-i). Name of four rulers of Russia:

Basil I Dmi'tri-e-vich (d'myē'tryf-yē-vyčh). 1371-1425. Grand duke of Moscow (1389-1425). Son of Demetrius Donskoi. Annexed Nizhni Novgorod; at war with Tatars and Lithuanians.

Basil II. Called **Tēm'ny** (tyēm'nū-i), i.e. the blind. 1415-1462. Son of Basil I. Grand duke of Moscow (1425-62). Reign marked by anarchy and long civil war; realm suffered from serious attacks of Tatars (1443,

1451) and Lithuanians; Russian Church became virtually independent (1448).

Basil III I-vu'no-vich (i-vā'nū-vyčh). 1479-1533. Grand duke (1505-33). Son of Ivan the Great. Incorporated ancient principalities into Muscovy: Pskov (1510), Smolensk (1514), Ryazan (1517); established Russian influence on the Volga.

Basil (IV) Shul'ski (shōi't-skū'i). d. 1612. Russian boyar; seized Muscovite throne (1606) in time of troubles after Boris Godunov; caused death of Pseudo-Demetrius; deposed (1610) and carried off to Warsaw.

Bas'i-lī'des (bās'i-lī'dēr; bāz'-). d. about 140 A.D. Gnostic of Alexandria, b. probably in Syria; founder of heretical sect of Basilidians. Little known of his life; supposed to have taught in Alexandria and Persia; wrote commentaries on Gospel (*Exegetica*; 24 books; extant only in extracts). His system of philosophy (Basilidian Gnosticism) has an elaborate cosmology.

Bas'i-lis'cus (bās'i-lis'kus; bāz'-). d. 478. Emperor of the East (476-477). Brother-in-law of Emperor Leo I. Sent by Leo (468) in command of expedition to Carthage against Genseric, the Vandal chieftain; defeated and banished; deposed Zeno; later (477) deposed in turn by Zeno.

Bas'ker-ville (bās'kēr-vīl), **John.** 1706-1775. English typographer. Worked as stone carver, writing master, and manufacturer of jammed goods; began to study typesetting (1750); pioneer manufacturer of fine printing paper and inks; produced quarto of Vergil (1757) and editions of Milton (1758), the Bible (1763), and Latin authors (1772-73); printer to Cambridge U. (1758-68).

Bas'nage' (bā'nāzh') or **Basnage de Beauval'** (dē bō'vāl'), **Jacques.** 1654-1725. French Protestant theologian and historian; exile in Holland after revocation of Edict of Nantes; aided diplomatically in arranging Triple Alliance at The Hague (1717); author of *Histoire des Juifs* (5 vols., 1706), etc.

Bass (bās-), **Edward.** 1726-1803. American Protestant Episcopal bishop, b. Dorchester, Mass. Pastor, Newbury, Mass. (1752-1803). Consecrated first bishop of Massachusetts (1797), his bishopric including Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Bass, George. d. 1812? English explorer of coast of New South Wales and discoverer of Bass Strait (1798).

Bass, Michael Thomas. 1799-1884. English brewer. Took control of firm founded (1777) by grandfather William Bass (b. 1720) for brewing Burton beer; Liberal M.P. (1848-83); champion of working classes and benefactor of Burton and Derby. His son **Michael Arthur** (1837-1909) was M.P. (1865-86); friend of Gladstone; raised to peerage as Baron **Bur'ton** [bār't'n] (1886).

Bas-sa'nī (bās-sā'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** 1657-1716. Italian composer, chiefly of religious pieces, as oratorios, masses, psalms, etc.

Bas-sa'no (bās-sā'nō), **Duc de.** See Hughes Bernard MARET.

Bassano, orig. Pon'te (pōn'tā), **Jacopo or Giacomo da.** 1510-1592. Venetian painter; known esp. as one of earliest Italian genre painters; works include genre paintings, portraits, as of Tasso and Ariosto, and Biblical scenes, as *Christ Driving the Money Changers out of the Temple* and *Good Samaritan* (both in National Gallery, London). His sons **Francesco Bassano** (1549-1592), **Leandro Bassano** (1557-1623), **Giambattista da Ponte** (1553-?), and **Girolamo da Ponte** (1560-1662) were also painters.

Basse (bās), **William.** d. 1653? English poet. Author of *Sword and Buckler* (1602); best known by *Epitaph on Shakespeare and Angler's Song*, quoted by Walton.

Bas'se-lin' (bās'sān') or **Ba'che-lin'** (bāsh'lān'),

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (14), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, chārity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Olivier. 15th-century French song writer, esp. of drinking songs.

Bas'set' (bâ'sé'), René. 1855-1924. French orientalist, b. Lunéville. Director, École Supérieure des Lettres in Algiers (from 1894). Author of *La Poésie Arabe Antéislamique* (1880), *Nouveaux Contes Berberes* (1897), *Grammaire, Dialogues et Dictionnaire Touaregs* (1908), etc.

Bas'sett (bâ'sét; -it), John Spencer. 1867-1928. American historian, b. Tarboro, N.C.; author of *Life of Andrew Jackson* (2 vols., 1911), *A Short History of the United States* (1913), *The Lost Fruits of Waterloo* (1918), *Our War with Germany* (1919), *Expansion and Reform* (1926).

Bas'si (bâ'ssè), Matteo da. See MATTEO DA BASCIO.

Bassi, Ugo. 1800-1849. Italian priest and patriot; known as stirring preacher; joined Garibaldi at Rieti as chaplain (c. 1848); captured by Austrians near Comacchio; tortured and executed (Aug. 8, 1849).

Bassianus. See (1) ALEXANDER SEVERUS, (2) CARACALLA, (3) HEBLOGABALUS.

Bas'so (bâ'sò), Joseph Hamilton. 1904- . American novelist, b. New Orleans. Educ. Tulane U. Journalist in New Orleans (1927); assoc. editor, *New Republic* (1935-37). Author of *Relics and Angels* (1929), *Cinnamon Seed* (1934), *Courthouse Square* (1936), *Days Before Lent* (1939), and *Festival* (1940).

Bas'som'pierre' (bâ'sôn'spyâr'), Baron François de. 1579-1616. French soldier and statesman. Favorite of Henry IV; member of party adhering to cause of Marie de Medici (from 1610); created marshal of France (1622). Ambassador to Spain and to Switzerland; on diplomatic mission in England. Confined by Richelieu in Bastille (1631-43), wrote there *Mémoires*, interesting to contemporary history.

Bas'ta-ble (bâ's'tab'le), Charles Francis. 1855-1945. Irish political economist, b. in County Cork. Grad. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Professor, Dublin U. (1882-1932). Author of books on international commerce and public finance.

Bastardella, La. See LUCRECIA AGUIARI.

Bastard of Orléans, the. = Jean De NOIRS.

Ba'tti-an (bâ'ti'ân), Adolf. 1826-1905. German ethnologist and traveler, b. Bremen. Traveled in every continent (1851-66). Professor, Berlin (after 1866) and director of its ethnological museum (1886). Author of *Die Völker des Ostlichen Asien* (Jena, 1866-71), etc.

Ba'tti-at' (bâ'ti'ât'), Claude Frédéric. 1801-1850. French economist, advocate of free trade, and opponent of socialism; author of *Sophismes Économiques, Propriété et Loi, Protectionisme et Communisme, Capital et Rente*, and *Les Harmonies Économiques* (unfinished).

Bas'ti'das (bâ'stè'thâs), Rodrigo de. b. 1460? Spanish explorer of northern coast of South America (1500-02); founded Santa Marta, Colombia (1525).

Bas'tide' (bâ'stè'd'), Jules. 1800-1879. French politician, b. Paris. Participated in revolt in Paris (1832); condemned to death, but escaped; pardoned (1834). Journalist (from 1834). Took active part in 1848 revolution; minister of foreign affairs, succeeding Lamartine (1848).

Bas'tien'-Le-page' (bâ'styân'lè-pâzh'), Jules. 1848-1884. French painter, b. Damville; pupil of Cabanel; esp. successful in painting peasant scenes; his work include *Jeanne d'Arc* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York).

Ba't'a (bâ'tyâ), Tomáš. 1876-1932. Czechoslovak industrialist, b. Zlín, Moravia; founder of large shoe manufactory; killed in airplane accident.

Ba'taille' (bâ'ti'y'), Félix Henry. 1872-1922. French poet and playwright, b. Nîmes. His plays include

chair; got sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Maman Colibri (1904), *La Marche Nuptiale* (1905), *Poliche* (1905), *La Femme Nue* (1908), *La Vierge Folle* (1910); author also of several volumes of verse, as *La Divine Tragédie*, containing war poems (1917).

Batch'el-ler (bäch'z-lèr), George Sherman. 1837-1908. American lawyer, b. Batchellerville, N.Y. Served through Civil War. U.S. judge in international tribunal for legal administration of Egypt (1876-85, 1898-1908). Asst. secretary of treasury (1889-91); U.S. minister to Portugal (1891-97).

Bate'man (bât'mân), Henry Mayo. 1887- . British caricaturist, b. in Australia. Contributor of humorous drawings to *Punch* and other publications; known esp. for depiction of embarrassing situations, as "The Guardsman who Dropped his Rifle."

Bate'man (bât'mân), Kate Josephine. 1813-1917. American actress; m. (1866) Dr. George Crowe. With her sister Ellen, appeared as child prodigy at age of three. Under P. T. Barnum's management (1851-54). Acted with Henry Irving (between 1875-77), esp. in Shakespearean roles.

Bates (bâ'ts), Arlo. 1850-1918. American educator and writer, b. East Machias, Me. Editor, *Boston Sunday Courier* (1880-93). Professor of English, M.I.T. (1893-1918). Besides novels (as *Mr. Jacobs*, 1883) and poetry (*Sonnets in Shadow*, 1887), wrote *Talks on Writing English* (1896-1901), *Talks on Teaching Literature* (1906).

Bates, Blanche. 1873-1941. American actress and singer, b. Portland, Ore.; starred in *Madame Butterfly* (1900), *Under Two Flags*, *The Girl of the Golden West*, etc.; retired (1926); again on stage for brief period (1933).

Bates, Daisy. 1860?-1951. English welfare worker among Australian aborigines. To Australia (1899) as *Times* correspondent to investigate treatment of aborigines; became absorbed in welfare work and lived among aborigines for thirty-five years. Visited Canberra (1933) at invitation of commonwealth government to discuss welfare of native tribes. Created C.B.E. (1933). Author of *The Passing of the Aborigines* (1938).

Bates, Edward. 1793-1869. American lawyer, b. in Goochland Co., Va. Attorney general in Lincoln's cabinet (1861-64). His brother Frederick (1777-1825) was governor of Missouri (1824-25).

Bates, Ernest Sutherland. 1879-1939. American educator and author, b. Gambier, Ohio. A.B., Michigan (1902); Ph.D., Columbia (1908). Professor, U. of Arizona (1908-18), Ore. (1915-25); in editorial work, N.Y. (from 1926). Author of *The Friend of Jesus* (1928), *The Story of Congress* (1936), *The Story of the Supreme Court* (1936), *Biography of the Bible* (1937); editor of *The Bible Designed to be Read as Living Literature* (1936).

Bates, Harry. 1850?-1899. English sculptor, b. Stevenage. Studied in Paris under Rodin. Works include *Queen Victoria* (Dundee), equestrian statue of Lord Roberts (Cokutt).

Bates, Henry Walter. 1825-1892. English naturalist. Journeyed to upper Amazon (1848); returned to England (1859) with 8000 species of insects new to science. Author of *The Naturalist on the Amazon* (1863).

Bates, Herbert Ernest. 1905- . English novelist and short-story writer. Author of *The Two Sisters* (1926), *The Poacher*, *A House of Women* (1936), *Spella Ho* (1938).

Bates, John Coalter. 1842-1919. American army officer, b. in St. Charles County, Mo. Served through Civil War; in Cuba during Spanish-American War; in Philippines (1899) during the Philippine insurrection. Retired (1906) as lieutenant general.

Bates, Joshua. 1788-1864. American financier, b. Wey-

mouth, Mass. Partner in Baring Bros. & Co., international bankers (1828-64). Chief founder of Boston Public Library.

Bates, Katharine Lee. 1859-1929. American educator and author, b. Palmouth, Mass. A.B., Wellesley (1880). Professor of English at Wellesley (1891-1925). Author of *College Beautiful and Other Poems* (1887), *Rose and Thorn* (1889), *Sunshine and Other Verses for Children* (1890), *Hermit Island* (1891), *America the Beautiful and Other Poems* (1911), *Fairy Gold* (1916), etc.

Bates, Ralph. 1899-. British novelist; served in World War (1914-18) and on Loyalist side in Spanish civil war. Author of *Lean Men*, *The Olive Field*, *Sirocco*, *The Miraculous Horde* (short stories; 1939), *The Fields of Paradise* (1940), *The Undiscoverables* (1942), etc.

Bateson (bāt's'n), William. 1861-1926. English biologist and pioneer in study of genetics. Educ. St. John's, Cambridge; from early research on *Balanoclossus* formulated his then revolutionary theories on the evolution of vertebrates, since generally accepted; explored fauna of salt lakes of western Central Asia and northern Egypt (1886-87); championed Mendel in *Mendel's Principles of Heredity—a Defence* (1902); delivered Silliman lectures at Yale (1907), subsequently published as *Problems of Genetics* (1913); special editor, *Webster's New International Dict.* (1909); director, John Innes Horticultural Institution, Surrey, England (1910-26). His sister **Mary** (1865-1906), English historian, lectured at Newnham College, Cambridge (1888-1906); special student of early English monastic and municipal institutions; edited many works for antiquarian societies; author of *Laws of Breteuil* (1900-01), *Medieval England* (1903), *Borough Customs* (2 vols., 1904-06), etc.

Bath (bāth), Earls of. See William PULTENEY.

Bath, 1st Marquis of. See Thomas THYNNE.

Báthory or Báthori (bāt'ōrē). Noble family of Hungary originating in 13th century, including: **Stephen** (see STEPHEN BATHORY), King of Poland; succeeded as prince of Transylvania (1576-81) by his brother **Christoph** (kris'tōf), who invited Jesuits into his lands. Christoph's son **Si'gis-mund** (ze'gis-mōnt), *Hung.* **Zsigmond** (1572-1613), Prince of Transylvania (1581-98); instructed by Jesuits; joined league of Christian princes against Turks (1589); under influence of Jesuits, abdicated in favor of Emperor Rudolf (1598) in order to enter priesthood; regretted action and unsuccessfully sought to regain lands; forced to flee to Bohemia (1602). Stephen's son **Gabriel, Hung. Gábor** (1589-1613), Prince of Transylvania (1608-13); because of his cruelty, driven from country and murdered; last of the family. Stephen's niece **Elizabeth Báthory** (d. 1614); known in legend and history for extreme cruelty; said to have killed more than 600 maidens and bathed in their blood; died in prison.

Bath-she'ba (bāth-shē'bā; bāth'shē-bā). In *Douay Version* **Beth-sa'be-e** (bēth-sā'bē'e). In Bible, wife of Uriah the Hittite; committed adultery with David and later, after David had caused death of Uriah, became his 2d wife (2 Sam. xi); mother of Solomon (2 Sam. xii. 24). **Bath'urat (bāth'ōrat; -ērat), Allen.** 1st Earl Bathurst. 1684-1775. English political leader and patron of literature; friend of Pope. Tory M.P. (1705-12); in upper house impeached directors of South Sea scheme; privy councillor (1742). His uncle **Ralph Bathurst** (1620-1704) was a clergyman and physician; ordained (1644); compelled to abandon active public ministry by Civil War; studied medicine (M.D., Oxon., 1654); practiced medicine during Commonwealth; for some time physician to navy; one of originators of Royal Society; chaplain to Charles II (1663); as president (from 1664) rebuilt Trinity College; vice-chancellor of Oxford (1673-76).

Henry, 2d earl (1714-1794), son of the 1st earl, M.P. (1735-54), was lord chancellor (1771-78) as Baron **Aps'ley** (āps'li); lord president of the council (1779-82). **Henry**, 3d earl (1762-1834), grandson of 1st earl, held several offices under Pitt and successors; secretary for war and colonies (1812-27); lord president of the council (1828-30).

Bathurst, Charles. See BLEDISLOE.

Bath'y-cles (bāth'ī-klēz). Greek sculptor, of Magnesia (Manisa), of 6th century B.C.; commissioned by Spartans to carve marble throne for statue of Apollo (c. 550 B.C.).

Ba'tis'ta y Zal-dí'var (bāt'tēs'tā ē sal-dē'vār), Fulgen-cio. 1901-. Cuban soldier and political leader, b. in Oriente province. Worked at various trades (before 1921); soldier in national army (1921-23); clerk at staff headquarters. Took part in revolt against President Gerardo Machado (1931-33); led coup that deposed Céspedes (1933); made colonel and commander of Cuban constitutional army (1933). As dictator, controlled administration (1933-40) of provisional and de facto governments; caused impeachment of President Miguel M. Gómez (1936); approved selection of President Laredo Brú (1936-40); president (1940-44; 1952-59).

Bat'lle (bāt'yā), Lorenzo. 1812-1872. Uruguayan general and political leader, b. Montevideo. President of Uruguay (1868-72). His son **José Batlle y Or-dóñez** [ē ór-thō'nēs] (1856-1929), journalist and statesman, b. Montevideo, was leader of Liberals (Colorados); president of Uruguay (1903-07, 1911-17).

Bat'man (bāt'mān), John. 1800-1810. Australian colonizer, b. Parramatta, N.S.W. Reputed founder of Victoria colony, Australia; colonized Port Phillip (1835 ff.).

Ba-to'ni (bāt-tō'nē) or Bat-to'ni (bāt-tō'nē), Pompeo Girolamo. 1708-1787. Italian painter; known esp. for his portraits, as of Emperor Joseph II, Leopold II, Clement XII; also painted *Marriage of Saint Catherine* (Quirinal, Rome), *Madonna* (Louvre), *Heracles* (Fitz Palace).

Bat-tā'ni, al- (āl'bāt-tā'nē). Arab, abu-'Abdullāh Muḥammad ibn-Jābir al-Battānī. Lat. **Al'bat-teg'ni-us** (āl'bāt-tēg'nī-ūs) or **Al'ba-te'nī-us** (āl'bāt-tē-nī-ūs). c. 850-929. Arab astronomer; greatest of his time; conducted original research work at Raqqa for more than forty years (877-918); corrected some of Ptolemy's results; determined with greater accuracy obliquity of the ecliptic and length of tropical year and of seasons; introduced use of sines in mathematical calculations. Author of *De Motu Stellarum* (first pub. at Nuremberg, 1577).

Bat'ten-berg (bāt'n-bûrg; Ger. bāt'ten-bêrk). Title of family of German counts; title died out (c. 1314) and was revived (1851) for a royal branch, including the following three sons and two grandsons of Prince **Alexander** (1823-1888; son of Louis II, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; q.v.) and Julia Teresa, Countess von Haucke (1825-1895), a Pole; title renounced (1917) by members living in England in favor of the surname Mountbatten. Prince **Louis Alexander of Battenberg** (1854-1921); naturalized British subject; m. (1884) Princess Victoria, daughter of Alice Maud Mary, Duchess of Saxony; rear admiral in navy (1904); commander in chief of Atlantic fleet (1908-10); admiral (1919); created marquis of Mil'ford Ha'ven [mīl'-fērd hā'ven] (1917). His elder son, **George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mount-bat'ten** [mōunt-bāt'tēn] (1892-1938), 2d Marquis of Milford Haven; lieutenant in British navy (1914); present at battles of Helgoland (1914), Dogger Bank (1915), and Jutland (1916); became commander (1926). For Prince **Louis Alexander of**

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; Ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sēkt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōxt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- Battenberg's** younger son, **Prince Louis Francis of Battenberg** (1900-), see Viscount Louis MOUNT-BATTEN. Prince Louis Alexander's brother Prince **Alexander Joseph of Battenberg** (1857-1893) became Alexander I of Bulgaria (q.v.). Another brother, Prince **Henry Maurice of Battenberg** (1858-1896); m. Princess Beatrice (1857-1944), daughter of Queen Victoria (1885); naturalized British subject; governor of Isle of Wight; died of fever with Ashanti expeditionary force.
- Bat'ter-son** (băt'čr's'n), **James Goodwin**. 1823-1901. American businessman and insurance pioneer, b. Wintombury, now Bloomfield, Conn. In stonecutting business (to 1863). Founder (1863) and president (1863-1901) of Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, the first accident-insurance company in America.
- Bat'teux** (băt'č''), **Charles**. 1713-1780. French abbé, critic, and man of letters; author of *Cours de Belles-Lettres* (1750).
- Bat'tey** (băt'č'), **Robert**. 1828-1895. American physician, b. Augusta, Ga. Pioneer in abdominal surgery, esp. in ovariectomy.
- Bat'thyány** (băt'ty'ny-y'). An old noble family of Hungary, including: **Károly József** (1698?-1772), Prince of Batthyány; field marshal in Austrian service; distinguished himself in War of Austrian Succession, esp. at Pultenhausen (1745); ban of Croatia (1764). **Lajos** (1800?-1849), Count of Batthyány; premier of first Hungarian ministry (1848); sought vainly to avoid breach with Austria; arrested and executed by Austrians (1849). **Kázmér** (1807-1854), Count of Batthyány; minister of foreign affairs (1849); fled with Kossuth to Turkey after its arrest; in France (1851-54). **Tivadar** (1859-1931), Count of Batthyány; organizer of Independence party (1921).
- Bat-ti'sti** (băt-tě's'tē), **Cesaro**. 1875-1916. Italian journalist and patriot; founded journal *Il Popolo* in Trentino, attacking Austrian dictatorship. To Italy on outbreak of World War (1914); joined Alpine chasseurs; wounded, captured, condemned as a traitor, and hanged by the Austrians.
- Bat-ti'sti-ni** (băt-tě's'tē-nē), **Mattia**. 1857-1928. Italian operatic and concert baritone; known for his bel canto.
- Battoni**, **Pompeo Girolamo**. See **BATONI**.
- Ba'tu Khan** (băt'tō' fān'). d. 1255. Mongol ruler. Grandson of Genghis Khan and son of Juji. Under Genghis led army that conquered Russia, Poland, and Hungary (1237-41); aided by the great general Subotai; defeated Henry, Duke of Silesia, near Liegnitz (1241) and captured Pest; recalled to Karakorum by death of Ögödei; lived in great splendor at Sarai as khan of the Golden Horde, or Western Kipchaks (1241-55), his realm extending from Lake Balkhash to Hungary. Succeeded by his brother Birkai.
- Ba'tyush-kov** (băt'ty'ush-kōf), **Konstantin Nikolaevich**. 1787-1855. Russian poet and essayist.
- Batz** (băt'), **Baron Jean de**. 1761?-1822. French royalist; attempted to rescue Louis XVI and royal family.
- Bau-de-laïre** (bō'dlār'), **Charles Pierre**. 1821-1867. French poet, b. Paris. Translator of tales of Edgar Allan Poe; author of *Peut-être Poèmes en Prose, Curiosités Esthétiques*, and esp. of a single celebrated and influential volume of verse, *Les Fleurs du Mal* (1857). Regarded, with Verlaine and Mallarmé, as a leader of the decadents, a 19th-century French group concerning themselves with the aesthetic motives characteristic of decadent or hypercivilized society, and cultivating the abnormal and neurotic in subject and treatment. Died half insane from long addiction to drugs.
- Bau-de-locque** (bō'dlōk'), **Jean Louis**. 1746-1810. French surgeon and obstetrician.
- Bau'dis-sin** (bou'dī-sin), **Count Wolf Heinrich von**. 1789-1878. German literary critic and translator. In Danish diplomatic service (1810-14); resident in Dresden (from 1827).
- Bau'ditz** (bou'dēts), **Sophus**. 1850-1915. Danish novelist; author of *Stories of a Hunting Lodge* (1889).
- Bau'douin** (bō'dwān'), 1930- . King of Belgium (1951-). Son of Leopold III.
- Baudouin**. See **BALDWIN** (of Flanders, Hainaut, etc.).
- Bau'drill'art** (bō'drē'yār'), **Jacques Joseph**. 1774-1832. French aeronautist and author. His son **Henri Joseph Léon** (1821-1892) was an economist; professor in Collège de France (1866). His grandson **Henri Marie Alfred** (1859-1942), prelate and historian, is author of *Philippe V et la Cour de France* and *L'Église Catholique, la Renaissance et le Protestantisme*.
- Bau'dry** (bō'drē'), **Paul Jacques Aimé**. 1828-1886. French portrait painter and muralist. Murals by him are in Palais de Justice and in foyer of Grand Opéra at Paris.
- Bau'er** (bou'ēr), **Andreas Friedrich**. 1783-1860. German mechanic; associate of Friedrich König (q.v.).
- Bauer**, **Bruno**. 1809-1882. German rationalistic philosopher, theologian, and historical writer. Lecturer on theology (1834-42); deprived of license (1842) as result of destructive effect of his criticism of Bible. Author of *Kritik der Evangelischen Geschichte des Johannes* (1840), *Kritik der Evangelischen Synoptiker* (1840), etc.
- Bauer**, **Georg**. See **Georgius AGRICOLA**.
- Bauer**, **Gustav**. 1870-1944. German politician; entered Reichstag (1912) and became (1919-20) premier of peace-treaty (Treaty of Versailles) ministry; vice-chancellor and minister of treasury (1921-22).
- Bauer**, **Harold**. 1873-1951. Piano virtuoso, b. London. Eng. Made debut as pianist in Paris (1893); first appeared in U.S. with Boston Symphony Orchestra (1900). On many tours through Europe and U.S.; appeared frequently with Ossip Gabrilowitsch in two-piano recitals, often in support of symphony orchestras. Especially known as an interpreter of Brahms, Schumann, and Franck.
- Bauer**, **Herbert**. See **Béla BALÁZS**.
- Bauer**, **Karoline**. 1807-1877. German actress; m. 1st (1829) Prince Leopold of Coburg (later king of the Belgians), 2d (1844) Count Ladislas de Broel-Plater of Poland. Wrote *Posthumous Memoirs*, bitterly attacking King Leopold and Baron Stockmar.
- Bauer**, **Louis Agricola**. 1865-1932. American astronomer and physicist.
- Bauer**, **Marius Alex'an'dre** (ā'lēk'sān'dr') **Jacques** (zhäk). 1864-1932. Dutch painter and etcher, esp. of scenes from Oriental life.
- Bauer**, **Otto**. 1881-1938. Austrian political leader; foreign minister (1919); leader of Social Democratic party and of 1934 Socialist revolt.
- Bauer**, **Walter**. 1904- . German fiction writer.
- Bau'ern-feind** (bou'ērnfēnt), **Karl Maximilian von**. 1818-1894. German engineer. Director, Technical College of Munich (1868-74, 1880-83). Inventor of prismatic compass used in surveying. Author of *Zur Brückenbaukunde* (1854), etc.
- Bau'ern-feld** (bou'ērnfēlt), **Eduard von**. 1802-1890. Viennese playwright. Author of *Die Bekannnisse* (1834), *Bürgerlich und Romantisch* (1835), *Grussjährig* (1846), and many other comedies, drawing-room pieces, poems, etc.
- Bau'hin** (bō'ān'), **Gaspard**. 1560-1624. Swiss botanist and anatomist; professor, Basel (from 1588); author of *Theatrum Anatomicum* (1621), *Pinax Theatri Botanici* (1623). His brother **Jean** (1541-1613), physician and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

botanist at Basel, wrote *Historia Universalis Plantarum Nova et Absolutissima* (completed by others, 1650).

Baum (boum), **Johann Peter**. 1869-1916. German poet and novelist.

Baum (bām), **Lyman Frank**. 1856-1919. American journalist and playwright, b. Chittenango, N.Y. On editorial staff of newspapers in South Dakota and Chicago (from 1880). Author of *Mother Goose in Prose* (1897), *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900), and other humorous and extravagant tales, esp. the series of books dealing with mythical country of "Oz." *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was turned into a highly successful musical comedy under title *Wizard of Oz* (prod. 1901) and later provided the scenario for a motion picture of the same name.

Baum (boum), **Vicki**. 1888- . Novelist, b. in Vienna, Austria; m. Richard Lert (1916). To Berlin (1926); engaged in editorial work. To U.S. (1931); settled in Los Angeles, Cal. Author of *Grand Hotel* (a novel later successfully dramatized and scenarized), *And Life Goes On* (1932), *Men Never Know* (1935), *A Tale From Bali* (1937), *Shanghai* (1939), *Grand Opera* (1942), etc.

Baummann (bām'mān'), **Émile**. 1868-1942. French novelist, b. Lyon. Author of *L'Immortel* (1908), *La Fosse aux Lions* (1911), *Saint Paul* (1925), etc.

Baummann (bām'mān'), **Oskar**. 1864-1909. Austrian traveler and explorer in Africa. Geographer, Congo expedition (1885); explored Fernando Po (1886), Usambara (1888), German East Africa, etc. (1890-95); ascertained source of Kagera river.

Baumbach (bām'bāk), **Rudolf**. 1840-1905. German lyric and narrative poet; resident in Austria (1865-85); author of *Zlatorog* (1875), *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* (1878), *Trug-Gold* (a story of the 17th century, 1878; under pseudonym **Paul Bach** [bāk]), *Howard und Hilde* (1879), *Spielmannslieder* (1882), *Die Lindewirtin* and other drinking songs, etc.

Baumé (bām'mā'), **Antoine**. 1728-1804. French chemist, b. Seulis. Discovered improvements in processes for purifying saltpeter, bleaching, making sal ammoniac, etc. Invented a hydrometer (Baumé hydrometer) and devised two scales (Baumé scales) for graduating this instrument, one for use in measuring liquids heavier than water and one for liquids lighter than water.

Bäumler (bām'mēr), **Gertrud**. 1873-1954. A leader of feminist movement in Germany; author of *Handbuch der Frauenbewegung* (5 vols., from 1901), *Die Frau in der Krisis Unserer Kultur* (1926), etc.

Baumés (bām'mēs), **Caleb Howard**. 1863-1937. American lawyer and politician, b. Bethlehem, N.Y. Admitted to bar (1898); began practice in Newburgh, N.Y. Member, New York State assembly (1909-13) and New York State senate (1919-37). As chairman of N.Y. State joint legislative committee (1926) to draft changes in code of criminal procedure and penal law, his name is associated with the several statutes passed (1926) as amendments, including esp. the statute (Baumes Law) providing life imprisonment for persons under a fourth conviction for a felony or for certain misdemeanors.

Baumgarten (bām'gärt'n), **Alexander Gottlieb**. 1714-1762. German philosopher; considered by some the founder of modern aesthetics. Professor, Frankfurt an der Oder (from 1740). Author of *Metaphysica* (1739), *Aesthetica Acromatica* (1750-58; unfinished), etc.

Baumgarten, **Hermann**. 1825-1893. German historian. Professor, Karlsruhe (1861-72), Strasbourg (1872-89). Author of *Karl V und die Deutsche Reformation* (1889), etc.

Baumgarten, **Michael**. 1812-1889. German Protestant theologian, b. in Holstein. Professor, Rostock (1850).

Opposed Lutheran hierarchy; removed from professorship (1858).

Baumgartner (bām'gärt'nēr), **Gallus Jakob**. 1797-1869. Swiss politician and writer; leader of Liberal party (to 1841) and then joined Ultramontane party; member of Ständerat (1857-60). Author of *Die Schweiz...* 1830-50 (4 vols., 1853-66), etc.

Baumstark (bām'shtärk), **Anton**. 1800-1876. German classical philologist, b. Sinzheim, Baden. Professor, Freiburg (1836-71); author of *Urdeutsche Staatsaltertümer* (1873), etc.

Baur (bour), **Ferdinand Christian**. 1792-1860. German Protestant theologian, scholar, and Biblical critic. Professor, Tübingen (1826-60); founder of Tübingen school of theology. Author of *Das Manichäische Religionsystem* (1831), *Die Christliche Gnosis...* (1855), *Lehrbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte* (1847), etc.

Bausch (boush). Name of family of manufacturers of optical instruments, including the following members. **John Jacob** (1830-1926), b. Süssen, Württemberg, Germany; to U.S. (1849); founder (1853); with Henry Lomb and president, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y. His sons **Edward** (1851-1944), b. Rochester, N.Y., chairman of Bausch & Lomb, inventor of scientific devices, and author of *Manipulation of the Microscope*, and **William** (1861-1944), b. Rochester, N.Y., secretary (1909-35) and vice president (from 1935) of Bausch & Lomb. **Carl Louis Bausch** (1887-) ; grandnephew of John Jacob Bausch; b. Syracuse, N.Y.; M.E., Syracuse (1909); entered Bausch & Lomb as machinist (1909), becoming mechanical engineer (1921) and vice president in charge of research and engineering (1935).

Bau'tain (bām'tān'), **Louis Eugène Marie**. 1796-186. French abbé, theologian, and philosopher.

Baux (bō), Princes of. See ORANGE.

Ba-var'ia (bā-vā'rē-ā), Home of. A ruling German family, originating with counts of Wittelsbach (12th century). See WITTELSBACH.

Ba'vi-us (bā-vē-us). Roman poet of 1st century B.C.; of inferior talent and malicious nature, enemy of Vergil and Horace.

Bax (bāks), **Sir Arnold Edward Trevor**. 1883-1953. English composer. Studied at Royal Academy of Music (1900-05). Compositions in folk-symphonic poems, as *The Garden of Fand* (1916), *Tintalot* (1917), and *November Woods* (1917), and symphonies, including *Romantic Overture* and *London Pageantry* (1937). His brother **Clifford** (1886-), dramatist and poet, produced *The Peacocks of Isfahan* (1912), *The Rose without a Thorn* (1932), *The House of Borgia* (1935); author also of *Midsummer Madness* (1921), *Pretty Witty Nell* (1942), *Ideas and People* (1946).

Bax, **Ernest Belfort**. 1851-1926. English philosophical writer. Helped William Morris to found Socialist League and edited with Morris its organ, *The Commonwealth*; with Morris, wrote *Socialism, its Growth and Outcome* (1894); author of *The Problem of Reality* (1893); *The Real, the Rational and the Alogical* (1920), and a history of philosophy.

Bax'ter (bāks'tēr), **James Phinney**. 1891- . American educator, b. Portland, Me. A.B. (1914), Williams; A.M. (1923), Ph.D. (1926), Harvard. Teacher of history, Harvard (1925-37), professor (1936-37); president, Williams Coll. (from 1947). His grandfather **James Phinney** (1831-1921), b. Gorham, Me., merchant and historian; editor of *Documentary History of Maine* (10 vols.); author of *Sir Ferdinando Georges and his Province of Maine* (1890), *The Pioneers of New France in New England* (1894), etc.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsof; ēve, hēre (12), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr; īcc, īll, charfity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; īōōd, īōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Baxter, John. 1781-1858. English bookseller and printer; first to use ink roller; publisher of the illustrated "Baxter's Bible." His son **George** (1804-1867), invented oil-color printing (Baxter print).

Baxter, Richard. 1615-1691. English Puritan scholar and writer. Ordained (1638); became moderate nonconformist; elected minister at Kidderminster (1641); chaplain in Cromwell's army (1645-47); forced out of Church of England by Act of Uniformity (1662). Prepared *Reformed Liturgy* for Savoy conference; unsuccessful at conference in attempt to gain terms that would allow moderate dissenters to remain in Church of England; declined bishopric of Hereford. Suffered course of persecution climaxed by imprisonment by chief justice Jeffreys (1685) on charge of libeling the church in his *Paraphrase on the New Testament*; released after 18 months. Author of *Saints' Everlasting Rest* (1650), *Call to the Unconverted* (1657), a number of theological works, and the autobiographical *Reliquiae Baxterianae* (1696).

Baxter, Robert Dudley. 1827-1875. English economist; wrote treatises on taxation, revenues, national debts, etc.

Bay, Michel de. See MICHAEL BAY.

Bay'ard' (bā'yārd'; *Angl.* bā'yard), **Seigneur de. Pierre Ter'rail'** (te'rā'y'). 1473? 1524. French hero, renowned for knightly character; known as "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." Distinguished himself in Italian campaigns of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and Francis I, esp. in victory of Marignano (1515) and in defense of Mézières (1521); killed in battle at Sesia River in Italy.

Bay'ard' (bā'yārd'; -ard), **James Asheton.** 1767-1815. American lawyer, b. Philadelphia. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1797-1803); in Jefferson-Burr disputed election thrown into House of Representatives for decision (1800), intermediary who secured understanding with Jefferson resulting in Jefferson's election. U.S. senator from Delaware (1805-13). One of three Americans chosen by President Madison to negotiate terms of treaty of peace with Great Britain (1813-14), resulting in Treaty of Ghent (1814). One son, **Richard Henry** (1796-1868), was U.S. senator from Delaware (1836-39, 1840-45); another son, **James Asheton** (1799-1880), was U.S. senator from Delaware (1851-64, 1867-69). A son of the latter, **Thomas Francis** (1828-1898), was U.S. senator from Delaware (1869-85), U.S. secretary of state (1885-89), and first U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1893-97).

Bay'ard' (bā'yārd'), **Jean François Alfred.** 1796-1853. French playwright, esp. in collaboration with Scribe and others.

Bayazid or Bayezid. See BAYAZIT.

Bay-bars' or Bai-bars' (bi-bārs'). Also **Bi-bars'.** Name of two Mameluke sultans of Bahri dynasty:

Baybars I. *Arab.* al-Malik al-Zāhir Rukn-al-Dīn **Baybars.** 1233-1277. Sultan (1260-77). Turkish slave, sold into Damascus; made commander in bodyguard by Ayyubid sultan al-Salih; real founder of Mameluke power; made Egypt center of Moslem world; broke strength of crusaders in Syria; successful in wars against Armenians and Seljuks; destroyed Syrian branch of Ismaahan order of Assassins (1272).

Baybars II. d. 1309. Sultan (1308-09). Circassian slave of Sultan Qalawun; seized throne, interrupting long rule of al-Nasir.

Bay'er (bi'er; *Angl.* bā'), **Friedrich.** 1825-1880. German industrialist after whom Friedrich Bayer and Co. (founded at Elberfeld, 1850; became [1881] *Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer und Co.*) was named. A chemist of this company developed and patented aspirin (c. 1899).

Bay'er (bi'er), **Johann.** 1572-1625. German astronomer. Published *Uranometria* (1603), 51 astronomical maps based on observations of his predecessors; introduced use of Greek and Latin characters to distinguish stars of a constellation in the order of their brightness.

Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich von. Pseudonym **Robert Byr** (biir). 1835-1902. Austrian novelist and writer on military subjects; in military service (1852-62); author of *Gita* (4 vols., 1877), *Lydia* (1885), *Der Weg zum Glück* (1890), *Sternschnuppen* (1897), etc.

Bayes (bāz), **Nora.** Professional name of **Dora Gold'berg** (gold'bürg). 1880-1928. American actress; widely known in vaudeville and musical comedy.

Bayeux, Thomas of. See THOMAS OF BAYEUX.

Bayle (bāy), **Pierre.** 1647-1706. French philosopher and critic. Born in Protestant faith; converted to Roman Catholicism; returned (1670) to Protestantism. Professor, Rotterdam (1681); defender of liberty of thought and religious toleration; removed because of skeptical beliefs (1693). Compiled (1697) *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, in which he analyzed and criticized accepted historical and philosophical tenets. Regarded as founder of 18th-century rationalism.

Bay'ley (bā'li), **Victor.** 1880-. British official in India and novelist; on staff of Indian State Railways; author of *Carfax of the Khyber* (1935), *Liquid Fury* (1936), *Frontier Fires* (1937), *City of Fear* (1938), *North-West Mail* (1939), *Dynamite* (1940), etc.

Bayley, William Shirley. 1861-1943. American geologist, b. Baltimore. Member of faculty, U. of Illinois (from 1907); professor (1913-31). Author of *Minerals and Rocks* (1915), *Descriptive Mineralogy* (1916), etc.

Bay'lis (bā'lis), **Lilian Mary.** 1874-1957. English theater manager; lessee of Old Vic Theatre, London (from 1898), and Soller's Wells Theatre, London (from 1931).

Bay'lis (bā'lis), **Sir William Maddock.** 1860-1924. English physiologist. Taught physiology, University Coll., London (1888-1924; professor from 1912). In collaboration with Professor Ernest Henry Starling, presented papers on significant researches, including venous and capillary pressures (1894), innervation of the intestine (1898-99), discovery of the hormone secretin manufactured by glands on the wall of the small intestine (1902). His use of saline injections for amelioration of surgical shock was widely adopted among troops in 1918. Author of *Nature of Enzyme Action* (1908), *Principles of General Physiology* (1915), *The Vaso-motor System* (1923).

Bayliss, Sir Wyke. 1835-1906. English painter and writer on art; best known for his paintings of church interiors; author of *The Higher Life in Art* (1879), etc.

Bay'lor (bā'ler), **Robert Emmet Bledsoe.** 1793?-1873. American jurist and Baptist clergyman, b. in Kentucky. In Texas (from 1839). Associate justice, Texas supreme court (1841-45); U.S. district judge (1845-61). Instrumental in obtaining charter for first Baptist college in Texas, named Baylor University (now at Waco, Tex.) in his honor.

Bay'ly (bā'li), **Ada Ellen.** Pseudonym **Edna Ly'all** (lī'āl). 1855-1903. English novelist and supporter of women's rights and political liberal movements. Author of *Won by Waiting* (1879), *Donovan* (1882), *Doreen* (1894), *The Hinderer* (1902).

Bayly, Sir Lewis. 1857-1938. British admiral; commander in chief of western approaches (1915-19); did much to promote close ties between Great Britain and U.S. Author of *Pull Together!* (memoirs; 1939).

Bayly, Thomas Haynes. 1797-1839. English author and song writer; educ. Oxford; author of songs and ballads, as "I'd be a butterfly" and "She wore a wreath of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

roses," 36 dramatic pieces, including the farce *Perfection*, and five novels, including *The Aylmers*.

Baynes (bānz), Thomas Spencer. 1823-1887. English philosopher. Professor, St. Andrews (1864). Editor of ninth edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1873-87). See William Robertson SMITH.

Ba'zaine' (bā'zān'), Achille. 1811-1888. A marshal of France, b. Versailles. Served in Crimean War (1854-56); in Italy (1859); as head of French army in Mexico (1863). Appointed marshal (1864). Commanded main French armies in Franco-Prussian War; defeated at Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte; besieged in Metz; surrendered (Oct. 27, 1870). Court-martialed (1873); sentence of death commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Escaped from prison (1874); fled to Spain and lived there in exile.

Baz'al-gette (bāz'ā'jēt; -jīt), Sir Joseph William. 1819-1891. English civil engineer. Carried out construction of London's main drainage system (1858-75) and Thames embankment (1862-74).

Bazán, Emilia Pardo. See PARDO BAZÁN.

Ba'zan'court' (bā'zān'kōrt'), Baron César de. 1810-1865. French author of novels, histories, and military works, including *Noblesse Oblige* (novel, 1851), *L'Expédition de Crimée*... (1857), *La Campagne d'Italie de 1859*... (1859-60).

Ba'zard' (bā'zār'), Saint-A'maud' (sān'tā'mān'). 1791-1832. French socialist, b. Paris. Organizer of French Carbonari; follower of Saint-Simon.

Ba'zín' (bā'zān'), François Emmanuel Joseph. 1816-1878. French composer, esp. of light operas; b. Marseille.

Bazin, René François Nicolas Marie. 1853-1932. French novelist, b. Angers; writer also of travel books and, in his later years, biography. His novels, which deal especially with peasant life and the attachment of man to the soil, include *Stéphane* (1881), *Une Tache d'Encre* (1888), *La Terre qui Aime* (1898), *Les Oubliés* (1901), *Donatienne* (1903), *L'Isola* (1905), *Le Blé qui Lève* (1907); among his volumes of short stories are *Contes de Bonne Perrette* (1897) and *Récits de la Plaine et de la Montagne* (1904).

Bazzi, Giovanni Antonio de'. See IL SODOMA.

Baz-zí'ní (bāz-dzē'nē), Antonio. 1818-1897. Italian violinist and composer; director, conservatory of Milan (1882); composed violin pieces, overtures (as to *King Lear* and *Saul*), six quartets and a quintet for string instruments, the symphonic poem *Francesca da Rimini*, the opera *Turandot* (1867), etc.

Beach (bēch), Amy Marcy, nee Che'ney (chē'nē). 1867-1944. American pianist and composer, b. Henniker, N.H.; m. (1885) Henry Harris Aubrey Beach (d. 1910). Appeared with Boston Symphony Orchestra and other orchestras. Among her compositions are *The Minstrel and the King*, *Rose of Arrouven*, *The Chambered Nautilus*, *Panama Hymn*, *Gaëlic Symphony* (for piano and violins), and piano pieces and songs.

Beach, Chester. 1881-1956. American sculptor, b. San Francisco. Studied in Paris (1904-07). Among his works are *Fountain of the Waters* and *Twelve Signs of the Zodiac* (Fine Arts Garden, Cleveland, Ohio) and portrait busts, as *Peter Cooper*, *Asa Gray*, *Eli Whitney*, *Samuel F. B. Morse*, and *Wall Whitman* (American Hall of Fame).

Beach, Sir Michael Edward Hicks. See HICKS BEACH.

Beach, Moses Yale. 1800-1868. American journalist and inventor, b. Wallingford, Conn. Bought New York *Sun* (1838); its editor (1838-48); turned it over (1848) to his sons Moses Sperry (1822-1892) and Alfred Ely (1826-1896). *Sun* sold (1868) to Charles A. Dana.

Beach, Rex Ellingwood. 1877-1949. American writer,

b. Atwood, Mich. Educ. Rollins Coll., Winter Park, Fla. (1891-96); studied law, but turned to writing stories of adventure. Among his best-known tales are *Pardners* (1905), *The Spoilers* (1906), *The Barrier* (1907), *Going Some* (1910), *The Ne'er-do-Well* (1911), *The Net* (1912), *The Auction Block* (1914), *Oh, Shoot* (1921), *The Goose Woman* (1925), *Don Careless* (1928), *Son of the Gods* (1929), *Alaskan Adventures* (1933), *Jungle Gold* (1935), etc. Collaborator in dramatizing some of his books, as *The Spoilers*, *Going Some*.

Beach, Thomas Miller. 1841-1894. British secret-service agent. Served in Federal army in American Civil War under name of Henry le Car'on (lē kā'ān); became major (1865). Became secret agent (1867); returned to U.S. and joined Fenians; informed British and Canadian governments of Fenian plans on several occasions (1866, 1868, 1871, 1879); left America (1888); gave evidence against Irish agitators (1889). Wrote *Twenty-five Years in Secret Service* (1892).

Beaconsfield, Earl of. See DISRAELI.

Bea'han (bē'ān), Charles. 1904- . American playwright, b. Clearfield, Pa. Collaborator in writing and producing plays for stage and motion pictures, including *Jarvis*, *One Night of Love*, *Murder by the Clock*, *Dangerous Nan McGrew*, etc. Author of the novels *The Island God Forgot* and *Night for a Lady*.

Beal (bēl), Gifford Reynolds. 1879-1956. American painter, b. New York City. A.B., Princeton (1900). Studied under William M. Chase. Among his better-known paintings are *Across the Valley* (water color; Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.), *Freight Yards*, *Hudson River* (Syriaeum Museum of Art), *The Puff of Smoke* (Chicago Art Institute).

Beal, William James. 1833-1924. American botanist and educator, b. Adrian, Mich. Student under Agassiz and Asa Gray. Professor, Michigan State College (1871-1910); experimented with hybridization of grains. Author of *The New Botany* (1881), *The Grasses of North America* (2 vols., 1887), *Seed Dispersal* (1898).

Beale (bēl), Dorothea. 1831-1906. English educator. Head teacher (1857) of Clergy Daughters' School, Catterton, Westmorland (the "Lowood" of *Jane Eyre*); principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College (1858-1906); helped found St. Hilda's College at Cheltenham (1885) for women secondary-school teachers, and St. Hilda's Hall at Oxford (1893) for women teachers.

Beale, Edward Fitzgerald. 1822-1893. American naval officer, courier, and pioneer, b. in District of Columbia. With Kit Carson, crept through Mexican lines (1846) to carry news to Commodore Stockton of Kearny's desperate position after his defeat at San Pascual. Courier across the country six times (1847-49); brought first authentic news (1848) of gold discoveries in California. Superintendent of Indian affairs for California and Nevada (1852-65).

Beale, Lionel Smith. 1828-1906. English physiologist and microscopist. M.B., London (1851); professor of physiology and anatomy (1853-69), pathological anatomy (1869-76), medicine (1876-96), King's College, London. Discoverer of "Beale's cells." Author of *The Structure and Growth of the Tissues* (1865), *Disease Germs* (1872), *Bioplasm* (1872).

Beale, Truxtun. 1856-1936. American diplomat, in Persia (1891-92), Greece, Rumania, and Serbia (1892-94).

Beall (bēl), John Yates. 1835-1865. American Confederate soldier, b. in Jefferson County, Va. In Canada (1864); attempted to seize Federal warship on Lake Erie and free Confederate prisoners; captured; hanged as spy.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solō; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mā'jor; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; cūbe; ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz; ū = u in Fr. menu;

Beals (bēlz), Carleton. 1893-. American journalist and publicist, b. Medicine Lodge, Kans. B.A., California (1916). Special correspondent in Italy (1920-22), Mexico (1923, 1925-28), Central America (1928), Europe (1929), Cuba (1932-33), South America (1934). Lecturer on Mexican-American relations. Author of *Rome or Death* (1923), *Mexico* (1923), *Brimstone and Chili* (1927), *Mexican Maze* (1931), *Banana Gold* (1932), *Fire on the Andes* (1934), *America South* (1937), *American Earth* (1939), *Pan America* (1940), the autobiographical works *Glass Houses* (1938) and *The Great Circle* (1940).

Bean (bēn), Tarleton Hoffman. 1846-1916. American ichthyologist, b. Bainbridge, Pa. Curator, department of fisheries, U.S. National Museum (1880-95); director, New York Aquarium (1895-98). Head of fish culture activities in New York State (1900-16). Author of *Oceanic Ichthyology* (with C. B. Goode; 1895) and of descriptive lists of fishes of Pennsylvania, Long Island, New York, Bermuda.

Beard (bērd), Charles Austin. 1874-1948. American historian and educator, b. Knightstown, Ind. Ph.B., DePauw (1898); Ph.D., Columbia (1904). Professor of politics, Columbia (1907-17). Director of Training School for Public Service, New York City (1917-22). Author of *Development of Modern Europe* (with J. H. Robinson; 2 vols., 1907), *American Government and Politics* (1910), *American City Government* (1912), *Economic Interpretation of the Constitution* (1913), *History of the American People* (with W. C. Bagley; 1918); *Economic Basis of Politics* (1922), *American Party Battle* (1928), etc. m. (1900) **Mary Ritter** [rit'ər] (1876-1958), Ph.B., DePauw (1897), his collaborator in writing *American Citizenship* (1913), *History of the United States* (1921), *The Rise of American Civilization* (4 vols., 1927-42), *The Making of American Civilization* (1937), etc.

Beard, Daniel Carter, known as Dan. 1850-1941. American painter, illustrator, and organizer of Boy Scout movement in U.S., b. Cincinnati, Ohio; son of James Henry Beard. Studied at Art Students' League, New York (1880-84). Teacher of animal drawing, Woman's School of Applied Design (1893-1900). Originator and founder (1910) of first Boy Scout society in America. (See Sir Robert S. S. BADEN-POWELL.) Mt. Beard, a peak adjoining Mt. McKinley, was named in his honor. Author of *American Boys' Handy Book* (1882), *Outdoor Handy Book* (1900), *Boy Pioneers and Sons of Daniel Boone* (1909), *Shelters, Shacks, and Shanties* (1914), *Signs, Signals, and Symbols* (1918), *American Boys' Book of Campfire and Woodcraft* (1920), *Wisdom of the Woods* (1927), etc.

Beard, George Miller. 1839-1883. American neurologist, b. Montville, Conn. Noted for his researches in electrotherapeutics, neurasthenia, and mental disease. Author of *Eating and Drinking* (1871), *The Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity* (1871; with Alphonso D. Rockwell), *Nervous Exhaustion* (1880), *American Nervousness* (1881).

Beard, James Henry. 1812-1893. American artist, b. Buffalo, N.Y. Studio in Cincinnati. Among his portraits are those of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, General William Henry Harrison, General Taylor, and General Sherman. His brother **William Holbrook** (1824-1900) was noted for his humorous animal pictures. James's son **James Carter** (1837-1913) wrote illustrated articles on plant and animal life for the magazines, and illustrated Theodore Roosevelt's *Hunting Trip of a Ranchman* (1886). Another son, **Thomas Francis** (1842-1905), was editor and cartoonist on *Judge* during the Blaine campaign (1884) and illustrator (1885-1905) for

the *Ram's Horn*, a Chicago religious weekly. See also Daniel Carter BEARD.

Beard, Mary, nee Ritter. See Charles Austin BEARD.

Beards'ley (bērdz'li), Aubrey Vincent. 1872-1898. English artist in black and white. Worked in architect's office; became ornamental illustrator of books, including *Morte d'Arthur*, *Rape of the Lock*, *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, Oscar Wilde's *Salome*. Art editor of *Yellow Book* (1894).

Bear'sted (bār'stēd; -stūd), 1st Viscount. Marcus Sam'u-el (sām'ū-ēl). 1853-1927. English financier. Founded Shell Transport and Trading Company (1897), amalgamated with Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (1907), an oil-producing, refining, and distributing organization. Lord Mayor of London (1902-03).

Bea'ton or Be'thune (bē't'n), David. 1494-1546. Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and statesman. Educ. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Paris. Sent by James V on missions to France; keeper of privy seal (1528); appointed cardinal under the title of St. Stephen in the Coelian Hill (1538); succeeded his uncle as archbishop of St. Andrews (1539); led party committed to French alliance and opposed to English alliance; upon failure in attempt to assume regency, put in custody by regent Arran (1543); chancellor of Scotland (1543); had George Wishart, preacher of Reformation, arrested, tried for heresy, and burned at stake (1546); murdered in revenge by John and Norman Leslie and William Kirkcaldy. His uncle **James Beaton** (1470?-1539) was lord treasurer (1505-06), chancellor (1513-26); archbishop of Glasgow (1509); archbishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland (1522); influenced king to ally himself with France rather than England. David's nephew **James Beaton** (1517-1603) was a trusted adviser of the queen regent, widow of James V; was consecrated last Roman Catholic archbishop of Glasgow of the old hierarchy (1552); lived in Paris as Scottish ambassador (1560-1603).

Bea'tri'ce Por'ti-na'ri (bē'trē'chā pōrtē-nā'rē). 1266-1290. Wife of Simone de Bardi. Florentine noblewoman immortalized by Dante (q.v.) in his *Vita Nuova* and *Divina Commedia*.

Bea'tie (bē'ti), James. 1735-1803. Scottish poet M.A., Marischal College, Aberdeen (1753); studied divinity; became professor of moral philosophy there (1760). Author of descriptive poem on progress of genius, the *Minstrel* (1st part, 1771; 2d, 1774) in Spenserian stanzas, et minor poems *The Hermit* and *Retirement*, and of *Essay on . . . Truth*, attacking Hume (1770).

Bea'ty (bē'ti), David. 1st Earl of the North Sea and of Brooks'ty (brōks'tē). 1871-1936. British admiral. Entered navy (1884); rear admiral (1910); vice-admiral (1915); admiral (1919); in command of battle cruiser squadron; at Heligoland Bight (1914); at Dogger Bank (1915), at which *Blischer* was sunk; led squadron against German fleet in battle of Jutland (1916); admiral of the fleet (1919); 1st sea lord of admiralty (1919-27); attended Washington conference on limitation of armaments (1921).

Beatty, Sir Edward Wentworth. 1877-1943. Canadian lawyer and executive. Educ. Toronto U. Chairman and president of Canadian Pacific Railway (1918-42); chancellor of McGill U. (since 1921).

Beatus Rhenanus. (1) Pseudonym of Theodor BIRT; (2) see BEATUS RHENANUS.

Beau'champ (bē'chām), Barons. See EDWARD SEYMOUR (1539?-1621, 1561-1612), under SEYMOUR family.

Beau'champ' (bō'shān'), Alphonse de. 1767-1832. French publicist and author of *Histoire de la Vente et des Chouans* (1806).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Beau'champ (bē'chām), **Richard de**. Earl of War'-wick (wō'lk). 1382-1439. English soldier. Defeated Owen Glendower (1403); fought Percys at Shrewsbury (1403); visited Holy Land (1408); suppressed Lollard uprising (1414); took part in Henry V's French campaigns (1415 ff.); had charge of education of Henry VI; lieutenant of France and Normandy (1437). His father **Thomas** (d. 1401), whom he succeeded as earl, joined magnates under Gloucester in overthrowing Richard II (Dec., 1387); imprisoned for treason in Beauchamp Tower (1397); released by Henry IV.

Beau'clerc (bō'klār). See HENRY I of England.

Beau'clerk (bō'klār), **Topham**. 1739-1780. Descendant of Charles II and Nell Gwyn; intimate friend (after 1757) of Dr. Johnson; m. (1768) Lady **Diana Spencer** (1734-1808), an amateur painter and illustrator of Dryden's *Fables*, immediately after her divorce from Lord Bolingbroke.

Beau'court' (bō'kōōr'), **Marquis de. Gaston du Fresne** (dū frān). 1833-1902. French historian, b. Paris; author of *Histoire de Charles V* (1881-92).

Beau'fort (bō'fōrt). Name of an English noble family which sprang illegitimately from the union of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, of Beaufort castle in Anjou, and Catherine, the widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, and which was legitimized by parliament (1397), but excluded from royal succession. Its members include:

John Beaufort (1373?-1110), Earl of **Som'er-set** (sūm'ēr-sēt; -sīt); eldest of 3 sons of this union (see Henry BEAUFORT; Thomas BEAUFORT); assisted Richard II against the lords appellants (1397); made marquis of **Dor'set** (dōr'sēt; -sīt) by Richard II; became admiral of the fleet. His daughter **Jane or Joan** (d. 1415) married James I of Scotland, whose murderers she punished fiercely. His older son **John** (1403-1444), 1st Duke of Somerset, commanded Henry V's forces in France (1439 ff.); with his younger brother **Edmund** (cr. earl of Dorset, 1442; killed at St. Albans, 1455), 2d Duke of Somerset, recaptured Harfleur (1440). For Margaret, daughter of the 1st duke, see Margaret BEAUFORT. **Henry** (1436-1464), 3d Duke of Somerset, son of Edmund, shared in the struggle against Richard, Duke of York; defeated by Yorkists at Newnham Bridge (April, 1460) but successful at Wakefield (Dec., 1460); shared attainder of Henry VI (1461); captured and beheaded (1464).

Beaufort, Dukes of. See SOMERSET family.

Beau'fort' (bō'fōr'), **Duc de. François de Ven'dôme'** (dē vān'dōm'). 1616-1669. French officer and politician; son of César de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme; conspired with Cinq-Mars against Richelieu (1642); in exile until Richelieu's death. Further conspiracy led to imprisonment (1643-48); a leader of the Fronde (1648-49). Loyal to Louis XIV (from 1653); appointed to high naval command; killed in action (June 25, 1669). Called "Roi des Halles" (rōi dā āl), i.e. "King of the Markets," because of the boldness and coarseness of his language.

Beau'fort (bō'fōrt), **Sir Francis**. 1774-1857. English rear admiral. Devised "Beaufort's scale" (1805), for indicating wind velocities. Surveyed entrance to Rio de la Plata (1807) and southern coast of Asia Minor (1811-12). Hydrographer to navy (1829-55).

Beaufort, Henry. 1377?-1447. English cardinal and statesman; second son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford. Bishop of Lincoln (1398), Winchester (1404). Chancellor (1403-04, 1413-17, 1424-26). Papal legate in crusade against Hussites (1427-31). Crowned Henry VI king of France and England (1431). Repelled attempt of Gloucester to deprive him of his see (1432). Failed in missions of peace to France (1439, 1440).

Beaufort, Margaret. Countess of Rich'mond and Der'by (rīch'mānd, dār'bī). 1443-1509. Heiress of John of Gaunt; daughter of John Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset; m. (1455) Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond (see TUDOR family). After triumph of Yorkists (1461), confined at Pembroke; m. Henry Stafford, son of duke of Buckingham; m. (c. 1482) Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby; after accession of Richard III, emerged from retirement to promote alliance of her party to Yorkist house of Woodville by marriage (1486) of her son Henry Tudor (later Henry VII) to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Woodville. Remembered as "Lady Margaret," generous patron of education; under influence of her Romanist confessor, John Fisher, endowed divinity professorships at Oxford and Cambridge; enriched foundation that opened as Christ's Coll., Cambridge (1505), and corporation that refounded monastic house as St. John's Coll., Cambridge (1508); early patron of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde.

Beaufort, Sir Thomas. d. 1427. 3d son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford. English commander; admiral of fleet in the north (1403); commanded royal forces in Scrope's rebellion (1405); captain of Calais (1407); chancellor (1410-12); engaged in wars with French (1412-27); created duke of Ex'c-ter [ek'sē'tēr] (1416); member of council under Gloucester's protectorate (1422 ff.).

Beau'harnais' (bō'ār'nā'). Name of a noble French family of Orléans. Prominent members include: **Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais** (1760-1794), French army officer, b. in Martinique; fought under Rochambeau in American Revolution; deputy of nobility to States-General (1789); general in chief, army of the Rhine (1793); charged with responsibility for surrender of Mainz; guillotined (July 23, 1794). His wife, **Joséphine de Beauharnais**, nee **Marie Joséphine Rose Ta'scher' de la Pa'ge-rie'** [tā'shār' dē lā pāzh'riē] (1763-1814); b. in Martinique; m. Napoleon Bonaparte (Mar. 9, 1796); crowned empress of the French at Napoleon's coronation (Dec. 2, 1804); divorced by Napoleon (1809). A son of Alexandre and Joséphine, **Eugène de Beauharnais** (1781-1821); b. Paris; served with Napoleon in Egypt (1798-99); made by Napoleon viceroy of Italy (1805); m. Princess Amalie Auguste of Bavaria (1806); formally adopted by Napoleon and made heir apparent to crown of Italy (1806); commanded army corps in Russian campaign (1812); retired to Bavaria (after 1814) and became (1817) duke of **Leuch'tenberg** (loik'tēn'bērk) and prince of **Eich'stätt** (ik'shtēt). For sons and daughters of Eugène, see LEUCHTENBERG. Eugène's sister **Hortense de Beauharnais** (1783-1837); m. (1802) Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland; mother of Napoleon III. **Stéphane de Beauharnais** (1789-1860), niece of Joséphine and adopted dau. of Napoleon; m. (1806) Charles, grand duke of Baden.

Beau'jan' (bō'zhān'), **Émile Ambroise Amédée**. 1821-1888. French lexicographer; collaborator in Littré's *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française* (1863-72).

Beau'lieu' (bō'lyū'), **Baron Jean Pierre de**. 1725-1819. Austrian general; defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte at Lodi (1796).

Beau'ma'noir' (bō'mā'nwār'), **Sire de. Philippe de Ré'mi'** (dē rā'mē'). 1246 (or 1247)-1296. French jurist; author of *Contumes de Beaumais*, a source book for study of old French law.

Beau'mar'chais' (bō'mār'shā'; Augl. bō'mār'shā'), **Pierre Augustin Ca'ron'** (kā'rōn') de. 1732-1799. French playwright and man of affairs, b. Paris. At first, like his father, a clockmaker; then engaged in com-

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charlty; āld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūke, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

cial and financial affairs; attracted public attention when, in connection with litigation over inheritance at the death of his business partner, he published in his own vindication four *Mémoires*, wittily attacking judicial injustice. Financed purchase of supplies for American colonies during American Revolution. Chiefly known as author of *Le Barbier de Séville* (first performed 1775) and *Le Mariage de Figaro* (first performed 1784), comedies which later inspired operas by Rossini and Mozart.

Beau'mont' (bō'mōn'), **André**. See Jean CONNEAU.

Beaumont, Élie de, in full Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce Élie de. 1798-1874. French geologist; professor, Collège de France (1832); published *Carte Géologique de France* (1841), *Notices sur les Systèmes de Montagnes* (1852), etc.

Beaumont, Éon de. See ÉON DE BEAUMONT.

Beau'mont (bō'mōnt; -mōnt), **Francis**. 1584-1616. English dramatist. Educ. Oxford; entered Inner Temple (1600); wrote commendatory verses for plays of Ben Jonson (1607-11); began (c. 1606) intimate collaboration with fellow bachelor John Fletcher in composition of about fifty comedies and tragedies; m. (1613) Ursula, daughter of Henry Isley of Sundridge, Kent. Probably sole author of *The Woman Hater* (c. 1607); collaborations with Fletcher include *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, *The Scornful Lady*, *Philaster*, *The Maid's Tragedy*, *A King and No King*, *Cupid's Revenge*, *The Coxcomb*.

Beaumont, Sir George Howland. 1753-1827. English patron of art and landscape painter. Knew Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds; entertained Scott, Rogers, Byron, Wordsworth; befriended Coleridge, Wilkie, Landseer. Presented valuable pictures to National Gallery.

Beaumont, Sir John. 1583-1627. English poet; elder brother of Francis, the dramatist. Known chiefly for *Metamorphosis of Tobacco* (1602), written in smooth couplets, and *Bonworth Field* (a volume of poems, 1629).

Beaumont, Joseph. 1616-1699. English divine and poet, b. in Suffolk; author of *Psyche* (epic poem; 1648).

Beaumont, Robert de. Earl of Leicesters (lēs'tēr). 1104-1168. Chief justiciar of England. Son of Robert de Beaumont, Count of Meulan, warrior at Hastings and counselor of William II and Henry I. With his twin brother, **Waleran** (1104-1166), aided and advised Stephen (1137). Made his peace with Henry II; in charge of kingdom in king's absences in France. Chief justiciar jointly with Richard de Lucy (1153-66).

Beaumont, William. 1785-1853. American surgeon, b. in Connecticut. Studied process of digestion by exhaustive experiments with patient whose stomach was exposed by gunshot wound (1822). His work *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* (1833) is greatest single contribution ever made to the knowledge of gastric digestion.

Beau'mont' de La Bon'ni'nière' (bō'mōn' dē lā bō'nē'nyār'), **Gustave Auguste de**. 1802-1866. French publicist; author, with Tocqueville, of *Traité du Système Pénitentiaire aux États-Unis* (1833) and *Marie, ou l'Esclavage aux États-Unis* (1835), etc.

Beaune (bōn), **Florimond de**. 1601-1652. French mathematician; his work paved way for study of integral calculus.

Beau'ne-veû' (bōn'vū'), **André**. fl. 1360-1403. Flemish-born French sculptor and miniaturist; sculptor of the tombs of Philip VI and Charles V of France.

Beau'nis' (bō'nēs'), **Henri Étienne**. 1830-1921. French physiologist and psychologist. Founder (1889) at the Sorbonne of the first laboratory in France of physiological psychology.

Beau're-gard (bō'rē'gärd; Fr. bō'r'gär'), **Pierre** (pyär) **Gustave** (güs'täv') **Tou'tant'** (tō'tän') **de**. 1818-

1893. American army officer, b. near New Orleans, La. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1838). Served through Mexican War. Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, at outbreak of Civil War; resigned to enter Confederate army. A brigadier general, in command at bombardment of Fort Sumter; served through Civil War; at Bull Run, Shiloh (as general), Corinth. Manager, the Louisiana lottery (1870-88). Commissioner of public works, New Orleans (1888 ff.). Author of *Principles and Maxims of the Art of War* (1863), *A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas* (1891).

Beaurepaire. See QUÉSNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE.

Beau'temps'-Beau'pré' (bō'tän'bō'prā'), **Charles François**. 1766-1854. French hydrographic engineer.

Beauvais, Vincent of. See VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS.

Beauval, Jacques Basnage de. See Jacques BASNAGE.

Beau'voir' (bō'vwär'), **Roger de**. Real name **Édouard Roger de Bul'ly'** (bü'yē'). 1809-1866. French poet, playwright, and novelist of the romantic period; b. Paris. His wife, **Éléonore Léocadie, nee Doze** [dōz] (1822-1859), was an actress and author of several comedies.

Beaux (bō), **Cecilia**. 1863-1942. American painter, b. Philadelphia. Studied under William Sartain and at Académie Julian and Lazar School in Paris. Excelled in portraiture, especially in painting women and children. Work represented in all important public collections in U.S., and in Luxembourg Gallery in Paris and the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Among her best-known paintings are *Last Days of Infancy*, *Mother and Daughter*, *The Drifter*, *A New England Woman*, *Dorothea and Francesca*, *The Cynthia*.

Bea'ver-brook (bē'vēr-brōök), 1st Baron. **William Maxwell Ait'ken** (ät'kēn). 1879-. British newspaper publisher, b. Newcastle, New Brunswick, Canada. Made fortune through amalgamation of Canadian cement mills. Canadian government representative at western front in World War; took charge of Canadian war records; British minister of information (1918). Member of British war cabinet (1940-Feb. 1942), as minister for aircraft production (1940-41), minister of state (1941), minister of supply (1941); sent to U.S. (Feb. 1942) to supervise British supply agencies. Publisher of *The Daily Express* and other newspapers; author of *Canada in Flanders* (1916), *Politicians and the Press* (1925), *Politicians and the War* (2 vols.; 1928, 1932), *Resurgence of the British Empire* (1934).

Beaz'ley (bēz'li), **Sir Charles Raymond**. 1868-1955. English historian and geographer. M.A., Oxon. (1893). Professor of history, U. of Birmingham (1909-33). Author of *Dawn of Modern Geography* (3 vols., 1897, 1901, 1906), *Voyages and Travels: 16th-17th centuries* (1902), *History of Russia* (1918), *The Road to Ruin* (1932), etc.

Beazley, John Davidson. 1885-. British archaeologist, b. Glasgow, Scotland; professor at Oxford (from 1925); author of treatises on early Greek art and art objects.

Be'bel (bē'bēl), **August**. 1840-1913. German Social Democratic leader and writer. Joined German Labor movement (1861); converted to socialism by Liebknecht; chairman, committee of German workingmen's unions (1867); cofounder of Social Democratic party, Eisenach (1869). Deputy to North German diet (1867-71); member of newly formed Reichstag (1871-81, 1883-1913). Sentenced with Liebknecht (1872) to imprisonment of two years and nine months on charges of high treason and lese majesty against German emperor, and subsequently (1886) on further charges. Resident of Berlin (from 1890) as recognized leader of Social Democratic party and editor of *Vorwärts*. Author of *Unsere Ziele*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1870), *Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg* (1876), *Die Frau und der Sozialismus* (1883), *Christentum und Sozialismus* (1892), *Aus Meinem Leben* (1910-14), etc.

Bec-ca-fu'mi (bák'kà-fó'mě), Domenico. *Orig. name* Domenico di Pa'ce (dè pá'chà). Called *Il Mec'cheri'no* (èi màk'kà-ré'nò). 1486-1551. Italian painter and sculptor; rival of Sodoma; known esp. for his designs of scenes from the Old Testament for pavement in cathedral of Siena (1517-25, 1544, 1546); among his other works are frescoes in Siena city hall, and pieces of sculpture, as marble figures of the apostles for cathedral of Siena.

Bec-ca'ri (bák'kà-ré), Odoardo. 1843-1920. Italian botanist and traveler in New Guinea, East Indies, and East Africa; founder of *Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano* (1869).

Bec-ca-ri'a (bák'kà-ré'a), Marchese di. Cesare Bo'ne-sa'na (bó'ná-sá'ná). 1738-1794. Italian economist and jurist, b. Milan. Professor of law and economy, Milan (1768); anticipated in his lectures economic theories of Adam Smith, and theories of Malthus on population and subsistence. Councilor of state and magistrate (1771). On commission for reform of civil and criminal jurisprudence in Lombardy (1790). Author of *Tratto dei Delitti e delle Pene* (1764), which condemns confiscation, capital punishment, and torture, and advocates prevention of crime by education; his ideas had widespread effects, influencing Catherine II of Russia and the French revolutionary code.

Beccaria, Giovanni Battista. 1716-1781. Italian physicist; experimented with atmospheric electricity and spread knowledge of Franklin's electrical researches; chief work, *Dell'Elettricismo Naturale ed Artificiale* (1753).

Bé'champ' (bá'shàn'), Pierre Jacques Antoine. 1816-1908. French physician, surgeon, and chemist, b. near Dieuze. Author of *Les Microcymas dans leurs Rapports avec l'Hétérogénéité, l'Histogénéité, la Physiologie et la Pathologie* (1883).

Beche, Sir Henry Thomas de la. See DE LA BECHE.

Becher, Lady Eliza. See ELIZA O'NEILL.

Bech'er (bèk'ér), Johann Joachim. 1635-1682. German chemist, political economist, and physician. Suggested establishment of German colonies in South America. Carried on experiments for transmuting the Danube sand into gold. Advanced (with Stahl) the phlogiston theory of combustion. Author of *Physica Subterranea* (1669), on the nature of minerals and other substances.

Bech'stein (bèk'shtin), Johann Matthäus. 1757-1822. German zoologist and forester; founder of a school of forestry; director (from 1800) of Academy of Forestry at Dreissigacker. Author of *Die Forst- und Jagdwissenschaft nach allen ihren Teilen* (14 vols., 1818-27).

Bechstein, Ludwig. 1801-1860. German epic poet, novelist, and folklorist. Librarian, ducal library, Meiningen (1831); archivist (1848). Author of poems *Die Haimonskinder* (1830) and *Faustus* (1833), the novel *Das Tolle Jahr* (1833), the tale *Fahren eines Musikanten* (1836-37), and collections of folk tales and fairy stories.

Bechterev or **Bechterew**. Variants of BEKTEREV.

Beck (bèk), Sir Adam. 1857-1925. Canadian public utility operator and financier, b. Baden, Ontario. Chairman, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission (1906). Member, Ontario legislature (1905-19), Ontario ministry (1905).

Beck (bèk) or **Beek** (lāk), David. 1621-1656. Dutch portrait painter; pupil and assistant of Van Dyck. Worked mostly at courts of England, France, and Denmark, and in service of Queen Christina of Sweden.

Beck (bèk), James Montgomery. 1861-1936. American

lawyer, b. Philadelphia. Solicitor general of U.S. (1921-25); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1927-34). Author of *War and Humanity* (1916), *The Constitution of the United States* (1922), etc.

Beck (bèk), Jean Baptiste. 1881-1943. Educator and musician, b. in Alsace. Educ. in Paris and Strasbourg. To U.S.; professor of Romanic languages, U. of Illinois (1911-14), Bryn Mawr (1914-20), Pennsylvania (from 1920); also, professor of the history of music at Curtis Inst. of Music (1924-32). Discoverer of the key to translation of medieval music. Author of *Die Melodien der Troubadours* (1909), *Corpus Cantilenarum Medii Aevi* (1927).

Beck (bèk), Józef. 1894-1944. Polish statesman, b. Warsaw. Served in Piłsudski's Polish legion in World War. Military attaché at Paris (1922-23). Polish minister of foreign affairs (1932-39).

Beck (bèk), Karl. 1817-1879. Poet, b. in Hungary; resident in Vienna (from 1848) as an editor of the *Lloyd*. Author of *Nächte: Gepanzerte Lieder* (1838), *Der Fahrende Poet* (1838), *Stille Lieder* (1839), the tragedy *Saul* (1841), the novel in verse *Janko, der Ungarische Rosshirt* (1842), *Lieder vom Armen Manne* (1846), *Jadwiga* (1863), and other poetic works reflecting the spirit and life of his native Hungary.

Beck, Lily Adams. Pseudonyms E. Bar'ring-ton (bār'ing-tān) and Louis Mores'by (mōrz'hī). d. 1931. English writer. Granddaughter of Sir Fairfax Moresby (q.v.). Lived many years in Orient; traveled in Little Tibet; lived in Canada (1919-30); d. in Japan. Author of many short stories, her first volume under title *The Ninth Vibration* (1922); a fictionalized life of Buddha, *The Splendour of Asia; The Story of Oriental Philosophy* (1928); a number of historical romances.

Beck, Theodric Romeyn (1791-1855) and his brother **John Brodhead** (1794-1851). American physicians, b. Schenectady, N.Y.; collaborated in *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1823). Another brother, **Lewis Caleb** (1798-1853), was author of books on botany, chemistry, and mineralogy.

Beck's (bèk's), Friedrich. 1855-1931. Austrian mineralogist and geologist; inventor of a method for determining minerals by means of their light-refractive properties.

Becke (bèk), George Lewis (or Louis). 1855?-1913. Australian fiction writer, b. Port Macquarie, New South Wales; author of adventure stories, *By Reef and Palm*, *The Ebbing of the Tide*, *The Mutineer*, etc.

Beck'er (bèk'ér), Albert Ernst Anton. 1834-1899. German composer of church music, a symphony in G minor, an opera (*Loreley*), an oratorio, chamber music, and vocal compositions.

Becker, Carl Heinrich. 1876-1933. German oriental scholar and politician, b. Amsterdam. Professor, colonial institute, Hamburg (1908) and Bonn (1913). Secretary of state in Prussia (1919, 1925); member of Prussian cabinet (1921). Author of *Islamstudien* (1924), etc.

Becker, Carl Lotus. 1873-1945. American historian, b. in Blackhawk County, Iowa. Professor of European history, Cornell (from 1917). Author of *Beginnings of the American People* (1915), *Our Great Experiment in Democracy* (1924), *Modern History* (1931), *Progress and Power* (1936), *The Declaration of Independence* (1942).

Becker, George Ferdinand. 1847-1919. American scientist, b. New York City. Educ. Harvard, Heidelberg, Berlin. On U.S. geological survey work (1879 ff.). Studied South African gold fields (1896), mineral resources of the Philippines (1898). Pioneer in investigation of chemico-physical problems.

Becker, Jean (zhān). 1833-1884. Musician, b. Mann-

lie, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (1), sold; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, naked; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; odd, oft; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

helm, Germany. Violinist in Florence, Italy (from 1866); member of Florentine Quartet. Three children, Jean'ne [shā'nē] (1859-1893), pianist, Hans (1860-1917), violist and violinist, and Hugo (1864-1941), violoncellist, were accomplished musicians. Hugo made concert tour of U.S. (1901-02).

Becker, Julius Maria. 1887-. German writer of plays, fiction, and verse.

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. 1775-1849. German philologist. Physician (from 1815) at Offenbach. Made researches in philology; author of *Organismus der Sprache* (1827) and the textbooks *Ausführliche Deutsche Grammatik* (1836-39) and *Der Deutsche Stil* (1848).

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. 1804-1877. German organist and writer on music. Organist, Leipzig (from 1825); revised Forkel's *Systematisch-Chronologische Darstellung der Musikliteratur* (1836-39); author of *Die Hausmusik in Deutschland im 16., 17., und 18. Jahrhundert* (1840).

Becker, Karl Ludwig Friedrich. 1820-1900. German genre and historical painter. His paintings include *Belisarius Begging* (1850), frescoes of the Niobidensaal (Berlin Museum), *The Doge in Council* (1864), *Charles V Visiting Fugger* (1870; now in National Gallery, Berlin), *Dürer in Venice* (1873), etc.

Becker, May, nee Lam'ber-ton (lām'bēr'tn; -tān). 1873-1958. American critic and author, b. New York City; m. Gustave L. Becker (1894; divorced, 1911). On staff of *Literary Review*, New York Evening Post (1915-24), *Saturday Review of Literature* (1924-33), book section of New York Herald Tribune. Author of *A Reader's Guide Book* (1923), *First Adventures in Reading* (1936), *Choosing Books for Children* (1937), etc., and a series of *Golden Tales of Our America*, 1929; of *the Old South*, 1930; of *New England*, 1931; of *the Prairie States*, 1932; of *the Far West*, 1935; of *Canada*, 1938; of *the Southwest*, 1939; *Introducing Charles Dickens* (1940), *Growing up with America* (1941).

Becker, Nikolaus. 1809-1845. German poet, best known for his song of the Rhine (1840) beginning "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein," which inspired notably Alfred de Musset's answer "Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand" (1841).

Becker, Rudolf Zacharias. 1752-1822. German popular writer and journalist. Edited *Allgemeiner Reichsanzeiger* (from 1791), *Nationalzeitung der Deutschen* (1796), etc.; arrested and imprisoned at Magdeburg (1811-13) by French because of article in latter publication. Author of *Noth- und Hülfsbüchlein* (1788), *Mildeheimisches Liederbuch* (1799), and a description of his experiences in prison (1814).

Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. 1796-1846. German classical archaeologist; professor at Leipzig (from 1842). Author of *Gallus* (1838) and *Charikles* (1840), romances of ancient everyday Greek and Roman life, *Handbuch der Römischen Alterthümer* (begun 1843; completely revised later by Marquardt and Mommsen); etc.

Becker-Modersohn, Paula. See under Otto MODERSOHN.

Beck'et (bēk'ēt; -it), **Thomas à** (d; it). Also Saint **Thomas Becket**. 1118?-1170. English prelate, of Norman parentage. Sent by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, to study canon law at Bologna and Auxerre. Vigorous chancellor under Henry II (1155-62); organized campaign and fought in war with Toulouse (1159). Made archbishop of Canterbury (1162) by Henry and became uncompromising defender of rights of Church against lay power; refused to seal Constitutions of Clarendon, and fled to France (1164); persuaded Pope Alexander III to suspend bishops who crowned Prince Henry in his absence, and forced king to reconciliation

(1170); refused absolution of bishops; murdered by four overzealous knights of Henry's court. Canonized (1172). Shrine plundered by Henry VIII (1538) and name of saint expunged from English church calendar.

Beck'ett (bēk'ēt; -it), **Sir Edmund.** 1st Baron **Grimthorpe** (grīm'thōrp). 1816-1905. English lawyer, architect, horologist, and controversialist. After accumulating fortune at the bar, interested himself in church architecture, clockmaking (superintended construction of Big Ben), and religious controversies. Author of *A Rudimentary Treatise on Clock and Watch Making* (1850), *A Book on Building, Civil and Ecclesiastical* (1876), etc.

Beckett, Gilbert Abbott à, Gilbert Arthur à, Arthur William à. See à BECKETT.

Beck'ford (bēk'fōrd), **William.** 1760-1844. English man of letters and art collector. His Gothic novel *Valhek*, written in French (1782), is best known in the anonymous and unauthorized English translation which was published (1786) the year before the French original. Secluded himself in magnificent residence, "Font-hill," with a 260-foot tower; spent enormous sums in eccentric decoration and collecting. Author of travel sketches including *Dreams, Waking Thoughts and Incidents* (1783) and satires on the minor novel.

Beck'mann (bēk'mān), **Johann.** 1739-1811. German technologist and educator; professor of economics, Göttingen (from 1770); author of a history of inventions, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen* (1780-1805).

Beck'nell (bēk'nēl), **William.** 1790?-1832. American pioneer, b. in Kentucky. Traced Santa Fe trail (1822), which became main commercial route to southwest.

Beck'with (bēk'with), **Sir George.** 1753-1823. English army officer and colonial governor; lieutenant general (1805); governor of Bermuda (1797), St. Vincent (1804), Barbados (1808); conquered Martinique (1809) and Guadeloupe (1810); commanded English troops in Ireland (1816-20). His brother **Sir Thomas Sydney** (1772-1831) served in Denmark (1807) and Peninsular campaign (1808-11); commander in chief at Bombay, India (1829); lieutenant general (1830). Their nephew **John Charles Beckwith** (1789-1862), also an army officer, severely wounded at Waterloo (1815); major general (1846); in later life settled in Piedmont among Waldenses and endeavored to reawaken evangelical faith among them.

Beckwith, James Carroll. 1852-1917. American painter, b. Hannibal, Mo. Studied New York and Paris; kept studio with John Singer Sargent in Paris (1874-78). Among his best-known portraits are those of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, Paul du Chailu.

Beckx (bēks), **Pierre Jean.** 1795-1887. Belgian ecclesiast, b. Sichen. Entered Society of Jesus (1819); confessor to duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen; Jesuit procurator in Austria (1847); to Belgium (1848) on expulsion of Jesuits from Austria; rector of Jesuit college at Louvain; aided in re-establishing Jesuits in Austria; supported Cardinal Scitowsky, Primate of Hungary, in successful effort to reinstate Jesuits and found novitiate at Tyrnau (Ernava). General of Society of Jesus (1853-84; resigned); influential adviser to Pope Pius IX. Author of *Der Monai Maria*.

Becque (bēk), **Henry François.** 1837-1899. French dramatist, b. Paris. Author of *Les Corbeaux* (1882) and *La Parisienne* (1885) which marked rise of realistic or naturalistic school in the French drama.

Béc'quer (bē'kēr), **Gustavo Adolfo.** 1836-1870. Spanish poet, b. Seville, of German descent; earned living at Madrid as hack writer and translator of foreign novels (c. 1854-70); author of the prose tales *Leyendas Es-pañolas* and verse, including *Volován las Oscuras*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Colondrinas, Olas Gigantes que Os Rompéis Bramando, and Cuando Me Lo Contaron Sentí el Frío.

Bec'que-rel' (bē'krēl'). Family of French physicists, including: **Antoine César** (1788-1878); one of creators of science of electrochemistry; invented thermoelectric needle for determining internal bodily temperatures; investigated atmospheric electricity, galvanometers, and electric conductivity of metals. His son **Alexandre Edmond** (1820-1891); b. Paris; investigator especially of the solar spectrum and in fields of magnetism, electricity, and optics. Alexandre Edmond's son **Antoine Henri** (1852-1908); b. Paris; awarded (together with Pierre Curie and Madame Curie) the Nobel prize in physics (1903) for his investigations of uranium and radioactive substances; the rays emitted by a radioactive substance are known as "Becquerel rays."

Be-daux' (bē'dōs'), **Charles Eugène**. 1887-1914. Efficiency engineer, b. France; to U.S. (c. 1908). Originator of the Bedaux, or point, system of wage payment.

Bed'dard (bēd'ārd), **Frank Evers**. 1858-1925. English zoologist, b. Dudley. Naturalist to the Challenger expedition commission (1882-84); prosector of the Zoological Society of London (1884-1915). Investigated an order (Oligochaeta) of worms which includes the earthworms. Author of *Animal Coloration* (1892), *The Structure and Classification of Birds* (1898), *Mammalia* (in the *Cambridge Natural History*, 1902), etc.

Bed'doe (bēd'ō), **John**. 1826-1911. English surgeon and anthropologist; B.A., London (1851); M.D., Edinburgh (1853); surgeon with army during Crimean War; author of *Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles* (1870), *The Races of Britain* (1886), etc.

Bed'does (bēd'ōz), **Thomas**. 1760-1808. English physician and scientific writer. M.D., Oxon. (1786). m. (1794) Anna, sister of Maria Edgeworth. Established at Clifton a "pneumatic institution" for treatment of diseases by inhalation of gases (1798), with Humphry Davy as superintendent. His son **Thomas Lovell** (1803-1849), dramatist and poet, led a wandering life in Europe as a physician; wrote *The Bride's Tragedy* (pub. 1822) and continued revising *Death's Jest Book*, an incoherent macabre drama, from 1825 throughout his life.

Bede (bēd) or **Bae'da** (bē'dā) or **Be'da** (bē'dā), Saint-673 735. English scholar, historian, and theologian; known since 9th century as "the Venerable Bede." Ordained (703); associated with monastery at Jarrow throughout life; taught Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and theology. Concluded (731) his ecclesiastical history of England, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*. Author of *Historia Abbatum*, a history of the abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow, and of *De Natura Rerum*, on physical science. Made a Doctor of the Church by Pope Leo XIII.

Bede, Cuthbert. Pseudonym of Edward BRADLEY.

Be-del' (bē-dēl'), **Maurice**. 1883-1954. French novelist; winner of Prix Goncourt (1927) with *Jérôme, 60° Latitude Nord*; author also of *Fascisme An VII*, *Zulfu, La Nouvelle Arcadie*, etc.

Be-dell' (bē-dēl'), **Frederick**. 1868-. American physicist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; grad. Yale (1890). Professor of applied electricity, Cornell (1904-37); consulting physicist, Pasadena, Calif. Investigator of alternating electric currents and of aerodynamics.

Bed'ford (bēd'fērd), Earls and dukes of. See JOHN OF LANCASTER, Jasper TUDOR, and RUSSELL family.

Bedford, Francis. 1799-1883. English bookbinder; assistant to the bookbinder Charles Lewis (1786-1836) and successor in his business; partner (1841-50) of John Clarke, who was skilled in binding books in tree-marbled calf; protégé of duke of Portland.

Bedford, Sir Frederick George Denham. 1838-1913. British naval officer; served in Crimean War; lord of the admiralty (1889-92, 1895); commander in chief, North American station (1895-1903); governor of Western Australia (1903-09).

Béd'ier' (bā'dyā'), **Charles Marie Joseph**. 1864-1938. French author and scholar in medieval French literature, b. Paris. Published prose adaptation of *Roman de Tristan et Yseult* (1900), a critical edition of *Chanson de Roland* (1921), and a study entitled *La Formation des Légendes Épiques* (1908-13), advancing the theory that the medieval epic cycles developed along the routes followed by pilgrims.

Bed-mar' (bāth-mār'), **Marqués de. Alfonso de la Cue'va** (thā'li kwā'vā). 1572-1655. Spanish politician; ambassador to Venice (1607); formed unsuccessful conspiracy against Venetian Republic (1618); theme of Otway's *Venice Preserved*; president, Council of Flanders (1622); created cardinal (1622); returned to Spain and was made bishop of Oviedo.

Be'dos' de Celles' (bā'dōs' dē sēl'), **François**. 1706-1779. French Benedictine monk; author of *L'Art du Fauteur d'Orgues* (3 vols., 1706-78), a work on organ construction.

Bed'well (bēd'wēl; -wēl), **William**. 1561?-1632. Father of Arabic studies in England; educ. Cambridge; translator of mathematical works, including one on use of carpenter's square; compiler of an Arabic lexicon; one of translators of King James Bible (1604-11).

Bee'be (bē'bē), **Charles William**. 1877-. American naturalist and explorer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Grad. Columbia (1898). Curator of ornithology (from 1899) and director of department of scientific research, N.Y. Zoological Society; originator of the collection of living birds in the N.Y. Zoological Park. Headed scientific expeditions to Nova Scotia, Mexico, S. America, the Himalayas, Borneo, etc. Investigator of land and water vertebrates in neotropical countries and of marine life in Bermuda waters. Author of *Two Bird Lovers in Mexico* (1905), *Jungle Peace* (1918), *Galápagos, World's End* (1923), *Jungle Days* (1925), *The Arctian Adventure* (1925), *Phasants—Their Lives and Homes* (1926), *Beneath Tropic Seas* (1928), *Half Mile Down* (1934), *Book of Bays* (1942), etc. See FLEWYTH THANE.

Beebe, Lucius Morris. 1902-. American journalist, b. Wakefield, Mass. Joined *Macquarrie*, New York *Herald-Tribune* (1929); author of *Frontiers* (1921), *Corydon and Other Poems* (1924), *Frontiers* (1925), *Boston and the Boston Legend* (1935), etc.

Bee'cham (bē'chām), **Thomas**. 1820-1907. English manufacturer of pills (formula patented 1847); retired (1895), and was succeeded by his son Sir **Joseph** (1848-1916), who was father of the musician Sir Thomas Beecham (q.v.).

Beecham, Sir Thomas. 1879-. English conductor and impresario; son of Sir Joseph Beecham, manufacturer of Beecham's pills. Initiated (1906) and conducted (1907-09) New Symphony and Beecham Symphony concert orchestras in London, introducing works of Frederick Delius; produced and conducted operas, many for the first time in London, as Strauss's *Salome*; associated with first appearance of Russian Ballet (1911-12); produced Russian operas (1913), in which Chaliapin made his first English appearances; added (1914) to repertoire of opera and ballet *Prince Igor*, *Coq d'Or*, *Daphnis and Chloé*, among others. Suspended operatic production because of financial loss (1920); returned (1920) to orchestral conducting of symphonies; many tours in U.S. and elsewhere.

Bé'e-che Argüel'lo (bā'ā-chā' ārgwā'yō), **Octavio**.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mākēr; ice, ill, charfity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

1866- . Costa Rican jurist and diplomat; minister to U.S. (1920-22); minister of foreign relations (1930-31); president, Supreme Court of Justice (1935).

Bee'cher (bē'chēr), **Charles Emerson**. 1856-1904. American paleontologist, b. Dunkirk, N.Y. Curator and professor, Yale (from 1888); known chiefly for contributions on development and structure of trilobites and brachiopods.

Beecher, Henry Ward. 1813-1887. American clergyman, b. Litchfield, Conn. Son of Lyman Beecher. Pastor, Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1847-87); powerful and convincing speaker of wide influence throughout country. Against slavery; favored woman suffrage. Charged (1874) by Theodore Tilton with adultery with Mrs. Tilton; a trial (1875) lasting six months resulted in a jury disagreement, but the scandal overshadowed his last years. Plymouth Church remained loyal to him; lectured widely throughout country. Died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage (March 8, 1887).

Beecher, Lyman. 1775-1863. American Presbyterian clergyman, b. New Haven, Conn. Held pastorates in Boston (1826-32) and Cincinnati (1832-42). President, Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati (1832-52); accused by conservative groups of heresy; acquitted by synod. Among his thirteen children were: **Catharine Esther** (1800-1878); conducted girls' schools in Hartford, Conn. (1824-32) and Cincinnati (1832-37); propagandist for female higher education and antisuffragist. **Edward** (1803-1895); Congregational clergyman and educator; founded *The Congregationalist* (1849). **Harriet Elizabeth** (see Harriet Beecher Stowe). **Henry Ward** (see Henry Ward Beecher). **Thomas Kinnicut** (1824-1900); Congregational clergyman at Elmira, N.Y. (1854-1900); pioneer in "institutional church" movement.

Bee'chey (bē'chē), **Sir William**. 1753-1839. English painter. Made portrait painter to Queen Charlotte (1793); his works include *Brother and Sister* (Louvre) and, his best, *Cavalry Review in Hyde Park* (Kensington Palace, London). His son **Frederick William** (1796-1856), rear admiral and geographer, accompanied Franklin's scientific polar expedition (1818) and Parry's (1819); surveyed coasts of North Africa (1821-23), South America (1835), and Ireland (1837); author of geographical works.

Beeding, Francis. Pseudonym; see John Leslie PALMER.

Beek, David. See David BLACK.

Beer (bēr), **George Louis**. 1872-1920. American historian, b. on Staten Island, N.Y. Successful tobacco merchant (1893-1903); retired to devote himself to historical study. Author of *British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765* (1907), *The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1600* (1908), *The English-Speaking Peoples* (1917), etc.

Beer (bār), **Jakob Liebmann**. Real name of Giacomo MEYERBEER.

Beer (bār), **Michael**. 1800-1833. German playwright; brother of Giacomo Meyerbeer (q.v.). His most successful play was the tragedy *Strensee* (1829), for which Meyerbeer wrote an overture and incidental music.

Beer (bēr), **Thomas**. 1889-1940. American author, b. Council Bluffs, Iowa. B.A., Yale (1911); studied law Columbia (1911-13). In World War served in France as 1st lieutenant. Author of *Fair Rewards* (1922), *Stephen Crane* (1923), *Samuel* (1924), *The Mauve Decade* (1926), *The Road to Heaven* (1928), *Hanna* (1929), *Mrs. Egg and Other Barbarians* (1933).

Beer (bār), **Wilhelm**. 1797-1850. Brother of Giacomo Meyerbeer (q.v.). German banker and astronomer. Established an observatory in the Tiergarten of Berlin,

and (with J. H. von Mädler) made studies of Mars and the moon (1828-40); made a detailed map of the moon (1834-36).

Beer'bohm (bēr'bōm), **Max**. 1872-1956. English critic, essayist, and caricaturist; half brother of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree (q.v.). Educ. Oxford. Succeeded G. B. Shaw as dramatic critic of *Saturday Review* (1898). m. (1910) Florence Kahn of Memphis, Tenn.; resident in Rapallo, Italy (from 1910). Author of essays, *The Happy Hypocrite* (1897), *More* (1899), *And Even Now* (1920), *Variety of Things* (1928); *Zuleika Dobson*, his one novel, a satirical story of an adventuress at Oxford (1911); *A Christmas Garland*, a collection of parodies of contemporary authors (1912); and among the volumes of pictorial caricatures, *Twenty-five Gentlemen* (1896), *The Poet's Corner* (1904), *Rossetti and His Circle* (1922), *Observations* (1925).

Beerbohm Tree, Sir Herbert. See TREE.

Bee'ren-brouck (bā'rēn-brouk), **Charles Joseph Marie Ruys (rois) de**. 1874?-1936. Dutch statesman; leader of Catholic party; three times premier of the Netherlands.

Beer'-Hof'mann (bār'hōf'mān; -hōf'-), **Richard**. 1866-1945. Austrian poet, playwright, and novelist; author of *Jakobs Traum* (1918), *Der Junge David* (1934), *Vorspiel zum König David* (1936), etc.

Beer'naert (bār'nārt), **Auguste Marie François**. 1829-1912. Belgian statesman, b. Ostend. Minister of public works (1873-78), agriculture and industry (1884); president of the council and minister of finance (1884-94); president of Chamber of Deputies (1895). Member of International Peace Conference (1899, 1907); recipient, with Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of Nobel peace prize (1909).

Beers (bērz), **Clifford Whittingham**. 1876-1943. American mental hygienist, b. New Haven, Conn. Ph.B., Yale (1897). In business, New York City (1898-1900, 1904-06). Suffered mental breakdown; entered sanitarium; made careful study of his own case and of his mental recovery; published famous book, *A Mind That Found Itself* (1908; 24th ed., 1939). Devoted himself thereafter to promotion of mental hygiene movement; founded (1908) Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, first society of its kind; founded National Commission for Mental Hygiene (1909), American Foundation for Mental Hygiene (1928), International Commission for Mental Hygiene (1930), and International Foundation for Mental Hygiene (1931). Awarded gold medal (1933) of National Institute of Social Sciences for "distinguished services for the benefit of mankind."

Beers, Ethel Lynn. See Ethelinda Eliot. 1827-1879. American poet, b. Goshen, N.Y.; m. (1846) William H. Beers. Author of *All Quiet along the Potomac* (1879).

Beers, Henry Augustin. 1847-1926. American educator, b. Buffalo, N.Y. Taught English literature at Yale, (1871-1916); professor emeritus (1916-26). Authority on English romanticism of 18th and 19th centuries.

Beers (bārs), **Jan van**. 1821-1888. Flemish poet; author of verse written in Flemish, including *Dreams of Youth* (1853), *The Illusions of Life* (1859), *Sentiment and Life* (1869), etc.

Bees'ly (bēs'm), **Edward Spencer**. 1831-1915. English historian. Educ. Wadham College, Oxford; led, with Frederic Harrison and John Henry Bridgess, English Positivist movement; professor of history, U. of London (1859-1889); editor, *Positivist Review* (1893). Author of translations and biography of Comte.

Bees'ton (bēs'tān), **Sir William**. fl. 1702. British colonial administrator; to Jamaica (1660); lieutenant governor of the colony (1693-1702).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdū're (16), natū're (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Beetho'ven (bə'tō'ven; Ger. bāt'hō'-), Ludwig van (vān; fān). 1770-1827. German composer, of Flemish descent, b. in Bonn. Received early musical education from his father and from Neefe. Held various positions (1783-92) as second court organist, opera band conductor, etc.; formed intimate and lasting friendships in exclusive circles of Bonn, notably with Count Ferdinand von Waldstein and von Breuning family. In Vienna briefly (1787) to study with Mozart; sent again to Vienna by elector of Cologne (1792); studied with Haydn, Albrechtsberger, and Salieri. Resident in Vienna (from 1792) as pianist and composer; gained many influential friends and patrons, including Prince Lichnowsky, Prince Lobkowitz, Ferdinand Ries, etc. Made public debut as pianist in his concerto in C major (1795) and published three trios for piano, violin, and violoncello (opus 1); appeared for first time in his own concert 1800. Suffered from defective hearing (from c. 1798); became totally deaf (c. 1819); last years clouded by illness and worry. In his sonatas and symphonies, developed musical forms of his predecessors, as in his use of a greater variety of key relationship in change from one movement to another, lengthening of the introduction, insertion of chorus in the finale (as in ninth symphony), and development of third movement from a minuet to a scherzo. His instrumental compositions include 9 symphonies (1800-23), esp. the 3d, or *Eroica* (1804), the 5th (1808), the 6th, or *Pastoral* (1808), and the 9th, or *Choral* (1833); numerous sonatas for piano solo (*The Moonlight Sonata*, *Pathétique*) and for piano and other instruments (*The Krutzer Sonata*, dedicated to Rodolphe Kreutzer); 5 concertos for piano and orchestra (1795-1809); a violin concerto in D (1806); 21 sets of variations for piano solo; string trios and quartets, quintets, etc.; overtures; minuets, including the *Minuet in G*; music to *Prometheus* (1801) and to *Egmont* (1810); the orchestral fantasia *The Battle of Vittoria* (1813; called the *Battle Symphony*). His vocal compositions include the oratorio *Mount of Olives* (1803), the opera *Fidelio* (1805; revised 1806 and 1814), 2 masses (C major, 1807, and *Missä Solemnis* in D, 1824), cantatas, canons, songs, etc.

Beets (bāts), Nikolaas. 1814-1903. Dutch poet and writer. Professor of theology, Utrecht (1874-84). Author of the poems *Korenbloemen* (1833), *Najaarsbladen* (1881), etc.; prose writings *José* (1834), *De Masquerade* (1836), and *Camera Obscura* (1839), a collection of tales and sketches of life and manners in Holland written under pseudonym Hil'de-brand (hil'dē-brānt); literary criticism and works on theology, etc.

Ref'roy' de Rel'gny' (bə'rōwā' dē rā'nyē'), Louis Abel. Pseudonym Cou'ain' Jacques' (kōw'zān' zhāk'). 1757-1811. French writer of farces.

Be'ga (bə'gā), Cornells. 1620-1664. Dutch painter and etcher; pupil of Adriaen van Ostade. Portrayed humorous scenes from low peasant life including *Peasants' Concert* (now in Amsterdam Museum) and *Rustic Interior* (Louvre).

Be'ga-rel'i (bə'gā-rē'lē'), Antonio. 1498?-1565. Italian terra-cotta sculptor, b. Modena; chief master of Emilian school in high Renaissance period. His works include a Pietà in Sant'Agostino, *Madonna with the Christ Child* in Galleria Estense, *Madonna di Piazza* in Museo Civico, *Descent from the Cross* in San Francisco (all in Modena), and statues in San Benedetto Pò (near Mantua).

Be'gas (bə'gās), Karl. 1794-1854. German religious, historical, and portrait painter; adherent successively of Nazarene (German Pre-Raphaelite), romanticist, and realist schools. Studied at Paris with Gros (1813-22)

and in Italy (1822-24) as court painter to king of Prussia; professor, Royal Academy, Berlin (from 1824). His works include frescoes in various Berlin churches; *Christ on the Mount of Olives*, *Baptism of Christ*, *Tobias and the Archangel*, *Henry IV at Canossa*, *Lorelei*, *Die Mohrenwäsche*; and portraits of Jacob Grimm, Meyerbeer, von Humboldt, and other contemporaries. His son Oskar (1828-1883) was a portrait, genre, and historical painter; painted *Descent from the Cross* for Michaeliskirche, Berlin; later works include landscapes, portraits of Peter von Cornelius, Crown Prince Frederick, General von Moltke, and William I, and mural decorations in Berlin Rathaus. Another son, Reinhold (1831-1911), was a sculptor of the realistic school; studied under Rauch, Berlin; conducted master studio at academy (1876-1903); his sculptures include *Pan Consoling a Deserted Nymph*, colossal group Borussia surmounting Berlin Bourse, Schiller monument in Berlin, *Mercury and Psyche* (National Gallery, Berlin), monument of Alexander von Humboldt, portrait busts of William I, Frederick III, William II, Bismarck, and Moltke, marble sarcophagi of Frederick III and his empress (in Potsdam), and a bronze group *Germania* surmounting Reichstag building. Another son, Adalbert (1836-1888), was a painter and etcher, known esp. for his copies of old masters and portraits of women. Another son, Karl (1845-1916), was a sculptor; created esp. genre groups, portrait busts, and decorative monuments, including monument commemorating Franco-Prussian war (1898; in Kassel), and *Bour Hunt* (Berlin Tiergarten).

Beg'bie (bēg'bl), Harold. 1871-1929. English journalist and author of novels, largely didactic, and biographies, including one of General William Booth.

Begg (bēg), Alexander. 1839-1897. Canadian pioneer and historian, b. Quebec. Early settler and merchant in Manitoba; author of *The Creation of Manitoba* (1871), *Ten Years in Winnipeg* (1879), *History of the North-West* (3 vols., 1894-95), etc.

Begg, James. 1808-1883. Scottish Free Church minister.

Bé'gin' (bə'zhān'), Louis Nazaire. 1840-1925. Canadian cardinal. B.A., Laval U., Quebec; professor of theology, Laval U. (1868-84); bishop of Chicoutimi (1888); conductor to Cardinal Taschereau (1891); archbishop of Quebec (1898); led a campaign of social action (1907 ff.); created cardinal (1914).

Bé'gon' (bə'gōn'), Michel. 1638-1710. French administrator in French West Indies, Canada, Rochefort, and La Rochelle; patron of science. The plant genus *Begonia* named in his honor.

Bé'guine' (bə'gēn'), Léonard Michel. 1855-1929. French sculptor. Awarded medal of honor (1926) for his statue *Vierge 1918*. Other works include *David Vainqueur* (in bronze), *Charmeuse* (in marble), *De Longperrier* (a portrait bust).

Be-ha'ghel (bə-hā'gēl), Otto. 1854-1936. German philologist; professor at Gießen (from 1888); editor in chief (1888-92) of *Germania*, a philological magazine; author of books on German language, including *Deutsche Syntax* (4 vols., 1923-32).

Be'haim (bə'hām) or **Bö'heim** (bū'hīm), Martin. 1459?-?1507. German navigator and geographer, b. Nuremberg. Traveled through Europe as merchant (1476-84); to Portugal (1484), said to have introduced various improvements in nautical instruments there; constructed (1492) a terrestrial globe, still preserved at Nuremberg, showing erroneous geographical conceptions previous to the discovery of America.

Be'haim (bə'hām) or **Be'ham** (bə'hām) or **Be'heim** (bə'hīm), Michel. 1416-1474. German Meisteringer,

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; ēve, hēre (18), event, end, silent, naker; ice, ill, charity; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū = u in Fr. menu;

b. Salsbach. Soldier and court singer in Hungary, Norway, the Palatinate, and elsewhere. Author of *Buch von den Wienern* (pub. 1843) dealing with siege (1462) of imperial palace at Vienna, and of short historical poems, esp. of Turkey and Hungary, spiritual and secular songs, etc.

Béhaïne (bē'ān'), René. 1840- . French novelist, b. at Vervins. Author of *Histoire d'une Société*, in successive volumes (from 1899), including *La Conquête de la Vie*, *Les Survivants*, *Si Jeunesse Savait*, *L'Enchantement du Feu*, *Avec les Yeux de l'Esprit*.

Béhal' (bē'al'), Auguste. 1859-1941. French chemist; professor, U. of Paris and École de Pharmacie. Author of treatises on organic chemistry.

Beham (bā'hām), Hans Sebald. 1500-1550. German painter, engraver, and woodcutter; one of "Little Masters"; settled in Frankfurt (1531); works include miniatures for two prayer books of Cardinal Albert of Mainz, four paintings (on a table top) from the life of David, hundreds of woodcuts designed esp. as illustrations for history books and Bibles, 252 copper engravings, and 18 etchings. His brother and pupil, **Barthel** (bār'tēl) (1502-1540), likewise a painter and engraver and one of the "Little Masters," was court painter to Duke William IV of Bavaria in Munich; works include 17 portraits of Bavarian dukes and more than 90 engravings.

Beha ud-Din. See BAHĀ AL-DĪN.

Behm (bām), Ernst. 1830-1884. German geographer and statistician, b. Gotha. Founder (1866) and editor (1866-78) of *Das Geographische Jahrbuch*; editor (from 1878) of *Petermanns Mitteilungen*; statistician (from 1876) of *Der Gotha'sche Hofkalender*, the Almanach de Gotha.

Behmen, Jakob. See Jakob BŮEME.

Behn (hān; bēn), Aph'ra or Af'ra (āf'rā) or Aph'a-ra (āf'ā-rā) or Ay'fa-ra (āy'fā-rā), nee Johnson. 1640-1689. English dramatist and novelist. Lived from childhood (to 1658) in Surinam, West Indies; met Oroonoko, "the royal slave"; m. merchant named Behn (d. 1666); served as spy in Antwerp; unrewarded; imprisoned for debt. First English woman professional writer; author of vivacious, rather coarse comedies including *Forc'd Marriage* (1671), *The Rover* (1677), *False Count* (1682), a satirical play, *The Roundheads*, attacking Puritans, of poems and translations, of novels and tales, including *Oroonoko* (c. 1678), basis of Southey's tragedy.

Behncke (bāng'kē), Paul. 1866-1937. German admiral; took part in the battle of Jutland (1916); as chief of naval staff (1920-24), rebuilt German navy.

Behrend (bār'ēnd), Bernard Arthur. 1875-1932. American electrical engineer, b. in Switzerland. Designer of electric machinery and inventor of electric devices. Author of *The Induction Motor* (1900), etc.

Behrends (bār'ēn(d)z), Adolphus Julius Frederick. 1839-1900. American clergyman, b. Nijmegen, Holland; to Ohio at age of five. In Baptist ministry (to 1876) and Congregationalist ministry (from 1876); noted as a preacher.

Behrens (bā'rēns), Peter. 1868-1940. German architect and artist, b. in Hamburg. Developed modern industrial architectural style, as in General Electric Co. structures in Berlin. Designed workers' apartment buildings in Vienna and abbey of St. Peter at Salzburg.

Behring (Dān. bā'rēng; Angl. bē'ring, bē'r-, bār'-). Variant of BERING.

Behring (bā'ring), Emil von. 1854-1917. German bacteriologist. Professor, Marburg (from 1895); pioneer in immunology. Worked with Shibasaburo Kitazato in Robert Koch's laboratory in Berlin. Discovered diph-

theria antitoxin and bovovaccine, protective against tuberculosis in cattle. Awarded 1901 Nobel prize in medicine. See Pierre Roux.

Behrman (bār'mān), Samuel Nathaniel. 1893- . American playwright, b. Worcester, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1916). Author of plays including *The Second Man* (1927), *Serena Blandish* (1928), *Brief Moment* (1932), *Biography* (1933), *Love Story* (1934), *End of Summer* (1936), *Wine of Choice* (1938), *No Time for Comedy* (1939), *The Talley Method* (1940) and of many motion-picture scenarios.

Bell'by (bēl'bē), Sir George Thomas. 1850-1924. Scottish industrial chemist. Improved process of distillation of shale oil and invented a synthetic process of manufacturing alkaline cyanides. Advanced original hypothesis on crystalline and vitreous states of solids, in *Aggregation and Flow of Solids* (1921). As director (1917 ff.) of Fuel Research Board, studied production of oil from coal by carbonization.

Beil'stein (bēl'shtēn), Friedrich Konrad. 1838-1906. German chemist, b. in Russia. Professor, Institute of Technology, St. Petersburg (from 1866). Author of *Handbuch der Organischen Chemie* (Hamburg, 1880-83), which describes thousands of organic compounds.

Bein (bēn), Albert. 1903- . Playwright, b. Kishinev, Rumania; to U.S. as a child; settled in Chicago; author of *Little Ol' Boy* (1933), *Let Freedom Ring* (1935; based on Grace Lumpkin's novel, *To Make My Bread*), *Heavenly Express* (1940).

Beis'sel (bē'sēl), Johann Conrad. 1690-1768. Clergyman, b. Eberbach, Germany; to Pennsylvania (1720). Founded (c. 1730) at Ephrata, Pa., "Economy," a community of Solitary Brethren of the Community of Seventh-Day Baptists (Dunkers). His hymns and experimental melodies have influenced American hymnology.

Beit (bit), Alfred (1853-1906) and his brother Sir Otto (1865-1930). British financiers and philanthropists; sons of a Hamburg merchant. Alfred, in association with Cecil Rhodes in South African diamond fields, amassed enormous fortune; both brothers trustees under Rhodes's will to carry out South African projects, including a university.

Beith (bēth), John Hay. Pseudonym Ian Hay. 1876-1952. Scottish novelist and playwright. Grad. Cambridge (1898). Officer in Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, B.E.F. Early novels include *Pip* (1907), *A Man's Man* (1909), *A Safety Match* (1911); best known for *The First Hundred Thousand* (1915), *Carrying On* (1917), *The Last Million* (1918), *Paid, With Thanks* (1925).

Bé'jart' (bā'zhār'). Family of French actors in comedy, including Madeleine (1618-1672), Joseph (1622-1659), Louis (1630-1678), and Armande Grésinde Claire Élisabeth (1642-1700), wife of Molière (1662 until his death in 1673) and of the actor Guérin d'Estriché. All acted in the plays of Molière.

Beke (bēk), Charles Tilstone. 1800-1874. English geographer. Explorer of Abyssinia; first to determine course of Blue Nile; explored alleged position of Mt. Sinai. Wrote *Discoveries of Sinai in Arabia and of Midian* (1878).

Bekh'te-rev (byāk'ty'ryēf), Vladimir Mikhailovich. 1857-1927. Russian neuropathologist; founded psychoneurological institute in St. Petersburg (1907); author of *The Nerve Currents in Brain and Spinal Cord* (1882), *The Functions of the Nervous Centers* (1909), *Nervous System Diseases* (1911), etc.

Bek'ker (bēk'ēr), August Immanuel. 1785-1871. German classical scholar and philologist. Professor, Berlin

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), na'ture (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(from 1810); prepared critical editions of Plato, Aristotle, Photius, and other Greek authors; edited Byzantine, Provençal, and Old French authors; wrote *Anecdota Graeca* (1814-21), etc.

Bekker, Balthasar. 1634-1698. Dutch Protestant theologian. Pastor, Amsterdam (1679-92); suspected of Cartesianism and deposed (1692) following publication of his *De Betoverde Wereld* (1691) condemning belief in witchcraft, the devil, and magical powers.

Bekker, Elizabeth, called Betje. 1738-1804. Dutch novelist; m. Adriaan Wolff (d. 1777). Coauthor (with Aagje Deken) of *De Historie van Mejuffrouw Sara Burgerhart* (1782), *De Historie van den Heer Willem Legend* (1784-85), *Brieven van Abraham Blankaart* (1787-89), *Historie van Mejuffrouw Cornelia Wildschut* (1793-96); and author of a collection of poems (3 vols., 1785-86).

Bekri, al-. See al-BAKRI.

Bél (hāl), Mátyás. Lat. *Matthias Be'll-us* (bē'll-ūs). 1684-1749. Hungarian scholar; appointed historiographer to Emperor Charles VI; author of *Notitia Hungariae Novae Historico-Geographica*, dedicated to the emperor.

Bé'la (bā'lo). Name of four kings of Hungary of the Árpád dynasty, especially:

Béla III. d. 1196. King (1173-96). Educ. Constantinople; favored and introduced Byzantine customs and culture; m., as 2d wife, Margaret, sister of Philip Augustus of France; fought two wars (1181-88, 1190-91), only partly successful, against Venice to recover Dalmatia; aided Isaac II Angelus, Eastern emperor, against Bulgarians.

Béla IV. 1206-1270. King (1235-70). Son of Andrew II (q.v.). Inherited much-disturbed kingdom from his father; spent most of reign in attempt to restore peace and order; m. Maria, daughter of Nicæan emperor, Theodore Lascaris. First and greatest event of reign was his overwhelming defeat in great Mongol invasion (1237-41; see BATU KHAN), all Hungary being overrun and devastated; forced to flee to Adriatic; after Mongol withdrawal, defeated (1246) Frederick of Austria, last of Babenbergs, who had seized western provinces of Hungary; fought off other foreign enemies (Serbs, Tatars); engaged in war (1265-70) with Ottokar of Bohemia over possession of Styria. Succeeded by his son Stephen V.

Belaiev. Incorrect variant of BELYAEV.

Be-lain' (bē-lān'), Pierre. Sieur d'Es'nam'buc' (dā'nān'būk') or d'E'nam'buc'. 1570?-1646. French privateer; founded first French colonies in West Indies, in Saint Christopher (c. 1625), later, at Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Béla Kun. See BÉLA KUN.

Be'lal-cá'zar (bā'lil-kā'thār; -sār) or Be'nal-cá'zar (bā'nāl-), Sebastián de. Real name Sebastián Mo'ya'no (mō-yā'nō). 1495?-?1550. Spanish conquistador, b. in Extremadura; to America (1519); conquered Nicaragua (1524); participated in Pizarro's conquest of Peru (1532); defeated Inca chief Rumiñahui at Quito (1533); established cities of Quito and Guayaquil; invaded Popayán (now southwestern Colombia) in search for El Dorado; governor of Popayán (1538).

Be-las'co (bē-lās'kō), David. 1854-1931. American playwright and producer, b. San Francisco. Stage manager, Madison Square Theater, New York City (1880-87) and later of the Lyceum; then, owner and manager of Belasco Theater, New York City. Widely known because of his success in developing talents of actors and in his methods of stage setting and lighting. Author of or collaborator in: *May Blossom* (1884), *Lord Chumley* (1887), *The Heart of Maryland* (1895), *The Girl of the Golden West* (1905), *The Return of Pater Grimm* (1911),

Laugh, Clown, Laugh (1923), etc. Among notable actors appearing in plays produced by him were E. H. Sothern, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Blanche Bates, David Warfield, Ina Claire.

Be'la-ún'de y Díez Can-se'co (bā'li-ōn'dā é'thyās kán-sā'kō), Víctor Andrés. 1883-. Peruvian diplomat, scholar, and writer, b. Arequipa; known in U.S. as one of foremost exponents of Pan-Americanism.

Bel'cher (bēl'chēr), Sir Edward. 1799-1877. English naval officer. Employed on coastal surveys of Africa, western America, East Indies (1830-47); commanded Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin (1852); admiral (1872). Author of narratives of voyages.

Belcher, James, called Jem. 1781-1811. English prize fighter. Successful until he lost an eye (1803); became publican. A kind of handkerchief is called *belcher* after him.

Belcher, Jonathan. 1682-1757. American colonial governor, b. Cambridge, Mass. Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire (1730-41). Governor of New Jersey (1747-57).

Bel'ci-kow'ski (bēl'tsē-kōf'skō), Adam. 1839-1909. Polish essayist and playwright, b. in Cracow. Author of literary studies and esp. historical dramas, including *King Don Juan* (1869), *Ihnyadi* (1870), *The Oath* (1878), *King Boleslav the Bold* (1882).

Bel-cro'di (bēl-kra'dē), Count Richard. 1823-1902. Austrian statesman. Governor of Bohemia (1864); succeeded Schmerling as minister of state and prime minister (1865-67), favoring strongly conservative policy; president of administrative court of justice (1881-95).

Be'lesme' or Bel'lème' (bē'lām'), Robert of. Earl of Shrewsbur'y (shrōz'bēr-ī; shōz'-). d. 1098. Supported Robert's rebellion against William I (1077); revolted against Henry I (1102) and was banished from England; returned as ambassador of king of France (1112); was thereupon seized, tried for old crimes, and imprisoned for life.

Bel'gio-lo'so (bāl'ō-yō'sō), Principessa di. Cristina Tri-vul'zio (trē-vōl'izyō). 1808-1871. Italian patriot and author. Lived in Paris (1830-48); founded and edited *La Gazzetta Italiana* in behalf of Italian nationalism. Raised at own expense volunteer corps for Charles Albert (c. 1848). Exile (1849-61). Founded (after 1861) *Italia and Perser*. Among her works are *Souvenirs d'Exil* (1850), *La Maison de Savoie* (1860), *Reflexions sur l'Indice*, *Carte de l'Italie et sur son Avenir* (1869).

Bel'grand' (bēl'grān'), Marie François Eugène. 1810-1878. French hydrographic engineer; installed sewerage system in Paris and built reservoirs of Montsouris. Author of *Les Travaux Souterrains de Paris, les Eaux, les Aqueducs* (1875).

Bel-gra'no (bēl-grā'nō), Manuel. 1770-1820. Argentine general and patriot; in command of northern forces, defeated royalists in battles of Tucumán (1812) and Salta (1813); was defeated (1813) in campaigns in north (Bolivia) and replaced (1814) by San Martín.

Belhaven, Barons. See under HAMILTON family.

Be'll'dor' (bā'lē'dōr'), Bernard Fo'rest' de (fō'rē' dē). 1693?-1761. French engineer; author of *Cours de Mathématiques, Traité des Fortifications*, etc.

Be-lln'ski (byl'lyēn'skū-ī; Angl. -ski), Vissarion Grigorovich. 1811-1848. Russian literary critic, son of army surgeon. Educ. Moscow U.; member of intimate group of "idealist" young authors; wrote first literary criticism in magazine articles (1834); edited *Moscow Observer* (1838-39). To St. Petersburg (1839); contributed to literary journals; passed through several phases

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sol'd; ēve, hēre '18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, māker; īce, īll, chārfty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

(1840-48) of criticism—realism, didacticism, enthusiasm for art, etc.; wrote series of long essays on great writers of Russian literature. His writings (complete works, 12 vols., 1859-62) form foundation of Russian literary criticism.

Bell's-sar'i-us (bél'i-sâr'i-üs). 505?-565. General of Eastern Roman Empire, b. in Illyria. Served under Emperor Justinian I. Soldier in early youth in eastern armies (529-532). m. (531) Antonina, favorite of Empress Theodora. Saved Justinian by suppressing Nika riot (532). Led expedition that overthrew Vandal kingdom in Africa (533-534). Sent by emperor to subdue Goths in Italy; conquered Sicily (535) and southern Italy (536-537); occupied Rome (536) and defended it for a year (537-538); seized Ravenna (540). Led forces against Persians (541-542). Sent again to Italy (544-548) but with inadequate forces and without Justinian's full support; replaced by Narses (548). In Constantinople in retirement (548-559). Repelled barbarian invaders (559). In later years in disfavor.

Bellisha, Leslie Hore-. See HORE-BELLISHA.

Bell'jame' (bél'zhám'), **Alexandro**. 1842-1906. French educator; author of *Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au XVIIIth Siècle*; editor of critical texts of certain of Shakespeare's plays and of poems by Shelley and Tennyson.

Bell'knap (bél'náp), **Jeremy, orig. Jeremiah**. 1744-1798. American Congregational clergyman, b. Boston. Author of *History of New Hampshire* (3 vols., 1784, 1791, 1792); *American Biography* (2 vols., 1794, 1798).

Bellknap, Will'am Worth. 1829-1890. American army officer and politician, b. Newburgh, N.Y. Served through Civil War; brigadier general (from 1864). U.S. secretary of war in Grant's cabinet (1869); impeached for malfeasance in office (1876); re-elected.

Bell (bél'), **Acton, Currer, and Ellis**. Pseudonyms respectively of Anne, Charlotte, and Emily Brontë.

Bell, Alexander Melville. 1819-1905. Educator, b. Edinburgh, Scotland. A teacher of science of correct speech (1843 ff.); developed idea of a physiological alphabet which would present visually the articulating position of the vocal organs for each sound. Moved to Washington, D.C. (1881); naturalized (1897). Author of *Visible Speech: the Science of Universal Alphabets* (1867), *The Principles of Elocution*, *The Standard Elocutionist*. His son **Alexander Graham** (1847-1922), b. Edinburgh, came to U.S. (1871) as teacher of speech for the deaf; naturalized (1882). Developed telephone (1873-76; patented 1876, 1877); cf. Elisha GRAY and Johann P. REIS. Invented photophone, which transmitted first wireless telephone message (June 3, 1880), induction balance and telephone probe for detection of bullets in human body (1881), and recorder for Edison's phonograph; solved (with Langley *et al.*) problem of stability of balance in a flying machine; founded Volta Bureau for increase of knowledge relating to deaf; author of *Mechanism of Speech*, etc.

Bell, Andrew. 1753-1832. Scottish clergyman and educator. While superintendent of an orphanage in Madras, India, originated monitorial system (Bell, or Madras, system) of school education, in which older pupils (monitors) instruct the younger.

Bell, Aubrey FitzGerald. 1881-1950. British writer, esp. of books on Spanish and Portuguese literature; compiled anthology *Oxford Book of Portuguese Verse* (1925).

Bell, Sir Charles. 1774-1842. Scottish anatomist. Surgeon to Middlesex hospital (1812-36); professor of surgery, Edinburgh (1836). Discovered distinct functions of sensory and motor nerves; announced discovery

in his *Anatomy of the Brain* (1811) and established it by his *Nervous System* (1830). His eldest brother, **John** (1763-1820), surgeon, was author of *Anatomy* (3 vols., 1793-1802) and *Principles of Surgery* (3 vols., 1801-07). Another brother, **George Joseph** (1770-1843), jurist, professor at Edinburgh (1822), was member of commissions resulting in Scottish judicature act (1825) and in Scottish bankruptcy act (1839).

Bell, Charles Frederic Moberly. 1847-1911. English journalist, b. Alexandria, Egypt. Founded *Egyptian Gazette* (1880). Correspondent of London Times on Egyptian questions; manager, London Times (1890); published *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 9th ed. (1898); started literary organ (1897-1901), later *The Times Literary Supplement*; established The Times Book Club (1905).

Bell, Clark. 1832-1918. American authority on medical jurisprudence; b. Whitesville, N.Y. Established and edited *Medico-Legal Journal* (1884).

Bell, Clive, in full Arthur Clive Howard. 1881- . English critic in art and literature. Educ. Cambridge. Author of *Art* (1914), *Since Cézanne* (1922), *Proust* (1929), *Account of French Painting* (1931). m. **Vanessa**, eldest daughter of Sir Leslie Stephen (q.v.); see also **Leonard Woolf** and fellow member of Bloomsbury group. Their son **Julian** (1908-1937), poet, author of *We did not Fight* (1935), *Work for the Winter* (poems; 1936), was fatally wounded while driving ambulance for loyalists in Spanish civil war.

Bell, Digby Valentino. 1849-1917. American comedian and operatic baritone, b. Milwaukee; starred in Gilbert and Sullivan operas; later, in vaudeville and motion pictures.

Bell, George. 1814-1890. English publisher; founder of G. Bell & Sons, London. His son and successor **Edward** (1844-1926) was a student of ancient architecture; author of *Architecture of Ancient Egypt*, etc.

Bell, George Joseph. See under Sir Charles BELL.

Bell, Gertrude Margaret Lowthian. 1868-1926. English traveler, archaeologist, and government official; granddaughter of Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell. Grad. Oxford. Traveled into interior of Arabia to Ha'il (1913); appointed to military intelligence staff, then as political secretary at Baghdad (1917); helped mold post-war administration of Mesopotamia, siding with forces bringing Faisal to throne of Iraq (1921). Author of *The Desert and the Sown* (1907), *Amurath to Amurath* (1911), and the archaeological work *The Palace and Mosque of Ukhaidir* (1914).

Bell, Henry. 1767-1830. Scottish engineer, b. in West Lothian; originator of steam navigation in Europe; designed, and ran successfully on the Clyde (1812-20), the three-horsepower steamboat *Comet*.

Bell, Henry Glassford. 1803-1874. Scottish mercantile lawyer and man of letters. Founded *Edinburgh Literary Journal* (1828). Author of a vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots (1830), *Summer and Winter Hours* (1831). Figures as "Tallboys" in John Wilson's *Notes Ambrosianae*.

Bell, Henry Thomas Mackenzie. 1856-1930. English poet; author of *Spring's Immortality and other poems* (1893), *Poetical Pictures of Great War* (1915, 1916, 1917, 1919).

Bell, Sir Isaac Lowthian. 1816-1904. Scottish metallurgical chemist and industrialist. Founded, with his brothers, the Clarence iron-smelting works on the Tees. Author of metallurgical and chemical papers.

Bell, Jacob. 1810-1859. English pharmaceutical chemist. Founded (1841) Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; established *Pharmaceutical Journal* and superintended it for 18 years; submitted (1851), as M.P., legislative proposals for regulating practice of pharmacy.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **x** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Bell, James Franklin.** 1856-1919. American army officer, b. Shelbyville, Ky. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1878). Served in Philippine Islands (1898-'99); awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action on island of Luzon. Chief of staff, U.S. army (1906-10). Major general (1907). Commander of 77th division, National army, at Camp Upton (1917).
- Bell, John.** 1691-1780. Scottish traveler; sent with Russian embassies to Persia, China, and Constantinople; author of *Travels* (1763).
- Bell, John.** 1763-1820. See under Sir Charles BELL.
- Bell, John.** 1797-1869. American lawyer, b. near Nashville, Tenn. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1827-41). U.S. secretary of war (1841). Member, U.S. Senate (1847-59). Nominee (1860) of the Constitutional Union party for president of the United States; gained only electoral votes of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.
- Bell, John.** 1811-1895. English sculptor. Chief works, all in London, include Wellington Monument at the Guildhall (1855-56), Guards' Memorial in Waterloo Place (1858-60), and American group in Albert Memorial (1873).
- Bell, John Joy.** 1871-1934. Scottish journalist and author. Established reputation as humorist with his *Wee MacGregor* (1902; dramatized, 1912). Other works include *Mistress M'Leerie* (1903), *Courtin' Christina* (1913), *Mr. Crow* (1924).
- Bell, John Keble.** Pseudonym **Keble Howard.** 1875-1928. English playwright and journalist; editor of *The Sketch* (1902-04); dramatic critic, *Daily Mail* (1904-08); founder of Croydon Repertory Theatre (1913). Among his plays are *Compromising Martha* (1906), *The Embarrassed Butler* (1912), and *Lord Babs* (1925). Author of many light prose sketches, as *The Bachelor Girls* (1907), *Puck and Mr. Purley* (1920), *Paradise Island* (1926).
- Bell, Julian.** See under Clive BELL.
- Bell, Lillian.** Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Bogue (bōg). 1867-1929. American fiction writer, b. Chicago. Among her books are *Love Affairs of an Old Maid* (1893), *Why Men Remain Bachelors*, and *Other Luxuries* (1906), *Angela's Quest* (1910), *The Land of Don't-Want-To* (1916).
- Bell, Neil.** Pseudonym of Stephen SOUTHWOLD.
- Bell, Sir Robert.** 1800-1867. Irish journalist and man of letters. Contributed, to *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, articles on history of Russia and lives of English poets; wrote continuation of Mackintosh's *History of England*. Author of three comedies and of tales. Known esp. for annotated ed. of the English poets (24 vols., 1854-57).
- Bell, Robert.** 1841-1917. Canadian geologist. Naturalist and geologist of expeditions (1884, 1885, 1897) to Baffin Bay and south coast of Baffin Land. Director of Geological Survey of Canada.
- Bell, Thomas.** 1792-1880. English dental surgeon and naturalist. Lectured on dental surgery and comparative anatomy at Guy's Hospital, London (1817-61). Professor of zoology, King's College, London (1836). Author of books on British animals; edited Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne* (1877).
- Bell, Vanessa.** See Clive BELL.
- Bell, William Melvin.** 1860-1933. American clergyman of United Brethren in Christ, b. in Whitley County, Ind. Ordained (1882); elected bishop (1905); senior bishop (1921); in charge of eastern district, including Atlantic and Gulf states (1917-29).
- Bel'la (bē'lā), Stefano della.** 1610-1664. Italian designer and engraver; known esp. for his engravings of military episodes, executed for Richelieu, as *Siege of Arras*, *Siege of Saint-Omer*, etc.
- Bel'lingue' (bē'lēg'), Camille.** 1858-1930. French music critic, historian, and biographer. On staff of *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Temps* (from 1885). Author of *La Musique Française au XIXe Siècle* (2 vols., 1890), and biographies of Mozart (1906), Mendelssohn (1907), and Gounod (1910).
- Bellamont or Bellomont, Earl of.** See Richard COOTE.
- Bel'la-my (bē'lā-mī), Edward.** 1850-1898. American author, b. Chicopee Falls, Mass. His Utopian romance *Looking Backward* (1888) presented a method of economic organization, socialistic in nature, guaranteeing material equality corresponding to political equality of citizens. Its enormous success inspired an unsuccessful sequel, *Equality* (1897).
- Bellamy, George Anne [by mistake for Georgiana].** 1731?-1788. English actress. Illegitimate daughter of James O'Hara, 2d Baron Tyrawley, diplomat; educ. at convent in Boulogne. Appeared first in *Love for Love* at Covent Garden (1742); played Juliet to Garrick's Romeo in rivalry with Barry and Mrs. Cibber (1750); author of an *Apology* (6 vols., 1785).
- Bel'la-my (bē'lā-mī), Jacobus.** 1757-1786. Dutch poet; champion of blank verse; author of sentimental, patriotic, and Anacreontic poems.
- Bel'la-my (bē'lā-mī), Joseph.** 1719-1790. American Congregational clergyman, b. Cheshire, Conn. Author of *True Religion Delineated* (1750).
- Bel'lan'gē' (bē'lān'zhā'), Joseph Louis Hippolyte** (1800-1866) and his son **Eugène** (1837-1895). French painters, esp. of war scenes.
- Bel'lar-mine (bē'lār-mīn; -mīn), Robert.** Ital. **Roberto Francesco Romolo Bel'lar-mī'no (bāl'lār-mē'nō).** 1542-1621. Italian prelate and controversialist. Entered Society of Jesus (1560); aided in revision of Vulgate (1591); rector, Roman Coll. (1592); created cardinal (1599); archbishop of Capua (1602-05). Declared doctor of the church by Pius XI; beatified (1924). Known esp. for his theological disputations, as with James I of England and William Barclay of Aberdeen, who denied temporal power of pope.
- Bel'la-vī'tis (bē'lā-ve'tīs), Conte Giusto.** 1803-1880. Italian mathematician; known for his work in projective, descriptive, and analytical geometry.
- Bel'lay' (bē'lā'), Guillaume du.** Seigneur de Lan'gēy' (dē lān'zhā'). 1491-1543. French general and diplomat. Employed by Francis I on missions to England (1529-30 and later), in negotiations for purpose of uniting German princes against Charles V (1532-36), and in Italy as governor of Turin (1537-39) and then of Piedmont (1539-42). His work on contemporary history, *Ogdoades*, lost except for fragment inserted in *Mémoires* of his brother Martin (d. 1559). Another brother, **Jean** (1492?-1560), was bishop of Paris (1532), cardinal, and bishop of Ostia (1555).
- Bellay, Joachim du.** 1522-1560. French poet, b. Liré near Angers; called "the French Ovid" and "Prince of the Sonnet." Nephew of Guillaume and Jean du Bellay. Became friend of Ronsard and member of the group of poets known as The Pléiade, whose ideas he embodied in his *Défense et Illustration de la Langue Française* (1549). His volumes of sonnets are *Olive* (1550) and especially *Les Antiquités de Rome* and *Les Regrets*. Other works include *Vers Lyriques*, *Divers Poèmes* (1552), *Les Jeux Rustiques*.
- Bel'leau' (bē'lō'), Remi.** 1528-1577. French man of letters, b. Paris. Member of group known as The Pléiade. Author of descriptive and pastoral poetry, including *Poësies Inventées* (1552) and *Bergerie* (1565, 1572).
- Belle'fo'rest' (bē'lō're'), François de.** 1530-1583.

ble, chaotic, clare (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), soft, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

French writer; compiler of tragedies from Bandello's novels, including stories used by Shakespeare.

Belle'gambe' (bél'gānb'), Jean. 1470-1534. Flemish painter; called by his contemporaries "the Master of Color." Many of his paintings are in the museum at Douai.

Belle'garde' (bél'gārd'), Count Heinrich von. 1756-1845. Austrian general and statesman, b. Dresden. Transferred from Saxon army to Austrian service (1771). Won distinction as general chief of staff in French Revolution; concluded with Napoleon armistice of Leoben (1797). General chief of staff of Austrian army in Italy (1800); president of war council (1805); field marshal (from 1806); commander of forces in Napoleonic campaigns; governor general of Galicia (1809-13). Commander in chief of Austrian forces in Italy (1813-15); governor general of Lombardy and Venetia (1814). President of war council and minister of state (1820-25).

Belle'-Isle' (bél'ēl'), Duc de. Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet' (fōw'kē'). 1684-1761. Grandson of Nicolas Fouquet. Marshal of France. Served in War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14), Spanish War (1718), War of the Polish Succession (1733), and War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). As minister of war (1758) introduced useful reforms in army administration during Seven Years' War.

Bellême, Robert of. See BELESME.

Bell'en-den (bél'ān-dēn) or **Bal'en-den** (bāl'ān-dēn) or **Bal'en-tyne** (bāl'ān-tīn), John. fl. 1533-1587. Scottish ecclesiastic and poet; translator of Livy and of Boece's *Historia Scotorum* into Scottish vernacular (1536).

Bellenden, Sir John. d. 1577. Scottish lawyer; privy councillor of Mary, Queen of Scots (1561); involved in murder of Rizzio; joined nobles against Mary and Bothwell; privy councillor of Robert Murray; aided in framing pacification of Perth (1573).

Bellenden, William. d. ?1633. Scottish classical scholar; diplomatic agent in France of James VI and Mary, Queen of Scots; author of treatises illustrating Roman history by extracts from Latin authors.

Bell'er-by (bél'ēr-bī), John Roth'er-ford (rūth'ēr-fērd). 1896-. English economist. Educ. Leeds and Harvard. Member of staff, International Labor Office, League of Nations (1921-27); technical adviser, International Economic Conference, Geneva (1927); prof. of economic science, Liverpool (1930-32). Author of texts on monetary stability and other economic subjects.

Bell'er-mann (bél'ēr-mān), Johann Gottfried Heinrich. 1832-1903. German composer and writer on music. Professor, U. of Berlin (from 1866). Composer chiefly of vocal music, including psalms, motets, and choruses for Greek plays. Author of a historical exposition of mensural music (1858), a treatise on counterpoint (1862), and other theoretical works.

Bell'ew (bél'ū; bē-lōw'; bē-lū'), John Chippendale Montesquieu. Orig. surname Hig'glin (hīg'lin). 1823-1874. English clergyman; assumed mother's maiden surname, Bellow (1844); chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta (1851-55); one of foremost preachers of his day; entered Roman Catholic Church (1868) as a layman and devoted himself to literature and public readings. His son Harold Kyrie Bellow (1855-191.), was an actor on the English and American stage.

Bell'li (bél'lē), Giuseppe Gioacchino. 1791-1863. Italian popular poet; wrote satirical sonnets on Roman life, as *I Sonetti Romaneschi* (pub. 1886-89).

Bell'in-cio'ni (bāl'lēn-chō'nē), Gemma. 1864-1950. Italian opera singer, b. at Como; m. Roberto Stagno. Created role of Santuzza in première of *Canavaglia*

Rusticana; also created principal soprano roles in *Fedora*, *A Sania Lucia*, *Lorenza*, *La Cabrera*, *Sapho*, and others.

Bel'ling (bél'ing), Rudolph. 1886-. German sculptor, b. in Berlin. Studied at Berlin Academy. Associated with development of cubist sculpture in Germany.

Bel'ling-ham (bél'ing-dm; -hām), Richard. 1592?-1672. American colonial governor, b. Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Settled (1634) at Boston, Mass. Governor of Massachusetts colony (1641, 1654, 1665-72).

Bel'lings-hau'sen (bél'ings-hou'zēn), Fabian Gottlieb von. Russ. Faddei Faddeevich Bel'lings-gau'sen (bē-ly'ings-gou'zyēn). 1778-1852. Russian admiral and explorer, b. on Oesel Island, Livonia. Joined Russian navy (1797); officer on first Russian circumnavigation of globe (1803); given command (1819) by Emperor Alexander I of expedition of exploration to Antarctic which discovered (1819-21) and named Peter I Island and Alexander I Island; participated in operations against Varna (1828); commander of Baltic fleet; as admiral, governor of Kronstadt.

Bel-li'ni (bāl-lē'nē). Venetian family of painters including:

Iacopo (c. 1400-c. 1470), its founder; pupil of Gentile da Fabriano; initiator of Venetian school of painting; father-in-law of Andrea Mantegna. His works include *The Crucified One*, *Annunciation*, *Crucifixion*, *Adoration of the Kings*, and two sketchbooks (in British Museum and Louvre).

His son **Gentile** (1429?-1507); official painter to the Venetian state (1474); to Constantinople (1479-80) to paint for sultan; introduced oil painting in Venetian mural decoration. His works include restorations of decorations by Gentile da Fabriano in ducal palace, three pageant pictures representing miracles performed by a relic of the Cross, *Preaching of St. Mark*, portraits, etc.

Another son, **Giovanni** (1430?-1516); leading painter of Venetian school; master of Giorgione, Titian, Palma Vecchio, etc.; known chiefly for his altarpieces and Madonnas.

Bellini, Lorenzo. 1643-1704. Italian physician and anatomist; discoverer of the action of nerves on muscles, and of the excretory ducts (Bellini's ducts) of the kidneys.

Bellini, Vincenzo. 1801-1835. Italian opera composer, b. Catania, Sicily. Studied under Zingarelli and others in Naples (1819-27); settled in Paris (1833). Composed melodic operas including *Adelson e Salvini* (1825), *Bianca e Fernando* (1826), *Il Pirata* (1827), *I Capuleti ed i Montecchi* (1830), *La Sonnambula* (1831), *Norma* (1831), and *I Puritani* (1835), also sacred music, various instrumental and choral works, etc.

Bell'mann (bél'mān), Karl Mikael. 1740-1795. Swedish lyrical and humorous poet, b. Stockholm. Author of *Fredmans Epistlar* (1790), *Fredmans Sångar* (1791), and other religious poems, improvisations, satires, parodies, and esp. drinking and love songs.

Bel'lo (bā'yo), Andrés. 1780?-1865. Spanish-American scholar and author, b. Caracas, Venezuela. London agent of Venezuelan revolutionary government (1810-29). On staff of Chilean government; edited civil code of Chile; Chilean representative in several cases of international arbitration. Rector, U. of Chile (from 1843).

Bel'loc (bél'ök; -āk), Hilary, in full Joseph Hilary Pierre (pyār). Pen name: Hi-laire' (hī-lār') Belloc. 1870-1953. English author. Son of French barrister and English mother; naturalized British subject (1902); grad. Oxford (1895); newspaper and magazine writer; M.P. (1906-10). Author of essays, verse, novels, history, biography, criticism, including *The Path to Rome* (1902);

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

a travel journal), *Bad Child's Book of Beasts* (1896; non-sense verse), *Cautionary Tales* (1907; light verse), the novels *Mr. Clutterbuck's Election* (1908), *The Girardin* (1911), *The Green Overcoat* (1912), and *The Man Who Made Gold* (1930); *History of England* (1925-31), *Marie Antoinette* (1910), *Richelieu* (1929), *Wolsey* (1930), *Cromwell* (1934), *Characters of the Reformation* (1936), *The Crisis of our Civilization* (1937), *The Great Heresies* (1938), *The Last Rally* (1940); *Elisabeth: Creature of Circumstance* (1942).

Belloc, Marie Adelaide. Pen name Mrs. Belloc Lowndes (loundz). 1868-1947. English novelist; sister of Hilary Belloc; m. Frederic Sawrey Lowndes. Author of historical works, novels (beginning with *The Philosophy of a Marquis*, 1899), and esp. murder and mystery stories, as *The Chink in the Armour* (1912), *Who Rides on a Tiger* (1936), and the autobiographical *I, too, have lived in Arcadia* (1941).

Bel'lo Co'de-si'do (bā'yō kō'hā-sē'thō), **Emilio.** 1868-. Chilean statesman, b. Santiago; minister of industry and public works (1898), justice (1900), foreign affairs (1901, 1904, 1919), interior (1905), state (1924), national defense (1932-38); minister to Mexico (1901) and Bolivia (1919); counselor of state (1909-12); president, council of government (1925); arbitrator in Honduras-Guatemala frontier dispute (1930).

Bel'lo'ni Ga'ray-co'e-che'a (bā'yō'nē gā'rī-kō'shā-chā'), **José Le-on'cio** (lā-ōn'syō). 1882-. Uruguayan sculptor, b. Montevideo; professor, Industrial School of Morcotti, Switzerland (1900-07), and at Montevideo (from 1913). Works include bust of Artigas (in Washington, D.C.), *William Tell*, *La Carreta*, *El Aguatero*, etc.

Bel'lon'te (bē'lōnt'), **Maurice.** 1893?. French aviator. See Dieudonné Coste.

Bel-lo'ri (bāl-lō'rē), **Giovanni Pietro.** 1636?-1700. Italian antiquary and writer on art.

Bel'lot' (bē'lō'), **Joseph René.** 1826-1853. French naval officer; joined English polar expeditions in search for John Franklin (1851, 1853); lost in Arctic.

Bellotto, Bernardo. See under ANTONIO CANALETTO.

Bel'lows (bē'lōz), **Albert Fitch.** 1829-1883. American painter, b. Millard, Mass. Excelled in water-color paintings, chiefly of rural scenes. Did notable work in large etchings during his later years. Author of *Water Color Painting* (1868).

Bellows, George Wesley. 1882-1925. American artist and lithographer, b. Columbus, Ohio. Educ. Ohio State U. Studied under Robert Henri, Kenneth Hayro Miller, H. G. Maratta. Known as a leader among the realists. Paintings include *Emma and Her Children* (Boston Museum of Fine Arts), *Portrait of My Mother* (Chicago Art Institute), *Polo Game at Lakewood, New Jersey* (in Columbus [Ohio] Gallery of Fine Arts), *Stag at Sharkey's* (Cleveland [Ohio] Museum), *Up the Hudson* (Metropolitan Museum, New York City), *North River* (Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia). Produced (from 1916) lithographs, esp. of pugilistic scenes.

Bellows, Henry Whitney. 1814-1882. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Boston. Pastor in New York City (1839-82). Founder and president, United States Sanitary Commission, which cared for sick and wounded during Civil War. Active in cause of civil-service reform.

Bel'loy' (bē'lwā'), **Dormont de.** Real name Pierre Laurent Buyrette' (bu-é-rēt'). 1727-1775. French actor and playwright; first to introduce native, instead of classic, heroes on French stage. Author of *Le Siège de Calais* (1765), *Gaston et Bayard* (1771), etc.

Bellune, Duc de. See CLAUDE VICTOR.

Bel'mont (bē'l'mōnt), **August** (ō'gāst). 1816-1890.

Banker, b. Alzei, in Rhenish Palatinate; to U.S. (1837). Established banking house, August Belmont & Co.; naturalized. Consul general for Austria in U.S. (1844-50). U.S. minister to the Netherlands (1853-57). Supported Union during Civil War. Noted art counsellor and sportsman. President, American Jockey Club. Father of Perry (1850-1947), lawyer, member of U.S. House of Representatives (1881-89); and August (1853-1924), banker, head of August Belmont & Co., m. Eleanor Robson (q.v.).

Bel'mon'tet' (bē'l'mōn'tē'), **Louis.** 1799-1879. French poet and playwright, b. Montauban.

Be'loch (bā'lōk), **Karl Julius.** 1854-1929. German historian in Italy, b. in Lower Silesia. Professor of ancient history, U. of Rome (1879-1912, 1913-18, 1924-29), Leipzig (1912-13). Author of *Griechische Geschichte* (4 vols., 1893-1904), *Römische Geschichte bis zum Beginn der Deutschen Kriege* (1926), etc.

Be-lon' (bē-lōn'), **Pierre.** 1517-1564. French naturalist; author of *Histoire Naturelle des Étranges Poissons Marins*, and *Histoire de la Nature des Oyseaux*.

Be-lot' (bē-lō'), **Adolphe.** 1829-1890. French dramatist and novelist, b. in Guadeloupe. Collaborator with Alphonse Daudet in *Supplé* (1885), a comedy.

Belotto, Bernardo. See under ANTONIO CANALETTO.

Be'low (bā'lō), **Fritz von.** 1853-1918. Prussian general, b. Danzig. In World War, commanded 21st army corps, notably in battle of Masurian Lakes (1914); commanded 2d army at St. Quentin (1915-16), 1st army at Cambrai and Rethel (1916-18), and 9th army on the Somme (1918). His brother Otto (1857-1944) was also a general; commanded 8th army at Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes (1915-16), 6th, and later the 14th, army, against Italy (1917), and the new 1st army (1918).

Bel'sham (bē'l'shām), **Thomas.** 1750-1829. English Unitarian clergyman; author of religious treatises. His brother William (1752-1827), historian and political writer, wrote historical studies designed to support Whig principles.

Bel-shaz'zar (bē'l-shāz'zār). Corruption of Babylonian **Bel-shar-usur.** Crown prince of Babylonia; son of Nabonidus (q.v.). In command of armies of northern Babylonia, apparently conjointly with his father, king of Babylon, when it was taken by Cyrus (539 B.C.); nothing known of his fate except statement in Biblical book of Daniel (v. 30).

Belt (bēlt), **Thomas.** 1832-1878. English geologist and naturalist. Geologist in Australian gold fields (1852-62); in charge of gold mines in Nova Scotia (1862 ff.), Nicaragua (1868-72). Author of scientific papers on glacial period and of *The Naturalist in Nicaragua* (1874).

Bel-traf'fio (bāl-trāf'fyō) or **Bol-traf'fio** (bōl-), **Giovanni Antonio.** 1467-1516. Italian painter; pupil of Leonardo da Vinci.

Bel-tra'mi (bāl-trā'mē), **Eugenio.** 1835-1900. Italian mathematician and physicist; known esp. for research in non-Euclidean geometry.

Beltraneja, la. See under JUANA OF PORTUGAL.

Bel-trán' y Mas'ses (bēl-trān' ē mā'sēs), **Federico.** 1885-1949. Spanish painter; known esp. for portraits, fete and ballet scenes, and decorative ensembles.

Bely, Andrei. See BORIS BUGAEV.

Be-ly'a'ev (byŷ-lyā'yēf), **Mitrofan Petrovich.** 1836-1904. Russian music publisher; founded (1885) press to publish modern Russian compositions; instituted orchestral and chamber concerts for performance of such compositions. Rimski-Korsakov, Borodin, Liadov, and Glazunov joined in writing a string quartet in his honor.

Bel-zo'ni (bāl-tō'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** 1778-1823. Italian explorer and archaeologist. Explored Egyptian

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

antiquities (1815-19); opened temple of Abu-Simbel (1817); discovered tomb of Seti I, Thebes (1817); opened second pyramid of Giza; transferred bust *Young Memnon* (now in British Museum) from Thebes to Alexandria.

Bel-zú' (bèl-sò'), **Manuel Isidoro**. 1808-1866. Bolivian general, b. La Paz; president of Bolivia (1848-55); assassinated.

Bem (bēm), **Józef**. 1795-1850. Polish general, b. Tarnów, Galicia. Distinguished himself in Polish revolution (1830-31); fled to Paris. Took part in insurrection in Vienna (1848), joining Hungarian army; commanded army of Transylvania (1848); made brilliant campaign with small force, defeating Austrians at Piski (1849); drove Austrians and Russians into Walachia but was badly defeated (1849) by superior forces at Schässburg (Sighisoara); escaped to Turkey; embraced Islam and became a pasha; revered by Szeklers.

Bem'bo (bēm'bō), **Pietro**. 1470-1547. Italian writer and ecclesiastic, b. Venice. Secretary to Leo X (1513); historiographer of Venetian republic (1529); created cardinal (1539). Restored classic tradition in Italian language and literature. Author of *Gli Asolani* (1505), *Prose della Volgar Lingua* (1525), etc.

Be'mel-mans (bē'mēl-mānz), **Ludwig**. 1898-. American painter, illustrator, and writer, b. in Tirol, of Belgian father and Bavarian mother; to U.S. (1914); naturalized (1918). Author and illustrator of *Hansi* (1934), *My War with the U.S.A.* (1937), *Life Class* (1938), *Madeline* (1939), *Small Beer* (1939), *Donkey Inside* (1941), *I Love You, I Love You, I Love You* (1942), etc.

Be'mis (bē'mīs), **Samuel Flagg**. 1891-. American historian and educator, b. Worcester, Mass. A.B., Clark (1912); Ph.D., Harvard (1916). Professor, George Washington U. (1924-34), Yale (1935). Author of *Jay's Treaty...* (1923), *Pinckney's Treaty...* (1926; awarded Pulitzer prize), *A Diplomatic History of the United States* (1936), etc.

Bé'mont' (bē'mōn'), **Charles**. 1848-1939. French historian, b. Paris; author of works on English and European history.

Bem'rose (bēm'rōz), **William**. 1831-1908. English publisher; best known for his works on wood carving and pottery; as *Manual of Wood-carving* (1862), *Longton Hall Porcelain* (1906).

ben (bēn). Hebrew word for "son"; used often as part of a name, as *Akiba ben Joseph*, i.e. Akiba, son of Joseph. Corresponding term in Arabic names is *ibn-*.

Benadad. See *BENHADAD*.

Benalcázar, Sebastián de. See *BELALCÁZAR*.

Ben'-am'mi (bēn'am'i). In Douay Version *Am'mon* (ām'ōn). In Bible, son of Lot, ancestor of Ammonites (*Genesis* xix. 38).

Bé'nard' (bā'nār'), **Henri Jean Émile**. 1844-. French architect; designed a number of churches, the Salle des Fêtes and Tribunal de Commerce at Le Havre; won first prize (1899) for his design in international competition for plans for U. of California buildings.

Be'na-ven'te y Mar-tí'nez (bā'nē-vān'tā & mār-tē-nāth), **Jacinto**. 1866-1954. Spanish dramatist, b. Madrid. Educ. U. of Madrid; traveled in France, England, Russia (1885-92), and, later, in U.S. and South America; member, Spanish Acad. (c. 1913 ff.); awarded Nobel prize in literature (1922). His plays, notable for satirical quality and realism, include *El Nido Ajeno*, *El Marido de la Tía*, *Más Fuerte que el Amor*, *La Loba de los Sueños*, *Señora Ama*, *La Malquerida*, *La Virtud Sospechosa*, *La Otra Honra*, *Los Intereses Creados*, and *La Ciudad Alegre y Confada*.

Be'na-vi'des (bā'nā-vē'thās), **Óscar Raimundo**. 1876-1945. Peruvian soldier and statesman, b. Lima. Served with French army (five years), Peruvian army (from 1894); chief of general staff, Peru (1913); chief of governing junta during revolution (1914); provisional president of Peru (1915). Minister to Italy (1917-20), Spain (1931), England (1932-33). Chief of national defense (1933); president of Peru (1933-39); ambassador to Spain (1940-).

Be'na-vi'des y Diez Can-se'co (ē thyās kān-sā'kō), **Alfredo**. 1881-. Peruvian diplomat, b. Lima. Consul at Le Havre (1909), Bordeaux (1909), Bremen (1911); in foreign office as chief of consular bureau (1913), of diplomatic bureau (1914-20). Minister of marine and aviation (1931); minister to Great Britain (from 1933). Author of *Escalafón Diplomático del Perú* (1914) and *Colección de Actos Internacionales en Vigor para la República del Perú* (2 vols.).

Ben'bow (bēn'bō), **John**. 1653-1702. English naval officer; commander in chief of squadron in blockade of Dunkirk (1696) and in West Indies (1698-1700); vice-admiral (1701); failed in pursuit of French naval commander Ducasse (1702) because of mutiny of officers; died of wounds.

Bence'-Jones' (bēns'jōnz'), **Henry**. 1814?-1873. English physician and chemist.

Bench'ley (bēnch'li), **Robert Charles**. 1889-1945. American humorist, b. Worcester, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1912). On staff, successively, of Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, New York *Tribune*, *Vanity Fair*, New York *World*, *Life*, New Yorker. Actor in motion-picture "shorts" (1929 and from 1937); in radio work (from 1937). Author of *Of All Things* (1921), *Love Conquers All* (1922), *The Early Worm* (1927), *The Treasurer's Report* (1930), *No Poems* (1932), *From Bed to Worse* (1934), *My Ten Years in a Quandary* (1936), *After 1903, What?* (1938), etc.

Benck'en-dorff (Ger. bēng'kēn-dōrf) or **Ben'ken-dorf** (Russ. byāng'kyln-dōrf). Russian family of German origin, settled in Livonia in 16th century, including: **Aleksandr Khristoforovich** (1783-1844); general and statesman; engaged in campaigns against Napoleon (1813-15); later, director of police in Russia. **Aleksandr Konstantinovich** (1849-1917); entered diplomatic service (1868); at Rome (1869-77); in retirement (1877-86); first secretary at Vienna (1886-97); minister at Copenhagen (1897-1903); ambassador in London (1903-16); influential in furthering Anglo-Russian friendship and forming Triple Entente (1907); died in London.

Ben'da (bēn'dā). Family of Bohemian musicians in Germany, whose chief members include: **Franz or František** (1709-1786); violinist and composer for violin; concertmeister of Frederick II of Prussia (from 1771), in which position his brother **Joseph** (1724-1804) succeeded him. Another brother, **Georg or Jiff** (1722-1795); clavirist, violinist, and oboist; introduced music drama with spoken text; Kapellmeister to duke of Gotha (1748-78); composed operettas, cantatas, masses, etc., and melodramas including *Ariadne auf Naxos* (1774), *Medea* (1778), *Pygmalion* (1780). Two sons of Franz, b. in Potsdam: **Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich** (1745-1814), violinist and clavirist, royal chamber musician (1765-1810), composer of 3 operas, 2 oratorios, cantatas, and instrumental music; and **Karl Hermann Heinrich** (1748-1836), violinist and composer of chamber music, concertmeister of royal opera. Georg's son **Friedrich Ludwig** (1746-1792); b. Gotha; director of concerts at Königsberg (1789) and composer of comic operas, violin concertos, an oratorio, etc.

Ben'da' (bān'dā'), **Julien**. 1867-1956. French philo-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

sophical and critical writer, b. Paris. His works include *Mon Premier Testament* (1910), the analytical novel *L'Ordination* (1912), *Le Bergsonisme ou une Philosophie sur la Mobilité* (1912), *La Fin de l'Éternel* (1929), etc.

Benda, Pauline. See SIMONE.

Ben'da (bĕn'dă), Władysław The'o-dor (thĕ'ô-dôr). 1873-1948. Painter and illustrator, b. Poznań, Poland; to U.S. (1899); naturalized (1911). Illustrator for magazines and books; creator of a type of masks, known as Benda masks, used on the stage.

Ben Da'vid or Ben-da'vid (bĕn-dă'vîd; Ger. dă'vît, -vît, -fēt, -fît), Lazarus. 1762-1832. German philosopher and mathematician. Lecturer on Kantian philosophy, Vienna; expelled from Vienna (1797); director of a Jewish school, Berlin. Author of *Über den Ursprung unserer Erkenntnis* (1802), etc.

Ben-de-mann (bĕn'dĕ-măn), Eduard. 1811-1889. German painter of Düsseldorf school; pupil of Schadow. Professor, Dresden Academy (1838-59); director, Düsseldorf Academy (1859-67). Works include *Die Trauernden Juden in Babylon*, *Die Wegführung der Juden in die Babylonische Gefangenschaft*, *Penelope*, many large frescoes and historical pictures in royal castle at Dresden, illustrations for *Nibelungenlied* (1841), portraits, etc.

Ben'der (bĕn'dĕr), Harold Herman. 1882-1951. American philologist, b. Martinsburg, W.Va. A.B., Lafayette (1903); Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1907); further study in Germany. Faculty member (from 1909), professor of Indo-Germanic philology (from 1918), chairman of department of Oriental languages and literatures (from 1927), Princeton. Special editor for etymology and philology, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition. Author of *On the Lithuanian Word-Stock as Indo-European Material* (1920), *A Lithuanian Etymological Index* (1921), *The Home of the Indo-Europeans* (1922), etc.

Ben'dix (bĕn'dîks), Max. 1866-1945. American orchestra conductor, b. Detroit. Concertmeister, Theodore Thomas Orchestra (1886-96). Organized and conducted Max Bendix String Quartet. Founded Bendix Music Bureau, New York (c. 1915). Music director, N.Y. Metropolitan Opera House, Royal English Opera, St. Louis Municipal Opera. Conductor at expositions at Chicago (1893), St. Louis (1904), San Francisco (1915), Chicago (1933).

Bendix, Vincent. 1882-1945. American inventor and industrialist, b. Moline, Ill. Interested himself in improving equipment of automobiles; developed Bendix electric self-starter. President and manager, Bendix Products Corporation, and Bendix Brake Co., manufacturers of self-starters, brakes, carburetors, etc., for automobiles; president, Bendix Aviation Corp.

Bendî (bĕn'dî), Karel. 1838-1897. Czech composer, b. Prague. Wrote several Czech national operas, esp. *Lejla* (1868), *Břetislav and Jiřka* (1870), and *Černohorci* (1881), and a ballet, masses, cantatas, and many Czech songs and choruses.

Be'ne-dek (bĕ'nă-dĕk), Ludwig August von. 1804-1881. Austrian general, b. in Hungary. Served with distinction in Galician, Italian, and Hungarian campaigns (1846-49) and as commander, 8th army corps, at Solferino (1859); successively chief of general staff, military governor of Hungary, and commander in chief of Austrian army in Venetia and Alpine provinces (1860); commander, army of the north (1866); disastrously defeated (1866) by Prussians at Königgrätz (Sadowa); suspended from command (1866).

Be-ne'den (bĕ'nă'dĕn), Pierre (pyâr) Jo'seph' (zhô'sĕf') van. 1809-1894. Belgian zoologist; professor at Catholic U. of Louvain (from 1836); writer on the Cetacea,

parasites, etc. His son **Eduard van Beneden** (1846-1910), professor at Leiden, was an embryologist.

Be-ne-det'ti (bĕ'nă-dĕt'tĕ), Comte Vincenzo. 1817-1900. French diplomat, b. in Corsica. Ambassador at Berlin (1864). Forced himself upon king of Prussia at Ems (July 13, 1870) to demand in name of French government a solemn renunciation of candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to throne of Spain, this blunder giving Bismarck the casus belli necessary to precipitate Franco-Prussian War.

Be'ne-dicks' (bĕ'nă-dîks'), Carl Axel Fredrik. 1875-. Swedish physicist; professor, Stockholm (1911); director of Metallographical Institute, Stockholm (1920-35); received Edlund award (1904), and Carnegie gold medal for metallurgical research (1908).

Ben'o-dict (bĕn'ô-dîkt). Name of fifteen popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 62, 81, 104, 117, 133, 135, 136, 145, 147, 154, 194, 197, 247, 249, 260) and three antipopes, especially:

Benedict III. d. 858. Pope (855-858). Election opposed by Emperor Lothair; did much in rebuilding of Rome after Saracen raids.

Benedict VIII. d. 1024. Pope (1012-24). b. Rome. Son of Count Gregory of Tusculum and brother of Pope John XIX. Crowned Henry II as emperor (1014); defeated Saracens and took Sardinia from them; reformed clergy; held synod at Pavia (1022).

Benedict IX. 1012?-1056. Pope (1032-44, 1045, 1047-48); called "the Boy Pope." Nephew of Benedict VIII. Obtained election through simony; his profligacy aroused much opposition; twice deposed; regained papal see a third time (1047), but in this last period held to be antipope to Clement II.

Benedict X. Real name John Min'ci-us (mĭn'ah-lûs; -ah-lûs). Pope (1058-59). By some held to be antipope.

Benedict XIII. Real name Pietro Francesco Or-si'ni (ôr'sĕ'nĕ). 1649-1730. Pope (1724-30). Created cardinal (1672); scholarly and upright, but yielded to guidance of unscrupulous Cardinal Coscia; exerted influence for peace. For Benedict XIII, antipope at Avignon (1394-1423), see Pedro de Luna.

Benedict XIV. Real name Prospero Lam'ber-ti'ni (lâm'bâr-tĕ'nĕ). 1675-1758. Pope (1740-58); b. Bologna. Cardinal (1728); archbishop of Bologna (1731); in two bulls (1742, 1744), settled controversies concerning Indian and Chinese rites; greatly encouraged education, literature, and science; liberal in policy toward foreign powers; his collected works, first published in 12 volumes (1747-51), include *On the Beatification and Canonization of Saints*.

Benedict XV. Real name Giacomo del'la Chie'sa (dă'l'la kyă'zĕ). 1854-1922. Pope (1914-22); b. Pegli, near Genoa. Papal nuncio at Madrid (1884-87) with Cardinal Rampolla; archbishop of Bologna (1907); cardinal (1914); elected pope soon after World War began (1914); made many attempts to bring end to war (1914-18); determined opponent of Modernism; published (1918) completed *Codex Juris Canonici*.

Antipopes: Benedict XIII. Real name Pedro de Luna (q.v.). 1328?-1423. Antipope at Avignon (1394-1423). **Benedict XIV.** Antipope (1424-7).

Benedict, Erastus Cornelius. 1800-1880. American lawyer, b. Branford, Conn. Author of *American Admiralty* (1859), long accepted as standard.

Benedict, Francis Ga'no (gă'nô). 1870-1957. American chemist, b. Milwaukee; grad. Harvard (1893). Director, nutrition laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. (1907-37).

Ben'o-dict (bĕn'ô-dîkt; Ger. bĕ'nă-dîkt), Str Julius. 1804-1885. Pianist, composer, and conductor, b. Stutt-

tle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, éve, here (18), évent, énd, silent, make; Ice, Ill, charity; Old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

gart, Germany. Orchestra conductor, Vienna (1823), Naples (1825). Resident in London (from 1835) as pianist, opera conductor, and concert director (Drury Lane, Covent Garden, etc.); accompanied Jenny Lind on her American tours (1850-51); became British subject; knighted (1871). His compositions include operas, cantatas, oratorios, and 2 symphonies.

Benedict, Leopold. See MORRIS WINCHEVSKY.

Ben'e-dict Bl'scop (bén'ê-dikt blîsh'ôp), Saint. Also **Biscop Ba'du-çing'** (bâ'dôo-çing[g]'), 628?-690. English ecclesiastic. Conducted Theodore of Tarsus from Rome to Canterbury (669); built monasteries of St. Peter at Wearmouth (674), and St. Paul at Jarrow (682); teacher of Bede; introduced stone-built church and art of glassmaking into England.

Benedict of Nur'si-a (nûr'shî-û; -shû), Saint. 480?-754. Founder of monasticism in western Europe; established (c. 529) monastery on Monte Cassino, which became head of Benedictine order; formulated strict rules, *Regula Monachorum*, to govern monks of this order.

Benedictsson, Victoria Maria. Real name of Ernst AHLGREN.

Be'ne-dix (bâ'nâ-dîks), **Roderich Julius.** 1811-1873. German playwright, and author of miscellaneous historical and critical writings on the theater.

Ben'e-field (bén'ê-fîld), **John Barry.** 1880- . American journalist and writer, b. Jefferson, Tex. B.Litt., Texas (1902). On staff of *New York Times*, Brooklyn *Standard Union*, Dallas *News*. Author of *The Chicken-Wagon Family* (1925), *Short Turns* (1926), *Bugles in the Night* (1927), *Valiant Is the Word for Carrie* (1935), etc.

Be'ne-ke (bâ'nê-kê), **Friedrich Eduard.** 1798-1854. German empirical psychologist, philosopher, and educator. Professor, Berlin (from 1832). Charged with Epicureanism for his *Grundlegung zur Physik der Sitten* (1812) opposing Hegel's philosophy; author also of *Lehrbuch der Psychologie als Naturwissenschaft* (1833), *Präparatistische Psychologie* (1850), and other works on psychology, logic, ethics, and pedagogy.

Be-nel'li (bâ-nêl'li, Sem (sêm)). 1877-1949. Italian dramatist; known esp. for his *La Cena delle Beffe* (1909), produced in Paris under title *La Beffa* (1910) and in New York as *The Jest* (1919); his *L'Amore del Tre Re* (1909) has been set to music.

Be'neš (bê'nêsh), **Eduard.** 1884-1948. Czechoslovak statesman, b. Kozlany. Educ. universities of Prague, Paris, and Dijon; professor in Prague (1909-15). Disciple of Masaryk; worked in Paris (1915-19) with Masaryk in Czech nationalist movement; Czech delegate at peace conference (1919-20). Foreign minister of new state of Czechoslovakia (1918-35); prime minister (1921-22); member of Council of League of Nations (1923-27); a cofounder of Little Entente; lecturer in sociology in Prague U. (1922-38). Elected president of Czechoslovakia (1935); resigned (Oct., 1938) on German occupation of Sudetenland. Appointed professor of sociology, U. of Chicago (1939). President of the Czechoslovak government in exile, with headquarters in England (1939-43); returned to Czechoslovakia (Mar., 1945); re-elected president (1946).

Ben'et' (bê'nâ'), **William Rose.** 1886-1950. American poet, novelist, and editor, b. Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Ph.B., Yale (1907). On staff of *Century Magazine* (1911-18), *New York Evening Post Literary Review* (1920-24), *Saturday Review of Literature* (from 1924). Among his volumes of verse are *Merchants from Cathay* (1913), *The Falconer of God* (1914), *Moons of Grandeur* (1920), *Man Possessed* (1927), *Starry Harness* (1933), *Golden Fleeces* (1935), *The Dust Which Is God* (1941);

awarded Pulitzer prize). His novels include *The First Person Singular* (1922), *Flying King of Kurio* (juvenile; 1926). m. 2d wife Ellnor Wylie (q.v.). His brother Stephen Vincent (1898-1943), b. Bethlehem, Pa.; B.A., Yale (1919); best known as poet and writer of stories; author of *Five Men and Pompey* (1915), *Young Adventure* (1918), *Heavens and Earth* (1920), *The Beginning of Wisdom* (1921), *Tiger Joy* (1925), *John Brown's Body* (1928; awarded Pulitzer poetry prize, 1929), *Ballads and Poems* (1931), *The Devil and Daniel Webster* (1937), *Thirteen O'Clock* (1937), *Tales before Midnight* (1939), *Western Star* (1943), *America* (pub. 1944), etc.

Ben'e-zet' (bén'ê-zêt'), **Anthony.** Fr. **Antoine Bé-né-zet'** (bâ'nâ-zê'). 1713-1784. Educator, b. San Quentin, Picardy, France. Became Quaker in London (1727); to Philadelphia (1731). Interested himself in antislavery cause, education of Negroes, temperance, and the condition of the Indians.

Ben'fey (bén'fi), **Theodor.** 1809-1881. German Sanskrit scholar and comparative philologist. Professor, Göttingen (from 1848). Author of *A Dictionary of Greek Roots* (1839-42), *Complete Grammar of the Sanskrit Language* (1852), *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* (1866), etc.

ben-Gabirol. See IBN-GABIROL.

Beng'el (bêng'el), **Johann Albrecht.** 1687-1752. German Protestant theologian and scholar. Master of a theological seminary, Denkendorf (1713-41). Author of a critical study of New Testament (1734); first to classify New Testament manuscripts into Asiatic and African families; author also of *Ordo Temporum* (1741), and *Gnomon Novi Testamenti* (1742), an exegetical commentary, used later notably by John Wesley.

Ben'gough (bêng'gô), **John Wilson.** 1851-1923. Canadian cartoonist, b. Toronto; on staff of *Montreal Star* and *Toronto Globe*; published two volumes of poetry (*Verses Grave and Gay*, 1895; *In Many Keys*, 1902) and several political brochures, as *The Gin Mill Primer* (1898) and *The Whole Hog Book* (1911).

Ben'ha'dad or **Ben'-Ha'dad** (bên'hâ'dâd). In Douay Version **Ben'u'dad** (bên'â'dâd). Name of three kings of Damascus:

Benhadad I. fl. 900 B.C. Ally of Asa, King of Judah; fought Baasha of Israel (2 Chron. xvi).

Benhadad II or **Ha'dad-e'zer** (hâ'dâd-ê'zêr). fl. 854 B.C. Defeated by Ahab, King of Israel (1 Kings xx. 1-34); joined a coalition with Ahab, defeating Shalmaneser III of Assyria at Karkar (854); murdered and succeeded by Hazael (c. 841).

Benhadad III. fl. 805 B.C. Son of Hazael. Defeated by Joash, King of Israel (2 Kings xiii. 24-25).

Ben'ham (bên'âm), **Sir William Gurney.** 1859-1944. English journalist, and compiler of *Benham's Book of Quotations* (1907).

Be'nin-ca'sa (bâ'nêng-kî'sâ), **Ursula.** 1547-1618. Italian religious; founded (1583) Oblate Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, an order whose members were known as Theatines, or Theatine nuns.

Be-ní'tez (bâ-nî'têsh), **Justo Pastor.** 1896- . Paraguayan diplomat and journalist, b. Asunción. Minister of justice and public instruction, interior, finance, war, foreign affairs (1930-34); minister to Brazil (1935-38) and Bolivia (1938-). Author of *Ideario Político* (1919), *Jornadas Democráticas* (1921-22), *El Liberalismo en el Paraguay* (1930), *La Revolución de los Comunes* (1938), etc.

Ben'ja-min (bên'jâ-mîn). In Bible, youngest of Jacob's twelve sons (Gen. xxxv. 16-18; xlii-xlv), son of Rachel, ancestor of one of twelve tribes of Israel.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Benjamin, Arthur. 1893-. British pianist and composer, b. Sydney, Australia. Professor, Royal College of Music, London (from 1921). Received Carnegie award (1924) for the string quartet *Pastoral Fantasia*. Composer also of operas, piano and violin pieces, orchestral music, choral works, and songs.

Benjamin, Asher. 1773-1845. American architect and writer, b. Greenfield, Mass. His writings spread late colonial designs throughout New England.

Benjamin, Judah Philip. 1811-1884. Lawyer, b. in St. Thomas, British West Indies; to Charlestown, S.C., while a child. U.S. senator from Louisiana (1853-61); attorney general in Jefferson Davis's cabinet (1861); transferred to war department (1861-62); secretary of state (1862-65); extremely unpopular because of advocacy of plan to arm slaves for Confederate service, but retained confidence of Davis. Escaped to England (1865); built up large and profitable legal practice there; queen's counsel (1872 ff.).

Benjamin, Park. 1809-1864. American editor and minor poet, b. in British Guiana; to Norwich Conn., at age of four. His son **Park** (1849-1922) was a patent lawyer, editor in chief of *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Applied Mechanics* (1881-92), and author of books on electricity.

Ben'ja'min' (băn'zhă'măn'), **René.** 1885-1948. French novelist, playwright, and essayist, b. in Paris. On staff of *Gil Blas* and *Écho de Paris*. Wounded at Verdun (1914). His novel *Gaspard* was awarded Goncourt prize (1915); other works include *Grandgousin* (1918), *La Force de la Sorbonne* (1921), *Vie Prodigieuse d'Honoré de Balzac* (1925), *Sacha Guitry* (1933), *Chronique d'un Temps Troublé* (1938), etc.

Ben'ja'min'-Constant' (băn'zhă'măn'kôn'stăn'). 1845-1902. = Benjamin CONSTANT.

Ben'ja-min of Tu-de-la (băn'jă-mîn ōv tōō-thă'lă). d. 1173. Spanish Jewish traveler, b. in Navarre, Spain; visited France, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Persia, borders of China, Egypt, and Sicily (1159-1173); known esp. for *Massa'ot (Travels)*.

Benkendorf. See BENCKENDORFF.

Ben-illu're y Gil' (băn-lyōō'ră ē hăl'), **José.** 1855-1936. Spanish painter, b. Valencia; best known for paintings of Spanish and Italian folk life. His brother **Mariano** (1862-1947), sculptor.

Benn (bĕn), **William Wedgwood.** 1877-. English political leader. B.A., London (1898). Liberal M.P. (1906-27), Labour M.P. (1927-31, 1937-). Served in yeomanry and air force in World War (1914-15). Secretary of state for India (1929-31).

Benn'dorf (bĕn'dōrf), **Otto.** 1838-1907. German archaeologist; professor in Zurich (1869), Munich (1871), Prague (1872), Vienna (1877); director of Austrian Archaeological Institute (1898).

Ben'net (bĕn'ĕt; -ĭt), **Henry.** See Earl of ARLINGTON.

Bennet, Sanford Fillmore. 1836-1898. American physician and hymn writer, b. Eden, N.Y.; author of *In the Sweet By and By*.

Ben'nett (bĕn'ĕt; -ĭt), **Alfred William.** 1833-1902. English botanist; collaborated with G. Murry in *Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany* (1889); wrote *Flora of Alps* (2 vols., 1896-97).

Bennett, Arnold, in full Enoch Arnold. 1867-1931. English novelist and dramatist. Abandoned law to become assistant editor of *Woman* (1893); abandoned editorship (1900) to devote himself to literature. Made reputation as a master in fiction with *Old Wives' Tale* (1908). Treated in infinite detail ugly, sordid life in the "Five Towns," centers of the pottery industry, in the trilogy of novels *Clayhanger* (1910), *Hilda Lessways*

(1911), *These Twain* (1916). Dramatized his novel *Buried Alive* (1908) as *Great Adventure* (1913) and wrote, with Edward Knoblock, the play *Milestones* (1912). Other works include *Riccyman Steps* (1923), *Lord Raingo* (1926), *Accident* (1929).

Bennett, Charles Edwin. 1858-1921. American Latin scholar, b. Providence, R.I. Professor, Cornell (1892 ff.); author of *A Latin Grammar* (1895, with many later editions), *Appendix to Bennett's Latin Grammar* (1895; revised, 1907, as *The Latin Language*), numerous other textbooks, and translations.

Bennett, Floyd. 1890-1928. American aviator, b. near Warrensburg, N.Y. With Byrd in MacMillan expedition to northwestern Greenland (1925); pilot with Byrd in flight over North Pole (May 9, 1926); received Congressional Medal of Honor. Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, named in his honor.

Bennett, Henry Gordon. 1887-. Australian soldier; served in World War (1915-18); major general, commanding 8th division of Australian Imperial Force (1940), all Australian forces in Malaya (1941); escaped from Singapore when it surrendered to Japanese (Feb., 1942); lieutenant general (Mar., 1942).

Bennett, James Gordon. 1795-1872. Editor, b. Keith, Banffshire, Scotland; to Halifax, Nova Scotia (1819). On staff of *New York Enquirer* (1826-28), and its successor, *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer* (1829-32). Started *New York Herald* (May 6, 1835), a one-cent daily newspaper; remained its editor until his retirement (1867). His son **James Gordon** (1841-1918) succeeded him; sent Stanley to Africa to find Livingstone (1869-71); financed expedition (1875) to search for a northwest passage and expedition (1879-81) of George W. DeLong to the Arctic; established (1887) Paris edition of *New York Herald*; joined John W. Mackay in Commercial Cable Co. which laid transatlantic cables and broke Gould monopoly. Suddenly broke off marriage engagement (1877); horse-whipped by fiancée's brother; fought duel; resident in Paris (from 1877). Established Gordon Bennett international trophies in yachting and automobile and aeronautical racing.

Bennett, James William. 1891-. American writer, b. Mitchell, Ind. A.B., Stanford (1916). American vice-consul at Shanghai, China (1918-19) and Sydney, Australia (1919). Author of *Plum Blossoms and Blue Incense* (1926), *The Manchu Cloud* (1927), *Chinese Blahs* (1930), *Spinach Jade* (1939), etc.

Bennett, John Hughes. 1812-1875. English physician. M.D., Edinburgh (1837). Introduced systematic lectures on histology, Edinburgh (1841); professor of institutes of medicine, Edinburgh (1843-74). Pioneer in use of microscope in clinical pathology.

Bennett, Richard. 1872-1944. American actor and producer, b. in Cass County, Ind.; associated as producer with Charles Frohman (1896-1908); appeared in *Charley's Aunt*, *Royal Family*, *What Every Woman Knows*, *Jarnegan*, *The Barker*; father of **Constance** (1905-), b. New York City, motion-picture actress (debut in *Cytherea*, 1924; later starred in many productions) and of **Joan** (1910-), b. Palisades, N.J., actress, on stage (debut with father in *Jarnegan*, 1928) and in many motion pictures.

Bennett, Richard Bedford. Viscount Bennett. 1870-1947. Canadian statesman; minister of justice and attorney general (1921); prime minister (1930-35).

Bennett, William Cox. 1820-1893. English song writer.

Bennett, Sir William Sterndale. 1816-1875. English pianist and composer. Intimate friend (from 1832) of Mendelssohn; professor of music at Cambridge (1856); principal, Royal Academy of Music (1868). Composed

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), sôdă; ăve, hăre (18), ăvent, ănd, silént, măker; ăce, ăll, charăty; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd (40), ăft (41), cănnect; fădd, fădt; out, oil; cŭbe, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, ŭ = u in Fr. menu;

Naiads (overture; 1837), *The May Queen* (cantata; 1858), *Paradise and Peri* (overture; 1862), *Symphony in G Minor* (1864), *Woman of Samaria* (oratorio; 1867), *Ajax* (1872).

Bennewitz, Peter. Real name of Petrus APIANUS.

Ben-Nez. See MORRIS WINCHEVSKY.

Ben'nig-sen (bén'ik-sén), Count **Le'vin** (lá'vén)

Au'gust (ou'gúst) **The'o-phil** (tá'ô-fil). 1745-1826. Russian general, b. in Brunswick, of Hanoverian family. Entered Russian service (1773); fought against Turks (1774, 1778), in Poland (1793-94), and at Derbent in Persian War (1796); active in conspiracy that led to assassination of Emperor Paul (1801); in Napoleonic Wars, fought at Pultusk (1806) and commanded at Eylau (1807); in French attack (1812), won victory over Murat but retired because of difference with Kutuzov; later, commanded Russian army on right wing at Leipzig (1813); made count by the emperor. His son Count **Alexander Levin** (1809-93) was a distinguished Hanoverian statesman.

Ben'nig-sen (bén'ik-sén), **Rudolf von.** 1824-1902. German statesman and political leader, b. in Hanover. Leader of liberal opposition in lower chamber; cofounder and leader of German National Verein (1859-67), which joined National Liberal party. Member (1867-84) and president (1874-79), Prussian Assembly; member (1871-83, 1887-98) of German Reichstag and leader of National Liberal party; warmly supported Bismarck; later (1878 ff.), opposed Bismarck's economic policy and laws against Socialists; chief administrator, Province of Hanover (1888-97). His son **Rudolf** (1859-1911) was first governor of German New Guinea (1899-1902).

Ben'no (bén'no), Saint. 1010-1106. Bishop of Meissen (1066) and missionary among the Wends. His canonization (1523) by Pope Adrian VI violently attacked by Luther in *Wider den Neuen Abgott*. Patron saint of Bavaria and of Munich; his remains deposited (1576) in latter place.

Be-nois' (bél'nois'), **Aleksandr Nikolaevich.** 1870-1928. Russian painter; known esp. for his painting of scenery for Stravinsky's ballet *Petrushka* and for ballets of Diaghilev.

Be-noit' (bé'nwá'), **Pierre.** 1886-. French novelist, b. Albi; author of *Koenigsmark*, *L'Atlantide*, *Four Don Carlos*, *Le Lac Salé*, *L'Ouillé*, etc.

Benoît, Pierre Léonard Léopold, also known as **Peter.** 1834-1901. Belgian composer; director of Antwerp Conservatory of Music; leader in Flemish musical school; composer of oratorios, operas, cantatas, religious dramas, hymns, and songs.

Benoît de Sainte-Maure' or Sainte-More' (de sánt'mór'). 12th-century French trouvère; author of a verse *Chronique des Ducs de Normandie* for his patron, Henry II of England. His *Roman de Troie*, founded on works of Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, was used in Latin version by Guido delle Colonne and became a source for retellings (as by Boccaccio, Chaucer, and Shakespeare) of the Troilus and Cressida story.

Benozzo Gozzoli. See GOZZOLI.

Ben'se-rade' (bén'srád'), **Isaac de.** 1613-1691. French poet and dramatist; under patronage of Richelieu and Mazarin. Best known for a sonnet, *Joh*, taken as rivaling a sonnet by Voiture entitled *Uranie* and initiating a literary civil war between adherents (Jobelins and Uranins) of the two poets at court.

Ben'son (bén'són), **Edward White.** 1829-1896. English prelate. B.A., Cantab. (1852); first head master of Wellington College (1859-72); bishop of Truro (1877); archbishop of Canterbury (1882); sponsored legislation reforming church patronage and discipline; opposed

Welsh disestablishment (1893); delivered historically important judgment at trial of Dr. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, charged with ritual offenses (1889-90). Author of *Cyprian* (1897) and *The Apocalypse* (1900). His eldest son, **Arthur Christopher** (1862-1925), master at Eton (1885-1903), master of Magdalene College, Cambridge (1915-25); editor with Viscount Esher of *Correspondence of Queen Victoria* (1907); author of a biography of his father, monographs (in *English Men of Letters Series*, 1904-06) on Rossetti, FitzGerald, and Pater, and *From a College Window* (1906), *Beside Still Waters* (1907), *Memoirs and Friends* (1924). His third son, **Edward Frederic** (1867-1940), novelist; engaged in archaeological work at Athens (1892-95) and in work of Hellenic Society in Egypt; author of society novel *Dodo* (1893), novels of modern Greece, as *The Capsina* (1899), and clever fiction including *The Challoners* (1904), *David of Kings* (1924), *Mezzanine* (1926). His fourth son, **Robert Hugh** (1871-1914), clergyman; took Anglican orders (1894); received into Roman Catholic Church (1903), ordained (1904); popular as preacher and as writer of semimystical fiction, as *The Light Invisible* (1903), historical fiction, as *By What Authority* (1904), and modern novels.

Benson, Sir Frank Robert. 1858-1939. English actor-manager. As student at Oxford produced Greek play *Agamemnon*; founded touring repertory company, and school of acting; produced many of Shakespeare's plays; organized 26 of annual Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare festivals. For his brother **Godfrey Rathbone**, see BARON CHAMWOOD.

Benson, Frank Weston. 1862-1951. American painter, b. Salem, Mass. Studied at Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (1880-83) and Académie Julian in Paris (1883-85). Teacher at Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (from 1889). Excels in painting women and children, often in outdoor scenes of brilliant light and color. Among well-known paintings are *My Little Girl*, *In the Spruce Woods*, *Pemona*, *Moonlight at Sea*, *Eleanor*. Painted the murals *The Seasons* and *The Three Graces* (in Congressional Library at Washington, D.C.).

Benson, Louis FitzGerald. 1855-1930. American hymnologist, b. Philadelphia. Grad. U. of Pennsylvania (1874); Princeton Theological Seminary (1887); in Presbyterian ministry (from 1887); devoted himself to hymnology (from 1894). Editor of various church hymnals; author of *Hymns and Verses* (1897), etc.

Benson, Richard Meux (múks). 1821-1915. English ecclesiastic. Founded at Oxford (1865) an Anglican Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, often called "Cowley Fathers"; established branch in Boston, Mass. (1870-71).

Benson, Stella. 1892-1933. English novelist, poet, and short-story writer; m. (1921) J. C. O'Connell Anderson of Chinese customs service. Author of *I Pose* (1915), *Living Alone* (1919), *Good-Bye, Stranger* (1926), *Tobit Transplanted* (1931).

Benson, William Shepherd. 1855-1932. American naval officer, b. Macon, Ga. Grad., U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1877). Promoted through the grades to captain (1909) and rear admiral (1915); chief of naval operations (1915-19); served on special commissions abroad during World War and in Paris (1919) as naval adviser to American Commission to Negotiate Peace; retired (1919). Chairman, U.S. Shipping Board (1920).

Bent (bént), **Charles.** 1799-1847. American pioneer, b. Charleston, Va. (now W.Va.). Fur trapper in Colorado and New Mexico (1823 ff.). With his brother **William** (1809-1869), built trading post, Bent's Fort, near present La Junta (1828-32). William became first

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); $\kappa = ch$ in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

permanent white settler in Colorado and that state's most prominent citizen. Another brother, **Silas** (1820-1887), was an American naval officer (from 1836); accompanied Perry on his trip to Japan; made extensive hydrographic surveys in Pacific.

Bent, James Theodore. 1852-1897. English explorer and archaeologist. B.A., Oxon. (1875). Made archaeological journeys to Greece, Asia Minor, Abyssinia, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, South Africa. Made excavations of ruins of the Great Zimbabwe in Mashonaland (1891).

Bentham (bĕn'thām), **Jeremy.** 1748-1832. English jurist and philosopher; one of chief expounders of utilitarianism. M.A., Oxon. (1766). Called to bar (1772); wrote criticism of Blackstone's *Commentaries* as showing antipathy to reform (1776). Made recommendations in *View of the Hard Labour Bill* (1778) for improvement in mode of criminal punishment, published later in *Rationale of Punishment and Rewards* (1825). Made trip to Russia (1785-88) to visit his brother (see below); there wrote *Defence of Usury* (printed 1787), his first essay in economics, following the principles of Adam Smith. Published (1789) work on administration of justice, *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, expounding his basic ethical doctrine that morality of actions is determined by utility, that is, the capacity for rendering pleasure or preventing pain, according to which the object of all conduct and legislation is "the greatest happiness of the greatest number"—the key phrase of Benthamism (suggested by Priestley's *Essay on the First Principles of Government*, 1768, and earlier used in Hutcheson's *Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, 1725). Studied poor law question (1797-98). Wrote several treatises developed in *Rationale of Judicial Evidence* (edited by J. S. Mill, 1825). Aided in establishing *Westminster Review* (1823) to spread philosophical radicalism; working on codification of laws and *Constitutional Code* (1st vol., 1827) at his death. His nephew and secretary (1826-32), **George** (1800-1884), was an English botanist; studied law; wrote *Outlines of a New System of Logic* (1827), setting forth for first time principle of the qualification of the predicate; author of *Handbook of British Flora* (1858); produced for government works on flora of Hong Kong and Australia; collaborated with Joseph Hooker in *Genera Plantarum* (7 vols., 1862-83). Jeremy's brother **Sir Samuel** (1757-1831) was a naval architect and engineer; colonel in Russian service; superintendent of shipbuilding yard at Krichew.

Bent'nick (bĕn'tīngk), **William.** 1st Earl of Port'land [pōrt'lānd; pōrt'-] (2d creation). 1649?-1709. English soldier and diplomat, b. in Holland; descendant of a noble family from the Palatinate. Trusted agent of William III; made privy councillor (1689); helped arrange treaty of Ryswick (1697); negotiated and signed treaties of partition (1698, 1700). His eldest son **Henry** (1680-1724) was created 1st duke of Portland (1716). His great grandson **William Henry Cavendish** (kāv'n-dish) **Bentinck** (1738-1809), 3d Duke of Portland; son of William (1709-1762), 2d duke; assumed by license additional name Cavendish; lord chamberlain under Rockingham (1765) and lord lieutenant of Ireland (1782); prime minister (1783); home secretary (1794-1801); lord president of the council (1801-05) under Pitt; again prime minister (1807-09). Lord William **Cavendish Bentinck** (1774-1839), 2d son of 3d duke, a lieutenant colonel at Marengo, was governor of Madras (1803); recalled (1807) on account of a Sepoy mutiny at Vellore (1806); governor general of Bengal (1828-33), effecting financial and judicial reforms, sup-

pression of Thugs, and abolition of suttee (1829); first governor general of India (1833). Lord William **George Frederic Cavendish Bentinck** (1802-1848), son of 4th duke, was a devotee of horse racing; M.P. (1828-48); leader of anti-Peel protectionists (1846-47).

Bent'ley (bĕnt'li), **Edmund Clerihew.** 1875-1956. English writer of detective fiction, as *Trent's Last Case* (1912), *Trent Intervenes* (1938), etc.; originator of a type of humorous pseudo-biographical verse known as clerihews. His son **Nicolas Clerihew** (1907-), writer and illustrator of humorous works, including *Die! I Thought I'd Laugh* (1936), *Ballet Hoo* (1937), *Le Sport* (1939), *Animal, Vegetable, and South Kensington* (1940).

Bent'ley (bĕnt'li), **John Francis.** 1839-1902. English ecclesiastical architect. Developed an English form of Gothic in building and decorating churches and convents; designed and built in Byzantine style the Roman Catholic cathedral in Westminster (1894 ff.).

Bentley, Phyllis Eleanor. 1894- . English novelist; in early years, teacher, secretary, lecturer, and reviewer by turns; author of novels with Yorkshire background, including *The Spinner of the Years* (1928), *The Partnership* (1928), *Carr* (1929), *Trio* (1930), *Inheritance* (1932), *A Modern Tragedy* (1934), *Freedom, Farewell* (1936), *Take Courage* (1940), *Munhold* (1941).

Bentley, Richard. 1662-1742. English clergyman, scholar, and critic. B.A., Cantab. (1680). Won reputation as classical scholar by critical letter to Mill (1691). Delivered first Boyle lectures, *A Confutation of Atheism* (1692). Proved in controversy (1697-99) with Charles Boyle (q.v.) spuriousness of *Epistles of Phalaris*, evoking Jonathan Swift's *Battle of the Books*. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (1700-42); tried and nearly ejected for despotic rule. Known for critical texts of classical authors.

Bentley, Richard. 1794-1871. English publisher; founder of *Bentley's Miscellany* (1831-68), of which Dickens was first editor, succeeded by Ainsworth. His son **George** (1828-1895) was also a publisher in London.

Ben'ton (bĕn'tū; -tān), **Frank.** 1852-1919. American apiculturist, b. Coldwater, Mich.; investigated bee culture in Asia, Africa, and Europe (1880-91); author of *The Honey Bee* (1896), *Bee Keeping* (1897), etc.

Benton, Thomas Hart. 1782-1858. American political leader, b. Hillsboro, N.C.; father of Jessie Frémont (q.v.). To St. Louis, Mo. (1815). Member, U.S. Senate (1821-51); defender of sound money; supported Jackson in his campaign against the national bank; often called "Old Bullion." In slavery issue, opposed secession; defeated (1850) for Senate because of stand on slavery issue. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1853-55). Author of *Thirty Years' View* (1854-56), his political autobiography.

His grandnephew **Thomas Hart Benton** (1889-); American painter, b. Neosho, Mo.; studied at Chicago Art Institute (1906-07) and in Académie Julian, Paris, France (1908-11); served as private in World War; has devoted himself to vigorous and realistic portraiture of people representing ordinary life and occupations of American Middle West, among well-known paintings being *Cotton Pickers*, *Lonesome Road*, *Meal, Homestead*, and *Susanna and the Elders*; his paintings of farm life, especially, have won prizes in many exhibitions; director, department of painting, Kansas City (Mo.) Art Institute (from 1935); his murals include *The Arts of Life in America* (Whitney Museum of American Art, in New York City), *History of Indiana*, painted for Indiana Building at Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago (1933), and *History of Missouri* for State House at Jefferson City, Mo.

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), safe, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; odd, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food; foot; out, oil; cūse, ōnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū = u in Fr. menus;

Bent'zel-Stern'au (bén'tsĕl-shtĕr'nou), Count Christian Ernst zu. 1767-1849. German statesman and writer. Minister of finance, grand duchy of Frankfurt (1812). Author esp. of satirical tales and novels.

Ben'-Ya-hu'da (bén'yá-hu'dá) or **Ben'-Ye-hu'da** (bén'yĕ), E'li'e'ser (ĕl'ĕ-zĕr). 1858-1922. Hebrew scholar and Zionist; b. in Lithuania, son of Jehudah Perlman; studied medicine in Paris; to Palestine (1881); in U.S. (1914-18); instrumental in introducing Hebrew as language of daily speech in Palestine, modernizing the language by addition of new words. Compiler of great Hebrew lexicon (unfinished at time of his death).

Benz (bĕnz), Karl. 1844-1929. German engineer; pioneer in construction of motor-driven vehicles (first car driven through streets of Munich, 1886). Founded firm of Benz & Co., Mannheim, to manufacture motor cars. Cf. Gottlieb Daimler.

Beolco, Angelo. See IL RUZANTE.

Beó'thy (bú'tl), Zsolt. 1848-1922. Hungarian educator; professor, Budapest (from 1882); author of history of Hungarian literature (1896).

Bé'rain' (bá'rán'), Jean. 1639?-1711. French architect and designer; director of fetes in court of Louis XIV. His designs, costumes, decorations, etc., mark transition from style of Louis XIV to that of Louis XV.

Bé'ran'ger' (bá'rán'zhá'), Pierre Jean de. 1780-1857. French lyric poet, b. Paris. Liberal in political sympathies; his chansons, including *Le Roi d'Yvetot* and *Le Vieux Drapeau*, gained immense popularity with the masses of the French people.

Bé'rad' (bá'rár'), Christian. 1902-1949. French painter, b. Paris, identified with neoromantic school; his paintings include *Après le Nain* and *Sur la Plage*.

Bérard, Joseph Frédéric. 1789-1828. French physician and philosopher.

Bérard, Léon. 1876-. French lawyer and politician; member, chamber of deputies (1910-27) and senate (from 1927); minister of public instruction (1917, 1919-20, 1926-28); minister of justice and vice-president of council (1931-32); minister of justice (1935).

Bérard, Victor. 1864-1931. French scholar and publicist; student of Greek classics; translator of *Odyssey*; author of treatises on current affairs.

Bé'raud' (bá'ró'), Henri. 1885-1958. French novelist and political essayist; author of *Le Vitriol de la Lune* (1921; Goncourt prize), *Le Martyre de l'Odèse* (1922), *Les Lurons de Sablas* (1932), *Ciel de Suie* (1934), *Trois Ans de Colère* (essays; 1937), etc.

Béraud, Jean. 1849?-1935. Portrait and genre painter, b. St. Petersburg, Russia, of French parentage; studied under Bonnat in Paris; known esp. for his paintings of religious subjects and Paris scenes.

Berceo, Gonzalo de. See GONZALO DE BERCEO.

Ber'chem or **Ber'ghem** (bĕr'kĕm), Nicolaes Pietersz. 1620-1683. Dutch landscape painter and etcher.

Ber'chère' (bĕr'shĕr'), Narcisse. 1819-1891. French painter, esp. of Oriental scenes.

Ber-chet' (bĕr-shĕ'), Giovanni. 1783-1851. Italian poet, b. Milan; political exile in England, France, Germany (1821-47); his works include *Lettera Semiseria* (manifesto of the Romantic movement in Italy, 1816), political and patriotic poems, and a collection of ballads.

Berch'told (bĕrk'tól), Count Leopold von. 1863-1942. Austro-Hungarian statesman, b. Vienna. Ambassador at St. Petersburg (1907-11); foreign minister (1912-15); signed Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (1914) preceding World War.

Berck-hey'do (bĕrk-hĕ'dō), Gerrit (1638-1698) and his brother Job (1630-1693). Dutch painters, b. Haarlem. Gerrit's paintings include chiefly street scenes and views

of public places; Job's paintings, chiefly landscapes and architectural and genre subjects.

Ber'co-vici (Rum. bĕr'kô-vĕch; Angl. bŭr'kô-vĕ'sĕ), Kon'rad (Rum. kôn'răd). 1882-. American novelist and short-story writer, of Rumanian birth; to U.S. (1916); author of *Around the World in New York* (1918), *Ghiză* (1919), *Illeus—The Marriage Guest* (1925), *The Story of the Gypsies* (1928), *That Royal Lover* (1931), *Against the Sky* (1932), *The Incredible Balkans* (1933), and many articles and tales about gypsies.

Ber'da-nier' (bŭr'd'nĕr'), Paul Frederick. 1879-. American painter and etcher, b. Frackville, Pa. Best known for landscapes and prints.

Ber-dya'ev (bĕr'dyá'yĕf), Nikolai Aleksandrovich. 1874-1948. Russian philosopher, author of *Freedom and the Spirit* (Eng. tr., 1935), and *The Destiny of Man* (Eng. tr., 1937), *Solitude and Society* (Eng. tr., 1938), *Spirit and Reality* (Eng. tr., 1939).

Be'rend (bā'rĕnt), Alice. Pen name of Alice Berend.

Brein'ling-er (brĭn'ling-ĕr). 1878-. German novelist and playwright.

Be'rendt (bā'rĕnt), Karl Hermann. 1817-1878. German physician and ethnologist; fled Germany after political upheavals (1848-49); to Nicaragua (1851-55), Mexico (1855-62), Yucatán (1864?), Guatemala (1874 ff.). Author of *Analytical Alphabet of the Mexican and Central American Languages* (1869), *Los Indígenas de la América Central y sus Idiomas* (1878), etc.

Ber'en-gar (bĕr'ĕng-găr). Ital. **Be'ren-ga'rio** (bā'rāng-gă'ryō). Lat. **Ber'en-gar'i-us** (bĕr'ĕng-găr'i-ŭs). Name of two kings of Italy: **Berengar I** (d. 924); grandson of Louis the Pious; marquis of Fri'uli (frĕ'sŭ-lĕ; frĕ'sŭ-lĕ) and king of the Lombards (888-889, 898-924); Holy Roman emperor (915-924); defeated by Duke Guy of Spoleto; crowned emperor, last of the Italian line, by Pope John X (915); had troubled reign; called in Hungarians as allies. His grandson **Berengar II** (d. 966); overcame Hugh of Provence (945); king (950-961); overthrown by Emperor Otto I (961); became feudatory of Germany; died a prisoner at Bamberg.

Ber'en-gar'i-a (bĕr'ĕng-găr'i-ŭ). Span. **Be'ren-gue'la** (bā'rĕng-gă'li). 1108-1149. Daughter of Ramón Berenguer IV, Conde de Barcelona. Queen of Castile; m. (1128), as 2d husband, Alfonso VII of León and Castile; defended Toledo against Moors (1139); famous for her beauty.

Berengaria. c. 1230? Daughter of Sancho VI of Navarre. Queen of England; wife of Richard I. Joined Richard at Reggio, Italy (1191), when on (Third) Crusade to Holy Land; m. Richard (1191) at Limassol, Cyprus; accompanied him to Acre; resided there (1191-92) during campaign against Saracens; lived at Poitou during Richard's imprisonment (1192-94) in Germany; possibly estranged after his release; after Richard's death (1199) lived mostly at Le Mans in Maine.

Berengaria. Sp. Berenguella. 1171-1246. Daughter of Alfonso VIII (III) of Castile and Eleanor Plantagenet (daughter of Henry II of England); 2d wife of Alfonso IX (VIII) of León; marriage (1197) stopped wars, but annulled (1214) by Pope Innocent III on ground of kinship; after death of her father Alfonso (1214) and her brother Henry I (1217), queen for a few months (1217); proclaimed her son Ferdinand (III) king (1217).

Bé'ren'ger' (bā'rĕn'zhá'). Called **Bérenger de Tours** (dĕ tŭr'). Lat. **Ber'en-gar'i-us** (bĕr'ĕng-găr'i-ŭs). 998-1088. French ecclesiastic, b. Tours, France; attacked (c. 1045) dogmas of transubstantiation and the real presence; condemned for heresy; recanted; spent last years as an ascetic.

Bérenger, René. 1830-1915. French jurist and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

tor, b. Valence. Minister of public works in cabinet of Casimir-Férier; elected senator for life (1875). Interested in judicial and prison reforms; author of "Bérenger laws" favoring or granting immunity to first offenders; prominent in move to suppress exhibition of indecent pictures and inscriptions (hence his nickname "Père la Pudeur").

Bérenger, Victor Henry. 1867-1952. French author, politician, and diplomat, b. Rugles. Ambassador to U.S. (1926).

Berenguela. Spanish form of BERENGARIA.

Berenguer (bè'rèng-gèr'), **Ramón.** Name of four counts of Barcelona (1017-1162), esp. Ramón Berenguer IV (count, 1131-62), who married **Pe'tro-ni'l'la** (pè'trò-nè'lyà), queen (1137-62) of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II, and by her was father of Alfonso II of Aragon (1162-96) and of Berengaria, queen of Castile.

Ber'e-ni'ce (bè'r-è-ni'sè). Name of several Egyptian princesses, esp.: (1) **Berenice I** (d. before 283 B.C.); wife and half sister of Ptolemy I Soter and granddaughter of Cassander; mother of Ptolemy II Philadelphus. (2) **Berenice** (d. 246 B.C.); daughter of Ptolemy II Philadelphus; m. Antiochus II Theos (q.v.). (3) **Berenice II** of Cyrene (d. 216? B.C.); m. Ptolemy III Euergetes; subject of legend giving rise to name of the constellation *Coma Berenices*; mother of Ptolemy IV Philopator. See CONOX of Samos.

Berenice or Ber-ni'ce (bèr-ni'sè; bùr-). Name of two Jewish princesses: (1) Daughter of Salome (sister of Herod the Great) and mother by Aristobulus of Herod Agrippa I. (2) Eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I. 28? A.D.-after 75 A.D. Married three times; m. as 2d husband her uncle Herod of Chalcis (q.v.), and as 3d, Polemon, King of Cilicia; left latter to live at court of her brother Herod Agrippa II; Paul appeared before her, Herod Agrippa, and Festus (c. 60) at Caesarea (*Acts* xxv. 13-xxvi. 32); retired with Herod to live at Rome (75); noted for her beauty; mistress of Titus.

Ber'en-son (bè'r-èn'son), **Bernhard.** 1865-. Art critic and author, b. in Lithuania. A.B., Harvard (1887). m. (1900) Mary Logan Smith, daughter of Hannah Whitall Smith (q.v.). Author of *Venetian Painters of the Renaissance* (1894), *The Study and Criticism of Italian Art* (1901, 1902, 1915), *Essays in Medieval Art* (1930), etc.

Bè'rent (bè'rènt), **Waclaw.** 1873-1940. Polish fiction writer, b. Warsaw.

Bè-re'ra (bè-rà'rà), **Orlando.** 1915-. Italian violinist, b. Ferrara. Soloist with New York Philharmonic Orchestra (1938).

Bèr'es-ford (bè'r-èz-fòrd; bèr'is-), **Lord Charles William de la Poer.** 1st Baron Beresford. 1846-1919. British naval officer, b. in Ireland. Took part in bombardment of Alexandria (1882) and Nile expedition (1884-85), advocate of big navy program in parliament; full admiral (1906). Author of *The Betrayal*, a protest against Lord Fisher's shipbuilding policy (1912), *Life of Nelson and his Times* (1898-1905), etc.

Beresford, John Davys. 1873-1947. English novelist. Architect by profession. Earned reputation as writer with biographical trilogy about an architect, *Jacob Stahl* (1911), *A Candidate for Truth* (1912), *The Invisible Event* (1915). Other works include *God's Counterpoint* (1918), *The Monkey Puzzle* (1925), *Love's Illusion* (1930), *Cleo* (1937), *Snell's Folly* (1939), *Strange Rival* (1940).

Beresford, William Carr. Viscount Beresford. 1768-1854. British general. Natural son of 1st marquis of Waterford. Served in Nova Scotia (1786) and in Europe; made reputation in Egypt (1801-03) and at taking of Cape of Good Hope (1805); served through Peninsular

War; reorganized Portuguese army; won victory of La Albuera (1811); commanded center of army in battles of Nivelle, the Nive, and Orthez (1814); general (1825); made master general of ordnance by Wellington (1828).

Berg (bèrk), **Alban.** 1885-1935. Austrian composer of songs, piano sonata, orchestral works, chamber concerto, lyric suite, etc.

Berg, Friedrich W. R. See FÉDOR FÉDOROVICH BERK.

Bèr'gaigne' (bèr'gè'n'y'), **Abel Henri Joseph.** 1838-1888. French Sanskrit scholar; professor at Sorbonne.

Bergamasco, II. See GIOVANNI BATTISTA CASTELLO.

Bèr'gen (bùr'gèn), **Edgar John.** 1903-. American ventriloquist and comedian, b. Chicago; achieved success on radio and in motion pictures with famous dummy "Charlie McCarthy" (first radio appearance Dec. 17, 1936) and, later, with "Morthner Snerl."

Bèr'ger (bèr'gèr), **Ludwig.** 1777-1839. German pianist and composer; teacher of pianoforte in Berlin (from 1815); among his pupils were Mendelssohn, Taubert, Henselt, Fanny Hensel, etc.

Bèr'ger (bùr'gèr), **Victor** (vìk'tèr) **L.** 1860-1929. Socialist editor and leader, b. in Austria; to U.S. (1878); settled in Milwaukee. Editor, *Milwaukee Daily Worker* (1892-98), *Social Democratic Herald* (1900), *Milwaukee Leader* (Socialist daily newspaper; from 1911). Pioneer in U.S. in organizing Socialists. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1911-13), first Socialist elected to Congress; elected again (1918 and again 1919) but excluded by Congress on ground of disloyalty to U.S. (1919); finally elected and seated (1923-29). Sentenced to prison for 20 years on charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war (1918-19); sentence reversed by U.S. Supreme Court (1921).

Bergerac, Cyrano de. See CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Bèr'ge-rat' (bèr'zhè-rà'), **Auguste Émile.** 1845-1923. French poet, playwright, and literary critic; b. Paris.

Bèr'gey (bùr'gè), **David Hendricks.** 1860-1937. American bacteriologist, b. Montgomery County, Pa. Grad. Pennsylvania (1884). On faculty (1903-32), professor (1926-32), director of laboratory of hygiene (1928-31), Pennsylvania. Authority on classification of bacteria. Author of *The Principles of Hygiene* (1901), etc.

Bèrgh (bùrg), **Christian.** 1763-1843. American shipbuilder, b. near Rhinebeck, N.Y. Opened shipyard on East River, New York City (1785); retired from business (1837). His son **Henry** (1811-1888) founded American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1866), and served as its first president; instrumental in founding Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (1875).

Bèrgh (bàr'y'), **Johan Edvard.** 1828-1880. Swedish landscape painter, b. Stockholm; professor, Stockholm (from 1861).

Bèrgh (bèrk), **Pieter Theodor Helvetius van den.** 1799-1873. Dutch poet and playwright; author of the comedy *The Nephew* (1837).

Bèr'g'haus (bèrk'hòus), **Heinrich.** 1797-1884. German geographer and cartographer. His nephew **Hermann** (1828-1890) was also a cartographer; prepared new edition of Heinrich's *Physikalischer Atlas* (1886).

Bèrghem. See BERCEM.

Bèr'g'i-us (bèr'gè-òos), **Friedrich.** 1884-1949. German chemist; founder of a technical research laboratory in Hanover. Investigated effect of high pressure on chemical actions; developed processes for production of motor fuels by hydrogenation of coal under pressure and for production of sugar from wood. Awarded (with Karl Bosch) 1931 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Bèrgk (bèrk), **Theodor.** 1812-1881. German classical scholar and philologist. Author of *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*

àle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, à.k (11), sòld; ève, hère ('8), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ice, ill, char'ky; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sùft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oll; cùlle, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

(3 vols., 1843), editions of Sophocles (2d ed., 1868) and Aristophanes (1872), etc.

Bergman (bär'y'män), **Torbern Olof**. 1735-1784. Swedish analytical chemist and physicist. Professor, U. of Uppsala. Investigated chemistry of minerals; first to obtain nickel in a pure state (1775). Author of *Elective Attractions*, an essay on chemical affinity (1775) and *Opuscula Physica et Chemica*, his collected works (1779-90).

Bergmann (bèrk'män), **Ernst von**. 1836-1907. German surgeon, b. in Russia. Specialist in brain surgery. Pioneered in aseptic methods. His son **Gustav von Bergmann** (1878-1955), b. Würzburg, also a physician.

Bergner (bèrg'nër), **Elisabeth**. 1900 - . Viennese actress; m. Paul Czinner, stage director. Appeared in stage and motion-picture plays; in America (from 1935) in *Escape Me Never*, *As You Like It*, *Dreaming Lips*, etc.

Bergonzi (bàrg-gôn'zè), **Carlo**. c. 1686-1747. Violin maker of Cremona, Italy; pupil of Stradivarius. His son **Michelangelo** and grandsons **Niccolò**, **Zosimo**, and **Carlo** were also violinmakers.

Bergsøe (bèrk'sø), **Jørgen Wilhelm**. 1835-1911. Danish naturalist and novelist. Among his novels are *Piazza del Popolo* (1866) and *Who Was He?* (1878).

Bergson (bèrg'sôn'; Angl. bèrg's'n), **Henri**. 1859-1941. French philosopher, b. Paris. Professor, Collège de France (from 1900). Elements of his philosophical theory (known as Bergsonism) found in his *Essai sur les Données Immédiates de la Conscience* (1889), *Matière et Mémoire* (1897), *Le Rire* (1900), *L'Évolution Créatrice* (1906), *L'Énergie Spirituelle* (1920), *Durée et Simultanéité* (1922). Awarded Nobel prize in literature (1927).

Bergström (bèrk'strôm), **Hjalmar**. 1868-1911. Danish playwright. Author of *When King David Grew Old* (1902), *Lynggaard & Co.* (1905), *Karen Borneman* (1907), *In the Swim* (1910), *The Way to God* (1912), etc.

Bering (bèr'èng; Angl. bër'ing, bër'-, bër'-), **Vitus**. 1680-1741. Danish navigator. Employed by Russians on expeditions (from 1725) to discover whether Asia and North America were connected; built ships and sailed from Kamchatka to Alaska (1741), dying on an island (later named for him) near Kamchatka on return voyage. Bering Sea and Bering Strait, discovered by him, are named in his honor.

Bériot (lèr'yô'), **Charles Auguste de**. 1802-1870. Belgian violinist and composer; father of **Charles Wilfrid de Bériot** (1833-1914), piano virtuoso and composer; b. Paris; taught at Paris Conservatory.

Berisso (bèr'è'sò), **Cesáreo Leonardo**. 1887- . Uruguayan military aviator; founder (1913) and instructor (from 1916), Military School of Aviation, Los Cerrillos, Canelones; director, Escuela Militar de Aplicación (1922-31). First pilot to make nonstop flight from Santiago de Chile to Buenos Aires (1929).

Berk (byärk), **Count Fëdor Fëdorovich**. Ger. name **Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert Berg** (bèrk). 1793?-1874. Russian field marshal, b. in Livonia. Served in Russo-Turkish campaign (1828-29) and against Poles (1831); made general; minister to Austria (1849); governor of Finland (1854-61); put down insurrection in Poland (1863); made field marshal (1865).

Berkefeld (bèrk'fèlt), **Wilhelm**. 1836-1897. German owner of kieslgulur mines; inventor of Berkefeld filter (impassable to microscopic organisms) and proprietor of factory at Celle for its manufacture.

Berkeley (bèrk'li; Brit. usu. bærk'-), **George**. 1685-1753. Irish philosopher. M.A. and fellow, Dublin U. (1707); presented by Swift at English court (1713); lecturer in divinity, Greek, and Hebrew, Dublin U. (1721-24); dean of Derry (1724); obtained (1725) charter

for college in Bermudas, open to Americans, but government grant never paid; lived in America (1728-31); made bishop of Cloyne (1734); retired to Oxford (1752). Propounded, first in *Essay towards a New Theory of Vision* (1709), more fully in *A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge* (1710), and popularly in *Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous* (1713), his system of subjective idealism (Berkeleianism), which taught that the essence of all save spiritual being is perceptibility and hence that so-called material things exist only in being perceived. Author also of *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher* (1733), written mostly in Rhode Island, on freethinking in antithesis to his theory that all nature is the language of God.

Berkeley, John. 1st Baron Berkeley of Stratton (strät'n). d. 1678. English Royalist officer. Surrendered Exeter to Fairfax (1646); on admiralty staff (1660); lord lieutenant of Ireland (1670); ambassador at Congress of Nijmegen (1676-77). One of first proprietors, with Carteret, of New Jersey (1664), providing government under the "Concessions."

Berkeley, Miles Joseph. 1803-1889. English clergyman; author of *Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany* (1857) and *Outlines of British Fungology* (1860).

Berkeley, Sir William. 1606-1677. Colonial governor, b. Bruton, Somersetshire, Eng. Governor of Virginia (1642-76); his policies led to Bacon's Rebellion (1676).

Berken (bèrk'èn), **Ludwig van**. Also **Louis de Berquen** (lèwè dè bèrk'èn'). Fifteenth-century lapidary at Bruges, credited with establishing (c. 1470) guild of lapidaries, with inventing regular plan of arrangement of facets in gems to increase color effects, and with discovering (c. 1476) the method of cutting diamond with diamond and devising a wheel for use in this method.

Berkley (bèrk'li; Brit. bærk'li), **James John**. 1819-1862. English engineer; constructed first railway line in India, from Bombay to Thana, 20 miles (1853); completed Bombay-Calcutta-Madras-Nagpur line (1856).

Berkman (bèrk'män; bèrk'män), **Alexander**. 1870-1936. Polish-born anarchist; emigrated to U.S. During Homestead (Pa.) strike disorders, stabbed Henry Clay Frick, then head of Carnegie Steel Co.; confined in penitentiary (1892-1906). Associate of Emma Goldman in publishing anarchist magazine *Mother Earth*; convicted with Emma Goldman of obstructing conscription (1917), imprisoned (1917-19), and deported to Russia (1919). Later, sided in France; suicide (1936).

Berkshire (bèrk'shèr; shèr; Brit. usu. bærk'-), **Earls of**. See under Howard family.

Berla'ge (bèr'là'gè), **Hendrik Petrus**. 1856-1934. Dutch architect; co-designed Panopticon, Amsterdam (1882); designed Amsterdam Bourse (1903), in modern style which he introduced in Holland.

Berle (bèr'lè; Adolf Augustus. 1895- . American diplomat, b. Boston, Mass. LL.B., Harvard (1916); practiced law in Boston and New York; asst. secretary of state (1938-44); U.S. ambassador to Brazil (1945-46).

Berlichingen (bèr'lich-èng'n), **Götz, or Gottfried, von**. 1480-1562. German feudal knight, b. Jagsthausen, now in Württemberg. Fought in service of various princes (from 1497); at siege of Landshut (1504), lost his right hand, for which an iron one was substituted—hence the nickname "Götz with the Iron Hand"; led numerous feuds, notably against Nuremberg and Electorate of Mainz; twice (1512, 1518) put under ban for private warfare and robbery. Served Duke Ulrich of Württemberg against Swabian League and in defense of Mückmühl (1519); captured and imprisoned at Heilbronn (1519-22). Forced by rebels to lead them in Peasants' Revolt (1525); seized and imprisoned at Augsburg by

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), na'üre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Swabian League (1528-30). Fought under Charles V against Turks (1542) and France (1544). His autobiography (pub. 1731) used by Goethe as a source for the drama *Götz von Berlichingen* (1773; tr. by Sir Walter Scott, 1799).

Berlier (bér'lyä'), Jean Baptiste. 1843-1911. French engineer; known esp. for his proposed underground railway system (since realized), including passage under Seine.

Ber-lin (bär'lin'), Irving. *Real name Israel Ba-lin*' (bä'län'). 1888- . Song writer, b. in Russia; to U.S. as a child (1893); educ. in New York public schools. Among his song successes are *Alexander's Ragtime Band*, *Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning*, *All Alone*, *Remember, Always, Because I Love You*, *Russian Lullaby*. Composer of lyrics for *Music Box Revue*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, and other musical comedies and revues.

Ber-ll-ner (bär'li-nér), E'mile (ä'mil). 1851-1929. Inventor, b. in Hanover; to U.S. (1870). Invented the Berliner loose-contact telephone transmitter or microphone (1877); perfected various features of telephone; introduced (pat. 1878) use of induction coil in transmitter. Invented a talking machine (1887) and a method of duplicating disk records; invented and first used (1908) lightweight rotating-cylinder internal-combustion motor later used for airplanes; invented (1925) acoustic tile and acoustic cells for insuring good acoustics in halls, etc.

Ber'lloz' (bér'lyöz'), Louis Hector. 1803-1869. French composer, b. La Côte-Saint-André. Noted as pioneer of modern orchestration and as creator of program music. His compositions include *Symphonia Fantastique*, *Roméo et Juliette*, *La Damnation de Faust*, *Les Troyens* (in two parts), *La Prise de Troie* and *Les Troyens à Carthage*. His wife was the Irish actress Harriet Constance Smithson (q.v.).

Ber-man' (bér'män'; *Angl.* bär'män, bär'män). Name of two Russian-born painters of the Neo-Romanticist group: *Lé'o'nide*' (lä'ö'néd') or *Le'o'nid*' (lä'ö'nid) **Berman** (1896-), known usually by his prename only, having dropped the surname to avoid confusion with his brother; marine painter, b. Peterhof; resident and citizen of France. His brother *Eu'gène*' (ü'zhän', ü'-) **Berman** (1899-), painter and theatrical designer, b. St. Petersburg; resident in France (1919 ff.) and in the U.S. (from 1937).

Bermúdez, Remigio Morales. See **MORALES BERMÚDEZ**.

Ber-mu'do (bér-möö'do). Name of three kings of Asturias and León: **Bermudo I.** Called *El Diá'co-no* (ä'l dyä'kö-nö), i.e. the Deacon. d. 791. King (788-791). **Bermudo II.** d. 999. King (982-999); defeated by Moors (992). **Bermudo III.** 1016-1037. King (1027-37); killed in battle; under his successor, León and Castile temporarily united.

Bern, Dietrich von. See **THEODORIC the Great**.

Ber-na-be'l (bär-nä-bä'l'), Giuseppe Ercole. 1620?-1687. Italian composer of operas and church music. His son: **Giuseppe Antonio** (1649?-1732), also an operatic composer and writer of church music, succeeded him (1688) as court Kapellmeister at Munich.

Ber-nac'chi (bär-näk'kä'), Antonio. 1685-1756. Italian castrato; engaged by Handel for his London theater; founded voice school in Bologna (1736); teacher of Ruff; composed vocal pieces and religious music.

Ber-nac'chi (bär-näk'kä'; bär-), Louis Charles. 1876-1942. Scientist and explorer, b. in Tasmania. Educ. Melbourne U. Physicist to Southern Cross Antarctic expedition (1898) and to Scott's Antarctic expedition (1901-04). Explored British Namaqualand (1905) and

upper Amazon (1906). Author of scientific articles on terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, seismology, etc.

Ber-na'dette' of Lourdes (bér-nä'dët', löörd; *Angl.* bär'nä-dët'). *Real name Bernadette Sou'b'rous*' (söö'b'róö'). 1844-1879. French peasant girl, b. Lourdes; joined Sisters of Charity at Nevers (1866); took perpetual vows (1878). Her visions of Our Lady at Lourdes, instructing her to make known miraculous healing powers She would impart to its waters, led to establishment of Lourdes as a shrine. Canonized (1933).

Ber-na-dotte (bär'nä-döt; *Fr.* bér'nä'döt'). Name of family of old lineage of Béarn, France, whose earliest known member (17th century) owned estate in Pau known as "Bernadotte." Jean Baptiste Jules **Bernadotte** (1763?-1844); general under Napoleon; elected (1810) heir to throne of Sweden; king (1818-44) as Charles XIV John (q.v.); founder of present Swedish royal line. Succeeding rulers have been Oscar I (ruled 1844-59), Charles XV (1859-72), Oscar II (1872-1907), Gustavus V (1907-). See *Table (in Appendix)* for SWEDEN.

Ber-na-nos' (bér-nä'nös'), Georges. 1888-1948. French novelist, b. Paris.

Ber-nard (*Eng.* bär'närd, -nërd, bär-närd', bär'närd'). See also **BERNHARD**.

Ber-nard' (bér'när'), Charles de. In full **Pierre Marie Charles de Bernard du Grail de la Villette**' (dè bér'när' dü grä'y' dè lä vè'lèt'). 1804-1850. French novelist; author of *La Femme de Quarante Ans*, etc.

Bernard, Claude. 1813-1874. French physiologist, b. Saint-Julien. Investigated chemical phenomena of digestion, glycogenic function of the liver, and the sympathetic nervous system. Awarded grand prize in physiology three times by Académie des Sciences.

Ber-nard (bär'nërd), Sir Francis. 1712-1779. Colonial governor in America, b. in England. Appointed governor of New Jersey (1758-60); transferred to governorship of Massachusetts (1760-69). Aroused bitter opposition by his policies; removed from office (1769) and returned to England. His son Sir Thomas (1750-1818) was a lawyer and philanthropist in England.

Ber-nard' (bér'när'), Jean Jacques. 1888- . French playwright and novelist; works include the plays *Le Voyage à Deux* (1911), *Martine* (1922), *L'Arne en Peine* (1926), *Le Roy de Malaisie* (1928), and the novels *Le Roman de Martine* (1929), *Madeleine Landier* (1933).

Ber-nard (bär'nërd), John Henry. 1860-1927. Irish churchman and philosopher; archbishop of Dublin (1915-19); provost of Trinity Coll. (1919-27). Author of Kantian and Biblical commentaries.

Ber-nard' (bär-närd'; bär-), Moun'ta-gue (möö'n'tä-gü). 1820-1882. English lawyer. First professor of international law, Oxford (1859-74).

Ber-nard' (bér'när'), Simon. 1779-1839. French military engineer, b. Dôle, France. In French army (1797-1814); aide-de-camp to Napoleon (1813-14); with Napoleon at Waterloo (1815). To U.S. (1815); planned coast defenses (1815-30). Returned to France (1830); French minister of war (1834, 1836-39).

Bernard, Tristan. *Real name Paul Bernard*. 1866-1947. French playwright, esp. of farce comedy, and novelist, b. Besançon. His works include *L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle* (1899), *Triplepatte* (1906), and the novel *Mémoires d'un Jeune Homme Raigé* (1899).

Ber-nard' de Chartres (bér'när' dè shär'tr'). *Su-named Syl'ves'tris*' (söl'ves'träs'; *Angl.* all-vës'trle). 12th-century French Platonist philosopher.

Ber-nard' de Ven'tu'dour' (bär'närd' dè vën'tä'door'). 12th-century troubadour and song writer.

Ber-nard' of Clair'vaur' (bér'närd' öv klär'vö'; bär-

äle, chàotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, näker; äce, ill, chàrty; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd (40), äëft (41), cönnect; född, föët; öut, öil; cübe, önite, ärm, öp, circüs, ü-u in Fr. menu;

ber-nā'-dāv, Saint. 1091-1153. French ecclesiastic; known as "Thaumaturgus of the West"; founder and first abbe of Cistercian monastery of Clairvaux. Became influential in papal court of Innocent II. Bitter opponent of rationalistic philosophy of Abelard and of all heresies. Called (1146) Christians in France to second crusade (started 1147). His writings consist of epistles, sermons, and theological treatises, including *De Contemptu Dei*, *De Consideratione*, *De Diligendo Deo*, *Adversus Abaelardum*, etc. Canonized (1173) by Pope Alexander III; named Doctor of the Church by Pope Pius VIII.

Bernard of Clu'ny' (klū'nē) or of Mor'lair' (mōr'lē'). 12th-century Benedictine monk in Abbey of Cluny in northern France; author of Latin poem *De Contemptu Mundi*, the beginning of which was translated by John Mason Neale into three hymns: *Jerusalem the Golden*, *The World is Very Evil*, and *For Thee, O Dear, Dear Country*.

Bernard of Men'thon' (mān'tōn'), Saint. 923-1008. Roman Catholic priest; archdeacon of Aosta; founded (c. 962) hospices on Great and Little Saint Bernard; patron of Alpinists.

Ber-nar'des (bēr-nār'dēs), Arthur, or Artur, da Sil'va (dā sil'vā). 1875-1955. Brazilian statesman, b. Viçosa, Minas Gerais; educ. for bar at São Paulo; federal deputy (1909); senator; secretary of finance, Minas Gerais state government; president of Minas Gerais (1918-22); president of Brazil (1922-26); suppressed revolution in São Paulo; senator (1927 ff.); political exile (1932-34); professor of Brazilian studies, U. of Lisbon (1934).

Ber-nar'des Pi-men'ta (bēr-nār'dēs pē-mān'n'tā), Diogo. 1540?-1605. Portuguese poet, b. Ponte de Lima; known esp. for pastoral lyrics, elegies, and idylls; author of *Várias Rimas ao Bom Jesus* (1594), *O Lima* (1596), and *Rimas Varias: Flores do Lima* (1596).

Ber-nar'din' de Saint-Pierre' (bēr-nār'dās' dē sān'pyār'), Jacques Henri. 1737-1814. French writer, b. Le Havre; resident in Île de France (now Mauritius) for three years (1768-71). Precursor of French romantic movement; wrote *Voyage à l'Île de France* and *Études de la Nature* (1784-88); best remembered for romance *Paul et Virginie* (1788).

Ber-nar'di'no of Sic'na (bār-nār'dē'nō, syā'nā), Saint. 1380-1444. Italian Franciscan monk; known esp. as a preacher; vicar-general of Franciscan order (1438); introduced strict Observantine rule into the order.

Ber-nar'do del Car'pio (bēr-nār'thō thēl kār'pyō). Spanish semilegendary hero of 9th century; reputed son of Ximena, sister of Alfonso II of León, and Don Sancho, Conde de Saldaña. Distinguished himself in wars against Moors. Became central figure in Spanish romances, ballads, and plays; portrayed by Lope de Vega as national hero and conqueror of Roland at Roncesvalles.

Ber-nau'er (bēr-nou'ēr), Agnes. d. 1435. Daughter of an Augsburg baker; m. Albert, son of Ernest, Duke of Bavaria-Munich; when Albert acknowledged the marriage, Ernest had her seized, convicted of witchcraft, and drowned in Danube. The tale is material for several German dramas.

Ber'nays (bēr'nīs), Jakob. 1824-1881. German classical philologist and writer on philosophy. His brother Michael (1834-1897), literary historian and critic, was professor at Munich (1873-90).

Ber-ne-ker (bēr'n-kēr), Erich. 1874-1937. German Slavic scholar.

Ber'ners (bār'nērz), 2d Baron. John Bour'chier (hou'chēr). 1467-1533. English translator and author. Chancellor of exchequer (1516); negotiator of alliance between Henry VIII of England and Charles I of Spain

(1518). Translator of Froissart's *Chronicles* (1523-25), and *The Golden Bole of Marcus Aurelius* (1534) from a French version of Guevara's *El Reloj de Principes*.

Berners, 14th Baron. See Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt.

Ber'ners (bēr'nērz) or **Bernes** (bēr'nz) or **Barnes** (bār'nz), Juliana. b. 1388? English woman, said to have been prioress of Sopwell nunnery; reputed author of a treatise on hunting in the *Book of St. Albans* (printed c. 1486).

Bern'hard (bēr'n'härt). Duke of Saxe-Weimar (sāks'vī'mär). 1604-1639. German general, b. Weimar. Son of John, Duke of Weimar; brother of Ernest I the Pious (q.v.). Served in Protestant cause in Thirty Years' War; in Swedish army, commanded at Lützen (1632) after death of Gustavus Adolphus; defeated at Nördlingen (1634); abandoned by Sweden, made alliance with Richelieu; won victory at Rheinfelden (1638) and captured Breisach (1638).

Bernhard. 1649-1706. Founder (1680) of Saxe-Meiningen (q.v.) branch of Ernestine line of Saxony. A descendant, **Bernhard Erich Freund** (froit) [II] (1800-1882), was duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1803-66; under regent, 1803-21); after supporting Austria against Prussia (1806), forced to resign in favor of son George. His grandson **Bernhard** (1851-1926), officer in Prussian army (1870-1903), inspector general (1903-09), field marshal (after 1909), was duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1914-18; abdicated).

Bernhard, Georg. 1875-1944. German journalist; editor, *Vossische Zeitung*; fled from Germany (1933), edited émigré paper (*Tageszeitung*) in Paris (from 1933).

Bernhard, Karl. Pseudonym of Andreas Nicolai de SAINT-AUBAIN.

Bern-har'di (bēr'n-här'dē), Friedrich von. 1849-1930. Prussian general and military writer, b. St. Petersburg. Head of military history department of general staff, Berlin (1898); commander, 31st cavalry brigade (1900) and 7th division (1904); commanding general, 7th army corps at Münster (1908-09). Fought in World War on eastern front (1915) and on western front as corps leader (1918); took part in battle of Arras. Author of *Germany and the Next War* (1st Eng. tr., 1911), *Deutschlands Heldenkampf 1914-18* (1921).

Bern'hard of Lip'pe-Bie'ster-feld (bēr'n'härt āv līp'ē-bē'stēr-fēlt). 1911-. German prince; m. (1937) Princess Juliana of Orange, heiress apparent to throne of Netherlands. See LIPEX.

Bern'hardt (bōrn'härt; Fr. bēr'nār'), Sar'ah (sār'd; sār'd; Fr. sār'ā). Orig. name **Rosine Bern'ard'** (bēr'nār'). 1844-1923. French actress, b. Paris. Known as "the Divine Sarah." m. Jacques Damala, a Greek actor (1882); separated (1883). With Comédie Française (1872-80); played successful roles in *Le Sphinx*, *Phèdre*, *Hernani*, *Ruy Blas*. On tour in England, U.S., and European countries, acting chiefly in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, *Froufrou*, and *La Dame aux Camélias* (1880-82). Starred in a series of Sardou's plays, including *Fédora*, *Théodora*, *La Tosca* (1883-93). Became proprietress of Théâtre de la Renaissance (1893); appeared there in Sardou's *Gismonda* and Rostand's *La Princesse Loiraine*. Leased (1899) Théâtre des Nations (renamed Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt); acted in Rostand's *L'Aiglon* and a French rendition of *Hamlet*. Leg amputated (1914), but continued her career; scored triumph in Tristan Bernard's *Jeanne Doré*. Made member of Legion of Honor (1914).

Bern-har'dy (bēr'n-här'dē), Gottfried. 1600-1875. German classical scholar and philologist.

Ber'ni (bēr'nē), Francesco. 1497-1536. Italian satirist and burlesque poet.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bernice. See **BERENICE**.

Ber'ning-haus (bär'ning-hous), Oscar Edmund. 1874-1952. American painter; best known for his murals.

Ber-ni'ni (bär-nē'nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. 1598-1680. Italian sculptor, architect, and painter, b. Naples. Protégé of Urban VIII and succeeding popes. Dominant influence on European sculpture for more than century; creator of Berninesque style. Succeeded Maderna as architect of St. Peter's (1629). Designed Scala Regia in Vatican; completed Barberini Palace; constructed fountains of Piazza Navona, Trevi, Barberini, etc.; redecorated Lateran and bridge of Sant'Angelo. Submitted designs for restoration of Louvre. His sculpture includes *David* and *Apollo* and *Daphne* (both in Villa Borghese), *Rape of Proserpine* (Villa Ludovisi), *Louis XIV* (Versailles).

Ber-nis' (bēr'nēs), François Joachim de Pierre (pyār de. 1715-1794. French cardinal and statesman. Ambassador to Venice (1752); councilor of state (1755); represented France in diplomatic negotiations with Austria before Seven Years' War. Created cardinal (1758). Ambassador to Rome (1769); obtained (1773) from Pope Clement XIV suppression of Jesuits. Called, from his little poems and "bouquets poétiques," **Ba'bet' la Bou'que-rière'** (bā'be' lā book'tyār).

Ber-noul'li (Ger. bër-nūl'li; Fr. bër'nū'yē'). Name of a family of mathematicians and scientists of Basel, Switzerland, including: **Jakob** or **Jacques** (1654-1705); professor of mathematics at U. of Basel (from 1687); author of *Conamen Novi Systematis Cometarum* (1682), *Dissertatio de Gravitae Aetheris* (1683), *Ars Conjectandi* (pub. posthumously), etc. His brother **Johann** or **Jean** (1667-1748); professor of mathematics at U. of Basel (from 1705); pioneer in exponential calculus. Their nephew **Nikolaus** or **Nicolas** (1687-1759); professor of mathematics at Padua, then of law and logic at U. of Basel. Johann's three sons: **Nikolaus** or **Nicolas** (1695-1726), professor of jurisprudence at Bern, then of mathematics at St. Petersburg; **Da'ni-el** (Ger. dā'nē-ēl; Fr. dā'nyēl') (1700-1782), professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg, of anatomy, botany, and physics, and then of philosophy, at U. of Basel, author of *Hydrodynamica* (1738) and works on acoustics, astronomy, etc.; and **Johann** or **Jean** (1710-1790), professor of eloquence and of mathematics, known for his contribution to theories of heat and light. Two sons of the last named: **Johann** or **Jean** (1744-1807), astronomer to the Academy of Berlin, author of *Recueil pour les Astronomes* (Berlin, 1772-76); and **Jakob** or **Jacques** (1758?-1789), professor of physics at U. of Basel, then of mathematics at St. Petersburg. **Christoph** or **Christophe** (1782-1863); naturalist and professor at U. of Basel; author of scientific works on mechanics, etc. **Johann Jakob** (1831-1913); archaeologist and professor at U. of Basel; writer on Greek and Roman iconography. **Karl Albrecht** (1868-1937); author of novels and plays.

Bern'stein (bēr'nstēn), Aaron. 1812-1884. German political and scientific writer, b. Danzig.

Bernstein, Eduard. 1850-1932. German Social Democratic writer and politician. Joined Social Democrats (1872); coeditor of *Sozialdemokrat* (1881-90) in Zurich (until 1888) then as exile in London; associate of Engels; proponent of revisionism (1889) which aimed at a modified Marxian socialism, evolutionary rather than revolutionary. Returned to Germany (1901); member of Reichstag (1902-06, 1912-18, 1920-28); joined Independents following split in Social Democratic party (1916); rejoined Majority Socialists (1919). Author of *Die Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus und die Aufgaben der Sozialdemokratie* (1899), etc.

Bernstein, Elsa, nee Por'ges (pōr'gēs). Pseudonym **Ernst Ros'mer** (rōs'mēr). 1866-. Austrian dramatist, b. Vienna; m. (1890) writer Max Bernstein, in Munich. Author chiefly of modern dramas and historical tragedies.

Bern'stein' (bēr'nstēn'), Henry Léon Gustave Charles. 1876-1953. French dramatist, b. Paris. Author of *Le Délour* (1902), *Le Voleur* (1906), *Samson* (1907), *L'Assaut* (1912), *Judith* (1922), *Le Venin* (1927), etc.

Bern'stein (bār'nstēn), Herman. 1876-1935. Journalist, playwright, and author, b. in Russia; to U.S. (1893). European correspondent, *New York Times* (1908, 1909, 1911, 1912). Founder (1914) and editor (1914-16) of Jewish daily paper *The Day*; editor, *The American Hebrew* (1916-19). Russian correspondent, *New York Herald* (1917, 1918); published "Willy-Nicky" telegrams (messages between German kaiser and Russian emperor in 1914). Editor of weekly *Jewish Tribune* (1923-28). U.S. minister to Albania (1930-33). Author of *The Flight of Time* (poems; 1899), *In the Gates of Israel* (1902), *Celebrities of Our Time* (interviews; 1925). Translator of many works from Russian; adapter of plays from Russian and German for presentation on American stage.

Bern'stein (bēr'nstēn), Theresa Ferber. 1903-. American painter, b. Philadelphia; m. William Meyero-witz. Her paintings include portraits (as of Albert Einstein), figure paintings, landscapes, and murals.

Bern'storff (bēr'nstōrf), Count von. Title of several members of a German family of statesmen and diplomats in Danish, Prussian, and German service, including: **Johann Hartwig Ernst** (1712-1772); b. Hanover; entered Danish service (1733); ambassador at Paris (1744-50); foreign minister (1751-70); preserved neutrality of Denmark in Seven Years' War; advocated friendly alliance with Sweden; concluded treaties with France (1758) and Russia (1767) esp. relative to Holstein (Gottorp) exchange; furthered trade and commerce, a public health program, emancipation of peasants, and other reforms; patron of arts and learning; dismissed (1770) as a result of Struensee's intrigues; recalled (1772). His nephew **Andreas Peter** (1735-1797); b. Hanover; entered Danish service (1758); dismissed (1770) and recalled (1772) with his uncle; foreign minister (1773); concluded defensive anti-Swedish alliance with Russia (1773); joined unwillingly armed neutrality compact (1780) with Russia, Prussia, and Sweden and a separate agreement with Great Britain; dismissed (1780); recalled (1784); took part in reform movements, including emancipation of Danish peasants (1788). Andreas's son **Christian Günther** (1769-1835); b. Copenhagen; in Danish service (1787-1818); ambassador at Berlin (1789-94) and Stockholm (1794-97); succeeded his father as secretary of state (1797); head of ministry and foreign minister (1800-10); Danish ambassador at Vienna (1811) and Berlin (1816); entered Prussian diplomatic service as foreign minister (1818-32). Christian's nephew **Albrecht** (1809-1873); Prussian ambassador successively at Munich, Vienna, and Naples (1845-54); at London (1854-61, 1862-73); foreign minister (1861-62). Albrecht's son **Johann-Heinrich** (1862-1939); b. London; entered German diplomatic service (1889); councillor of embassy at London (1902-06); consul general, Cairo (1906); ambassador at Washington (1908-17); endeavored, without support from his government, to further President Wilson's attempts at mediation preceding America's entrance into World War and to promote better understanding between U.S. and Germany; ambassador at Constantinople (1917-18); member, Democratic party in Reichstag (1921-28); chairman, German

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (1f), soā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

League of Nations Union and vice-chairman, League of Nations; German delegate to disarmament conferences (1929-31).

Berodach-baladan. Erroneous variant of **MERODACH-BALADAN** (*2 Kings* xx. 12).

Be-ros'sus (bē-rōs'sūs) or **Be-ro'sus** (-rō'sūs). Babylonian priest of 3d century B.C.; author of a history of Babylonia (in Greek), parts of which have been preserved as extracts in works of Josephus and Eusebius.

Ber'quin' (bēr'kăn'), **Arnaud.** 1749?-1791. French writer, esp. of books for children; known as "the Children's Friend."

Berrettini, Pietro. See **Pietro da CORTONA.**

Ber'ru-gue'te (bēr'rōō-gā'tā), **Alonso.** c. 1486-1561. Spanish sculptor and painter; pupil of Michelangelo; court sculptor, painter, and chamberlain to Charles V.

Ber'ry (bēr'ē). Duchy of central France which became (1360) an appanage of French reigning house. Title of duc de Berry held by many princes, esp. (1) **Jean de France** (dē frāns). 1340-1416. 1st duke; 3d son of John II of France. Extortionate governor of Langue-doc (1380-88); coregent of France (1392) with his brother Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (see **Philip**). Involved in feud between houses of Orleans and Burgundy (from c. 1396); patron of arts and literature. (2) **Charles.** 1685-1714. Grandson of Louis XIV; 3d son of Louis, the grand dauphin. (3) **King Louis XVI** (*q.v.*). (4) **Charles Ferdinand de Bour'bon'** (dē būr'bōn'). 1778-1820. Last duke; 2d son of comte d'Artois (afterward King Charles X of France). In exile (1789-1814); served in Condé's army and in Russia; m. Anna Brown in England; left her on his family's refusal to acknowledge the marriage. Returned to France (1814); m. (1816) **Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise** of Naples (1798-1870), by whom he had two children, **Louise Marie Thérèse d'Ar'tois'** [dār'twā'] (1819-1864), who became duchess of Parma (q.v.); *Ital.* -mā), and Henri, Duc de Bordeaux and later Comte de Chambord (see **CHAM-BORD**). Assassinated at Paris.

Ber'ry (bēr'ē), **Edward Wilber.** 1875-1945. American paleontologist; authority on classification and evolution of plants, esp. of southeastern North America, equatorial America, and South America.

Berry, Martha McChesney. 1866-1942. American educator, b. near Rome, Ga. Founder of Berry schools for underprivileged children of back-country districts in Georgia and vicinity. Awarded Roosevelt memorial medal for services to nation (1925); in nationwide poll (1931), voted one of twelve greatest American women.

Berry, Mary. 1763-1852. English author; literary executor of Horace Walpole, who bequeathed to her and her sister **Agnes** (1764-1852) his house, "Little Strawberry Hill." Author of *Life of Rachel Wriothesley* (1819) and *Social Life of England and France from 1660-1830* (1828-31).

Ber'ry'er' (bēr'ē'yā'), **Pierre Nicolas.** 1757-1841. French lawyer; counsel for defense in trial of Marshal Ney. His son **Pierre Antoine** (1790-1868), also a lawyer, aided in defense of Marshal Ney.

Ber-se'zio (bār-sā'tsyō), **Vittorio.** 1830-1900. Italian playwright and novelist.

Bert (bār), **Paul.** 1833-1886. French physiologist and politician. Governor general of Annam and Tonkin (1886). Author of scientific works, including *Leçons d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Animales* (1885).

Ber'taut' (bēr'tō'), **Jean.** 1552-1611. French Roman Catholic prelate and poet.

Ber'tha (būr'thā). d. 783. Daughter of Caribert, Count of Laon; m. Pepin the Short; mother of Charlemagne.

Bertha of Burgundy. See **ROBERT II** of France.

Ber'the-lot' (bēr'tē-lō'), **Henri Mathias.** 1861-1931. French general; reorganized Rumanian army; commander in Veste sector, western front (1918).

Berthelot, Pierre Eugène Marcelin. 1827-1907. French chemist and statesman, b. Paris. Elected senator for life (1881); minister of public instruction (1886-87); minister of foreign affairs (1895-96). Best known for his researches in explosives, dyestuffs, the synthesis of organic compounds, and especially in field of thermochemistry, a science based largely on his observations.

Ber'thier' (bēr'tyā'), **Louis Alexandre.** Prince de Neu'châ'tel' (nū'shā'tēl'). Duc de Va'lan'gin' (vā'lān'zhā'jē). Prince de Wa'gram' (vā'grām'; *Ger.* vā'grām). 1753-1815. Marshal of France. Served under Lafayette in American Revolution; with Napoleon in Italy and Egypt; minister of war (1799-1808); created marshal (1804); Napoleon's chief of staff (1808-14). After 1814, supported cause of Louis XVIII. Author of *Mémoires* (pub. 1827).

Berthold, Meister. See **Berthold SCHWARZ.**

Ber'thol'let' (bēr'tō'lē'), **Comte Claude Louis.** 1748-1822. French chemist. Superintendent of dyeing processes in France (1784); discovered new method of bleaching (1789). One of founders of l'École Polytechnique; professor of chemistry there. One of savants with Napoleon in Egypt. Named senator by Napoleon (1804); created count. With Lavoisier (*q.v.*) and others, devised system of chemical nomenclature that serves as basis of system still in use. Voted for deposition of Napoleon (1814). Created peer by Louis XVIII. His works include *Éléments de l'Art de la Teinture* (1791) and *Essai de Statistique Chimique* (1803).

Ber'thoud' (bēr'tō'), **Ferdinand.** 1727-1807. Swiss inventor of marine clocks.

Ber'ti (bēr'tē), **Domenico.** 1820-1897. Italian scholar and statesman; active in risorgimento; professor of philosophy, Turin (1849-60), Rome (1870-77); member of parliament (1849 ff.); minister of education (1866-67), commerce (1881-84).

Ber'tie (būr'tē), **Francis Leveson.** 1st Viscount **Bertie.** 1844-1919. English diplomat; ambassador at Rome (1903-04), Paris (1905-18).

Ber'til'lon' (bēr'tē'yōn'; *Angl.* būr'tē'lōn), **Alphonse.** 1853-1914. French anthropologist and criminologist, b. Paris. As chief of department of identification in prefecture of police of the Seine, Paris, devised system (Bertillon system) of identifying criminals by anthropometric measurements. Author of *Identification Anthropométrique*, etc. His brother **Jacques** (1851-1922), statistician and criminologist, wrote *La Statistique Humaine en France* (1880). His father, **Louis Adolphe** (1821-1883), was a physician and statistician.

Ber'tin' (bēr'tān'). Family of French journalists, including: **Louis François Bertin** (1766-1841) and his brother **Louis François Bertin de Veaux** [vō] (1771-1842), cofounders of *Journal des Débats* (changed by Napoleon I to *Journal de l'Empire*, 1805-14); and two sons of the older Louis François, **François Édouard** (1797-1871) and **Louis Marie Armand** (1801-1854), who continued editorship of *Journal des Débats* (Armand, 1841-54; Édouard, 1854-71).

Bertin, Chevalier Antoine de. 1752-1790. French poet; author of *Voyage de Bourgogne* (1777) and collections of elegies and love lyrics.

Bertin, Louis Émile. 1840-1924. French naval engineer; naval construction adviser to Japanese government (c. 1885-90) and influential in determining type of Japanese warships.

Bertin, Louise Angélique. 1805-1877. French poet and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **x** = **ch** in *Ger.* *ich*, *ach*; *Fr.* *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

composer of the operas *Guy Mannering*, *Le Loup-garou*, *Fausto*, and *La Esmeralda*.

Ber'ti-ni' (bër'tē'nē'), Jérôme Henri. 1798-1876. French pianist and composer, esp. for piano.

Ber'to-li-ni' (bär'tō-lē'nē), Francesco. 1836-1909. Italian historian; pioneer among Italian scholars in application of German critical methods.

Ber'ton' (bër'tōn'), Pierre Mon'tan' (mōn'tān'). 1727-1780. French musician; orchestra leader (from 1755), and later director, of the Opéra, Paris. His son Henri Montan Berton (1764-1844), was a composer, esp. of light opera. Henri's natural son François Montan Berton (1784-1832) composed several operas presented at the Opéra Comique.

Ber-to-ni' (bär'tō'nē), Ferdinando Giuseppe. 1725-1813. Italian organist and composer of over forty operas (including *Orfeo* and *Quinto Fabio*), fifteen oratorios, and much church music.

Ber'trand' (bër'trān'), Alexandre. 1820-1902. French archaeologist.

Bertrand, Gabriel Émile. 1867- . French biochemist, at Pasteur Institute (from 1900).

Bertrand, Comte Henri Gratien. 1773-1844. French general under Napoleon in all campaigns of the empire; accompanied Napoleon to Elba and St. Helena.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François. 1822-1900. French mathematician.

Bertrand, Louis Marie Émile. 1866-1941. French novelist, biographer, and writer of books of travel; b. Spincourt.

Bertrand, Marcel Alexandre. 1847-1907. French geologist; pioneer in study of tectonics.

Bertrand de Bar-sur-Aube' (dē bär'sūr'ōb'), 13th-century French poet; author of several chansons de geste.

Bertrand de Born. See Bertrand de BORN.

Ber'tuch (bër'tōok), Friedrich Justin. 1747-1822. German writer, publisher, and bookdealer. Translator of *Don Quixote* (1775-76).

Bérulle' (bër'ruil'), Pierre de. 1575-1629. French cardinal (1627); founder (1611) of Congregation of the Oratory, in France; a pioneer in Catholic renaissance.

Beruni, al-. See al-BIRUNI.

Ber'vic' (bër'vëk'), Charles Clément. *Orig. surname* Bal'vay' (bäl'vā'). 1756-1822. French engraver. His plates include a Laocöon and a portrait of Louis XVI.

Ber'wick (bër'ik), Duke of. James Fitz-james' (fite-jāmz'; fite-jāms). 1670-1734. Natural son of James II, King of England. Soldier in Hungary, England, Flanders; suppressed Cambrils in Languedoc (1705); created marshal of France (1706). Served as French commander in War of the Spanish Succession and War of the Polish Succession. Killed at siege of Philippsburg (1734).

Berwick, Mary. Pseudonym of Adelaide Anne Procter (see under Bryan Waller PROCTER).

Ber-ze-li-us (bër-zē'lī'ūs; bür'; *Swed.* bër-sä'lī'ūs), Baron Jöns Jakob. 1779-1848. Swedish chemist; grad. U. of Uppsala (1802). Taught medicine and pharmacy at Stockholm (from 1807) and chemistry (from 1815). Created baron because of scientific achievements (1835). Determined atomic and molecular weights of many substances, using oxygen as a standard; experimented in electrolysis and developed the dualistic theory originated by Lavoisier; discovered the elements selenium, cerium, and thorium; and first isolated columbium, silicon, etc.; introduced present system of writing chemical symbols and formulas; improved analytical methods, esp. the blowpipe method; advocated classification of minerals according to chemical composition.

Ber-ze-vi'czy (bër-zē-vī'tsi), Albert von (fón). 1853-1936. Hungarian politician and writer; author of *Italy* (1898), *Queen Beatrice* (1908), and *History of Absolutism* (2 vols., 1921-26).

Bes'ant (bëz'nt), Annie, *nee* Wood. 1847-1933. English theosophist and Indian political leader; m. Rev. Frank Besant (1867). Associated, under pseudonym Ajax, with Charles Bradlaugh in propaganda for free thought and limitation of population. Joined Theosophical Society (1889); devoted pupil of Madame Blavatsky; president of society (1907-33). Founded Central Hindu College at Benares (1898); organized India Home Rule League; president, Indian National Congress (1917). Author of many publications on theosophy, including *Reincarnation* (1892), *Karma* (1895), *Theosophy and the New Psychology* (1904); on India, as *The Religious Problem in India* (1902); and an *Autobiography* (1893).

Be-sant' (bë-zānt'; bë; *orig.* bëz'nt), Sir Walter. 1836-1901. English novelist. Coauthor, with James Rice, of a series of novels, including *Ready-Money Mortiboy* (1872) and *The Seamy Side* (1881). Sole author of novels upon social conditions, including *All Sorts and Conditions of Men* (1882) and *Children of Gibeon* (1886), and of critical and biographical works.

Be'se-ler (bä-zē'lër), Wilhelm Hartwig. 1806-1884. Prussian political leader in Schleswig-Holstein, b. in Oldenburg. President, provisional government of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); defended independence of the duchies; governor, with Count Friedrich von Reventlow, of the duchies (1849-51). Translated Macaulay's *History of England* (1852-60). His nephew Hans Hartwig von Beseler (1850-1921), general; retired as infantry general (1907); recalled (1914) as head of 3d reserve corps in World War; led siege of Antwerp (1914) and Novogeorgievsk (1915); as governor general of Poland (1915-18) and colonel general, attempted to organize a Polish government and army under German control.

BESH'T. See BAAL SHEM-TOR.

Bes'kow (bës'kōv), Baron Bernhard von. 1796-1868. Swedish dramatist, poet, and historian.

Bes'nard' (bä'när'), Paul Albert. 1849-1934. French painter and etcher of impressionistic school, b. Paris. Brilliant colorist; painter of portraits, landscapes, and murals, and in water colors, pastels, and oils.

Bes-sa-ra'ba (*Russ.* by's-si-rä'bū) or **Ba'sa-rab'** (*Rum.* bäs'sä-räb'). Family of Walachian voivodes, prominent in southeastern Europe from 13th to 18th century, after whom province of Bessarabia is named.

Bes-sar'i-on (bë-sär'i-ōn), Johannes or Basilus. 15th-century Roman Catholic prelate and Greek scholar, b. Trebizond. Archbishop of Nicaea (1437). Exerted himself to effect union of Greek and Latin churches; supported Roman Church in councils of Ferrara and Florence. Cardinal (1439); invested with title of Latin patriarch of Constantinople (1463). Translated Aristotle's *Metaphysics* and Xenophon's *Memorabilia*; collected library of Greek manuscripts presented to Venetian Senate and made nucleus of library of St. Mark.

Bessborough, Earls of. See PONSOMBY family.

Bes'sel (bës'sil), Friedrich Wilhelm. 1784-1846. Prussian astronomer, b. Minden. Director of observatory at Königsberg (from 1813); calculated orbit of Halley's comet (1804); made (1838) first authenticated determination of distance of a star (61 Cygni) from the earth; introduced consideration of the personal equation of observers and worked out theory of instrumental errors; invented mathematical functions (Bessel functions) used in mathematical physics and astronomy.

Bes'se-mer (bës'sē-mër), Sir Henry. 1813-1898. English

Be, chaotic, chre (7), add, docome, ärm, äsk (11), söld; öve, häre (18), évent, änd, silént, makër; lee, ill, charity; öld, öbey, ört, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, föt; öut, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüls, ü-u in Fr. menu;

engineer and inventor. Obtained patents (1855 ff.) for manufacture of steel by decarbonization of melted pig iron by means of a blast of air (Bessemer process); established steel works at Sheffield (1859) making a specialty of gunmaking and, later, steel rails. Cf. William KILLV.

Bes'ee-nye'i (bē'shē-nyē'i), György. 1747-1811. Hungarian playwright and poet. Author of the tragedy *Agis, The Philosopher* (first true comedy in Hungarian language; 1777), the epic *King Matthias*, and biographical, historical, and philosophical works.

Bes'sey (bēs'i), Charles Edwin. 1845-1915. American botanist; pioneer in present laboratory methods of teaching biology.

Bes'sie (bēs'i), Alvah Cecil. 1904- . American writer, b. New York City. Author of *Dwell in the Wilderness* (novel; 1935), *Men in Battle* (on the Spanish civil war; 1939), *Bread and a Stone* (novel; 1941), and many short stories.

Bes'alères (bē'syār'), Jean Baptiste. Duc d'Is'trie' (dēs'trē'). 1766-1813. Marshal of France. Served under Napoleon in all his campaigns. Created marshal (1804) and duke of Istria (1809). Killed in action.

Bess of Hardwick. See Elizabeth TALBOT.

Best (bēst), Charles Herbert. 1899- . Canadian physiologist; head of department of physiology (1929), U. of Toronto. Associated with F. G. Banting (q.v.) and others in discovery of insulin.

Best, William Thomas. 1826-1897. English organist; editor of works of Handel and Bach; composer of anthems and fugues.

Bestia. See CALPURNIUS BESTIA.

Bes-tu'zhev (byē'tō'zhē'), Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. 1797?-1837. Russian novelist and poet; with Ryleev, wrote *The Polar Star* (1823); under pseudonym Cos'-sack Mar-lin'ski (kōs'sāk [-āk] mār-lyēn'skū-i; Angl. -ski), wrote (after 1830) many novels based on experiences in Caucasus, as *Ammalat Bek* and *Mullah Nur*.

Bestuzhev-Ryū'min (-ryōō'myūn), Count Aleksei Petrovich. 1693-1766. Russian statesman; influential during reigns of Anna Ivanovna (1730-40) and Elizabeth (1741-62); imperial chancellor (1744); favored alliance of Russia, Austria, England, and Saxony to offset that of France and Prussia; briefly successful (1747) until Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle changed situation (1748); his influence reduced by Anglo-Prussian alliance (1756); dismissed and banished (1759) to his estate for attempt to raise Catherine (II) to throne; recalled on Catherine's accession (1762) and created field marshal.

His brother Mikhail Petrovich (1688-1760) was a diplomat; represented Russia at several European capitals, esp. Copenhagen (1705), London (1720-21), Stockholm (1721-26, 1732-39), Warsaw (1726-30), and Berlin (1730-32); instrumental in bringing about Swedish-Russian War (1741-43); successful in mission to Versailles (1756-60).

Bestuzhev-Ryumin, Konstantin Nikolaevich. 1829-1897. Russian historian.

Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara. See under Amelia Ann Blanford EDWARDS.

Be'the (hū'tē), Hans Albrecht. 1906- . Physicist, b. Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine. Ph.D., Munich (1928); taught at various universities, in Germany (to 1933), in England (1933-35). To U.S. (1935); asst. professor (1935-37), professor (1937-), Cornell. Known for researches in astrophysics and nuclear physics.

Beth'ell (bēth'el), John. American inventor of the pressure process (pat. 1838) for impregnating wood with preservatives, a process in general use at present esp. for timber on railroads.

Bethell, Richard. 1st Baron West'bur-y (wēst'bēr-i; -bi). 1800-1873. English judge. Attorney general (1856-58); lord chancellor (1861-65); advocate of law reform and codification.

Bé'then'court (bā'tān'kōōr'), Jean de. d. 1425? French navigator; conqueror of Canary Islands (1402-06).

Beth'len (bē'tlēn), Gabriel, Hung. Gábor. Full surname Bethlen von Ik'tár (fōn ik'tār). 1580-1629. Prince of Transylvania (1613-29) and king of Hungary (1620-29). Member of prominent Protestant family. Overthrew Gabriel Báthory (1613) and was chosen his successor; at beginning of Thirty Years' War (1619), took up arms against Austrian Hapsburgs; took Pressburg and threatened Vienna; after defeat of Czechs at White Mountain (1620), made peace (1621) with Emperor Ferdinand and renounced title of king of Hungary; supporting Protestant forces, twice again (1623, 1626) at war with emperor; withdrew (1626) from war. m. (1625), as 2d wife, Catherine, sister of Elector George William of Brandenburg and sister-in-law of Gustavus Adolphus. Known as one of "three great Magyars" of his time.

Bethlen, Count Stephen, Hung. István. 1874-1947. Hungarian statesman, b. in Transylvania, of same family as Gábor Bethlen. Elected to parliament as Liberal (1901); active in counterrevolutionary movement against Béla Kun (1918-19); his estates confiscated by Rumania (1920). Prime minister (1921-31) by appointment of Regent Horthy; settled dispute with Austria over Burgenland (1921); saved Hungary from extinction when King Charles appeared to claim throne (1921); secured aid of League of Nations in financial reconstruction (1923); made treaty of friendship with Italy (1927). Active in party politics (1931-35); retired (1939).

Beth'mann-Holl'weg (bāt'mān-hēl'vāx), Moritz August von. 1795-1877. German jurist and statesman. Counselor of state (1845); member of upper chamber (1849-52) and lower chamber (1852-55) of Prussian parliament and leader of Moderate Constitutional (*Wochenblatt*) party; minister of public worship and education (1858-62). His grandson Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg (1856-1921), statesman, succeeded von Bülow as chancellor of German empire (1909-17); advocated extension of Prussian franchise, a greater autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, and other reforms; referred to Belgian neutrality treaty as "scrap of paper" (1914); failed, during World War, to restrict submarine warfare; forced out of office by Hindenburg and Ludendorff (1917).

Bethsabée. See BATH-SHEBA.

Be'thune (bē't'n), David and James. See BEATON.

Be'thune (bā'thūn'), Mary, nee Mc-Leod' (mēklōd'). 1875-1955. American Negro educator, b. Mayesville, S.C.; taught in various mission schools in Georgia and Florida (1895-1904); opened (1904) at Daytona Beach, Fla., small school, Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, which merged (1923) with Cookman Institute into Bethune-Cookman College, a coeducational junior college; president of this college (from 1923); appointed (1936) director of Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration.

Bé'thune (bā'tūn'), Maximilien de. See SULLY.

Bet'ter-ton (bēt'tēr-tān; -t'n), Thomas. 1635?-1710. English actor. Joined Sir William Davenant's company (1661); m. (1662) Mary Saunderson (d. 1712), actress; managed Dorset Garden Theatre (1671). Played Timon, Lear, Troilus in Shakespearean adaptations by Dryden, Shadwell, Tate; ruined by speculation (1692); resigned management of Haymarket Theatre (1709) and retired;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

last appearance as Melantius in *The Maid's Tragedy* (1710).

Betti di Biagio, Bernardino. See PINTURICCHIO.

Bet'ti-nel'li (bā'tē-nē'lē), Saverio. 1718-1808. Italian writer and critic; entered Society of Jesus (1736); attacked Dante's literary reputation in *Lettere Dei di Virgilio agli Arcadi* (1756); also wrote critical essays.

Betto di Biagio, Bernardino di. See PINTURICCHIO.

Betts (bēts), Louis. 1873-. American portrait painter.

Betts, Samuel Rossiter. 1786-1868. American jurist; known for his decisions on admiralty law.

Betz (bēts), Franz. 1835-1900. German baritone; noted esp. for Wagnerian roles.

Beuckelszoon or Beukelszoon or Beuckels, Jan. See JOHN OF LEIDEN.

Beudant' (bū'dān'), François Sulpice. 1787-1852. French mineralogist and physicist, b. Paris.

Beu'mel-burg (boi'mēl-bōrk), Werner. 1899-. German journalist and author of historical novels.

Beur'non'ville' (būr'nōn'vēl'), Comte de, later Marquis de. Pierre de Riel (ryēl). 1752-1821. Marshal of France. Minister of war (1793); ambassador to Berlin (1800) and to Madrid (1802). Supported Louis XVIII (1814); named marshal (1816) and marquis (1817). His nephew Baron Étienne Martin de Beurnonville (1779-1876) was also a French general.

Beust (boist), Count Friedrich Ferdinand von. 1809-1886. German statesman. Prime minister of Saxony (1853-66). Aimed to form league of minor German states to hold balance of power between Austria and Prussia; chief opponent of Bismarck (esp. 1863-71); caused Saxony to side with Austria in Austro-Prussian war (1866). Entered Austrian service as foreign minister (1866); succeeded Belcredi as prime minister (1867); chancellor of Austrian empire (1867-71). Reorganized empire as a dualistic Austro-Hungarian union (1867); carried out many liberal reforms, etc.; dismissed (1871); ambassador to London (1871-78) and Paris (1878-82).

Bey'er-idge (bēv'ēr-ij), Albert Jeremiah. 1862-1927. American political leader and historian, b. in Highland County, Ohio. Member, U.S. Senate (1899-1911). Supporter of Theodore Roosevelt and his policies. Author of *The Life of John Marshall* (2 vols., 1916, 1919).

Bey'in (bēv'in), Ernest. 1884-1951. British labor leader, b. in Somersetshire. Worked as farm helper, shop clerk, truck driver; devoted himself to labor-union organization (from c. 1909); gained prominence by appearance in eleven-hour speech before Transport Workers' Court of Inquiry (1920) which fixed standard minimum wage for dockers; negotiated merger of 32 unions into national organization, Transport and General Workers' Union (1922), and became its general secretary; chairman, general council of Trades Union Congress (1936-37); minister of labor and national service (1940-45); secretary of state for foreign affairs (from 1945).

Bew'ick (bū'ik), Thomas. 1753-1828. English wood engraver and restorer of wood engraving to popularity. Illustrated Gay's *Fables* (1779), *General History of Quadrupeds* (1790), and *History of British Birds* ('797). Most ambitious block, *The Chillingham Bull* (1789), portraying one of famous wild cattle painted by Landseer. Assisted in illustrating Gay's *Fables* by brother John (1760-1795) and in *Fables of Esop* by his son Robert Elliot (1788-1849).

Bexley, Baron. See Nicholas VANSITTART.

Bey'e-ren (bi'yē-rēn), Abraham van. 1620?-1675. Dutch painter, esp. of genre pictures and still life.

Bey'er-lein (bi'ēr-lēn), Franz Adam. 1871-1949. German novelist and playwright.

Beyle, Marie Henri. Real name of STENDHAL.

Bey'rich (bi'rik), Heinrich Ernst. 1815-1896. German paleontologist and geologist.

Bey'schlag (bi'shlāk), Willibald. 1823-1900. German Protestant theologian; leader of the Evangelical Union to protect German Protestant interests (from 1886). His son Franz (1856-1935), geologist, directed Prussian Geological Institution (1903-23).

Bêze (bāz), Théodore de. Lat. Theodorus Be'za (bē'zā). 1519-1605. French Protestant theologian; adopted Protestantism at Geneva (1548); with Calvin, became leader of Reformation in France; succeeded Calvin on latter's death (1564).

Be-zout' (bē-zōt'), Étienne. 1730-1783. French mathematician.

Bha'ra-vi (bā'rā-vī). Seventh-century Hindu poet; reputed author of the artificial epic *Kirātārjunīya*, based on an episode in the Indian national epic of the *Mahābhārata*.

Bhar'tri-ha'ri (būr'trī-hā'ri). fl. 1st half of 7th century A.D. Hindu poet, philosopher, and grammarian; greatest Sanskrit writer of verse; author of three very widely translated *Satukas* (hundreds) of stanzas, the first 100 stanzas under title *Good Conduct*, the second, *Passion of Love*, and the third, *Renunciation*. Author also of *Vakyapadiya*, a philosophy of grammar.

Bhas'ka-ra A-char'ya (bās'kā-rā ā-chār'yā), i.e. Bhaskara the Learned [Sanskrit ācārya, teacher]. b. 1114. Hindu astronomer and mathematician.

Bha'va-bhu'ti (bū'vā-bhū'ti). fl. 700 A.D. Sanskrit dramatist, b. probably in Betar, Central India. Author of *Mālavi-Madhava*, a love story, sometimes called the Hindu *Romeo and Juliet*, of *Mahāvira-charita*, a story of the fortunes of the great hero Rama, and of *Uttara-rāma-charita*, a romantic tale of the later fortunes of Rama.

Bla'lik (byā'lik) or **Bya'lik**, Chaim Nachman. 1873-1934. Hebrew poet, b. in Volhynia, southern Russia. Aroused great emotion among Jews with early poem *In the City of Slaughter* (1903), written after Jewish pogrom of Kishinev; influential in revival of Hebrew; strong supporter of Zionist movement. To Berlin (1921); partner in publishing firm, later transferred to Tel Aviv, Palestine; visited England and America (1926).

Bian'chi (byāng'kō), Francesco. 1752-1810. Italian conductor and composer of about seventy operas (including *Merope* and *Alzira*), oratorios, etc.

Bianchi, Nicomede. 1818-1886. Italian historian.

Bian'chi-Fer-ra'ri (ā-rā'rā'rē), Francesco. Sometimes called **Il Fra're** (ā-frā'rē). 1460?-1510. Italian painter; reputed teacher of Correggio at Ferrara.

Bian'chi-ni (byāng'kō'nē), Francesco. 1662-1729. Italian astronomer. Observed spots on planet Venus; asserted that it rotates in 24½ days. Appointed by Clement XI secretary of commission for reforming calendar.

Bian'co (byāng'kō), Margery, nee Williams. 1881-1944. Author, b. London, Eng.; educ. in U.S.; m. (1904) Francesco Bianco (1878-1946) of Turin, Italy. Writer of fiction, esp. for children, as *The Velvetten Rabbit* (1922).

Blandrata, Giorgio. See BLANDRATA.

Blard (byār), Auguste. 1798-1882. French genre painter, b. Lyon.

Bl'as of Pri-e'ne (bi'ās, pri-ē'nē). Greek sage of 6th century B.C. One of so-called Seven Wise Men of Greece, or Seven Sages; known esp. for maxims.

Bibaculus, Marcus Furius. See FURIUS.

Bihars. See BAYBARS.

Bibb (i-b), George Mortimer. 1776-1859. American lawyer, b. in Prince Edward Co., Va.; U.S. senator from

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, māker; īce, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūā, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Kentucky (1811-14, 1829-35); U.S. secretary of treasury (1844-45).

Bib-bie'na (bēb-byá'ná). See BIBIENA.

Bibliena, Bernardo Do-vi'zio da (dō-vē'tsyō dā). 1470-1520. Italian poet; cardinal (1513); legate to France (1518). Translated comedies of Plautus; wrote *La Calandria* (1521), an early Italian comedy.

Bl'ber (bē'ber), **Heinrich Johann Franz von**. 1644-1704. German violinist and composer; a founder of German school of violin playing. His compositions include musical dramas, church music, and violin music.

Bl-be'sco (bē-bē'skō). *Rum.* **Bl-be'scu** (-skō). Name of a Rumanian boyar house, including: **George Demetrius** (1804-1873), hospodar of Wallachia, who, returning from exile (1834-41), led opposition to government of Prince Alexandru Ghika and brought about his deposition (1842); became hospodar (1843); elected prince (1845); overthrown by insurrection excited by opposition to his dependence upon Russia; approved new constitution and resigned (1849). His brother **Bar'bo** (bār'bō) **Demetrius, Rum. Barbu Dimitrie** (1799-1869), Prince **Stir-bey'**, *Rum. Știr-beiu'* (ștēr-bā'), Wallachian statesman; took name of his uncle Barbo Stirbey, who adopted him; took part in uprising of Alexandru Ypsilanti; minister of finance under Alexandru Ghika; secretary of state, minister of public instruction, minister of justice (1831-37), minister of interior under his brother George (1844), on whose fall he fled to Paris (1847); as hospodar of Wallachia (1849-56), took reins of government; strove for Rumanian unity; on election of Cuza, retired to France. Prince **George** (zhōrzh) (1834-1902); son of George Demetrius Bibesco; served in French army, taking part in Mexican campaign and campaign of 1870. His son Prince **George** [zhōrzh] **Va'len'tin'** [va'lēn'tān'] (1880-1941); Rumanian industrialist and aviator; ambassador to Paris (1906); president, International Aeronautical Federation (1930-41). Prince George Valentin's wife, Princess **Marthe** (mārt) **Lu'cie'** (lū'sē) (1887 -); novelist and playwright; conducted Red Cross hospital during World War; her many works, written chiefly in French, include *The Eight Paradises*, a record of travel in Asia (crowned by French Academy when she was 18), *Isror, the Land of Willows*, *A Daughter of Napoleon*, *Egyptian Day*, *Leaves of the Calendar* (1939); and (under pseudonym **Lu'cie' De-caux'** [lū'sē' de-kō']) *Katia, Louison*, and *London, Prince Imperial*. Prince **An'toine'** (ān'twān') (1878-1951); diplomat and author; cousin of Prince George Valentin Bibesco; counselor, London and Petrograd legations; minister in Washington (1920-26), Madrid (1927-31); delegate, International Commission on Danube; author of the plays *Jealousy*, *Married Life*, *Whhh?* and *The Heir*. For his wife, Princess **Elizabeth**, see under Herbert Henry Asquith.

Bib-bie'na (bē-byá'ná) or **Bib-bie'na** (bēb-byá'ná), **Gal'li** (gāl'lē) **da** (dā). Italian family of architects and artists: **Ferdinando** (1657-1743) and his three sons, **Alessandro** (1687-1769), **Giuseppe** (1696-1756), **Antonio** (1700-1744).

Bibl (bē'bēl), **Viktor**. 1870-1947. Austrian historian.

Bibliander. See Theodor BUCHMANN.

Bibliophile Jacob. Pseudonym of Paul LACROIX.

Bib'u-lus (bīb'ū-lūs), **Marcus** (erroneously **Lucius**) **Calpurnius**. d. 48 B.C. Roman politician; opponent of Julius Caesar; consul with Caesar (59 B.C.); endeavored to block all measures sponsored by Caesar.

Bic'ci (bē'chē), **Ersilio**. 1845-. Italian poet.

Bi'chat' (bē'shā'), **Marie François Xavier**. 1771-1802. French pioneer in scientific histology and pathological anatomy.

Bick'er-staff (bīk'ēr-stāf), **Isaac**. A pseudonym adopted by (1) Jonathan SWIFT in pamphlet (1708) chronicling death of John Partridge; (2) Richard STABLE in the *Taller* (1709-11); (3) Benjamin WEST, American mathematician, in series of almanacs pub. (from 1768) in Boston.

Bick'er-staffe (bīk'ēr-stāf), **Isaac**. c. 1735-c. 1812. Irish playwright. Author esp. of comedies and comic operas.

Bickerstaffe-Drew (-drōō'), **Monsignor Count Francis Browning Drew**. 1858-1928. English Roman Catholic clergyman and author. Chaplain to British fighting services (1886-1919); private chamberlain of Pope Leo XIII (1891) and Pope Pius X (1903); prothonotary apostolic (1912); decorated and mentioned in dispatches in World War; retired (1919). Author, under pseudonym **John Ays'cough** (ā's'kū), of 20 novels, including *Rosemary, Dromina*, and *A Prince in Pettö*.

Bick'er-steth (bīk'ēr-stēth; -stēth), **Edward**. 1786-1850. English evangelical clergyman. Collector of over 700 hymns in *Christian Psalmody* (1833). His son **Edward Henry** (1825-1906), bishop of Exeter (1885-1900), wrote *Yesterday*, *To-day*, and *For Ever* (1866), other poetical works, and hymns including *Peace*, *Perfect Peace*.

Bick'nell (bīk'nēl), **Frank Alfred**. 1866-1943. American landscape painter.

Bi'da' (bē'dā'), **Alexandre**. 1823-1895. French painter, esp. of Bible scenes.

Bid'dle (bīd'ēl), **Francis**. 1886-. American lawyer, b. Paris, France; B.A. (1909), LL.B. (1911), Harvard; member of Philadelphia law firms (1915-39); special assistant U.S. attorney (1922-26); judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (1939-40); solicitor general of U.S. (1940); attorney general of U.S. (1941-45). His brother **George** (1885-), b. Philadelphia, painter and sculptor; work represented in many U.S. and foreign museums; frescoed 5 panels in Department of Justice building, Washington, D.C.

Biddle, James. 1783-1848. American naval officer, b. Philadelphia. First lieutenant in command of *Vasp* (1812), which captured *Foelic*; taken prisoner, exchanged, and given command of *Hornet* (1813-15); commanded *Ontario*, which entered Columbia River (1817) in Oregon territory; cruised in South American waters; negotiated (1846) first treaty between U.S. and China.

Biddle, John. 1615-1662. Founder of English Unitarianism. M.A., Oxon. (1641); schoolmaster, Gloucester; imprisoned for publishing refutations of deity of Holy Spirit; released by decree of oblivion (1652); imprisoned for *A Twofold Catechism* (1654); banished by Cromwell to Scilly Isles (1655), to save his life.

Biddle, Nicholas. 1786-1844. American financier, b. Philadelphia. Appointed by Monroe a director of Bank of the United States (1819); elected its president (1822). Center of attack by Jackson against bank; new charter refused; secured state charter, and bank became (Mar. 1, 1836) "The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania." Biddle resigned (1839) and retired.

Bid'jack (bīd'jāk), **Benjamin Alden**. 1804-1849. American diplomat, b. Paris, N.Y. U.S. chargé d'affaires in New Granada (Colombia); negotiated (1846) with New Granada a treaty including right of way across Isthmus of Panama.

Bi'dou' (bē'dōō'), **Henry**. 1873-1943. French dramatic and literary critic.

Bid'pai (bīd'pī) or **Pil'pay** (pīl'pī) or **Pil'pai** (pīl'pī). Reputed author of Indian fables. His original Sanskrit tales no longer extant; chief early editions, *Panchatantra*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); **x**=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and its abridgment *Hipodera*, translated into Pahlavi (6th century A.D.) for a Persian king; further translations made into old Syriac (6th century) and Arabic (8th century) from this work. In introduction to the Arabic translation, author of original fables called Bidpai, chief of Indian philosophers; actually *Bidpai* is Sanskrit *vidyapati*, "chief pundit" (at a court), and not a proper name.

Bid'well (bīd'wēl; -wēl), Shelford. 1848-1909. English pioneer in telephotography.

Bie'ber-bach (bē'bēr-bāk), Ludwig. 1886-. German mathematician.

Bieberstein. See MARSHALL VON BIEDERSTEIN.

Bie'der-mann (bē'dēr-mān), Felix. See Felix DÖRMANN.

Biedermann, Friedrich Karl. 1812-1901. German politician, publicist, and historian. Member (1848) of preliminary parliament, Frankfurt, and of German National Assembly; as member of Saxon diet favored (1849-50) union under Prussian leadership. Leader of Saxon National Liberal party in Saxon diet (1869-76); member of German Reichstag (1871-74).

Bie'fve (byāv), Édouard de. 1809-1882. Belgian historical and portrait painter.

Biel (bēl), Gabriel. 1425?-1495. German scholastic philosopher. Author of *Epitome et Collectorium ex Occamo*, an exposition on the nominalistic teachings of William of Ockham; etc.

Bie'la (bē'lā), Wilhelm von. 1782-1856. German astronomer; observed (1826) periodic comet (Biel's comet; first seen in 1772) which separated (1846) into two comets not seen since 1852.

Bielinski. Variant of BELINSKI.

Biel'aki (byēl'ākē), Marcin. 1495?-1575. Polish historian and poet, b. Biala. Wrote first history in Polish language; his history of Poland (pub. 1597) completed by his son Joachim (1540-1599).

Bienewitz, Peter. Real name of Petrus APIANUS.

Bien'ville' (byēn'vīl'; Angl. bī-ēn'vil, byēn'-), Sieur de. **Jean Baptiste Le-moyne'** (lē-mwān'). 1680-1768. Son of Charles Lemoyne (q.v.). Provincial governor in America, b. Longueuil, France. Explorer of lower Mississippi and Red River (1699). Lieutenant of the king in Louisiana (1700); governor of the colony (1701-12, 1718-26; 1733-43); founder of New Orleans (1718).

Bier (bēr), August. 1861-1949. German surgeon.

Bier'baum (bēr'houm), Otto Julius. 1865-1910. German poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer.

Bierce (bērē), Ambrose Gwynnett. 1842-1914. American journalist and short-story writer, b. in Meigs County, Ohio. Served through Civil War. Reputation as witty and caustic writer established by *The Fiend's Delight* (1872), *Nuggets and Dust Panned Out in California* (1872), *Cobwebs from an Empty Skull* (1874). Contributed column of "Frattle" in San Francisco *Examiner* (1887-96). Later work became cynical, often bitter and gruesome. Disappeared into Mexico (1913) and fate unknown. Other works include *Tales of Soldiers and Civilians* (1891), *Can Such Things Be?* (1893), *Devil's Dictionary* (1906).

Bier'stadt (bēr'etāt; Ger. bē'r'chtāt), Albert. 1830-1902. American landscape painter of Hudson River school, b. Solingen, Germany; to U.S. (1831). His paintings include *Sunshine and Shadow*, *Rocky Mountains*, *Valley of the Yosemite*, studies of the Sierra Nevada, and the historical paintings *Discovery of the Hudson River*, *Settlement of California*, and *Entrance into Monterey*.

Bies-tor' (byēsh-tār'; bēs'tēr), João Ernesto. 1829-1880. Portuguese dramatist.

Bie'tre (byā'tr'), Marquis de. Georges François

Ma're'schal' (mā'rā'shāl'). -1747-1789. French writer; best known for his puns and bons mots.

Big'e-low (big'ē-lō), Erastus Brigham. 1814-1879. American inventor, b. West Boylston, Mass. Invented power looms for use in carpet weaving and in manufacturing gingham, silk brocatel, and pile fabrics.

Bigelow, Jacob. 1786-1879. American physician and botanist, b. Sudbury, Mass. Author of *Florula Bostoniensis* (1814); standard manual of New England botany until Gray's *Manual* of 1848), *American Medical Botany* (3 vols., 1817, 1818, 1820), etc. His son **Henry Jacob** (1818-1890) was a prominent New England surgeon.

Bigelow, John. 1817-1911. American writer and diplomat, b. Bristol (now Malden), N.Y. Corditor and co-owner, with William Cullen Bryant, of New York *Evening Post* (1848-61). U.S. consul general at Paris (1861-65); U.S. minister to France (1865-66). Author of *France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-68* (1888), *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1874), etc.

Bigelow, Poultney. 1855-1954. American traveler, journalist, and author, b. New York City. Founded *Outing* (1885), first American magazine devoted esp. to amateur sport. Expelled from Russia because of political writings (1892); correspondent for London *Times* in Spanish-American War (1898). Personal friend of long standing of German Kaiser Wilhelm II. Author of *History of the German Struggle for Liberty, 1806-1848* (4 vols., 1903), *Prussianism and Pacifism* (1919), *Japan and Her Colonies* (1923), etc.

Bigg (big), John Stanyan. 1828-1865. English poet and journalist; member of spasmodic school (see under Sydney DOBELL), as shown in *Night and the Soul* (1854).

Big'gers (big'ērz), Earl Derr (dēr). 1884-1933. American writer, b. Warren, Ohio. Best known for his character "Charlie Chan," a Chinese detective, central figure in several novels, later used in stage and motion-picture versions. Author also of popular success *Seven Keys to Baldpate* (1913; later dramatized and filmed), *The Agony Column* (1916), etc.

Biggers, John David. 1888-. American glass manufacturer. Director of production, Office of Production Management (1941); minister to Great Britain in charge of production, co-ordination, and lend-lease (Aug., 1941); returned to private life (Oct., 1941).

Biggs (bigz), Hermann Michael. 1859-1923. American physician; pioneer in preventive medicine. Introduced diphtheria antitoxin in U.S. (1894). Headed work in New York City for prevention of tuberculosis; as State commissioner of health, developed division of infant and maternity welfare.

Bigham, John Charles. See 1st Viscount MERSEY.

Big'low (big'lō), Hosea. Pseudonym of James Russell LOWELL.

Big'non' (bē'nyōn'), Louis Pierre Édouard. 1771-1841. French statesman and historian. Designated by Napoleon in his will to write history of France from time of Consulate; wrote *Histoire de France depuis le 18-Brunaire jusqu'en 1812* (1829-38).

Bi'god (bi'gōd). English noble family, prominent in 12th and 13th centuries and including: Hugh (d. ?1176), 1st Earl of Norfolk; active in rebellions against Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II. Roger (d. 1221), 2d earl, and son of Hugh; joined barons against John (1215) and had part in securing Magna Charta. Roger (d. 1270), 4th earl and grandson of 2d earl; at first supported Henry III against Simon de Montfort but later joined de Montfort's party. Roger (1245-1306), 5th and last earl and nephew of 4th earl, took arms in protest against taxation without national consent.

bie, chaotic, cāre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, hère (18), évent, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity; öd, öbey, orb, ödd (40), öft (41), önnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cābe, önite, örn, öp, circö, ö - u in Fr. menus;

Bigordi, Domenico di Tommaso. See GHIRLANDAJO.

Bi'gour'dan' (bē'gōr'dan'), Guillaume. 1851-1932. French astronomer.

Bi-ha'ri Lal (bi-hā'ri lāl'). fl. 17th century A.D. Hindi poet, b. in Gwalior. Resided at court of Jajpur; wrote *Satsai* (completed 1662), collection of amorous verses (c. 700 distichs) in Hindi idiom of Mathura, the poet's home.

Bijns or Byns (bīns), Anna. 1494?-1575. Flemish poet; known as "Sappho of Brabant."

Bik'a-ner' (bīk'ā-nēr'; native pron. bē-kū-nār), Maharaja of Sir Gan'ga Singh'ji Ba-ha'dur (gūng'gā sīn'hā-jī bā-hā'dūr). 1880-1943. Indian soldier and statesman. Maharaja (1880-1943); assumed full ruling powers (1898); officer in British army (from 1900); general (1937); served in China campaign (1901) in command of Bikaner Camel Corps; in World War (1914-15); awarded Kaisar-i-Hind medal; representative of India at several Imperial conferences (1917, 1919, 1930); at League of Nations (1924, 1930); at Indian Round Table Conference in London (1930-31).

Bi-ke'las (vē-kā'lis), Demetrios. 1835-1908. Greek poet and historian; translated several of Shakespeare's plays into modern Greek; author of patriotic hymns, and of *The Greeks of the Middle Ages* (1878) and *Greek, Byzantine and Modern* (1893).

Bi'lder-dijk (bi'dēr-dīk), Willem. 1756-1831. Dutch poet, scholar, and critic.

Bildsøe, J. A. D. J. See JENS JENSEN.

Bi'ling-er (bi'līng-ēr) or **Bülf'ing-er** (bül'fīng-ēr), Georg Bernhard. 1693-1750. German philosopher of Leibnitz-Wolffian school and mathematician. Author of *Dilucidationes philosophicae* (1725), an exposition of Wolffian metaphysics.

Bi'lah (bi'lā). In Douay Version Ba'la (bā'lā). In Bible, handmaid of Jacob's wife Rachel (*Gen.* xxix. 29). See JACOB.

Bi'ha-na (bi'hā-nā). fl. 11th century A.D. Indian poet b. in Kashmir. Lived at court of Vikramaditya VI. Author of a famous love song in 50 strophes, *Chauraspan-chāsika*, and an epic.

Bi'laud'-Va'renne' (bē'yō'vā'rēn'), Jean Nicolas. 1756-1819. French revolutionary politician; member of Commune and influential in instigating September Massacres (1792); supported Robespierre against Hébert and Danton but later aided in his overthrow. Prosecuted as Terrorist; transported to Guiana (1795); refused pardon offered by Napoleon; released (1816); to Haiti, where he died.

Bi'le (bī'le), Steen Andersen. 1797-1883. Danish admiral and minister of marine. Commanded expedition to South America and a scientific expedition around the world in the *Galathea* (1845-47); commanded second squadron in war against Germany (1848). Minister of marine (1852-53, 1860-68); commander of a mission to China (1869).

Bi'ling-hurst (bi'līng-hūrst; Span. bē'lēng-gōōrst'), Guillermo Enrique. 1851-1915. Peruvian businessman and radical political leader, b. Arica, of English father and native Peruvian mother. President of Peru (1912-14); forced to resign by military coup d'état; sent into exile in Panama.

Bi'lings (bi'līngz), Henry. 1901-. American painter.

Billings, John Shaw. 1838-1913. American physician and librarian; in medical service, U.S. army (1861-95). Fostered growth of surgeon general's library in Washington. With Dr. Robert Fletcher, prepared *Index-Catalogue* (16 vols., 1880-95). Also with Dr. Fletcher, published *Index Medicus* (1879-95), a monthly guide to

current medical literature. Chief librarian, New York Public Library (1896-1913).

Billings, Josh. Pseudonym of Henry Wheeler SHAW.

Billings, Warren K. See under T. J. Z. MOONEY.

Bi'līng-ton (bi'līng-tān), Elizabeth, nee Weich'sel (vik'sel). 1768-1818. English opera singer; daughter of a German oboist; m. (1783) James Billington, double-bass player; sensation at Covent Garden (1786); toured Italy (1794 ff.); appeared at Covent Garden and Drury Lane on alternate nights (1801), and at King's Theatre in Italian opera (1802-11).

Bi'll-roth (bi'll-rōt), Albert Christian Theodor. 1829-1894. German surgeon. Professor at Vienna (from 1867); made important contributions to histology and pathology; advanced military surgery. Also a pianist; at his house his friend Brahms played much of his chamber music before its public performance.

Bi'lly the Kid (bi'lli thē kīd'), Real name William H. Bon'ney (bōn'i). 1859-1881. American desperado, b. New York City. As youth lived in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico. Most notorious outlaw of American southwest, a legendary glamour surrounding his career.

Bi'l'ney or By'l'ney (bi'l'ni), Thomas. 1495?-1531. English martyr; denounced prayers to saints and image worship; burned as heretic.

Bim'bi-sa'ra (bim'bī-sā'rā). d. 554? B.C. An early king of Magadha (582-554); regarded as founder of the greatness of the kingdom; friend and protector of Gautama Buddha.

Bin'chois' (bās'shwā'), Gilles or Égide. 15th-century Flemish composer.

Binck (bīngk), Jakob. 1500?-1569. German portrait painter and engraver.

Binder, Mathilde. See under Alexander KAUFMANN.

Bindusara. In full Bin'du-sa'ra A-mī'tra-gha'ta (bīn'dōo-sā'rā ā-mī'trā-gā'tā). d. 273 B.C. Second king of Maurya (298-273) of Maurya dynasty. Son of Chandragupta and father of Asoka.

Bi'net' (bē'nē; Anal. bē'nā'), Alfred. 1857-1911. French psychologist, b. Nice. Director, Laboratory of physiological psychology, Sorbonne, Paris. Collaborated with Théodore Simon in establishing standard by which degrees of intelligence may be measured; devised tests (Binet, or Binet-Simon, tests) for measuring intelligence by this standard. Author of *Introduction à la Psychologie Expérimentale* (1894), *Les Idées Modernes sur les Enfants* (1910), etc.

Binet, Satané. Pseudonym of Francisque SARCEY.

Bi'net'-Val'mer' (bē'nē-vāl'mēr'), Jean. Known as Jean Binet de Valmer. 1875-1910. Swiss-born novelist; naturalized in France (1914).

Bin'ger (bān'zhā'), Louis Gustave. 1856-1936. French explorer and administrator, b. Strasbourg. Explored west African region north of Ivory Coast and established French protectorate; governor of Ivory Coast (1893).

Bing'ham (bīng'ām), George Caleb. 1811-1879. American painter; studios successively at Jefferson City, St. Louis, Kansas City; excelled in portrait and genre painting.

Bingham, George Charles. 3d Earl of Lu'can (lū'kān). 1800-1868. English soldier; directed charge of heavy brigade of cavalry at Balaklava (1854); covered with two regiments retirement of light brigade; censured by Lord Raglan (1855); general (1865); field marshal (1887).

Bingham, Hiram. 1789-1869. American missionary, b. Bennington, Vt. Missionary at Honolulu (1820-40). Reduced Hawaiian language to writing; with associates, translated Bible into Hawaiian. His son Hiram (1831-1908) was missionary to Gilbert Islands (1857-64, 1873-75) and did for Gilbert language what his father

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- had done for Hawaiian. The latter's son **Hiram** (1875-1956) explored Bolívar's route across Venezuela and Colombia (1906-07), Spanish trade route from Buenos Aires to Lima (1908-09), Inca ruins in Peru (1911-15); U.S. senator from Conn. (1925-33).
- Bingham, Joseph**. 1668-1723. English clergyman; author of *Origines Ecclesiasticae* (10 vols., 1708-22).
- Bingham, Robert Worth**. 1871-1937. American newspaper publisher and diplomat; publisher of *Louisville Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times*. U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1933-37).
- Bingham, Theodore Alfred**. 1858-1934. American army officer; retired (1904) with rank of brigadier general; police commissioner, New York City (1906-09).
- Bingham, William**. 1752-1804. American political leader, b. Philadelphia. Founder and director, Bank of North America (chartered Dec. 31, 1781), first bank in the country. Served in Continental Congress (1780-89), Pennsylvania Assembly (1790-95), U.S. Senate (1795-1801). Founder of Binghamton, N.Y.
- Bin'ney (blu'ni), Amos**. 1803-1847. American zoologist.
- Binney, Horace**. 1780-1875. American lawyer and legal writer.
- Binney, Thomas**. 1798-1874. English nonconformist clergyman; noted pulpit orator.
- Binns (blnz), Archie**. 1899- . American writer; served in U.S. army (1918); sailor; newspaper reporter; editor, Leonard Scott Publication Co.; author of *Maiden Voyage* (1931), *Lightship* (1934), *Backwater Voyage* (1936), *The Laurels are Cut Down* (1937), *The Land is Bright* (1939), *The Roaring Land* (1942).
- Binns, Charles Fergus**. 1857-1934. Authority on ceramics, b. Worcester, Eng. Associated with Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, Eng. (1872-96); to U.S.; director of New York State Coll. of Ceramics (1900-31). Consulting editor on ceramic terms for *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.
- Binns, John Alexander**. 1761?-1813. American farmer, b. in Loudoun County, Va. Introduced use of gypsum as fertilizer; experimented with crop rotation and deep plowing. Originator of so-called "Loudoun system" of soil treatment. Author of *A Treatise on Practical Farming* (1803).
- Bin'yon (bin'yón), Laurence**. 1869-1943. English poet and art historian; educ. Oxford; in charge of Oriental prints and drawings, British Museum (1913-32). Author of works on Chinese, Japanese, and Indian art, and of volumes of verse (*Collected Poems*, 1931; *The North Star*, 1941), blank verse dramas (including *Paris and Oenone*, 1906; *Boadicea*, 1925), and a verse translation of Dante's *Commedia* (*Inferno*, 1933; *Purgatorio*, 1938).
- Binz (blntz), Karl**. 1832-1913. German physician and pharmacologist.
- Bin'zer (bin'tsér), Baron August Daniel von**. 1793-1868. German author and song writer.
- Bi'on (bi'ón)**. fl. 3d century B.C. Greek philosopher, of Borythenes, Samaria. Author of *Diatribar*, popular satires directed against gods, scientists, and men of wealth.
- Bion**. fl. 3d or 2d century B.C. Greek pastoral poet, b. near Smyrna; lived probably in Sicily. Best known of extant poems, *Epitaphios Adonidos* (*Lament for Adonis*).
- Biondo, Flavio**. See FLAVIO BIONDO.
- Biot (byô), Jean Baptiste**. 1774-1862. French mathematician, physicist, and astronomer, b. Paris. From his investigations of the polarization of light, formulated Biot's law; founder of saccharimetry by use of polariscope. His son Édouard Constant (1803-1850) was a Chinese scholar, translator of *Tcheou li*, and compiler of a gazetteer of China.
- Bi-ra'go (bê-râ'gô), Baron Karl von**. 1792-1845. Austrian military engineer.
- Bi'rague' (bê'râ'g'), René de**. 1506?-1583. Cardinal and statesman, b. Milan, Italy. Conducted diplomatic missions for Francis I and Henry II of France; influential in court of Catherine de Médicis; chancellor (1573).
- Biran, Maine de**. See MAINE DE BIRAN.
- Birch (bîrk), Christian Andreas**. See under BIRCH-PFEIFFER.
- Birch (bûrch), Samuel**. 1813-1885. English Egyptologist.
- Birch, Thomas**. 1705-1766. English historian, clergyman, and editor of state papers.
- Birch, Thomas**. 1779-1851. Painter, b. in England; to Philadelphia as a child. Painter of landscapes, marines, and some naval battle scenes, as *Engagement of the Constitution and the Guerrière* (now at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis).
- Birch'-Pfeiff'er (bîrk'phî'fër), Charlotte Karoline, nee Pfeiffer**. 1800-1868. German actress and dramatist; m. (1825) Christian Andreas Birch (1793-1868) of Copenhagen, author. See Wilhelmine von HILLERN.
- Bird or Birde (bûrd)**. See also BYRD.
- Bird (bûrd), Arthur**. 1856-1923. American musician, b. Cambridge, Mass.; composer of a symphony and of orchestral and instrumental music.
- Bird, Edward**. 1772-1819. English painter; best-known work, *The Field of Chesh Chace*.
- Bird, Isabella Lucy**. See BISHOP.
- Birds'eye' (bûrdz'î), Clarence**. 1886-1956. American executive and inventor, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. President, Birds Eye Frosted Foods (1930-34), Birdseye Electric Co. (1935-38); food technologist (from 1939). Trade-mark "Birds Eye," applied to frozen foods, is name of process developed by him.
- Bird'wood (bûrd'wûd), Sir George Christopher Molesworth**. 1832-1917. Anglo-Indian official and writer on Indian botany, art, and folklore, b. in India. Medical practitioner in Bombay (1858-68). Served 30 years in India office. His brother Herbert Mills (1837-1907), Anglo-Indian judge, gained reputation for independence of action; active in educational and scientific movements. The latter's son Field Marshal Sir William Riddell (1865-1951) was military secretary to Kitchener in South Africa (1902); commanded Australasian forces at Gallipoli and at western front (1914-18); commander in chief in India (1925).
- Biren, Ernst Johana**. See BIRON.
- Birge (bîrj), Edward A'sa-hel (â'sî; â'sô-â)**. 1851-1950. American zoologist and limnologist, b. Troy, N.Y. Grad. Williams Coll. (1873). Professor (from 1879), president (1918-25), U. of Wisconsin. His nephew Raymond Thayer Birge (1887-), physicist.
- Bir'ger (bîr'yér)**. Name of several rulers of Sweden: Earl Birger Bro'sa' (brô'sâ'). Sometimes known as Birger I. d. 1202. Controlled affairs (1195-1202) during reign of his son-in-law Sverker; kept country at peace.
- Birger of Bjäl'bo' (hyél'bô')**. d. 1266. Created earl (1248); regent (1250-66) during minority of son Waldemar; founder of Folkung dynasty (q.v.); led crusade to Finland (1249-50); conquered part of it and founded Tavastehus (Häme); made commercial treaties with Lübeck and England; said to have founded Stockholm; made wise laws.
- Birger II**. 1280-1321. Son of Magnus I; nominally king (1290-1302) under regency; crowned (1302), king (1302-18); engaged in civil war with brothers (1306-10); caused their imprisonment and death (1317-18); exiled to Denmark (1318).

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, account, ârm, âsk (11), soâ; êve, hère (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cõnnect; fôdd, fôôt; out, oll; cåbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs û = u in Fr. menu;

Birgitta, Saint. See **Bridget**.

Bir'kal (bîr'ki). d. 1267. Mongol ruler. Grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Batu Khan. Converted to Islam; succeeded Batu as khan of Golden Horde (1255-67); built a new capital, Sarai-birkai, on banks of lower Volga; ruled independent of Mongols in north; allied himself with Islamic forces (1262) against Il-khan Hulagu, his cousin.

Birk'beck (bîr(k)'bêk), **George**. 1776-1841. English physician and founder of mechanics' institutions, first in Glasgow, originating present system of popular scientific education. Founder and counselor of University College, London (1827).

Birk'ken-head (bîr'kên'hêd), 1st Earl of. **Frederick Edwin Smith**. 1872-1930. English lawyer and statesman. Conservative M.P. (1906-18); opposed Parliament Bill (1911); attorney general (1915); lord chancellor (1919-22); secretary of state for India (1924-28). Known for his Law of Property Act (1922) and other legal reform measures. Father of novelist Lady Eleanor Furneaux Smith (q.v.) and of **Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith** (1907-), 2d earl, educ. Oxford, who biographized him in *The First Phase* (1933) and *The Last Phase* (1935).

Birk'et-Smith' (bîr'kê't-smî't'), **Kaj**. 1893- . Danish ethnologist and polar explorer; accompanied ethnographic exploration to northern Greenland (1918); with Rasmussen (1921-23); on Danish-American Alaskan expedition (1933). Made special study of Eskimos.

Birk'hoff (bîr'kô't), **George David**. 1884-1944. American mathematician. B. Overisel, Mich.; A.B., Harvard (1905), Ph.D., Chicago (1907); assistant professor of mathematics, Harvard (1912-19), professor (from 1919); known for researches in dynamics and on systems of differential equations; author of *Relativity and Modern Physics* (1923), *The Origin, Nature, and Influence of Relativity* (1925), *Dynamical Systems* (1928), *Aesthetic Measure* (1933), *Basic Geometry* (coauthor; 1941).

Birmingham, **George A.** Pseudonym of James Owen HANNAY.

Bir'ney (bîr'nî), **James Gillespie**. 1792-1857. American antislavery leader; executive secretary, American Anti-Slavery Society (1837 ff.). "Liberty Party" candidate for president (1840, 1843). Policy was to accomplish abolition of slavery by political means and moral suasion. Father of **James** (1817-1888), lawyer and diplomat; **William** (1819-1907), lawyer and Civil War general; and **David Bell** (1825-1864), Civil War general.

Bir'ró (bî'rô), **Ludwig**. 1880- . Hungarian novelist, playwright, and scenarist. b. Vienna.

Bî'ron' (bî'rôn'), **Baron de Armand de Gon'taut'** (dê gôn'tô'). Called **Le Boi'teux'** (lê bwá'tû'). 1524?-1592. Marshal of France (from 1577); killed at siege of Épernay. His son **Charles de Gontaut** (1562-1602), Duc de Biron; nicknamed "The Thunderbolt of France"; commanded armies of Henry IV; created duke and peer (1598); beheaded for plotting against king (1602). Charles's great-grandnephew **Armand Louis de Gontaut** (1747-1793), Duc de Biron; known under title of Duc de Lauzun' (lô'zûn'), fought in American Revolution; represented nobility in States-General (1789); favored Revolutionary policies; held military commands (1792-93); guillotined (1793) after failure in La Vendée.

Bî'ron (Russ. byë'rôn), **Ernst** (érnst) **Jo'hann'** (yô'hân'). **Orig. surname Bû'hren** (Ger. bû'rên). Duke of **Kur'land** (kô'r'lând). 1690-1772. Russian statesman. Became favorite of Anna Ivanovna on her accession (1730); chamberlain and virtual ruler of Russia during her reign (1730-40). On death of Empress Anna, as-

sumed regency for infant Ivan VI (1740); as result of palace revolution, was imprisoned (1740) and banished to Siberia (1741), but permitted (1742) by new empress, Elizabeth, to reside at Yaroslavl.

Bîr'rell (bîr'êl), **Augustine**. 1850-1933. English political leader and man of letters. Chief secretary for Ireland (1907-16). Author of volumes of essays *Obiter Dicta* (1884) and *More Obiter Dicta* (1924), and of biographies of Charlotte Brontë (1885), William Hazlitt (1902), and Frederick Locker-Lampson (1920).

Birt (bîrt), **Theodor**. 1852-1933. German classical philologist and writer. Author of *Das Antike Buchwesen* (1882), *Zur Kulturgeschichte Roms* (1909), *Aus dem Leben der Antike* (1918), and poems (under pseudonym **Be-a'tus Rhe-na'nus** [Ger. bî-â'tôôs râ-nâ'nôôs; Eng. bê-â'tûs rê-nâ'nûs]), etc.

Bî-rû'nî, al- (âl'lî-rû-nî). **Arab. abu-al-Rayhân Muḥammad ibn-Aḥmad al-Bîrûnî**. 973-1048. Arabian scholar and author, of Persian descent. A Shiite with agnostic leanings; taught and studied in India (c. 1000); lived (1017-48) at Ghazni, capital of Mahmud; corresponded with Avicenna; wrote excellent description and history of India and treatises on mathematics, astrology, and astronomy.

Bîs'bee (bîz'bê), **William Henry**. 1840-1942. American army officer; engaged at Murfreesboro, in Atlanta campaign, and in battle of Jonesboro, Ga., in Civil War, and in Cuba in Spanish-American War (1898) and in Philippines (1899-1902). Brigadier general (Oct., 1901).

Bî'schof (bî'shîf; -shôf), **Karl Gustav Christoph**. 1792-1870. German chemist and geologist.

Bî'schoff (bî'shîf), **Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm**. 1807-1882. German anatomist and physiologist.

Biscop or **Bischop** or **Bisschop**, **Simon**. See **Simon Episcopus**.

Bîsh'op (bî-shî'p), **Sir Henry Row'ley** (rô'll). 1786-1855. English composer of operas, burlettas, and incidental music to Shakespeare's plays; remembered esp. for his glees and songs; introduced air of "Home, Sweet Home" into *Clari* (1823); first musician to be knighted (1842). His second wife, **Ann**, nee **Riv'i-ère** [riv'târ'] (1810-1884), operatic singer, toured continent (1839-46), North America (1847), Australia (1855).

Bishop, **Isabella Lucy**, nee **Bird**. 1832-1904. English traveler, lecturer, and writer; author of *Englishwoman in America* (1850), *The Hawaiian Archipelago* (1875), *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* (1880), and *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (1899). First woman fellow of Royal Geographical Society (1892).

Bishop, **John Peale**. 1892-1944. American writer, b. Charles Town, W.Va. Resided chiefly in France (from c. 1930). Author of *Green Fruit*, *Many Thousands Gone*, *Now With His Love*, etc.

Bishop, **Joseph Bucklin**. 1847-1929. American journalist and author, b. Seekonk, Mass. On staff of *New York Tribune* (1870-83), *Evening Post* (1883-1900), *Globe* (1900-05). Secretary, Isthmian Canal Commission (1905-14). Author of *Issues of a New Epoch* (1904), *The Panama Gateway* (1913), *Theodore Roosevelt and His Time*, *Shown in his Letters* (2 vols., 1920), etc.; editor of *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children* (1919).

Bishop, **William Avery**. 1894-1956. Canadian military aviator, b. Owen Sound, Ont. Educ. Royal Military Coll., Kingston. Member of Canadian Expeditionary Force in France (1914); transferred to Royal Flying Corps (1915); awarded Victoria Cross and officially credited with bringing down 72 enemy aircraft. Group captain, Royal Canadian Air Force (1931); air vice-marshal of Canada (1936); air marshal (1938), and director of air-force recruiting (1940).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

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Bis'marck (bis'märk; Ger. bis'-), in full **Bis'marck-Schön'hau'sen** (-shün'hau'zén), Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von. 1815-1898. Prussian statesman and first chancellor of German Empire, b. Schönhausen; called "the Iron Chancellor." Studied law at Göttingen and Berlin (1832-35). In Prussian civil (1836-39) and military service. Member, United Diet of Prussia (1847), second chamber of Prussian Diet (1849), and Erfurt Parliament (1850). Prussian ambassador to Germany Diet at Frankfurt (1851-58); strongly opposed Austrian predominance and advocated consolidation of German people under Prussian leadership. Ambassador to Russia (1859) and France (1862). President of Prussian cabinet, and foreign minister (1862); engaged in struggle with diet over army reorganization, the budget, and prerogatives of the crown; declared (1862) that German problems must be solved by "blood and iron." Defeated Denmark (with co-operation of Austria) in Schleswig-Holstein war (1864); created count (1865); broke again with Austria over Schleswig-Holstein question in Seven Weeks' War, and with Italy's help gained decisive victory (1866) at Königgrätz (Sadowa). Reorganized German Bund, excluding Austria, as North German Confederation under leadership of Prussia (1866); gained triumphs in Franco-Prussian war (1870-71); took part in neutralization of Luxemburg; succeeded in winning over south German states to join confederation, and gained prestige among German people. Became first chancellor of new German Empire at Versailles, and created prince (1871). Engaged in unsuccessful struggle (*Kulturkampf*, 1872 ff.) with Roman Catholics; put through many economic and social reforms, including workmen's compulsory insurance and government ownership of industrial enterprises; advocated strong colonial and international policy, and protective tariff. Presided over international Congress of Berlin (1878); concluded Triple Alliance (Dreibund) of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary (1882) to make Germany secure against France and Russia. Disagreed with William II and resigned (1890) with titles of Duke of Lau'en-burg (lou'zn-böörk) and colonel general of cavalry; reconciled with emperor (1894). Author of *Gedanken und Erinnerungen* (1898).

His son Prince **Herbert Nikolaus von Bismarck-Schönhausen** (1849-1904) served in Franco-Prussian War (1870); entered diplomatic service (1873); private secretary to his father (1877-81); counselor of German legation, London (1882) and St. Petersburg (1884); secretary of state (1886); Prussian minister of state (1888); presided at Samoan conference, Berlin, between Germany, England, and U.S. (1889); retired from diplomatic service after resignation of his father (1890). Member of Reichstag (1881-89, 1893, 1898). Another son, Count **Wilhelm Albrecht Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen** (1852-1901), served in Franco-Prussian war (1870-71); member of Reichstag (1878-81) and Prussian chamber (1882-85); served in imperial chancellery (1878-79, 1881-84); president, province of Hanover (1889); governor of East Prussia (1895). Herbert's son Prince **Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen** (1897-) served in World War (from 1917); member, German National People's party, Reichstag (1924); entered diplomatic service (1927); counselor of embassy, London (1928).

Bis'pham (bis'fām), David Scull. 1857-1921. American baritone, b. Philadelphia. Sang at Covent Garden, London, and Metropolitan Opera House, New York (1896-1909).

Bis'sell (bis'sl'), George Edwin. 1839-1920. American sculptor.

Bissell, George Henry. 1821-1884. American petroleum pioneer, b. Hanover, N.H. Organized (1854) first oil company in U.S., to develop oil lands in Pennsylvania. **Bis'sen** (bis'sn), **Hermann Wilhelm**. 1798-1868. Danish sculptor. Studied under Thorvaldsen.

Bis'sing (bis'ing), Baron Moritz Ferdinand von. 1844-1917. German general; cavalry general of 7th army corps (1901-07); governor general of Belgium (1914-17); colonel general (1915-17). Aimed to separate Flemish and Walloons in Belgium under a German protectorate. His son Baron **Friedrich Wilhelm** (1873-1956), Egyptologist, was assistant in Egyptian museum at Cairo (1897-1903); professor, Munich (1906-22) and Utrecht (1922-26).

Bis'so-la'ti-Ber'ga-ma'schl (bis'sō-lā'tē-bär'gā-mās'-kē), **Leonida**. 1857-1920. Italian politician. Editor of Italian socialist organ *L'Avanti* (1896); member of parliament (1897) and leader of revisionist group of Italian Social Democratic party; seceded and founded Reformist Socialist party (1912); favored freedom of Libya and Italy's participation in World War on side of entente; minister without portfolio (1916-18).

Bis'son' (bis'sōn'), **Alexandre Charles Auguste**. 1848-1912. French author of vaudeville sketches and comedies.

Bittenfeld, Karl Eberhard Herwarth von. See HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD.

Bit'ter (bit'ēr), **Karl Hermann**. 1813-1885. Prussian statesman and writer on music. Prussian minister of finance (1879-82); active in re-establishing stability of Prussian finances and in bringing German railroads under government control. Author of *Johann Sebastian Bach* (1865), etc.

Bitter, Karl Theodore Francis. 1867-1915. Sculptor, b. Vienna, Austria; to U.S. (1888); naturalized. His four figures *Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music*, adorn front of Metropolitan Museum, N.Y.

Bit'tin-ger (bit'n-jēr), **Charles**. 1879-. American painter, b. Washington, D.C.

Bit'tner (bit'nēr), **Julius**. 1874-1939. Austrian composer of choruses, songs, and esp. operas.

Bit'zi-us (bit'sā-ōōs), **Albert**. Pseudonym **Jeremias Gott'helf** (gōt'hēlf). 1797-1854. Swiss novelist; author esp. of works depicting village life in Switzerland.

Bivar, Rodrigo (or Ruy) Diaz de. See the CID.

Bix'by (biks'bi), **Horace Ezra**. 1826-1912. Mississippi River pilot, b. Genesee, N.Y. Friend, and for a time partner, of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain).

Bix'io (bēk'syō), **Nino**, in full **Girolamo Nino**. 1821-1873. Italian soldier. Commanded Roman troops against French (1849); commanded vessel in Sicilian campaign (1860); captured Reggio (1860); promoted lieutenant general; forced surrender of Civitavecchia (1870). Elected to chamber of deputies (1866); senator (1870). His brother **Jacques Alexandre Bix'io'** (jāk'syō') (1808-1865) was a French publicist and politician.

Biz'et (bē'zē'), **Alexandre César Léopold**, called **Georges**. 1838-1875. b. Paris. French composer of the operas *Les Pêcheurs de Perles* (1863), *La Jolie Pille de Perik* (1867), *L'Arlésienne* (1872), and *Carmen* (1875), an overture, *Patrie*, and many songs and piano compositions.

Bjerk'nes (byärk'nās), **Vilhelm**. 1862-1951. Norwegian physicist. Proposed theory of electric resonance that aided in development of wireless telegraphy (1895). His son **Jakob Aall Bonnevie** (1897-), meteorologist, Bergen observatory (from 1918).

Björk'man (byärk'män), **Edvin August** (ō'gust). 1866-1951. Journalist, writer, and translator of Scandinavian authors; b. Stockholm, Sweden; to U.S. (1891).

als, chaotic, chre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said, éve, here (18), évent, énd, silent, rakér; loc, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, únite, úrn, úp, circúle, ú = u in Fr. menu;

Björn'son (by'örn'són), Björnstjerne. 1832-1910. Norwegian poet, dramatist, novelist, and political and social leader; winner of 1903 Nobel prize in literature. Educ. Royal Frederick U., Christiania (1852); fought, as dramatic critic, for release of Norwegian theater from Danish influence. Theater manager, Bergen (1857-59); editor of *Aftenbladet*, Christiania (1859); director, Christiania theater (1865-67); editor of *Norsk Folkeblad* (1866). Author of *Poems and Songs*, a collection (1870), including the national anthem *Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet*; an epic cycle, *Arnljot Gelline* (1870); the peasant novels and tales *Synnøve Solbakken* (1857), *Arne* (1858), *A Happy Boy* (1860), *The Fisher Maiden* (1868); the novels *Magnhild* (1877), *Flags are Flying in Town and Port* (1884), *In God's Way* (1889); the plays *Between the Battles* (1857), *Lume Hulda* (1858), *King Sverre* (1861), *Sigurd the Bustard* (trilogy; 1862), *Mary Stuart in Scotland* (1864), *The Newly Married* (1865), *A Bankruptcy* (1875), *The King* (1877), *Beyond Human Power* (1883), *Paul Lunge and Tora Parsberg* (1898); etc. His son Björn (1859-1942), actor and playwright, was director of National Theater, Christiania (1899-1907) and of Hebbel Theater, Berlin (1908-09).

Black (blák), Adam. 1784-1874. Scottish publisher. Acquired copyrights of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1827), Scott's Waverley Novels (1851), and De Quincey's works (1861).

Black, Hugh. 1868-1953. Scottish-American clergyman; professor of practical theology, Union Theol. Seminary, New York (since 1906); known as fine preacher.

Black, Hugo La Fayette. 1886- . American politician and jurist, b. Harlan, Ala. LL.B., Alabama (1906); practiced law in Birmingham, Ala.; U.S. senator from Alabama (1927-37). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1937 ff.), his appointment being confirmed after considerable debate in U.S. Senate.

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. 1810-1883. American lawyer, b. near Stony Creek, Pa. U.S. attorney general in Buchanan's cabinet (1857-60); exposed California land title frauds; attacked squatter sovereignty. U.S. secretary of state (1860-61) during difficult months just preceding Civil War.

Black, Joseph. 1728-1799. Scottish chemist. M.D., Edinburgh (1754); wrote doctoral thesis on causticization, which laid foundations of quantitative analysis. Evolved theory of latent heat; measured latent heat of steam; founded doctrine of specific heats (1760).

Black, William. 1841-1898. Scottish journalist and novelist. War correspondent for London *Morning Star* during Seven Weeks' War (1866). Author of *A Daughter of Helh* (1871), *A Princess of Thule* (1874), and many other novels.

Blackbeard. See Edward TEACH.

Black'burne (blák'búrn; -bérn), Francis. 1782-1867. Irish lawyer. Attorney general for Ireland (1830-34, 1841); lord chancellor of Ireland (1852, 1866); prosecuted O'Connell and presided at trial of Smith O'Brien.

Blackburne, Joseph Henry. 1841-1924. English chess player.

Black'ett (blák'ët; -it), Patrick Maynard Stuart. 1897- . British physicist. Professor, Birkbeck Coll., London (1933-37) and Manchester U. (from 1937). Known for work on cosmic rays, and esp. on the electrical particles known as "mesons"; a discoverer of the positive electron.

Black' Hawk' (blák' hók'). Indian name Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak. 1767-1838. American Indian (Sas) chieftain, b. near present Rock Island, Ill. Black Hawk War (summer, 1832) ended by victory of U.S. Army troop. Black Hawk carried to Washington, given

audience with President Jackson (1833), and returned to own country. His *Autobiography of Black Hawk* (1833) is an American classic.

Black'le (blák'li), John Stuart. 1809-1895. Scottish scholar and man of letters. Made translations in verse of *Paust* (1834), *Aeschylus* (1850), and the *Iliad* (1856); professor of Greek, Edinburgh (1852-82); founded and endowed Celtic chair, Edinburgh (1882).

Black'lock (blák'lók), Thomas. 1721-1791. Scottish poet; blind from infancy; one of first to attribute genius to Burns.

Black'more (blák'mör), Sir Richard. 1650?-1729. English physician and poetaster; praised by Dr. Johnson.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. 1825-1900. English novelist. Author of *Lorna Doone* (1869), *Springhaven* (1887), etc.

Black Prince, the. = EDWARD, Prince of Wales (1330-1376), son of Edward III; probably so called from the color of his armor.

Black'stone (blák'stön; Brit. -stón), Sir William. 1723-1780. English jurist; author of *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (4 vols., 1765-69), best-known history of the doctrines of English law, exceedingly influential on jurisprudence in U.S.

Black'well (blák'wél; -wöl), Elizabeth. 1821-1910. American physician, b. Bristol, Eng.; to U.S. (1832). M.D., Geneva Medical School of Western N.Y. (1849). First woman doctor of medicine in modern times. Opened private dispensary in New York (1850), which became incorporated (1857) into New York Infirmary and College for Women. Settled in England (1869); professor of gynecology in London School of Medicine for Women (1875-1907).

Blackwell, Henry Brown. 1825-1909. American editor; b. Bristol, Eng. Brother of Elizabeth Blackwell. Pioneer woman-suffrage advocate; m. (May 1, 1855) Lucy Stone (q.v.). Editor of *Woman's Journal* (1870?-1909). His daughter Alice Stone Blackwell (1857-1950), b. East Orange, N.J.; also an advocate of woman's suffrage; assisted in editing *Woman's Journal*; edited the paper *The Woman's Column* (1885-1905); author of *Armenian Poems* (1896), *Songs of Russia* (1906), etc.

Blackwell, Lucy Stone. See Lucy STONE.

Black'wood (blák'wóod), Algernon. 1869-1951. English novelist and traveler. Farmed in Canada; ran hotel in Toronto; joined staff of New York *Sun* and New York *Times*; entered dried-milk business. Author of many novels of the supernatural, and novels, short stories, and plays on fanciful and mystical themes.

Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple. 1st Marquis of Duffer-in and A'va (düf'er-in, á'vá). 1826-1902. British diplomat and administrator, b. Florence; son of 4th Baron Dufferin, of the Irish Blackwoods, who were of ancient Scottish stock. Educ. Oxford; active in relieving famine distress in Ireland (1846-48); entered House of Lords (1850) as Baron Clan'de-boye' (klán'dé-boi'); lord in waiting to Queen Victoria (1849-52, 1854-58); commissioner to inquire into massacres in Levant (1860); undersecretary for India (1864-66); as governor general of Canada (1872-78), quieted agitators and strengthened imperial connection; ambassador at St. Petersburg (1879-81), Constantinople (1881-82); commissioner in Egypt (1882-83) to establish reorganization after Arabi Pasha's defeat at Tell el-Kebir; as governor general of India (1884-88), settled land question tactfully, pacified amir of Afghanistan, settled crisis with Russia by delimiting northwest frontier, and annexed Upper Burma (1886); ambassador at Rome (1890-91), Paris (1891-96). His mother, Lady Helen Se-li'na (sé-lé'ná) Sheridan

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'düre (16), nat'üre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1807-1867), Countess of Dufferin and Countess of Gifford, was a poet; granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; m. 1st (1825) 4th Baron Dufferin and 2d (1862) George Hay, Earl of Gifford; author (under pseudonym *Im-pul's-a Gush-ing-tōn* [im-pŭl's-ə gŭsh-ing-tŏn]) of sentimental and humorous ballads.

Blackwood, William. 1776-1834. Scottish publisher. Founder of *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia* (1810); founder and editor of *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine* (1817), which soon became *Blackwood's Magazine*. Founded publishing house of William Blackwood & Sons (c. 1816). His son John (1816-1879) succeeded an elder brother as editor (1845) of *Blackwood's* and as head of publishing business (1852); published George Eliot's *Scenes of Clerical Life* in *Blackwood's*, and most of her novels in book form.

Blaeu or Blaeuw or Blauw (blou), Willem Janszoon. 1571-1638. Dutch mathematician, geographer, and astronomer; founder of a publishing firm at Amsterdam, known esp. for its terrestrial and celestial globes; author of *Norus Atlas* (1634-62). His sons *Cornelius* (d. 1650) and *Jan* (d. 1673) continued the firm; Jan published *Atlas Magnus* (11 vols., 1650-62).

Blăga (blă'gă), Lucian. 1895-. Rumanian poet and playwright, known esp. for his dramatization of Rumanian folk myths.

Blá-ha-Mí'keš (blá'há-mí'kěsh), Zboj. 1887-. Czech pianist and composer.

Blanch (blā), Hans Erich. Pseudonyms *Dr. Owl'glass'* (oul'glās') and *Ra'ta-tōs'kr* (rā'tū-tōs'kēr). 1873-1945. German writer and translator. Author of folk tales, often humorous; editor of *Simplicissimus* (1912-24, 1933-35); translator of Rabelais, Aristophanes, Montaigne, Cervantes, etc.

Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. 1830-1893. American statesman, b. West Brownsville, Pa. Newspaper editor, Augusta, Me. (1854-60). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-76); speaker (1869-75). U.S. senator (1876-81). Unsuccessful candidate for Republican presidential nomination (1876, 1880). U.S. secretary of state (1881). Republican nominee for president (1884); in campaign, Rev. S. D. Burchard called Democratic party "the party whose antecedents are rum, Romanism, and rebellion," losing many votes for Blaine; lost election to Grover Cleveland. U.S. secretary of state (1889-92).

Blain'ville' (blān'vel'), Henri Marie Du'cro'tay' de (du'krō'tā' de). 1777-1850. French zoologist and physician; succeeded Cuvier (1832) as professor in Museum of Natural History, Paris.

Blair (blār), Hugh. 1718-1800. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. Professor of rhetoric, Edinburgh U. (1762-83); defended authenticity of Macpherson's Ossianic poems; author of *Lectures on Rhetoric* (1783).

Blair, James. 1655-1743. Educator, b. in Scotland; to America (1685). Founder and first president of College of William and Mary (1693-1743).

Blair, John. 1732-1800. American jurist, b. Williamsburg, Va. Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1789-96).

Blair, Montgomery. 1813-1883. American lawyer, b. in Franklin County, Ky. Postmaster general in Lincoln's cabinet (1861-64).

Blair, Robert. 1699-1746. Scottish clergyman; author of *The Grave* (1743), a poem in blank verse, later illustrated by William Blake.

Blaise or Blaise, Saint. See BLASIVS.

Blake (blāk), George. 1893-. English journalist and novelist; author of *Vagabond Papers* (1922), *David and Joanna* (1936), *Late Harvest* (1938), etc.

Blake, Dame Louisa Brandreth Aldrich-. See ALDRICH-BLAKE.

Blake, Lyman Reed. 1835-1883. American inventor, b. South Abington, Mass. Shoe manufacturer; invented a form of shoe that could be sewed and a machine (pat. 1858; known as the McKay machine for the promoter, Gordon McKay) for sewing soles to uppers.

Blake, Robert. 1599-1657. English admiral. As Parliamentarian in Civil War, took part in defense of Bristol against Royalists (1643) and Lyme (1643-44). As admiral and general of the sea, pursued Prince Rupert's fleet to the Mediterranean and destroyed bulk of it (1650). Fought four engagements with Dutch under Tromp, de Ruyter, and De Witt, breaking naval supremacy of Holland (1652-53). Destroyed Turkish pirate fleet (1655); destroyed Spanish West Indian fleet at Santa Cruz (1657).

Blake, William. 1757-1827. English artist, poet, and mystic. Apprenticed to an engraver (1771-78); employed new process of printing from etched copper plates in series of his own lyrical poems, hand-illustrated and colored, beginning with *Songs of Innocence* (1789), and *Songs of Experience* (1794), the last named including the poem *Tiger! Tiger! burning bright*. Illustrated Mary Wollstonecraft's works (1791) and Young's *Night Thoughts* (1793-1800). Executed and engraved many religious designs, his best *Inventions to the Book of Job* (1820-26); occupied at time of death in engraving designs for Dante's *Divina Commedia*. Author of mystical and metaphysical works including *Prophetic Books* (1793-1804), and of symbolic poems terminating with *Milton* (1804) and *Jerusalem* (1804-18).

Blake'lock (blāk'lōk), Ralph Albert. 1947-1919. American painter, b. New York City. Among his works are *Pipe Dance* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *From St. Ives to Lelant* (St. Louis Museum), *Colorado Plains* (Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.), and *Canoe Builders, Sunset, and Moonrise* (National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.).

Blake'ney (blāk'nē), Baron William. 1672-1761. British army commander; lieutenant governor of Minorca on its capture by the French (1756).

Blakes'lee (blāks'lē), Albert Francis. 1874-1984. American botanist, b. Geneseo, N.Y.; A.B., Wesleyan (1896), Ph.D., Harvard (1904); taught at Harvard, Radcliffe, and (1907-15) Conn. Agricultural Coll.; resident investigator in plant genetics (from 1915; director of department from 1936), Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, L.I.

Blā'mey (blā'mē), Sir Thomas Albert. 1884-1951. Australian soldier. Served in World War (1914-18), on Turkish front; chief of staff, Australian Corps (1918) and Australian Imperial Force (1919). Lieutenant general, commanding A.I.F. in Middle East (1940); engaged in defense of Greece (1941); deputy commander in chief of British forces in Middle East (1941); returned to Australia with part of Middle East A.I.F. and appointed (Mar., 1942) commander of all ground forces in Australia.

Blā'mire' (blā-mīr'), Susanna. 1747-1794. English poet; called "Muse of Cumberland"; author of North Country lyrics and poems in Scots dialect.

Blanc (blān), Louis, in full Jean Joseph Charles Louis. 1811-1882. French socialist leader, regarded as founder of state socialism, b. Madrid, Spain. Journalist; founded (1839) *Revue du Progrès*, organ for his socialist doctrines. Gained prominence through his *Organisation du Travail* (1840) and *Histoire de Dix Ans, 1830-1840* (1841), the latter an attack upon policies and methods of Louis Philippe's government. Member of provisional government in revolution of 1848; forced government to adopt principle of guarantee of employment to workmen; discredited by failure of policies as put into effect by

ble, chaotic, cāre (?), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfō; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōūt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

politicians unfriendly to him; took refuge in England (1848-70). Returned to France; elected to Chamber of Deputies (1871). Author of *Histoire de la Révolution Française* (12 vols., 1847-62) and many political pamphlets. His brother **Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles** (1813-1882) was an art critic; author of *Les Artistes de mon Temps* (1876), etc.

Blanc (blān), **Ludwig Gottfried**. 1781-1866. German clergyman, philologist, and Dante scholar.

Blanca. Spanish form of **BLANCHK**.

Blanchan, **Neltje**. Pseudonym of **Neltje DOUBLEDAY**.

Blanchard (blān'shār'), **François**. 1753-1809. French aeronaut; inventor of a parachute. Crossed English Channel (1785) by balloon, with John Jeffries (*q.v.*).

Blanchard (blān'shār'; -shērd), **Samuel Laman**. 1804-1845. English journalist, poet, and essayist.

Blanchard, **Thomas**. 1788-1864. American inventor, b. Sutton, Mass. Invented automatic tuck-manufacturing machine, a lathe for turning gun barrels, a method of turning irregular forms from a pattern, etc.

Blanche (blānsh), **August Theodor**. 1811-1868. Swedish dramatist and novelist.

Blanche (blānsh), **Jacques Émile**. 1861-1942. French portrait painter, b. Paris.

Blanche of Castile (blānsh, kās-tēf'). 1187?-1252. Daughter of Alfonso IX, King of Castile. m. (1200) Louis, son of Philip Augustus, King of France. Queen of France during Louis VIII's reign (1223-26); queen regent during minority (1226-36) of her son Louis IX and again (1248-52) during his absence on a crusade.

Blanche of Navarre (nā-vār'). *Span.* **Blan'ca de Na-var'ra** (blān'ka thā nā-vār'rā). Name of three queens: (1) Queen of France. 1331-1398. Daughter of Philip III, King of Navarre; m. (1349) Philip VI of Valois, King of France; left valuable collection of manuscripts. (2) Queen of Aragon. 1385?-1441. Daughter of Charles III of Navarre; m. 1st, Martin, King of Sicily, and 2d (1420), John of Aragon; mother of Prince Charles of Viana. (3) Queen of Castile. 1424-1462. Daughter of John of Aragon (see under 2, above); m. (1440) Henry IV of Castile; divorced (1453).

Blan'co (blāng'ko), **Antonio Guzmán**. See **GUZMÁN BLANCO**.

Blan'co-Fom-bo'na (-fōm-bō'nā), **Rufino**. 1874-1944. Venezuelan diplomat, writer, and publisher, b. Caracas. Exiled from Venezuela (1910) for opposition to Juan Vicente Gómez; resident in Madrid (1914); founded publishing house there (1915). Author of *Cuentos de Poeta* (1900), *El Hombre de Hierro* (1907), *Tragedias Grotescas* (1928), *El Secreto de la Felicidad* (1932), etc.

Blan'co White (blāng'kō hwīt'), **Joseph**. See **WHITE**.

Blan'co y E-re'nas (blāng'kō ē ā-rā'nās), **Ramón**. **Marqués de Pe'ña Pla'ta** (thā pā'nyā plā'tā). 1831-1906. Spanish soldier and statesman, b. San Sebastián; served in Cuba during war for independence (1868-77); participated in Spanish annexation of Santo Domingo; governor of Mindanao; colonel general in Spanish civil war (1871); captain general of Catalonia (1877-79, 1882, 1887-93). Governor general of Cuba (1879-81, 1897-98); resisted invasion of U.S. troops.

Bland (blānd), **Edith and Hubert**. See **EDITH NESBIT**.

Bland, **James A.** 1854-1911. American Negro son-writer, b. Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.; author of *Oh Dem Golden Slippers*, *In the Evening by the Moonlight*, *Carry me back to Old Virginny*, etc.

Bland, **Richard**. 1710-1776. American statesman, b. in Virginia. Delegate to Continental Congresses (1774, 1775). Author of *Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies* (1766), earliest published defense of colonies' stand on taxation.

Bland, **Richard Parks**. 1835-1899. American lawyer. Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Missouri (1873-95, 1897-99). Leader of congressional free silver bloc; coauthor of Bland-Allison Act (1878) remonetizing silver. Defeated by W. J. Bryan (1896) for presidential nomination.

Blan-dra'ta (blān-drā'tā) or **Bian-dra'ta** (byān-), **Giorgio**. 1515?-?1588. Italian physician and polemic. Defended anti-Trinitarian views against Calvin and Reformed theologians (1566); introduced Unitarian doctrines in Poland and Transylvania.

Bland-Sut-ton (blānd'sūt'n), **Sir John**. 1855-1936. English surgeon and writer; author of *Evolution and Disease* (1890), *The Story of a Surgeon* (1930), etc.

Blane (blān), **Sir Gilbert**. 1749-1834. Scottish physician. Accompanied Admiral Rodney to West Indies (1779, 1782); introduced use of lime juice in navy as a scurvy preventive, subsequently (1795) made obligatory; improved sanitary conditions in navy; made baronet for transport of sick and wounded of Walcheren expedition (1812); instrumental in framing rules that became basis of modern quarantine regulations.

Blan'qui' (blān'kē'), **Jérôme Adolphe**. 1798-1854. French economist, b. Nice. His brother **Louis Auguste** (1805-1881) was an extreme Socialist agitator; took prominent part in revolutions of 1839, 1848, 1871; first public advocate of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Blasch'ka (blāsh'kā; Angl. blāsh'kd), **Leopold** (d. 1895) and his son **Rudolph** (1857-1939). German artists in glass; makers (from 1886) esp. of glass flowers for Harvard U. botanical museum.

Blasch'ke (blāsh'kē), **Wilhelm**. 1885-. German mathematician.

Blas'co-I-bá'ñez (blā'skō-ē-bā'nyāth; -nyās), **Vicente**. 1867-1928. Spanish novelist, b. Valencia. As ardent republican, forced to flee to Paris (1889) and Italy (1895); imprisoned (1896-97); deputy (1898-1907); to Argentina (1910-13) on colonizing expedition; to Europe (1914) as supporter of Triple Entente; after World War, retired to villa on Riviera. Works include *Arros y Tartana* (1894), *Flor de Mayo* (1895), *La Barraca* (1898; his first great success), *Entre Naranjos* (1900), *Cañas y Barro* (1902; considered by many his masterpiece), *La Catedral* (1903; Eng. tr. *The Shadow of the Cathedral*), *El Intruso* (1904), *La Bodega* (Eng. *The Fruit of the Vine*), *La Maja Desnuda* (1906), *Sangre y Arena* (1908; Eng. tr. *Blood and Sand*), *Los Muertos Mandan* (1909), *Los Argonautas* (1914), *Los Cuatro Jinetes del Apocalipsis*, by which he is best known abroad (1916; Eng. tr. *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, 1918), *Mare Nostrum* (1918), *Los Enemigos de la Mujer* (1919), *El Paraíso de las Mujeres* (1922), *El Papa del Mar* (1926), and *A los Pies de Venus* (1926), and historical works, as *La Argentina y Sus Grandezas* (1910) and *Historia de la Guerra Europea* (9 vols.).

Blä'ser (blä'zēr), **Gustav**. 1813-1874. German sculptor. Carved many portrait busts, as of Abraham Lincoln (Washington, D.C.), etc.

Blä-ser'na (blä-zēr'nā), **Pietro**. 1836-?1918. Italian physicist and acoustician.

Blash'field (blāsh'fīld), **Edwin Howland**. 1848-1936. American painter, esp. of genre pictures, portraits, and murals. Decorated central dome of Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., and parts of the capitol buildings in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Blä'si-us (blä'zhī-ās; -zī-ās) or **Blaise** (blāz) or **Blai'ze** (blāz), **Saint**. d. 316. Christian bishop of Sebaste (Sivas), Armenia; patron saint of wool combers, because reputedly martyred by having his flesh torn with wool-combers' irons before he was beheaded.

chair; go; sing; than, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Blasnavac. = **BLAZNAVAC.**

Blas (bläs), Friedrich Wilhelm. 1843-1907. German classical scholar and philologist.

Blatch (bläch), Harriet, *nee* Stan'ton (stän't'n; -tän). 1836-1940. Daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. American woman-suffrage leader and lecturer. m. (1882) William Henry Blatch. Author of *Mobilizing Woman Power* (1918), *A Woman's Point of View* (1919), *Elizabeth Cady Stanton...* (1921).

Blatch'ford (bläch'fërd), Samuel. 1820-1893. American jurist, b. New York City. Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1882-93).

Blauvelt (blö-vël't), Lillian Evans. 1874-1947. American concert soprano; sang before Queen Victoria (1899); soloist at Handel festival, London (1900); sang Coronation Ode during coronation festivities of Edward VII (1902).

Blauw. See **BLAUW.**

Blavats'ky (Angl. blä-vät'skŭ), Elena Petrovna. Russ. *surname* Blä-vät'ska-ya (blü-vät'skă-yä). *Nee* He'-le-na Hahn (hä'lä-nä hân'). 1831-1891. Russian traveler and theosophist, b. Ekaterinoslav (Dnepropetrovsk). Daughter of German nobleman; granddaughter of Princess Helena Dolgoruki; m. (1848) Gen. Nikiŭor Vasilievich Blavatsky; soon left him; visited Tibet and India; became interested in spiritism and occult sciences; to U.S. (1873); with Henry Steel Olcott, organized (1875) Theosophical Society; organized branch in Bombay, India (1879); established official journal, *The Theosophist*; many of her so-called miracles demonstrated (1884) as fraudulent by Society for Psychical Research; to Italy (1885). At time of her death, had 100,000 followers in various parts of world. Author of *Isis Unveiled* (2 vols., 1877), *The Secret Doctrine* (2 vols., 1888), *The Key to Theosophy* (1889), and *The Voice of Silence* (1889).

Blaze (bläz), François Henri Joseph. Called Cas'til'-Blaze' (käs'täl'-). 1784-1857. French musician and music critic. His son Ange Henri (1813-1888), called *Blaze de Bu'ry'* (dä bü'rë'), was a poet, music critic, and translator; author of *Musiciens Contemporains* (1856), a translation of Goethe's *Faust*, etc.

Blaz-na'vac (bläz-nä-väts), Milivoje Petrović. 1826-1873. Serbian soldier and statesman; member of regency during minority of Prince Milan (1868-72).

Blease (blēz), Coleman Livingston. 1868-1942. American politician; governor of South Carolina (1911-15); U.S. senator (1925-31).

Bloch (blök), Leo. 1871-1958. German conductor and composer. Studied with Humperdinck (1895-98).

Blö'chen (blö'kĕn), Karl. 1798-1840. German painter, esp. of landscapes.

Blö'd's-loe (blö'd's-lō), 1st Viscount. Sir Charles Bath'urst (bäth'ürst; -ürst). 1867-1938. English statesman. Governor general and commander in chief of New Zealand (1930-35).

Bleek (bläk), Friedrich. 1793-1859. German Biblical scholar. His son Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel (1827-1875), philologist, lived in Cape Town (from 1856); author of *Comparative Grammar of South African Languages* (1862-69), *The Origin of Language* (Eng. tr., 1869), *Specimens of Bushman Folklore* (Eng. tr., 1911), etc.

Blöi (blŭ), Franz. 1871-1942. Austrian writer in German; essayist, satirist, novelist, and playwright.

Blöib'treu (blŭp'trōi), Georg. 1828-1892. German painter of battle scenes, esp. of War of Liberation, German-Danish war of 1849, and wars of 1866 and 1870-71. His son Carl (1859-1928), poet, critic, and novelist, wrote *Dies Irae* (1882; depicting battle scenes), *Schlechte*

Gesellschaft (1885), *Geschichte der Englischen Literatur* (1887), etc.

Blö'n'kin-sop (blöng'kĭn-söp), John. 1783-1831. English pioneer in locomotive engineering; patented (1811) a double-cylinder locomotive working by means of a racked rail and a toothed wheel, successfully tested (1812) and used thereafter. Cf. Richard Trevithick.

Blö'n'ner-has'set (blö'n'är-häs'ët; -it), Lady Charlotte. *Nee* Countess von Ley'den (fön lŭ'dĕn). 1843-1917. German biographer of Mme. de Staël, Cardinal Newman, and others.

Blö'n'ner-has'sett (blö'n'är-häs'ët; -it), Harman. 1765-1831. American conspirator, b. in Hampshire, Eng.; to U.S. (1796). Associate of Aaron Burr (from 1805) in conspiracy to invade Mexico; arrested (1806-07), but not tried.

Blé'riot (blä'ryō; Angl. blä'rĭ-ō, blēr'ĭ-ō), Louis. 1872-1936. French engineer and pioneer aviator, b. Cambrai. Manufactured a monoplane and in it was first to fly the English Channel in a heavier-than-air machine, taking off from Calais and landing near Dover (July 25, 1909).

Bles' (blēs'), Hen'ri met de (hän'rĭ mēt dĕ). *Known also as* Hen'ri'cus Bles'si-us (hĕn-rĭ'kŭs blēs'ĭ-us). 1480?-?1550. Flemish painter; his *L'Adoration des Mages* hangs in Munich and his landscapes *Peysages Historiques* in Venice.

Bles'sing-ton (blēs'ing-tān), Countess of. *Nee* Marguerite Pow'er (pou'ər). 1789-1849. Irish woman of letters; m. (1818) Charles John Gardiner, 1st Earl of Blessington. Attracted to her soirées distinguished men of art, letters, and fashion. Author of personal reminiscences, including *Conversations with Lord Byron* (1834), *Idler in Italy* (1839-40), *Idler in France* (1841), and many novels.

Bleu'ler (blōi'lĕr), Eugen. 1857-1939. Swiss psychiatrist.

Bloy'le (blŭ'lē), Karl. 1880-. Austrian composer.

Blŭ'cher (blē'kĕr), Steen Steensen. 1782-1848. Danish lyric poet and novelist. Author of a translation of Ossian (1807-09); the collected tales *Jydske Romaner, Nationalnoveller*, etc. (1833-36); *Poems* (1833-36); etc.

Blück'ens-der'fer (blŭk'ĕnz-dŭr'fĕr), George. 1850?-1917. American inventor, notably of typewriter bearing his name.

Bligh (blŭ), William. 1754-1817. English naval officer. Accompanied Captain Cook as sailing master on third voyage round world (1772-75); capt. anded *Bounty* on voyage to Tahiti (1787) to obtain breadfruit plants for introduction in West Indies; cast adrift in open boat with 18 men by mutinous crew led by Fletcher Christian (1789); reached Timor, in East Indies, after voyage of 4000 miles. Sailed again (1791) for breadfruit and succeeded in establishing the plant in the West Indies. Governor, New South Wales (1805-08); imprisoned by mutinous soldiers (1808-10). Vice-admiral (1814).

Blind (blĭnt), Karl. 1826-1907. German political agitator and author of numerous political essays, biographies, articles on Germanic folklore, etc.

Blind Harry or Blind Hary (blĭnd). See **HENRY THE MINSTREL.**

Blinn (blĭn), Hol'brook (hōl'brōök). 1872-1928. American actor.

Bliss (blis), Arthur. 1891-. English composer.

Bliss, Cornelius Newton. 1833-1911. American merchant; in dry goods house, Boston (1848-66); in textile manufacturing business, New York (from 1866). Treasurer, Republican national committee (1892-1904); U.S. secretary of interior (1897-98).

Bliss, Daniel. 1823-1916. American missionary to Syria (1855-1902). Founder of Syrian Protestant Col-

llege; chaotic, cŭre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silēnt, qŭkĕr; ŭe; ill, char'ky; öld, öbey, örb, ädd (40), ällt (41), cönnect; född, löbt; out, oil; öŭbe, öŭite, örn, öp, circŭs, ü-u in Fr. menus;

lege (chartered 1864, opened 1866), now called American University, Beyrouth, and its president for 36 years. A son, Harvard Sweetser (1860-1920), succeeded him in presidency. Another son, Frederick Jones (1859-1937), b. in Syria, conducted archaeological research in Palestine (1891-1900).

Bliss, Philip Paul. 1838-1876. American evangelist; with Ira Sankey, published *Gospel Songs* (1874), including "Hold the Fort" and "Pull for the Shore."

Bliss, Tasker Howard. 1853-1930. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1875). Engaged in Cuba and Puerto Rico in Spanish-American War (1898); brigadier general, U.S. army (1902); major general (1915); chief of staff, U.S. army, with rank of general (1917). Member of supreme war council in France (1917-18); member of American Commission to Negotiate Peace (1918-19).

Bliv'en (bliv'én), **Bruce.** 1889-. American journalist, b. Emmetsburg, Iowa. Managing editor (1923-30), president and editor (from 1930), *The New Republic*.

Blissen, Baroness. See Isak DINKSEN.

Bloch (blók), **Carl Heinrich.** 1834-1890. Danish historical and religious painter.

Bloch (Fr. blók; Angl. blók), **Er'nest'** (Fr. ér'něst'; Angl. ár'nést, -níst). 1880-. Composer, b. in Switzerland; to U.S. (1916); naturalized (1924). Founder and director (1920-25), Cleveland Inst. of Music; director (1925-30), San Francisco Conservatory of Music; now living in France. Compositions include a lyric drama *Macbeth*, symphonies, as *America*, symphonic poems, a suite for viola and piano, a violin concerto, a violin sonata, a piano sonata, a concerto grosso, etc.

Bloch (Fr. blók; Pol. blók), **Jean de** (zhán də). 1836-1902. Polish financier, peace advocate, and writer, b. Radom, of Jewish parents. Industrialist; managed railways and large trade interests; active in philanthropic enterprises, esp. working for universal peace. Author of important work on war (7 vols.; pub. St. Petersburg, 1898) which appeared in English abridged form as *The Future of War in its Technical, Economic, and Political Relations* (1899) and in England as *Is War Now Impossible?* (1899); upheld thesis that modern war would be so terrible and so expensive that no country would enter upon it; many of his individual predictions very accurate.

Bloch (blók), **Jean Richard.** 1884-1947. French novelist and playwright.

Bloch (blók), **Markus Elieser.** 1723-1799. German physician and ichthyologist; known for his *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische* (12 vols., 1782-95).

Bloch (blók), **Moritz.** See Mór BALLAGI.

Block (blók), **Mau'rice'** (mó'rēs), orig. Mo'ritz (mó'rīts). 1816-1901. Economist, b. Berlin; moved to France and became naturalized French citizen; served in ministry of agriculture (1844-52) and in bureau of statistics (1852-62). Author of *L'Europe Politique et Sociale* (1869), *Petit Manuel d'Économie Pratique* (1890), etc.

Blockx (blóks), **Jan.** 1851-1912. Belgian composer of symphonies, cantatas, an oratorio, songs, the operas *Maitre Martin* and *Herberg Princess*, etc.

Blodgett (blō'jēt; -it), **Katharine Burr.** 1898-. American physicist. Discovered (1939) coating process to make glass invisible.

Bloem (blóm), **Walter.** 1868-1951. German playwright and novelist. His son Walter Julius (1898-), novelist.

Blœ'maert (blō'márt), **Abraham.** 1564-1651. Dutch painter and engraver, esp. of landscapes and religious and mythological pieces.

Blœ'men (blō'mén), **Pieter van.** Called Stan'daert

(stán'dárt). 1651-1720. Flemish battle and animal painter. His brother Jan Frans van Bloemen (1656?-1748), landscape painter, was called in Italian *Oriz-zon'te* ('ōréd-dzōn'tá), from the beautiful horizons in his landscapes.

Blols (blwá). See HENRY OF BLOIS; PETER OF BLOIS; STEPHEN (king of England).

Blois. A countship of north central France, originating c. 9th century; countships of *Tou'raïne'* (tōō'rán') and *Char'tres* (shár'tr') added (11th to 13th century). First count, as vassal of dukes of France, *The'o-bald I* [thē'ō-bóld] (d. about 975). Early counts took part in crusades, especially *Louis de Blois* (1167?-1205), count (1191); grandson of King Louis VII; became subject of Richard I of England; joined Fourth Crusade (1202); made duke of *Ni-cae'a* (ní-sē'a); killed at Adrianople. Countship passed (1218) to Margaret, elster of Louis, and later (1230-1397) to *Châ'til'lon'* (shá'tē'yón') branch: Mary of *A'vesnes'* (á'ván'), daughter of Margaret, and her husband, Hugh of Châtillon, one of whose descendants was Charles de Blois (see separate entry). Countship sold (1397) to Louis I, Duc d'Orléans (see ORLÉANS); united (1498) with crown by accession of Louis XII, grandson and second successor of Louis I of Orléans.

Blois or Châ'til'lon' (shá'tē'yón'), **Charles de.** 1319-1364. Nephew of Philip VI of France. Claimant to duchy of Brittany; proclaimed duke (1341); captive in England (1347-56); killed at battle of Auray. See BLOIS.

Blois, François Louis de. Lat. Franciscus Ludovicus *Blœ'si-us* (blō'zhī-ūs; -zī-ūs). 1506-1566. Flemish mystical writer, b. near Liège; friend of Emperor Charles V; became a Benedictine (1520) and abbot of monastery in Hainaut (1530). Wrote in Latin; works subsequently translated into nearly all European languages. Among his best-known works are *Insitutio Spiritualis* (a book of spiritual instruction), *Consolatio Pusillanimum* (*Comfort for the Faint-Hearted*), *Sacellum Animae Fidelis* (*The Sanctuary of the Faithful Soul*), *Speculum Monachorum* (*Mirror for Monks*).

Blok (blók), **Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.** 1880-1921. Russian symbolist poet; m. daughter of scientist Mendeleev; much influenced by Vladimir Soloviyev and by events of attempted revolution (1905) and by Bolshevik Revolution (1917). Author of many fine lyrical poems and lyrical dramas; his greatest work, an apology for Revolution of 1917 *The Twelve* (Eng. transl. 1920).

Blok (blók), **Petrus Johannes.** 1855-1929. Dutch historian.

Blom'berg (blōn'bérk), **Werner von.** 1878-1946. German army officer; minister of war in Hitler's cabinet (1933-38).

Blom'field (blōm'fēld), **Charles James.** 1786-1857. English prelate of Church of England. Bishop of London (1828-56); mediator in Tractarian movement. Edited plays of Aeschylus and Greek lyric poets. His son Sir Arthur William (1829-1899) was architect to Bank of England (1883); associated with Arthur Edmund Street, son of George Edmund Street (q.v.) in erection of Law Courts in London (1881); known as a restorer of churches and for his revived Gothic. Sir Arthur William's nephew Sir Reginald (1856-1942), architect and author; worked chiefly in domestic and civil architecture and garden designs; author of *The Formal Garden in England* (with F. Inigo Thomas; 1892), *A History of Renaissance Architecture in England* (1897), and other standard reference books.

Blom'maert (blōm'art), **Philippe Marie.** 1808?-1871. Flemish scholar; devoted himself to resurrection of Flemish language.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ère (16), nat'ère (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Blom'strand (blōm'strānd), **Christian Wilhelm**. 1826-1897. Swedish mineralogist and chemist.

Blōn'dal (blōn'dāl), **Sigrđs**. 1874-. Icelandic scholar, critic, and lexicographer.

Blon'del' (blōn'del'). Also **Blondel de Nesle** (nēl'). 12th-century French trouvère; according to tradition, located imprisoned Richard, Cœur de Lion, in a castle by means of a song they had jointly composed, Blondel singing one verse under the castle walls and Richard answering from his prison window.

Blondel, André Eugène. 1863-1938. French physicist; author of treatises on high-frequency alternating currents and radioelectric waves.

Blondel, François. *Sieur des Croi'settes'* (dā krwā'zēt'). 1617-1686. French architect; builder of Porte St. Denis, Paris; author of *Cours d'Architecture*, etc.

Blondel, Hippolyte Marie Georges. 1856-1948. French historian and economist. Author of *La Politique Protectionniste en Angleterre* (1904), *L'Éducation Économique du Peuple Allemand* (1908), etc. His brother **Maurice** (1861-1949), philosopher, was professor at U. of Aix-Marseille.

Blondel, Jacques François. 1705-1744. French architect; designed city reconstruction in Metz and Strasbourg. Author of treatises on architecture.

Blon'din' (blōn'dān'; *Angl.* blōn'din), **Charles**. *Real name Jean François Gra'vé-let'* (grā'vle'). 1824-1897. French tightrope walker, b. Saint-Omer; crossed Niagara Falls on tightrope (1855, 1859, 1860). See G. A. FAKSIS.

Blood (blūd), **Thomas**. 1618?-1680. Irish adventurer. Attempted to assassinate duke of Ormonde (1670). Succeeded in stealing English crown (1671) but arrested while it while in flight. Contrived personal interview with Charles II; pardoned and restored to his Irish estates.

Bloom (blōom), **Sol**. 1870-1949. American politician, b. Pekin, Ill. Settled in New York City (1903); engaged in real estate and construction business. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (from 1923); chairman, foreign affairs committee of the house (1940 ff.).

Bloom, Ursula. English writer, b. Chelmsford; m. 1st (1916) Arthur Brownlow Denham-Cookes (d. 1918) and 2nd (1925) Charles Gower Robinson. Author of *The Great Beginning* (1924), *Tarnish* (1929), *Pastoral* (1934), *These Roots Go Deep* (1939), etc.

Bloom'er (blōom'ēr), **Amelia, nee Jenks** (jēngks). 1818-1894. American pioneer in social reform, b. Homer, N.Y.; m. (1840) Dexter C. Bloomer. Wrote articles on education, unjust marriage laws, woman's suffrage. Became notorious as advocate of dress reform for women; in lecture work, wore proposed new woman's costume, the full trousers of which came to be called "bloomers."

Bloom'feld (blōom'fēld), **Leonard**. 1887-1949. American philologist and educator, b. Chicago. A.B., Harvard (1906), Ph.D., Chicago (1909). Asst. professor, Illinois (1913-21); professor, Ohio State U. (1921-27); professor of Germanic philology, Chicago (1927-40); professor of linguistics, Yale (from 1940). Author of *Introduction to the Study of Language* (1914), *Menomini Texts* (1928), *Language* (1933), *Plains Cree Texts* (1934), etc.

Bloomfield, Maurice. 1855-1928. Philologist, b. Bielitz, Austria; to U.S. (1859). Professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology, Johns Hopkins (1881-1926). Author of *Vedic Concordance* (1906), etc.

Bloomfield, Robert. 1766-1823. English shoemaker and poet; author of *The Farmer's Boy* (1800), and of *Rural Tales* (1802), *Wild Flowers* (1806), *The Banks of the Wye* (1811).

Bloor (blōor), **Ella Reeve**. *Nee Ella Reeve* (rēv). *Called Mother Bloor*. 1862-1951. American Communist leader and writer; joined Socialist party (1900)

as organizer; active in many strikes for betterment of conditions of labor; after Russian Revolution (1917) became identified with international socialist workers. **Blore** (blōr), **Edward**. 1787-1879. English artist and architect; built Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford (c. 1816). **Blos** (blōs), **Wilhelm**. 1849-1927. German statesman and Social Democratic journalist (1872); member of Reichstag (1881-1918); Württemberg state president (1918-20).

Blosius, Franciscus Ludovicus. See François Louis de Blos.

Blos'som (blōs'ām), **Henry Martyn**. 1866-1919. American playwright, b. St. Louis; author of *Checkers* (dramatized from his story *Checkers*, 1897), *Mlle. Modiste*, *The Yankee Consul*, *The Man from Cook's*, *The Red Mill*.

Blou'et' (blōw'ēt'), **Paul**. *Pseudonym Max O'Rell'* (māks ō-rēl'). 1848-1903. French writer; resident in England (from 1872). Author of *John Bull et son Île* (1883), *Les Chers Voisins* (1885), *Jonathan et son Continent* (1889), *Un Français en Amérique* (1891), etc.

Blount (blūnt), **Charles**. Earl of Dev'on-shire (dēv'an-shīr; -shēr). 8th Baron Mount'joy' (mount'-joi'). 1563-1606. English soldier. Great-grandson of William Blount (q.v.), 4th baron. Supporter of Essex; lord deputy of Ireland (1601); put down earl of Tyrone's rebellion and subdued most of Ireland (1603). See *Penelope DEVEREUX*.

Blount, Charles. 1654-1693. English deist and writer of freethinking books: the first, *Anima Mundi* (1679); the best known, *The Two First Books of Apollonius Tyaneus* (1680), the latter said to derive in part from the manuscript writings of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Blount or Blunt (blūnt), **Edward**. fl. 1588-1632. English printer. Freeman of Stationers' Company (1588); publisher of Florio's *Italian and English Dictionary* (1598), of Florio's translation of Montaigne's *Essays* (1603), and, with Isaac Jaggard, of first folio edition of Shakespeare's works (1623).

Blount, Sir Edward Charles. 1809-1905. English banker in France.

Blount, James Henderson. 1837-1903. American lawyer and diplomat, b. in Jones County, Ga. U.S. special commissioner to Hawaii (1893); investigation convinced him that American interests had been responsible for revolution that overthrew Queen Liliuokalani and established U.S. protectorate; ordered U.S. flag lowered and protectorate ended; action supported by President Cleveland.

Blount, Thomas. 1618-1679. English antiquarian and lexicographer. Author of *Glossographia* (1656), a dictionary of difficult words; *Nomolexicon...* (1670), a dictionary of obscure legal terms.

Blount, Sir Walter. d. 1403. English soldier; accompanied Black Prince to Spain (1367) and, probably, John of Gaunt to Castile (1386); killed at battle of Shrewsbury when mistaken for Henry IV (1403). Character (called "Blunt") in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*.

Blount, William. 4th Baron Mount'joy' (mount'-joi'). d. 1534. English statesman and patron of learning; brought Erasmus to England. Great-grandfather of Charles Blount (q.v.), 8th baron.

Blount, William. 1749-1800. American political leader, b. in Edgecombe County, N.C. Served in American Revolution. Member, U.S. congress (1782, 1783, 1786, 1787); delegate to Constitutional Convention (1787). Governor of territory south of Ohio River (1790). First U.S. senator from Tennessee (1796-97); expelled from senate on charge of plotting to aid British to get control of Spanish Florida and Louisiana.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sol'd; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mākē; ice, ill, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōod, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circ'le, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Blow (blō), John. 1648–1708. English composer of ecclesiastical services, anthems, and occasional odes. Organist in Westminster Abbey (1669–80); succeeded by his pupil Henry Purcell (q.v.).

Blow, Susan Elizabeth. 1843–1916. American educator, b. St. Louis, Mo.; opened in St. Louis first public kindergarten in U.S. (1873).

Blü'cher (blü'kēr; *Angl.* blōō'chēr, -kē), Gebhard Leberecht von. Prince of Wahl'statt (väl'shtätt). Nicknamed *Mar'shall Vor'wärts* (mār'shāl för-vēr'ts; för'-), i.e. Marshal Forward. 1742–1819. Prussian field marshal, b. Rostock. Entered Swedish service (1756); captured by Prussians in Seven Years' War and entered Prussian service as lieutenant; discharged from army by Frederick the Great (1770); engaged in farming in Pomerania. Rejoined army as major (1787); took part in Dutch campaign; distinguished himself in campaigns against France (1793–94); lieutenant general (1801); governor of Münster (1803). Served in campaign of 1805–06, notably at Austerlitz; surrendered to French (1806) at Ratkow, near Lübeck; exchanged for French general Victor; general and commander in Pomerania (1809–11). After outbreak of War of Liberation, led Prussian troops under Russian command at Lützen, Bautzen, Haynau, etc. (1813); commander in chief of Silesian army (Prussians and Russians). Served (1813) in war against Napoleon; defeated MacDonald at Katzbach and Marmont at Möckern; crossed the Elbe at Wartenburg; first to enter Leipzig; field marshal general. Crossed Rhine (1814) and besieged Napoleon at La Rothière; suffered defeats and forced to retreat (1814); defeated Napoleon at Laon and entered Paris (1814); created Prince of Wahl'statt (in Silesia); commander of Prussian forces in Belgium (1815); defeated at Ligny; aided Wellington in victory at Waterloo (La Belle Alliance); occupied Paris. Awarded special Iron Cross by Frederick William III.

Blü'cher or Blue'cher (*Russ.* blyōō'kyēr), Vasili Konstantinovich. Assumed name; real name unknown. 1889–1938. Russian general. Common soldier in World War I; took part in Russian Revolution (1917) and fought against Kolchak and Wrangel (1919–20); commander of forces in Russian Far East (1921–22); drove Japanese out of Vladivostok (1922); military adviser to Kuomintang, Canton (1924–27); called General *Ga-lin* (jē-ä'lōōn') by Chinese; aided Chiang Kai-shek in northern campaign (1926–28) but left him, returning to Moscow, when Chiang repudiated Communists; given command in eastern Siberia (1929); developed Khabarovsk; mysteriously dismissed (1938) and disappeared.

Blu'dov (blōō'dōf), Count Dmitri Nikolaevich. 1785–1864. Russian statesman, b. in Vladimir government. Entered diplomatic service (1800); by Nicholas I, made secretary of state (1826), minister of interior (1837), minister of justice and member of imperial council (1839); created count (1842). Worked for betterment of serfs; officially signed ukase abolishing serfdom (1861).

Blue (blōō), Rupert. 1868–1948. American sanitary authority. Staff member (1892–1920), surgeon general (1912–20), U.S. Public Health Service.

Blu'hme (blōō'nū), Christian Albrecht. 1794–1866. Danish statesman. Minister president (1852–53); minister president and foreign minister (1864–65).

Blum (blüm), Al'ex (äl'ēks; -iks) Al'a-dar (äl'd-där). 1889–. American painter, b. Budapest, Hungary.

Blum (blōōm), Ernest. 1836–1907. French journalist and playwright; collaborator with Labiche, and others.

Blum (blōōm), Karl Ludwig. 1786–1844. Prussian musician, composer, and stage manager; introduced French vaudeville into Germany.

Blum (blōōm), Léon. 1872–1950. French political leader, b. Paris. Leader of Socialist party, then of Popular Front, a group of leftist, labor, and middle-of-the-road parties; premier of France (June 4, 1936–June 21, 1937); carried through radical reforms affecting banking, labor, and agriculture; prisoner of Germans (1941–45); provisional president (1946).

Blum (blōōm), Robert. 1807–1848. German political agitator, writer, and orator, b. Cologne. Liberal leader in Leipzig; founder and leader of German Catholic movement (1845). Organized Liberal party of Saxony in Revolution of 1848; vice-president, preliminary parliament at Frankfurt; leader of leftists, National Assembly; delivered congratulatory address to democrat insurgents, Vienna (1848) and joined students' corps; sentenced to death and shot (1848). His son *Hans* (1841–1910) was a jurist and writer.

Blum (blōōm), Robert Frederick. 1857–1903. American painter and illustrator, b. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Blu'me (blōō'mē), Karl Ludwig. 1796–1862. German botanist; author of works on flora of East Indies.

Blume (blōōm), Peter. 1906–. Painter, b. in Russia; to U.S. (1911); naturalized (1917).

Blu'men-bach (blōō'mēn-bāk), Johann Friedrich. 1752–1840. German zoologist and anthropologist. Professor of medicine, Göttingen (from 1776). First to make zoology dependent upon comparative anatomy; called founder of modern anthropology; pioneer in craniology; first to classify human species as Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malayan.

Blu'men-feld (blōō'mēn-fēlt; *Russ.* blyōō'myēn-fyēly't), Feliks Mikhailovich. 1863–1931. Russian pianist.

Blu'men-schein (blōō'mēn-shēn), Ernest L. 1874–. American painter. His wife (m. 1905), Mary Shepard, nee Greene (1869–) is also a painter.

Blu'men-thal (blōō'mēn-tāl), Jakob. 1829–1908. German pianist and composer; resident in London (from 1848); pianist to Queen Victoria.

Blumenthal, Count Leonhard von. 1810–1900. Prussian general; chief of staff, Austro-Prussian forces against Denmark (1864), army of crown prince against Austria (1866), and in Franco-Prussian war (1870–71).

Blumenthal, Oskar. 1852–1917. German playwright and critic. Dramatic critic and editor, *Berliner Tageblatt* (1875–87); founder and director (1888–97), Lessing Theater, Berlin.

Blu'mer (blōō'mēr), Johann Jakob. 1819–1875. Swiss jurist, statesman, and historian.

Blunck (blōōngk), Hans Friedrich. 1888–. German author of verse, fiction, and plays.

Blun'den (blūn'dēn), Edmund Charles. 1896–. English poet. Fellow and tutor in English literature, Merton Coll., Oxford (from 1931). Author of verse collected in *Poems, 1914–30* and *Poems, 1930–40* and of prose works *Undertones of War* (1928), *Life of Leigh Hunt* (1930), *The Face of England* (1932), *Charles Lamb and His Contemporaries* (1934), *Keats's Publisher* (1936), *Thomas Hardy* (1941).

Blundevill, Ranulf or Randolph de. See Earl of CHESTER.

Blunt (blünt). See also BLOUNT.

Blunt, John Henry. 1823–1884. English High-Church theologian and ecclesiastical historian.

Blunt, Wilfrid Scaw'en (skā'n). 1840–1922. English poet and traveler. After travels in Near East and India, became ardent anti-imperialist and critic of white exploitation of native races, and active supporter of Mohammedan aspirations and of nationalism in Egypt, Ireland, and India. Author of the poems *Love Sonnets of Proteus* (1880) and *Esther* (1892); a novel in verse, *Griselda* (1893); and *My Diaries* (1919, 1920).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bluntschli (blöñch'li), Johann Kaspar. 1808-1881. Swiss legal scholar and statesman; professor, Zurich (1833), Munich (1848), Heidelberg (1861). One of founders (1873) of Inst. of International Law, Ghent. Chief works, *Allgemeines Staatsrecht* (2 vols., 1852) and *Das Moderne Völkerrecht* (1868).

Bly, Nellie. Pseudonym of Elizabeth Cochrane SEAMAN.

Blyden (bli'd'n), Edward Wilmot. 1832-1912. Negro scholar, diplomat, and author, b. St. Thomas, West Indies; to U.S. (1845). President, Liberia College (from 1880); Liberian minister to court of St. James's (1892).

Blythe, Herbert. See Maurice BARRYMORE.

Bo'ab-dil' (bō'ab-thē'l'). *Span.* corruption of Arab. a-bu-'a-b-dul-lāh (ā-bū'ab-dōl'lā). Called El Chī'co (ēl chē'kō), i.e. the little. Ruled as Mo-ham-med XI (Arab. muh-hām'mad). d. 1533 or 1534. Last Moorish king of Granada (1482-83, 1486-92). De-throned (1482) his father, abu-al-Hasan; attacked Lucena (1483), but defeated there by Castilians and taken prisoner; reinstated (1486) by Spaniards on condition of paying tribute; latter part of reign troubled by civil war; driven from Granada (1492) by Ferdinand and Isabella; crossed to Africa and retired to Fez.

Boa'den (bō'd'n), James. 1762-1839. English journalist, playwright, and Shakespearean scholar; exposed (1796) the Ireland Shakespearean forgeries; published (1837) a treatise on Shakespeare's sonnets, identifying "Mr. W. H." with William Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke.

Bo'a-di-ce'a (bō'ād-i-sē'ā) or, more correctly, **Bou-dic'ca** (bō'dik'ā). d. 62 A.D. Queen of the Iceni, Britons of Norfolk and Suffolk. Led revolt of Iceni and Trinovantes (Britons of Essex and Suffolk) against Romans; defeated by Roman governor Suetonius Paulinus, took poison.

Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'ā-nūr'jēz). In Bible (*Mark* iii. 17), appellation, explained as "sons of thunder," given by Jesus to apostles James and John (*q.v.*), sons of Zebedee.

Bo'as (bō'ās), Franz (frānts). 1858-1942. American anthropologist and ethnologist, b. Westphalia, Germany. To America; carried on investigations in North America, Mexico, and Puerto Rico (1886-1931); taught anthropology at Columbia (from 1896; professor from 1899); curator of anthropology, American Museum of Natural History (1901-05). Authority on anthropometry and on linguistics of North American tribes. Author of *The Mind of Primitive Man* (1911), *Kultur und Rasse* (1913), *Anthropology and Modern Life* (1928), etc.

Bo'as (bō'ās), Frederick S. 1862-1937. English literary historian. Author of *Shakespeare and his Predecessors* (1896), *University Drama in the Tudor Age* (1914), *Marlowe and his Circle* (1929), etc.

Bo'az (bō'āz). In Douay Version **Bo'oz** (bō'ōz). In Bible, second husband of Ruth (*q.v.*).

Bo'ba-dil'la (bō'bā-thē'l'iyyā), Francisco de. d. 1502. Spanish officer; succeeded Columbus as viceroy of Indies (1499); on arrival at Santo Domingo (1500), imprisoned Columbus, sending him back to Spain in chains; recalled, under arrest, to Spain (1502).

Bobbs (bōbz), William Conrad. 1861-1926. American publisher; entered employ of Merrill, Meigs & Co., booksellers, Indianapolis (1879). President, Bobbs-Merrill Co., from its organization (1895).

Bobillier, Marie. See Michel BARNET.

Bo-bo-ry'kin (bō-bū-rī'kyin), Pētr Dmitrievich. 1836-1921. Russian dramatist, novelist, and critic.

Bob'ri-kov (bōb'ryi-kōf), Nikolai Ivanovich. 1839-1904. Russian general; as governor general (1898-1903), ruthless in Russification of Finland; granted dictatorial powers (1903); assassinated.

Bo-brzyn'aki (bō-bzhin'y'-akē), Michał. 1849-1935. Polish historian.

Bo'cage' (bō'kāzh'), Jean Denis Barbié du. See BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

Bo-ca'ge or **Boc-ca'ge** (bō-kā'zhē), Manuel Maria Bar-bo'sa du (bēr-bō'zd thōō). Academic name El-ma'no Sa-di'no (ēl-mā'nō sē-thē'nō). 1765-1805.

Portuguese poet; leader of Nova Arcádia group of poets; works include the revolutionary and antireligious poems *Verdades Duras*, sonnets, and cantatas, as *Ilero and Leander*.

Boc'cac-ci'no (bōk'kāt-chē'nō), Boccaccio. 1467?-1524. Italian painter; known esp. for his frescoes in cathedral of Cremona.

Boc'cac'cio (bōk'kāt-chō; *Angl.* bō-kā'chē-ō, -chō), Giovanni. 1313-1375. Italian writer, b. Paris; to Naples (1323) to study accounting; frequented court of Robert d'Anjou; met his chief source of inspiration, Maria dei Conti d'Aquino (called "Fiammetta" in his writings), illegitimate daughter of Robert d'Anjou, King of Naples. To Florence (c. 1340); lived subsequently at Ravenna (1346), Forlì (1348); formed close friendship with Petrarch, at Florence (1350); engaged in diplomatic missions for Florence (1351, 1354, 1365, 1367); appointed lecturer on Dante, in Florence (1373). Known as father of classic Italian prose, because of his celebrated collection of 100 novelle, the *Decameron* (first pub. 1354). His other works include the romance *Il Filocopo* (1331-38), the verse narratives *Il Filostrato* (c. 1338), *La Teseide* (c. 1341), and *Il Ninfale Fiesolano*, the pastoral romances *Ameto*, *L'Amorosa Visione*, and *L'Amorosa Fiammetta* (c. 1341), the prose romance *Il Corbaccio* (c. 1354), sonnets, a *Life of Dante* with commentary, the Latin prose works *De Genealogiis Dierum Gentilium* (1351-60), *De Casibus Virorum Illustrium* and *De Claris Mulieribus* (1356-64), and *De Montibus, Sylvis*, etc., and a vol. of Latin eclogues. His writings have been used as source books by many subsequent writers, as Chaucer, Shakespeare, D'Annunzio, et al.

Boc'cage' (bō'kāzh'), Marie Anne Fl'quet' du (fē'kē' dū). Née Marie Anne Le Page' (lē-pāzh'). 1710-1802. French poet; author of the long poems *Le Paradis Terrestre* (imitation of Milton; 1748), *La Colombiade*, etc. Visited Voltaire at Ferney.

Boc'ca-li'ni (bōk'kā-lē'nē), Traiano. 1556-1613. Italian satirist.

Boc'ca-ne'ra (bōk'kā-nā'rā) or **Bo'ca-ne'gra** (bō'kā-nā'grā) or **Boc'ca-ni'gra** (bōk'kā-nē'grā). Genoese family of statesmen, soldiers, and financiers, including: Simone (1307-1363), first doge of Genoa (1339-44, 1356-63), and his brother Egidio, Admiral of Castile.

Boc'che-ri'ni (bōk'kā-rē'nē), Luigi. 1743-1805. Italian composer and violoncellist. His *Minuet in A* is well known.

Boc'chus (bōk'ūs). Name of two kings of Mauretania: **Bocchus I** at first fought with son-in-law Jugurtha against Romans, but later (106 B.C.) delivered him to Sulla. His son **Bocchus II** (d. 33 B.C.); aided Caesar and later sided with Octavian against Antony; confirmed by Octavian in his kingdom; ruled jointly with his younger brother **Bo'gud** (bō'gūd).

Boc'cio'ni (bōt-chō'nē), Umberto. 1882-1916. Italian futurist painter and sculptor.

Boc-co'ne (bōk-kō'nā), Paolo. 1633-1704. Sicilian botanist.

Bo'chart' (bō'ahār'), Samuel. 1599-1667. French Huguenot theologian and philologist.

Bock (bōk), Fedor von. 1880-1945. German army commander, b. in Cüstrin. Served in World War (1914-18); remained with Reichswehr, commanding its 2d division

ile, chaotic; care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), soft; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, snaker; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; fodd, fodd; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

(as lieutenant general; 1931) and as one of its three group commanders (1935); his forces occupied Austria and aided in taking over Sudetenland (1938-39); colonel general and chief of northern armies in invasion of Poland (1939), and of armies on central (Moscow) front in Russian campaign (1941); relieved of command when he failed to take Moscow; commander southern Russia (1942); again relieved after failure at Stalingrad.

Bock, Hieronymus. *Lat.* Tra'gus (trá'gús; *Ger.* trá'-gōa). 1489?-1534. German botanist and physician; regarded by some as one of founders of science of botany.

Bock (bók), Karl. 1849- . Danish explorer and ethnographer; carried on researches in Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, and Laos.

Bock-el-mann (bók'el-mán), Rudolf. 1892- . German Wagnerian baritone.

Bockelson or Bockold, Jan. See JOHN OF LEIDEN.

Böckh (bók), August. 1785-1867. German classical philologist and antiquary. Professor, Berlin (from 1811). Author of *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum* (books 1-2, 1825) by which he established science of Greek epigraphy, *Zur Geschichte der Mondzyklen bei den Hellenen*, on ancient chronology (1855), etc.

Böck'ing (bók'ing), Eduard. 1802-1870. German jurist and scholar; editor of critical texts of legal classics.

Böck'lin (bók'lén), Arnold. 1827-1901. Swiss painter; best known for landscapes, often graced with mythological figures.

Bocs'kay (bóch'koi), István. 1557-1606. Hungarian national leader and prince of Transylvania (1604-06), b. in Cluj. Led Hungarian revolutionists against Emperor Rudolf (1604-05); secured Treaty of Vienna (1606) with religious freedom to Protestants of Hungary; said to have been poisoned.

Bo-danz'ky (bó-dán'ts'kē), Ar'tur (ár'töör). 1877-1939. Conductor and composer, b. Vienna. Conducted at Covent Garden (1914), Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City (1915-39).

Bo'de (bó'dē), Johann Elert. 1747-1826. German astronomer. Director of Berlin observatory (1786-1825); author of *Uranographia* (1801), a collection of star maps and a catalogue of 17,240 stars and nebulae, 12,000 more than had appeared in earlier charts. Bode's law, which expresses the relative distances of the planets from the sun, though named after him, had been previously discovered by the German mathematician J. D. Titius (1729-1796).

Bode, Johann Joachim Christoph. 1730-1793. German musician, bookdealer, and translator. Translated Sterne, Fielding, Goldsmith, Burney, Montaigne, etc.

Bode, Wilhelm von. 1845-1929. German art critic and museum director; general director of all royal museums in Prussia (1906-20). Published historical studies, notably of Dutch and Flemish paintings, Italian and German sculpture, and crafts.

Bo'del' (bó'dél'), Jean. d. 1210. French trouvère. Author of a chanson de geste, *Chanson des Saxons*, on the conquest of Saxony by Charlemagne; a miracle play; and the poem *Coué*, a farewell to his friends and patrons as he was about to be confined in a lepers' colony.

Bo'den-helm (bó'd'n-hím), Maxwell. 1895-1934. American writer, b. Hermanville, Miss. Author of poetry, as *Minna and Myself* (1918), *Against This Age* (1925), *Bringing Joss* (1930); fiction, as *Blackguard* (1923), *Crazy Man* (1924), *Replenishing Jessica* (1925), *Virtuous Girl* (1930), *Duke Herring* (1931); and volumes of essays.

Bo'den-stedt (bó'dén-shédt), Friedrich Martin von. 1819-1892. German poet and writer. Author of *Lieder des Mirza-Schaffy* (1851), translations from Russian

(Lermontov, Pushkin, Turgenev), Persian (Hafiz, Omar Khayyám) and English (Shakespeare), etc.

Bo'den-steln (bó'dén-shlín), Andreas Rudolf. Real name of KARSTADT.

Bodenstein, Max. 1871-1942. German chemist; known for work in physical chemistry and electrochemistry, esp. that relating to equilibrium and velocity of gaseous reactions and to photochemical reactions; credited with discovery of chain reaction.

Bo'dhi-dhar'ma (bó'di-dár'md). Also called Ta'mo' (tá'mó'). d. about 530 A.D. Buddhist monk from southern India; to China (520) as Buddhist missionary; known as first Buddhist patriarch of China; founded contemplative school of Buddhism in China.

Bo'di'chon' (bó'di'chón'), Barbara Leigh Smith. 1827-1891. English advocate of women's rights; a founder of Girton College; water-color painter.

Bo'din' (bó'dán'), Jean. 1530-1596. French political economist. Author of *Methodus ad Facilem Historiarum Cognitionem* (1566) and *Relation de ce qui s'est Passé en l'Assemblée du Tiers Etat de France en 1576; la République* (1576).

Bo'dio (bó'dyō), Luigi. 1840-1920. Italian political economist and statistical authority.

Bod'ley (bód'li), George Frederick. 1827-1907. English architect. Designer of many churches, including Episcopal cathedrals at Hobart Town, Tasmania, and Washington, D.C.; exponent of 14th-century English Gothic; friend of pre-Raphaelites.

Bodley, Sir Thomas. 1545-1613. English diplomat and founder of Bodleian library at Oxford; minister to The Hague (1589-96).

Bod'mer (bód'mér), Johann Jakob. 1698-1783. Swiss scholar and critic. Edited, with Breitinger, *Die Discourse der Mahlern* (1721-23), a weekly critical journal modeled after Addison's *Spectator*. Awakened interest in Germany in Middle High German and English literature, notably by his editions of *Paradise Lost* (1732) and part of *Nibelungenlied* (1757) and his studies on the Minnesingers (1758-59); engaged (from c. 1741) in successful literary war with Gottsched, championing emancipation of German literature from French classic tradition and importance of feeling rather than reason in poetry.

Bo-do'ni (bó-dó'nē), Giambattista. 1740-1813. Italian printer and type designer; designed first roman type of style now called "modern," a typical current form being known as "Bo-doni book"; published editions of Homer's *Iliad*, Vergil, and multilingual edition of Lord's Prayer.

Böd't'cher (bót't'kēr), Ludwig Adolph. 1793-1874. Danish lyric poet.

Boë, Franz de le. See FRANCISCUS SYLVIVS.

Bo-ec' (bó-ēs'). Obsolete English form of (Anicius) Manlius Severinus) BOETHIUS.

Bo-ec' (bó-ēs') or Bo-e'thi-us (bó-e'thī-ās), Hector. Also sometimes Boyce (bois). Family name Boyls (bois). 1465?-1536. Scottish historian; friend of Erasmus; first principal, U. of Aberdeen (1505). Known for his fabulous and legendary *Historia Scotorum* (1527).

Boe'he (bó'hē), Ernst. 1880-1938. German conductor and composer.

Boeh'ler (bú'ler), Peter. 1712-1775. Moravian bishop (from 1748), b. Frankfurt-am-Main, Prussia; to America (1738) as missionary. Headed Moravians of Georgia in migration to site at Bethlehem, Pa.

Boehm (bām; būm), Sir Joseph Edgar. 1834-1890. British sculptor, of Hungarian parentage; removed to London (1862) as portrait sculptor; produced busts, figures, and equestrian statues, including sarcophagus of Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey and Wellington statue at Hyde Park Corner.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Boehm** (bām; bûm), **Martin**. 1725-1812. American United Brethren bishop, b. in Lancaster County, Pa. Consecrated bishop of Mennonite Church (1759). Excluded, because of liberal views and association with persons of other sects, from Mennonite communion; joined with Philip William Otterbein (*q.v.*) and others to found new church, United Brethren in Christ (1789; first annual conference, 1800), and chosen, with Otterbein, its bishop.
- Boehm** (bûm), **Max Hildebert**. 1891- . German ethnologist; formulator of German attitudes regarding Germans outside Reich boundaries; author of *Europa Irredenta* (1923) and *Das Eigenständige Volk* (1932).
- Boehme or Boehm, Jakob**. See **Jakob Böhme**.
- Boehn** (bûn), **Max von**. 1850-1921. German general in World War (1914-18).
- Boe'kel-mann** (bōōk'ēl-mān), **Ber-nar'dus** (bēr-nār'-dūs). 1838-1930. Pianist, b. Utrecht, Netherlands; settled in U.S. (1866) and taught in New York City; promoted general appreciation of chamber music.
- Boelck'e** (būl'kē), **Oswald**. 1891-1916. German flier in World War. See **Max Immelmänn**.
- Bo'ell'mann'** (bō'ēl'mān'), **Léon**. 1862-1897. French organist and composer.
- Boer'haa've** (bōōr'hā'vē), **Hermann**. 1668-1738. Dutch physician. Professor of medicine and botany (1709) and of chemistry (1718), Leiden. Author of *Institutiones Medicae in Usus Annuae Exeritationis Domesticos Digestae* (1708) and *Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis* (1709), encyclopedic medical books translated into various European languages; *Elementa Chemiae* (1724); etc.
- Boes'set'** (bōwā'sē'), **Antoine** (1585-1643) and his son **Jean Baptiste** (1612-1685) and **Jean Baptiste's son Claude Jean Baptiste** (1636?-1700). French court musicians and composers of ballets, airs, etc.
- Bo-e'thi-us** (bō-ē'thī-ūs), **Anicius Manlius Severinus**. 480?-7524. Roman philosopher. Friend of Theodoric, Ostrogoth ruler of Rome (500 ff.), who made him consul (510); later, accused of conspiring against Theodoric, arrested, imprisoned at Pavia, and finally executed without trial (524). His greatest work, *De Consolatione Philosophiae* (Eng. title, *The Consolation of Philosophy*), written while he awaited his fate in prison at Pavia. Translated and wrote commentaries on certain of Aristotle's works and wrote independent treatises on logic, arithmetic, music, and theology.
- Boethius, Hector**. See **BOECE**.
- Bo-e'thus** (bō-ē'thī-ūs). Greek sculptor of 2d century B.C., perhaps from Chalcedon; known for his carvings of children, esp. for a group representing a boy struggling with a goose.
- Boétie, Étienne de la**. See **Étienne de LA BOÉTIE**.
- Bo-e'ti-us** (bō-ē'shī-ūs). Variant of **BOETHIUS**.
- Boëx, J. H. H. and S. J. F.** See **J. H. ROSNY**.
- Bo'gan** (bō'gān), **Louise**. 1897- . American poet, b. Livermore Falls, Me.; author of *Body of This Death* (1923), *Dark Summer* (1929), *The Sleeping Fury* (1937).
- Bo-gar'dus** (bō-gār'dūs), **Emory Stephen**. 1882- . American sociologist and educator.
- Bogardus, James**. 1800-1874. American inventor, b. Catskill, N.Y.; inventor of a dry gas meter, a method for manufacturing postage stamps, etc.
- Bo'gart** (bō'gärt; -gērt), **John**. 1836-1920. American engineer. Consulting engineer for hydroelectric power development from Niagara Falls. Advisory engineer, Rapid Transit Commission, New York City; prepared plans for subway system and for tunnels under Hudson River.
- Bo-gatz'ky** (bō-gāt'skē), **Karl Heinrich von**. 1690-1774. German hymn writer; author of *Das Goldene Schatzkästlein der Kinder Gottes* (tr. into English as *Bogutzky's Golden Treasury*), which has passed through over sixty editions, and many popular hymns.
- Bog-da-no'vich** (būg-dū-nō'vylch), **Ippolit Fëdorovich**. 1743-1803. Russian poet.
- Bo'ger-man** (bō'gēr-mān), **Jan**. 1576-1637. Dutch theologian. Chief translator of standard Dutch version of Bible.
- Bo'gert** (bō'gērt), **George H.** 1864-1944. American painter, esp. of landscapes and marines.
- Boggs** (bōgz), **Frank Myers**. 1855-1926. American landscape and marine painter.
- Boggs, Lillburn W.** 1792-1860. American politician, b. Lexington, Ky. Governor of Missouri (1836-40); expelled Mormons from state by use of militia.
- Bo-go-lju'bow** (bō-gū-lyōō'bōf), **E. D.** Russ. **Efim Dmitrievich Bogolyubov**. 1889-1952. Russian chess master.
- Bo-go-lyu'bov** (bō-gū-lyōō'bōf), **Aleksei Petrovich**. 1824-1896. Russian historical and genre painter.
- Bo-go-ruz'** (bō-gū-rās'), **Vladimir Germanovich**. 1865-1936. Russian ethnographer; member of Jesup Expedition, sponsored by American Museum of Natural History, studying tribes of northern Pacific Coast; best known to American anthropologists by his account of Chukchi tribes of Siberia; author also of novels under pseudonym **Tan** (tān).
- Bogud**. See under **Bocchus**.
- Bogue** (bōg), **Mrs. Arthur Hoyt**. See **Lillian Bell**.
- Bogue, David**. 1750-1825. Scottish preacher, orig. a Presbyterian, later an independent congregationalist. A founder of London Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, and Religious Tract Society.
- Bo'gu-slaw'ski** (bō-gū-slaw'skē'), **Wojciech**. 1759?-1829. Polish actor and playwright; regarded as creator of the Polish theater; wrote esp. comedies.
- Bohaddin**. See **BAHA AL-DIN**.
- Böheim, Martin**. See **BEHAIM**.
- Bo'he-mund** (bō-ē'münd), **Fr. Bo'hé'mond'** (bō'ā'mōn'). Name of several Norman princes of Antioch or (for later rulers) counts of Tripoli. **Bohemund I** (1056?-1111); prince (1099-1111); eldest son of Robert Guiscard; fought with his father against Emperor Alexius Comnenus (1080-85); in civil strife with his brother Roger (1086-89); became (1089) prince of Otranto (or Tarentum); a leader of First Crusade (1096-99), esp. at siege and capture of Antioch (1097-98); entered Jerusalem (1099); captured and imprisoned by Moslems (1100-03); defeated at Hama (1104); returned to Europe; m. Constance, daughter of Philip I of France; unsuccessful in war with Alexius; prince of Antioch (1108-11) only as vassal of Alexius. His son **Bohemund II** (1108-1131); prince (1126-30). **Bohemund III** (d. 1201); grandson of Bohemund II; prince (1163-99). **Bohemund VII** (d. 1287); last of the name; count of Tripoli (1275-87).
- Böh'lau** (bū'lou), **Helene**. 1859-1940. German novelist; m. (1886) Friedrich Arndt, called Omar al-Rashid Bey (d. 1910).
- Boh'le** (bō'lē), **Ernst Wilhelm**. 1903- . German National Socialist (Nazi) leader, b. Bradford, Eng.; brought up in South Africa. Appointed, by Hitler, Gauleiter (divisional leader) for German nationals living abroad and for German merchant seamen; made chief (1937) of foreign organization in German Foreign Office and honorary state secretary.
- Boh-lin'** (bōō-lēn'), **Karl Petrus Theodor**. 1860- . Swedish astronomer; director of Stockholm Observatory (1897-1927).

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), évent, énd, silént, makër; ice, ill, char'ity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circ'les, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Böhl von Faber, Cecilia and Johann Nikolaus. See Fernán CABALLERO.

Böhm (bām), Georg. 1661-1733. German organist and clavicordist.

Böhm or Boehm (bām), Theobald. 1794-1881. German flutist and composer.

Böhm-Ba'werk (būm'bā'vĕrk) or Böhm von Ba'werk, Eugen. 1851-1914. Austrian economist and statesman; minister of finance (1895, 1897-98, 1900-04). Cofounder and representative of so-called Austrian school, which advanced an economic theory of a system of value based upon the final utility concept; carried on researches on capital and interest.

Böh'me (bū'mē), Herbert. 1907- . German poet.

Böh'me (bū'mē) or Böhm (būm), Jakob. Surname also

Boeh'me (bū'mē) or Boehm (būm) or, esp. in English, Beh'men (bā'mēn). 1575-1624. German theosophist and mystic, b. near Görlitz, Prussia. Settled in Görlitz as shoemaker (1599). Author of *Aurora, oder die Morgenröte im Aufgang* (1612; pub. 1634), manuscript of which condemned as heretical by ecclesiastical authorities, and of *Von den Drei Prinzipien des Göttlichen Wesens* (1619), *Mysterium Magnum* (1623), *Der Weg zu Christo* (1624), etc. His philosophy, concerned especially with problem of evil, rests on thesis of dualism of God and explains evil as necessary because of existence in divine nature of a principle complementary and antithetical to goodness. His writings translated into other languages, notably in England, where Mrs. Jane Lead became a leader of the Philadelphians, a Boehmenist sect.

Böh'mer (bū'mēr), Johann Friedrich. 1795-1863. German historian, esp. of German medieval history.

Böhm-Ermolli (būm'ēr'mō-li), Baron Eduard von. 1856-1941. Austrian general; led second army in Serbia and Galicia during World War; distinguished himself at Lemberg (1915); led summer offensive against Russians (1917); field marshal general (1918); led advance on Podolia and commanded forces in Ukraine (1918).

Bohn (bōn), Henry George. 1796-1884. English publisher and translator, of German parentage. Issued "guinea catalog" of old books (1841); republished at cheap rate editions of standard works and translations in history, science, philosophy, theology, etc. (1846 ff.); revised Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature* (6 vols. 1864).

Böh'ner (bū'nēr), Johann Ludwig. 1787-1860. German pianist and composer.

Bohr (bōr), Niels. 1885- . Danish physicist; professor, Copenhagen (1916); head of Institute for Theoretical Physics (1920). Proposed a theory of atomic structure (Bohr theory) resulting from consideration of spectroscopic data, according to which the atom represents a dynamic system of electrons rotating in orbits around a nucleus, from which radiation is emitted only during the passage of an electron from an orbit of higher energy to one of lower energy; adapted the quantum theory to atomic structure. Awarded 1922 Nobel prize in physics.

Böht'lingk (bū't'lingk), Otto von. 1815-1904. German Sanskrit scholar and Orientalist. See Rudolf von Roth.

Bohun, de (dē bōhn). Name of an English family, long resident on the Welsh Marches, founded by the Norman **Humphrey de Bohun** (d. 1187), supporter of Henry I in the rebellion of Prince Henry, "the Young King" (1173). His grandson **Henry** (1176-1220), made (1199) 1st earl of **Her'e-ford** (hēr'ē-fērd), died on pilgrimage to Holy Land (1220); his successors fluctuated between loyalty to the king and defiance of the king in baronial cause, the 2d earl, **Humphrey V** (d. 1274), created earl of **Es'sex** (ēs'sēks; -īks), joining federation of barons

(1258) and joining king against de Montfort (1263); the 3d earl, **Humphrey VII** (d. 1298), joining earl of Norfolk in refusing to serve in Gascony (1297); the 4th earl, **Humphrey VIII**, being taken prisoner as a follower of king at Bannockburn (1314) and slain as a baronial supporter at Boroughbridge (1322); and the male line becoming extinguished (1373) on death of **Humphrey X**, who had inherited earldom of Northampton from his father. The coheirs of the three earldoms were married to members of royal family, **Eleanor** (1374) to Thomas of Woodstock, and **Mary** (1397) to Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.

Bo-lar'do (bō-yā'r'dō), Matteo Maria. Conte di Scan-dia'no (skān-dyā'nō). 1434-1494. Italian poet. Known esp. for his uncompleted historical epic *Orlando Innamorato* (69 cantos, 1482; pub. 1487) in which he treated Carolingian epic material in the style of the Arthurian cycle of romances and which served as point of departure for Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

Boi'chut' (bōā'shū'), Edmond Just Victor. 1864-1941. French general in World War; later, crushed Abdel-Krim revolt in Morocco (1926).

Boi'e (bō'ē), Heinrich Christian. 1744-1806. German writer; in Göttingen (1769) and center of group of poets there (Göttingen Dichterbunde).

Bo'iel'dieu' (bō'ēl'dyū'), François Adrien. 1775-1834. French composer, esp. of musical scores of comic operas, as *Les Deux Lettres* (1796), *La Famille Suisse* (1797), *Le Calife de Bagdad* (1800), *Jean de Paris* (1812), *La Dame Blanche* (1825), etc. Frequent collaborator with Cherubini, Isouard, Kreutzer, and others. Father of **Adrien Louis Victor** (1816-1883), also a musician, and composer of several comic opera scores.

Boi'leau'-Des-pré'aux' (bōā'lō'dā'prā'ō'), Nicolas. 1636-1711. French critic and poet, b. Paris. Studied law; admitted to bar (1656). Author of *Satires* (1666), several volumes of *Épîtres* (beginning 1669), *L'Art Poétique* (1674). Boileau's works, esp. his *L'Art Poétique*, are regarded as establishing the principles on which the classical literature of France is based.

Boil'ly' (bō'yē'), Louis Léopold. 1761-1845. French genre and portrait painter and lithographer.

Boisbaudran, Lecoq de. See LÉCOQ DE BOISBAUDRAN.

Bois'go'bey' (bōā'gō'hā'), Fortuné Cas'tille' du (kās'tē'y' dū). 1824-1891. French writer of detective fiction.

Bois'guil'le-ber't' (bōā'gō'y'-bār'), Sieur de. Pierre Le Pe'sant' (lē pē'sān'). 1646-1714. French economist; anticipated principal teachings of 18th-century physiocrats.

Bois-Reymond, Du. See DU ROIS-REYMOND.

Bois'ro'bert' (bōā'rō'bār'), François Le Mé'tel' (lē mē'tēl') de. 1592-1662. French poet; friend of Richelieu; assisted in establishment of French Academy and (1634) one of its first members.

Bois'se-vain' (bōā'sē-vān'), Mrs. Eug'en' (ū-kān') Jan (jan). See EDU. ST. VINCENT MILLAY.

Bois'sier' (bōā'syā'), Gaston, in full Marie Louis Gaston. 1823-1908. French classical scholar.

Bois'so'nade' (bōā'sō'nād'), Jean François. 1774-1857. French classical scholar.

Bois'sou'dy' (bōā'sō'dy'), Antoine Philippe Thomas Joseph Bau'che-ron' de (bōsh'rōn' de). 1864-1920. French general in World War.

Bois'sy' d'An'glas' (bōā'sē dān'glās'), Comte François Antoine de. 1756-1826. French statesman; member of States-General (1789); aided in overthrow of Robespierre; member of Committee of Public Safety (1794); president of Council of Five Hundred; senator under Napoleon and peer of France under Louis XVIII.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdū're (16), natū're (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bo-i-to (bô'ê-tô), Arrigo. 1842-1918. Italian composer and librettist; known chiefly for his opera *Mefistofele*, which marks transition in Italian opera from mere tunefulness to dramatic emphasis. Author also of several novels, under the anagram To-bi'o Gor'ria (tô-bê'ô gôr'ryâ).

Bo-jar'do (bô-yâr'dô). = BOJARDO.

Boj'e (bô'ê), Heinrich Christian. = BOJE.

Boj'er (bô'êr), Johan. 1872-. Norwegian novelist and playwright.

Bok (bôk), Edward William. 1863-1930. Editor, b. in Den Helder, Netherlands; to U.S. as child (1869). In employ of Henry Holt & Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons. Organized (1886) Bok Syndicate to handle publication of Beecher's sermons. Editor in chief, *The Ladies' Home Journal* (1889-1919). Donated fund of \$100,000 for American peace award for best plan to establish universal peace (1923). Author of *Why I Believe in Poverty* (1915), *The Americanization of Edward Bok* (1920), *A Man From Maine* (1923), *Twice Thirty* (1924), *Dollars Only* (1926), *Perhaps I Am* (1928). See CYRUS H. K. CURTIS.

Bokelson, Jan. See JOHN OF LEIDEN.

Bol (bôl), Ferdinand. 1616-1680. Dutch portrait and religious painter and etcher. Studied under Rembrandt.

Bol-di'ni (bôl-dî'nî), Giovanni. 1845-1931. Italian genre and portrait painter; worked in France (from 1872).

Boldredwood, Rolf. Pseudonym of Thomas Alexander BROWNE.

Bo-le-slav (bô'lê-slâf). Name of two dukes of Bohemia: **Boleslav I** (d. 967); duke (929-967); constantly at war with Germans; forced to accept their sovereignty (950); made conquests to the east. His son **Boleslav II** (d. 999); duke (967-999); continued policies of father; saw final success of Christian faith; founded bishopric of Prague (973).

Bo-le-slav (bô'lê-slâv; bô'lê-). Also **Bo-le-slas** (bô'lê-slâs; -slâs; bô'lê-) and **Bo-le-slaus** (-slâs). Pol.

Bo-le-slaw (bô'lê-slâf). Name of five kings of Piast dynasty of Poland:

Boleslav I. Called **Chro'bry** (krô'bry), i.e. the Mighty. (d. 1025). Son of Miesz'ko (myêsh'kô), converted Christian Polish prince. First king of Poland (992-1025); seized Lusatian marches and held them against Emperor Otto III; continued wars against Emperor Henry II; made peace of Bautzen (1018), much to Poland's advantage.

Boleslav II. Called the **Bold**. 1039?-1083. Son of Casimir I. King (1058-79); seized Kiev (1069); crowned king (1076), throwing off German rule; excommunicated and deposed.

Boleslav III. Called **Wry-mouthed**. 1086-1138. King (1102-38); enlarged kingdom; overcame Pomerania; defeated emperors Henry V and Lothair II.

Boleslav IV. 1127-1173. King (1146-73); overcome by Emperor Frederick I.

Boleslav V. Called the **Chaste**. 1221-1279. King (1227-79); reign marked by internal dissensions and by Mongol invasion (1237-41).

Bol'eyn (bôl'in; bôl-lîn; bôl-lên), Anne. 1507-1536. Second queen of Henry VIII. Attached to service of Queen Claude of France (c. 1519-22); became mistress of Henry (1527); secretly married to him (January, 1533), whereupon Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon declared null by Archbishop Cranmer; gave birth to daughter, future Queen Elizabeth (Sept., 1533). Charged with criminal intercourse with several paramours and condemned to death by unanimous vote of an assembly of 26 peers; beheaded. Her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn

(1477-1539), Earl of Wilt'shire (wilt'shir; -shêr); was an English statesman.

Bo-lin' (bôb-lên'), Andreas Wilhelm. 1835-1924. Swedish-Finnish scholar, philosopher, and writer of monographs on Leibnitz (1864), Ludwig Feuerbach (1891), and Spinoza (1894).

Bol'ing-broke (bôl'ing-brôk). Surname given Henry (later Henry IV of England) from his birthplace.

Bollingbroke, 1st Viscount. Henry St. John (ân'jân). 1678-1751. English statesman and orator. Tory-M.P. (1701). Secretary for war (1704-08); foreign secretary (1710), sharing leadership of party with Harley, negotiated Treaty of Utrecht (1713); created viscount (1712); contrived dismissal of Harley (1714). Fleed to Paris on accession of George I and the consequent change of ministry (1714); started negotiations with James Stuart, the "Old Pretender" (1715), whose accession to the throne was desired by many Tories; served James as private secretary (1715-16) but eventually alienated from Stuart cause by its insistence on Roman Catholicism. Attainted (1715); pardoned (1723), but excluded by Walpole from House of Lords. Became associate of Pope and Swift and wrote (c. 1730) the philosophy for Pope's *Essay on Man*; failed in intrigues to unseat Walpole and retired to France (1735). Author of *Letters on the Study of History* (1752), laying down precepts endorsed by Voltaire, *Idea of a Patriot King* (1749), advocating benevolent despotism, etc.

Bo-lin-ti-ne'a-nu (bô'lên-tî-nyâ'nôv), Dimitrie. 1819-1872. Rumanian journalist, politician, and writer of plays, legends, ballads, elegies, etc.

Bo-li'tho (bô-li'thô), Henry Hector. 1898-. British writer of biography, novels, and short stories, b. in New Zealand; to England (1922). Author of *The Islands of Wonder* (1920), *The New Zealanders* (1928), the novel *Judith Silver* (1929), *Albert the Good* (1932), *Victoria, the Widow and her Son* (1934), *The House in Half Moon Street* (1936), *Edward VIII* (1937), *George VI* (1937), etc.

Bolliho, William. Full name William Bolliho Ry'all (rî'âl). 1891-1930. British journalist and author, b. Cape Town, S. Africa. Various newsboy, laborer, and student; served in World War; London correspondent for Manchester Guardian and New York World. Author of *Italy Under Mussolini*, *Leviathan*, *Cancer of Empire*, *Twelve Against the Gods*, etc.

Bo-li'var (bô-lî-vâr), Si-môn' (sê-môn'). Anglicized Si'môn Bol'i-var (si'môn bôl'i-vêr). Known as El Li'ber-ta-dor' (êl lî'bêr-tî-thôr'), i.e. the Liberator. 1783-1830. South American soldier, statesman, and revolutionary leader, b. Caracas, Venezuela. Fought under Miranda in revolt against Spanish in Venezuela (1810); compelled to flee. Planned and led Venezuelan revolution and seized Caracas (1812-13); finally defeated in Venezuela and left for Cartagena, Colombia (1814); captured Bogotá (1814) but defeated and went into exile in Jamaica; fled to Haiti and planned another revolution in Venezuela, which was successful (1815-18); entered New Granada (Colombia), raised small army, and defeated Spanish at Boyacá (1819); made president of new republic of Colombia and given almost supreme power (1819); won battle of Carabobo (June, 1821), final victory for independence of Venezuela. Marched south to Quito (1821) and Peru; arrived in Callao (Sept. 1, 1823) after Gen. San Martín, "Protector of Peru," had resigned and left the country; defeated Spanish in battle of Junín (Aug. 6, 1824), which victory, with that of Sucre at Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824), freed Peru from Spain. President (actually dictator) of Peru (1824-27); visited Upper Peru (1825), organizing new republic (named

ble, chaotic, étre (7), **add, account, arm, ask** (11), **so'd, éve, hère** (18), **évent, énd, silént, makër, ice, ill, charity;** **ôld, ôbey, ôrë, ôdd** (40), **ôft** (41), **cônnect; fôck; fôct;** **out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u** in Fr. menu;

Bolívia after him); returned to Bogotá (1828); resigned as supreme chief of Colombia (1830); died (Dec. 17, 1830) on estate near Santa Marta, Colombia.

Bol'land (bôl'ánt), Gerardus Johannes Petrus Josephus. 1854-1922. Dutch philosopher; opposed Catholicism, socialism, theosophy, and Freemasonry; edited Hegel's works.

Bol'land' (Fr. bô'lân'; Flem. bôl'ánt; Angl. bôl'ánd), Jean de. 1596-1665. Flemish Jesuit hagiologist; editor (from c. 1643) of *Acta Sanctorum*, or *Lives of the Saints*, which was continued after his death by his collaborators and successors, known as Bollandists. See Heribert Rosweyde.

Bol'ley (bôl'y), Henry Luke. 1865-1956. American plant pathologist, b. Manchester, Ind. Known for work on control of plant diseases, esp. of grains.

Boll'man (bôl'mân; Angl. bôl'mân), Ju'stus (yô's'tôos; Angl. jûs'tâs) E'rich (â'rik; Angl. ê'rik). 1769-1821. b. Hoya, Hanover; to U.S. (1796). Confidential agent of Aaron Burr (1806-07); imprisoned; released on decision of Supreme Court; told Burr's plans to Jefferson (1807) and denied these were directed against U.S.; testified at Burr's trial.

Bologna, Pellegrino da. See Pellegrino TIBALDI.

Bo'logne' (bô'lôn'y'), Jean (zhân). Known in Italy as Giovanni da Bo-lo'gna (dâ bô-lô'nyâ). 1529?-1608. Flemish sculptor attached (1558) to court of the Médicis in Florence.

Bolognese, Il. See Giovanni Francesco GRIMALDI.

Bo'lo Pa'scha (Ger. bô'lô pi'shâ). Fr. Bo'lo' Pa'cha' (bô'lô pá'shâ'). d. 1918. Assumed name of a German agent in France who spread pacifist and defeatist propaganda (hence the term *Boloism*); convicted of treason against France and shot (1918).

Bols (bôlz), Sir Louis Jean. 1867-1930. British army officer. In World War, served under General Allenby, in France with third army as brigadier general (1915), and in Palestine as chief of staff; major general (1917); effected capture of Jerusalem and final defeat of Turks in Syria. Governor of Bermuda (1927-30).

Bol'swert (bôl'svêrt), Boetius Adam van (1580-1633). Scheite van (1581?-1659). Dutch engravers, brothers.

Bolté, Charles L. 1895-. American army officer; grad. Armour Tech. (1917); served in World War; captain (1918); promoted to lieutenant colonel (1940), brigadier general (1941); chief of staff, U.S. forces in British Isles (from May, 1941).

Bol'ton (bôl't'n), Duke and Duchess of. See PAULET; Lavinia FENTON.

Bolton, Charles Knowles. 1867-1950. American antiquary; especially interested in early Americana.

Bolton, Guy. 1884-. Playwright, b. at Broxbourne, Herts, Eng. Practicing architect in New York City; turned (1913) to writing for stage (esp. musical comedy) and motion pictures. His stage successes include *Sally*, *Kissing Time*, *The Dark Angel*, *Lady Be Good*, *Swing Along*; as collaborator, *Polly with a Past*, *Rio Rita*, *Anything Goes*, *Girl Crazy*; his scenarios include *The Love Parade*, *The Camels are Coming*, *The Murder Man*.

Boltraffio, Giovanni Antonio. See BELTRAFFIO.

Bolt'wood (bôlt'wôd), Bertram Borden. 1870-1927. American scientist, b. Amherst, Mass. Professor of radiochemistry, Yale (1910-27). Specialist in field of radioactivity; discoverer of the element ionium.

Boltz'mann (bôltz'mân), Ludwig. 1844-1906. Austrian physicist; known for work on kinetic theory of gases; procured recognition in Germany of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory of light; demonstrated Stefan's, or Stefan-Boltzmann, law relating to the radiation from a black body.

Bo'lyai (bô'lyoi), Farkas. 1775-1856. Hungarian mathematician; professor, Maros-Vásárhely (from 1802). Author of *Tentamen Juventutem Studiosam in Elementis Mathematicis Purae Introducendi* (1832-33) in which fundamentals of geometry treated in new way. His son János (1802-1860), also a mathematician, wrote supplement to above work entitled *Appendix Scientiam Spatii Absolute Veram Exhibens*, essay on non-Euclidean geometry.

Bol'za'no (bôl-tsâ'nô), Bernhard. 1781-1848. Roman Catholic theologian, philosopher, and mathematician, b. Prague; a formulator of modern mathematical theory of functions.

Bomba. See FERDINAND II, King of the Two Sicilies. **Bom'berg** (bôm'bêrk), Daniel. d. 1549. Dutch printer (in Venice, 1516-49), notably of editions of Hebrew Bible and Talmud.

Bom'pard' (bôm'pâr'), Louis Maurice. 1854-1935. French diplomat; ambassador to St. Petersburg (1902-07), Constantinople (1909-14); senator (1919).

Bom-tem'po (bôn-tâm'pô), João Domingos. 1775-1842. Portuguese pianist and composer.

Bon. See BUON.

Bo-nac'ci-Bru'na-mon'ti (bô-nât'chê brô'nâ-môn'tê), Maria Alinda. 1841-1903. Italian lyric poet.

Bo'nald' (bô'nâl'), Vicomte Louis Gabriel Ambroise de. 1754-1840. French publicist and philosopher; an émigré during French Revolution; returned to France (1806) and became minister of instruction under Napoleon (1808); extreme conservative in his policies.

Bo'na-parte (bô'nâ-pârt; Fr. bô'nâ'pârt'). II. Buo'na-par'te (bwô'nâ-pârt'â). A Corsican family of Italian origin to which belonged Napoleon I, Emperor of the French. Napoleon's parents were Carlo Buona-parte (1746-1785), a Corsican lawyer, and Maria Letizia Ra'mo-Il'no (rî'mô-lê'nô) (1750-1836). Their children (in chronological order) were:

(1) Joseph (1768-1844); member of Council of Five Hundred (1798); counselor of state (1799); made by Napoleon king of Naples (1806-08), king of Spain (1808-13); resident in U.S. (1815-32) under name of Comte de Sur-vill'lers' (sûr've'lyâ').

(2) Napoleon (1769-1821); see NAPOLEON I.

(3) Maria Anna Elisa (1777-1820); m. (1797) Felice Pasquale Bacciocchi (q.v.); made by Napoleon princess of Luc'ca (lûk'kâ) and Piom-bi'no [pyôm-bê'nô] (1805), grand-duchess of Tus-ca'ny [tûs'kâ-nî] (1809).

(4) Lucien (1767-1840); as president of Council of Five Hundred (1799) aided Napoleon in securing dictatorship of France; ambassador to Madrid (1800); negotiated peace treaty between Spain and Portugal (1801); exiled for opposing Napoleon's policies (1810); on way to U.S., captured by English; held as prisoner of state in England; prince of Ca-ni'no [kâ-nê'nô] (1814). Among his eleven children were:

(a) Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803-1857), Prince of Canino and of Mu'al'gna'no (mû'al-zê-nyâ'nô); naturalist; resident of Philadelphia (1822-28); author of *American Ornithology, or History of Birds Inhabiting the United States not given by Wilson* (1825-33). See Alexander Wilson.

(b) Lae-ti'ti-a [lê-tîsh'î-d; -tîsh'yû; -tîsh'ô] (1804-1872); m. (1821) Thomas Wyse, English diplomatist.

(c) Louis Lucien (1813-1891); phonetician and philologist; investigator of Basque language; created prince (1863) by Napoleon III.

(d) Pierre Napoléon (1815-1881); created prince (1852) by Napoleon III; shot journalist Victor Noir (1870) but acquitted of murder. Pierre's son Prince Roland (1858-1924) was a geographer.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(5) **Louis** (1778-1846); m. (1802) *Hortense de Beauharnais*; made by Napoleon king of Holland (1806); abdicated (1810) and assumed title of comte de St.-Leu (sān'lō'). His third son, Charles Louis Napoleon, was Emperor Napoleon III (q.v.).

(6) **Maria Paulina**, orig. *Carlotta* (1780-1825); m. 1st (1797) Charles Victor Emmanuel Leclerc; 2d (1803) Prince Camillo Borghese (q.v.) and became duchess of Gua-stal'ia (gwās-tāl'ia).

(7) **Maria Annunziata**, later *Carolina* (1782-1839); m. (1800) Marshal Joachim Murat and became queen of Naples (1808); known (after 1815) as Comtesse Li-po'na (lē-pō'nā).

(8) **Jérôme** (1784-1860); lieutenant on expedition to Haiti (1803); took refuge from British in U.S.; m. (1803) Elizabeth Patterson (1785-1879) of Baltimore; marriage annulled (1805) by French council of state; m. Princess Catherine of Württemberg; made by Napoleon king of Westphalia (1807); after Napoleon's abdication, settled in Florence; returned to France (1848); created marshal of France (1850). His daughter **Matilde** (1820-1904), m. Prince Anatolic Demidov.

Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul (1822-1891); called Prince Napoleon; also known as **Plon'-Plon'** (plōn'-plōn'); son of Jérôme and Princess Catherine; general in Crimean war; m. (1859) Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia; corps commander in war of 1859; his liberal political views caused conflict with Napoleon III; death of prince imperial made him head of family (1879); as pretender to throne, exiled from France (1886) with his son Prince Victor (1862-1926).

Bo'na-parte (bō'nā-pärt), **Charles Joseph**. 1851-1921. American lawyer, b. Baltimore, Md. Son of Jérôme Bonaparte; grandson of Jérôme, King of Westphalia. U.S. secretary of navy (1905-06); U.S. attorney general (1906-09).

Bonaparte, Elizabeth, *nee Patterson*. 1785-1879. Wife of Jérôme Bonaparte, daughter of William Patterson, b. in Baltimore; m. (1803) but marriage not recognized by Napoleon and annulled by French council of state (1805); lived most of the time in Europe (1815-40); grandmother of **Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte** (1830-1893), American soldier and French army officer.

Bon'ar (bōn'är), **Horatius**. 1808-1889. Scottish clergyman and writer of three series of *Hymns of Faith and Hope* (1857-66), including "I heard the voice of Jesus say" and "What a friend we have in Jesus."

Bonar Law, **Andrew**. See **Bonar Law**.

Bon'a-ven-tu'ra (bōn'ā-vēn-tū'rā; Ital. bō'nā-vēn-tō'rā) or **Bon'a-ven'ture** (bōn'ā-vēn'tūr), **Saint**. Real name **Giovanni di Fi-dan'za** (dē fē-dān'tsā). 1221-1274. Italian scholastic philosopher, b. in Tuscany. Called "the Seraphic Doctor." Entered Franciscan order (c. 1242); professor of theology, Paris (1253); general of Franciscans (1257); bishop of Albano (1273); created cardinal by Gregory X (1273). Venerated during his lifetime; appears as saint in Dante's *Paradiso*; canonized by Sixtus IV (1482); declared doctor of the church by Sixtus V (1587). A leading medieval writer and mystic; his works include *Itinerarium Mentis in Deum*, *Reductio Artium in Theologiam*, *Biblia Pauperum*, *Speculum Mariae Virginis*, *Breviloquium*.

Bon'a-ven-tu'ra (bōn'ā-vēn-tū'rā), **Father**. Pseudonym of Charles Edward Stuart (q.v.), used in visit to England (1753); also so called in Scott's *Redgauntlet*.

Bonavino, Cristoforo. Real name of Ausonio FRANCHI.

Bon'champ' (bōn'shān'), **Marquis Charles Melchior Artus de**. 1760-1793. French general; Vendean leader; mortally wounded at battle of Cholet (Oct. 19, 1793).

Bon'ci (bōn'chē), **Alessandro**. 1870-1940. Italian tenor; sometime rival of Caruso.

Bon'com-pa'gni di Mom-bel'lo (bōng'kōm-pā'nyē dē mōm-bēl'lō), **Carlo**. Conte di Sam-po'ro (dē sām-pō'rō). 1804-1880. Italian jurist and statesman; active in cause of Italian unification.

Boncour, Joseph Paul-. See **PAUL-BONCOUR**.

Bond (bōnd), **Carrie**, *nee Jacobs*. 1862-1946. American song writer, b. Janesville, Wis.; m. (1887) Dr. Frank L. Bond (d. 1895). Among her widely successful songs are *A Perfect Day*, *Just A-waryin' for You*, *I Love You Truly*, *God Remembers When the World Forgets*, *Do You Remember?* Also wrote books for children and an autobiography.

Bond, Sir Edward Augustus. 1815-1898. English librarian; principal librarian, British Museum (1878-88).

Bond, Hugh Lennox. 1828-1893. American jurist; ended Ku Klux Klan terror by decisions in South Carolina cases. Released on habeas corpus writs South Carolina canvassers imprisoned by State supreme court in attempt to carry the State for Tilden, thus making Hayes's election possible.

Bond, Oliver. 1760?-1798. Irish revolutionist; intellectual leader of organization for establishing an Irish republic independent of England; charged with treason (1798) and died in prison.

Bond, Shadrach. 1773?-1832. American political leader, b. in Baltimore County, Md. Emigrated to Illinois region (c. 1791). First governor of State of Illinois (1818-22).

Bond, William Bennett. 1815-1906. Canadian Anglican leader and vigorous reformer and temperance advocate; bishop of Montreal (1878); archbishop and metropolitan (1901); primate of all Canada (1904).

Bond, William Cranch. 1789-1859. American astronomer; director of Harvard Observatory (1839-59). His son **George Phillips** (1825-1865) was also director of Harvard College Observatory (1859-65); specialist in use of photography in mapping the sky, measuring brightness of stars and double stars; discoverer of Hyperion, satellite of Saturn, and the crane ring.

Bond'field (bōn(d)'fēld), **Margaret Grace**. 1873-1953. English trade unionist and labor leader; M.P. (1923-31); parliamentary secretary to ministry of labor (1924); minister of labor (1929-31); first woman minister in British government.

Bon'di (bōn'dē), **Clemente**. 1742-1821. Italian Jesuit and poet; translated Vergil, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; wrote love poems and humorous satire.

Bone (bōn), **Henry**. 1755-1834. English enamel painter to George III, George IV, and William IV. His son **Henry Pierce** (1779-1855) was also an enamel painter.

Bone, Sir Muirhead. 1876-1953. Scottish etcher and painter. Official artist during World War, on western front and with the fleet (1916-18); known for *The Great Gentry* (1906), *Ayr Prison*, *The Shot Tower*, *Liberty's Clock*, etchings in dry point. His brother Sir **David William** (1874-1959); master mariner; author of novels of seafaring life.

Bonehill, Captain Ralph. See **Edward STRATEMEYER**.

Bo-nel'li (bō-nē'lē), **Francesco Andrea**. 1784-1830. Italian naturalist; best known for his entomological studies.

Bo-nel'li (bō-nē'lē), **Richard**. Real surname **Bunn** (būn). 1894-. American baritone. With Chicago Civic Opera Company (1925) and Metropolitan Opera Company of New York (from 1932).

Bo'ner (bō'nēr), **Ulrich**. Latinized surname **Bo-ne'ri-us** (bō-nēr'i-ūs; Ger. bō-nā-rē-ōs). 14th-century Swiss writer of fables. Collected fables under title *Der*

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cote, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

- Edelstein** (c. 1350; printed 1461), one of first German books to be printed; collection published by Breitinger (q.v.) in *Fabeln aus den Zeiten der Minnesinger* (1757).
- Bonesteel** (bôn'stēl), **Charles Hartwell**. 1885–. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1908); advanced through the grades to colonel (1937), brigadier general (1940), major general (1941); commander of U.S. forces in Iceland (Sept., 1941); supreme commander of Allied forces in Iceland (April, 1942).
- Bon-fi'gli** (bôn-fē'lyē), **Benedetto**. 15th-century Italian painter, b. Perugia; reputed master of Perugino.
- Bon'ghi** (bông'gē), **Ruggiero or Ruggero**. 1828–1895. Italian scholar, writer, and statesman, b. Naples. Active in national movement (1848); Conservative member, chamber of deputies (1860 ff.); minister of education (1874–76). Founded *La Stampa*, Turin (1863). His works include *Opere di Platone* (1858), *Pio IX e il Papa Futuro* (1877), *La Storia di Roma* (3 vols., 1884–88).
- Bon'heur** (bô'nûr'), **Rosa**, in full **Marie Rosalie**. 1822–1899. French painter; known esp. for her paintings of animals. Among her notable paintings are *Tillage in Nivernais* (Luxembourg) *Studies of Animals* (Bordeaux Musée), and *Horse Fair* (Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York). Her brother **Augusto** (1824–1884) was also a landscape and animal painter.
- Bon'homme** (bô'nôm'), **Jacques**. Pseudonym of **Guillaume Cale**.
- Bo'ni** (bô'ni), **Albert**. 1892–. American publisher. Secretary-treasurer, **Boni & Liveright, Inc.** (1918–19); president, **Albert & Charles Boni, Inc.** (from 1923); an organizer of Washington Square Players, which became Theatre Guild.
- Bo'ni** (bô'nē), **Giuseppe**. 1859–1925. Italian architect and archaeologist; known for restorations of Doges' Palace and campanile in Venice and for excavations of Roman Forum and Palatine.
- Bon'i-face** (bôn'î-fās), **Saint**. *Orig. name* **Win'frid** (wîn'frîd) or **Wyn'frith** (wîn'frîth). 680?–755. English Benedictine missionary, b. in Devonshire. Called "Apostle of Germany." Authorized by Pope Gregory II, preached and organized church in Bavaria, Thuringia, Friesland, and Hesse (719 ff.); bishop (723); archbishop (732); entrusted with reformation of Frankish church (741); archbishop of Mainz (748); resigned his see to continue evangelization of Friesland (754); set upon, with his followers, by a mob and killed at Dokkum, West Friesland.
- Boniface**. Name of nine popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 42, 55, 66, 67, 69, 112, 138, 193, 203), especially: **Boniface I**, **Saint**. d. 422. Pope (bishop of Rome; 418–422); b. Rome. Recognized by Emperor Honorius; supported St. Augustine; famous as an organizer.
- Boniface VII**. By some regarded as an antipope (974), but in the lists as pope (984–985).
- Boniface VIII**. *Real name* **Benedetto Ca'e-ta'ni** (kă'ā-tā'nē). 1235?–1303. Pope (1294–1303); b. Anagni. As pope, concerned himself with many European affairs; endeavored esp. to end wars; issued (1296) the bull *Clericis laicos* directed against Philip IV of France, forbidding collection of taxes on church property without consent of Holy See; issued (1301) the bull *Anuscula Fili*, reproach against Philip, and (1302) *Unam Sanctam* asserting temporal as well as spiritual supremacy of pope; as a result of quarrel with Philip, made prisoner at Anagni (1303) by Philip's Italian aides; died within a month.
- Boniface IX**. *Real name* **Pietro To'ma-cel'li** (tô'mă-chē'lî). d. 1404. Pope (1389–1404); b. Naples. Acquired almost absolute power in Rome; spent great sums in fortifications; quarreled with Richard of Eng-
- land and opposed Louis of Anjou in his claim to Naples.
- Boniface**. Count of Montferrat. See **MONTFERRAT**.
- Bo'ni'face** (bô'nē'fās'), **Joseph Xavier**. See **XAVIER SAINTINE**.
- Bon'i-face of Sa-voy** (bôn'î-fās, sâ-voi'). d. 1270. Archbishop of Canterbury; elected through influence of his niece Eleanor, queen of Henry III of England; consecrated (1245). Initiated visitation of Canterbury (1250); supported bishops against exactions by king and pope (1256), but shifted to side of king and (1263) confirmed papal excommunication of rebel barons.
- Bon'i-fa'ci-us** (bôn'î-fā'shî-ûs). d. 432 A.D. Roman governor of Africa. Reputed to have invited Vandals into that province (c. 429); later, warred upon Vandals and defended city of Hippo from them. Died from wounds received in duel with Aëtius (q.v.).
- Bonifacius**. See **Saint BRUNO** of Querfurt.
- Bo'ni-fa'zio Ve'ro-ne'se** (bô'nē-fū'tsô' vâ'rô-nâ'sē). *Sometimes* **Bonifazio Ve'ne-zia'no** (vâ'nâ-tsya'nô). *Properly* **Bonifazio di Pi-ta'ti** (dē pē-tā'tē). 1487–1553. Italian painter of the Venetian school; pupil of Palma Vecchio.
- Bo-ni'la** (bô-nē'yā), **Manuel**. 1849–1913. Honduran political leader, b. Juticalpa. Led revolt against President Policarpo Bonilla (1900); president of Honduras (1903–07); with El Salvador as an ally and with aid of Lee Christmas, American soldier of fortune, engaged in war (1907) with Zelaya of Nicaragua; was defeated and fled to U.S.; led revolution against President Dávila (1910–11); elected president (1911) and inaugurated (Feb., 1912), serving until death.
- Bonilla, Policarpo**. 1858–1926. Honduran Liberal leader; aided by President Zelaya of Nicaragua; president of Honduras (1894–1900); overthrown by Manuel Bonilla (1900) and held in prison (1900–06); Honduran representative at Peace Conference at Paris (1919).
- Bo-ni'la y San Mar-tín** (bô-nē'lyā ē sâ'n măr-tē'n'), **Adolfo**. 1875–1926. Spanish jurist and scholar.
- Bo'nin'** (bô'nân'), **Charles Eudes**. 1865–1929. French explorer in western China, Mongolia, etc. (1893–1900).
- Bo-nin'** (bô'nēn'), **Eduard von**. 1793–1865. Prussian general; war minister (1852–54, 1858–59); commanding general of 8th army corps at Coblenz.
- Bon'ing-ton** (bôn'ing-tân), **Richard Parkes**. 1801?–1828. English landscape and genre painter; associated with Delacroix in new conception of historical painting; instrumental in introducing methods of Constable and other English water-colorists to painters of Barbizon school. Known for purity and brilliance of his coloring.
- Bonivard, François de**. See **BONNIVARD**.
- Bonn** (bôn), **Moritz Julius**. 1873–. German economist. Author of works chiefly on world economy and world politics, including *Nationale Kolonialpolitik* (1910), *Amerika und sein Problem* (1925), *Geld und Geist* (1927), etc.
- Bon'nard'** (bô'nâr'), **Abel**. 1883–. French writer. Author of books of verse, a novel, and two volumes of travel sketches, *En Chine* (1923), which won for him Grand Prix de Littérature from French Academy (1924).
- Bonnard, Chevalier Bernard de**. 1744–1784. French poet.
- Bonnard, Pierre**. 1867–1947. French painter; identified with modernist group.
- Bon'nas'sieux'** (bô'nâ'syû'), **Jean Marie**. 1810–1892. French sculptor; carved colossal statue *Notre-Dame de France* at Le Puy.
- Bon'nat'** (bô'nâ'), **Léon Joseph Florentin**. 1833–1922. French painter. Attained great success in early career for his religious paintings; later, succeeded as portrait painter.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bonnechoses (bôn'shōz'), François Paul Émile Bois-nor-mand' de (bōw'nōr'mān' dē). 1801-1875. French librarian and author esp. of histories, as of France (1834) and England (1858-59), and of *Bertrand Du Guesclin* (1866), *Lazare Hotho* (1867), etc.

Bonne-mère (bôn'mār'), Joseph Eugène. 1813-1893. French historian.

Bon'ner or **Bon'er** (bôn'ēr), Edmund. 1500?-1569. English prelate; sent to Rome (1533) to appeal in behalf of Henry VIII, who had been excommunicated after marriage with Anne Boleyn (1533). Bishop of London (1539); imprisoned (1549-53) for insistence that royal supremacy was in abeyance during Edward VI's minority. Restored to bishopric at accession of Mary (1553) and became principal agent in Marian persecution of Reformers; refused oath of supremacy at accession of Elizabeth and accordingly deposed (1559); died in prison.

Bon'net (bôn'nē'), Charles. 1720-1793. Swiss naturalist and philosopher. Credited with discovery of parthenogenesis while studying aphids; defended incasement theory.

Bonnet, Georges. 1880-. French politician and diplomat; held various cabinet posts (1926 ff.); ambassador to U.S. (1937); minister of foreign affairs (1938-39) at time of Munich conference.

Bonnet, Henri. 1848-. French diplomat and historian, b. Châteaufort; member, League of Nations secretariat (1920-31); ambassador to U.S. (from 1945).

Bon'ne-val' (bôn'vāl'), Comte Claude Alexandre de. 1675-1747. Known as **Ah-med'** (ā-mēt'), or **Ach-met'** (āk-mēt'), **Pa-sha'** (pā-shā'). French soldier in Italy and Netherlands (1701). Quarreled, fled to Austria, and served under Prince Eugene against France and Turkey. Quarreled with Eugene; embraced Islamism; general in Turkish army; banished from Turkey.

Bon'ne-ville (bôn'ē-vīl'), Benjamin Louis Eu-la-lie (ū'lā-lē) de. 1796-1878. American army officer, b. Paris, France. Explored northwestern country (1832-35); served in Mexican War and Civil War. Subject of Washington Irving's *Adventures of Captain Bonneville* (1837).

Bonneville (bôn'vīl'), Nicolas de. 1760-1828. French writer; appointed president of one of Paris districts at outbreak of French Revolution (1789); reputed to be first to suggest formation of garde nationale; imprisoned during Terror and persecuted under Empire. Among his many books are *Histoire de l'Europe Moderne* (1789-92), *Poésies* (1793).

Bon'ney (bōn'ē), Thomas George. 1833-1923. English geologist; professor, University College, London (1877-1901); specialist in petrology and glaciology.

Bonney, William H. See **BILLY THE KID**.

Bon'nier (bō'nyā'), Gaston. 1853-1922. French botanist; specialist in plant physiology and anatomy.

Bon'ni'vard' or **Bo'ni'vard'** (bō'nē'vār'), François de. 1496-1570. Swiss ecclesiastic and politician; prior of St. Victor near Geneva (1514) and opponent of Duke Charles of Savoy, who was plotting to obtain control of Geneva; arrested by duke at Lausanne (1530) and confined in Castle of Chillon (in subterranean dungeon from 1532); freed when the Bernese captured Chillon (Mar. 29, 1536). Hero of Lord Byron's poem *The Prisoner of Chillon*.

Bono. See **BUNO**.

Bo-no'mi (bō-nō'mē), Giuseppe. 1739-1808. Italian architect; practiced in England (from 1767); influential in revival of Greek renaissance style. His son Joseph (1796-1878) was a sculptor and draftsman; known as an illustrator of Egyptological publications.

Bo'non-ci'ni (bō'nōn-chē'nē) or **Buo'non-ci'ni** (bwō'-). Italian family of musicians of 17th and 18th centuries, including: Giovanni Maria (1640-1678); musical theorist and composer. His son Giovanni Battista (c. 1672-c. 1752); operatic composer; known for his rivalry with Handel (London, 1716 ff.); composer of oratorios (as *Il Giosué*), symphonies, chamber music, and operas. Another son, Marcantonio (c. 1675-1726); composer of operas, cantatas, and oratorios.

Bon'pland' (bôn'plān'), Aimé Jacques Alexandre. Real surname **Gou'jaud'** (gō'zhō'). 1773-1858. French naturalist. Traveled with Alexander von Humboldt (1799-1804) in Mexico, the Andes, etc., and collected many new species of plants; professor of natural sciences in Buenos Aires (1818-21). Imprisoned (1821-30) by dictator of Paraguay. Author of *Plantes Équinoxiales* (1805), etc.

Bon'sal (bōn'sāl'), Stephen. 1865-1951. American journalist; New York correspondent in Balkans (1885), Morocco (1889), Macedonia (1890), China (1895), Cuba (1897-98), Philippines (1901), Venezuela (1903), Russia (1907), Mexico (1910-11). Secretary to governor general of Philippine Islands (1913). With A.E.F. in France (1918). Among his books are *Morocco as It Is* (1892), *Holiday in a Vanished World* (1937).

Bon'sels (bōn'zēls), Waldemar. 1881-1952. German writer of verse, fiction, and travel books.

Bon'stet'ten' (Fr. bōn'stāt'tēn'), **Ger. bōn'stētt'ēn**, Charles Victor de or Karl Viktor von. 1745-1832. Swiss man of letters. Among his works are *Recherches sur la Nature et les Lois de l'Imagination* (1807), *Études de l'Homme* (1821).

Bon'temps' (bōn'tān'), Roger. Pseudonym of Roger de COLLEVILLE.

Bon'va'lot' (bōn'vā'lō'), Pierre Gabriel Édouard. 1853-1933. French explorer and author. Traveled through central Asia and Turkestan (1882), through Persia and the Pamirs (1885-87) and with Prince Henri d'Orléans from Siberia to Tonkin (1889-90).

Bonvicino, Alessandro. See **IL MORETTO**.

Bon'vin' (bōn'vān'), François. 1817-1887. French genre and still-life painter.

Bon'vin (bōn'vīn), Lud'wig (lōōd'vīg). 1850-1939. Jesuit priest, musician, and composer, b. in Switzerland; music director at Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y. (1887-1907); authority on Gregorian music; composer of orchestral works, chamber music, cantatas, choral works, and much church music.

Bon'wick (bōn'(w)īk), James. 1817-1906. Australian archivist, b. London; writer on early Australian history; compiled *Historical Records of New South Wales* (7 vols., 1893-1901).

Boole (bōōl), George. 1815-1864. English mathematician and logician. Professor, Queen's College, Cork (from 1849). Author of *Treatise on Differential Equations* (1859), *Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences* (1860), other mathematical works, and *An Investigation of the Laws of Thought on Which Are Founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities* (1854), in which he elaborates his method of applying mathematics to logic.

Boone (bōōn), Daniel. 1734-1820. American pioneer, b. near Reading, Pa. Moved to North Carolina (1750); made trips to Kentucky region (1767, 1769-71). Guided settlers into Kentucky (1775); erected fort (1775) on site of what is now Boonesboro; his land titles there invalidated (after 1780). After some years in western Virginia (1788-98), moved into region of what is now Missouri and secured a grant of land (c. 1799), his grant being confirmed to him by Congress (1814).

Bo, chōde, cōre (7), bōd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfō, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēad, silēt, māker; lōe, lll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōbz, ōōd (40), ōōt (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrks, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Booth (bōth; *Brit. usu.* bōth). Family of actors on American stage, including: **Junius Brutus** (1796-1852), b. London; acted at Covent Garden (1817-20), and, in support of Edmund Kean, at Drury Lane (1820); on U.S. stage (from 1821) with occasional tours to England; subject to periods of insanity in later life; chief roles, Othello, Iago, Richard III, Shylock. His son **Junius Brutus** (1821-1883), actor and manager. Another son, **Edwin Thomas** (1833-1893); on New York stage (1862-73); toured England and Continent (1880-82); appeared with Lawrence Barrett (1887-89, 1890-91) and Mme. Modjeska (1889-90); chief roles: Hamlet, King Lear, Romeo, Othello, Iago, Benedict, Brutus, Richelieu, Sir Giles Overreach. Another son, **John Wilkes** (1838-1865); achieved success in Shakespearean roles (1860-63); intrigued to kidnap Lincoln (1864) and then to assassinate him; shot and killed Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington (Apr. 14, 1865); escaped, but was shot, or killed himself (Apr. 26, 1865).

Agnes Booth. *Née* Marian Agnes Land Rookes (rōks). 1846-1910. Actress; wife of younger Junius Brutus; b. Sydney, Australia; to U.S. in childhood; m. 1st (1861) Harry Perry (d. 1863), 2d (1867) Junius Brutus Booth (d. 1883), and 3d (1885) John B. Schoeffel; appeared in support of Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, E. A. Sothorn, Lawrence Barrett; leading woman in Palmer's company, at Madison Square Theater, New York (1890).

Booth, Ballington. See under William Booth.

Booth, Barton. 1681-1733. English tragic actor. Engaged by Betterton (1700); his best roles include Ghost to Wilks's Hamlet, Cato in Addison's tragedy, Brutus, Lear, Othello, Henry VIII, Hotspur.

Booth, Charles. 1840-1916. English shipowner and sociological writer. Author of *Life and Labour of the People in London* (1891-1903); instrumental in obtaining passage of Old Age Pensions Act (1908).

Booth, Evangeline Cory. See under William Booth.

Booth, Sir Felix. 1775-1850. English distiller and chief contributor to Capt. James Clark Ross's North American expedition of discovery (1829-33); after him Boothia Felix peninsula is named.

Booth, George. 1st Baron Del'a-mere (dél'a-mēr) or de la Mer (dél'a-mēr). 1622-1684. English political and military leader; member of Long Parliament; treasurer at war (1655); leader of so-called New Royalists, who joined with Cavaliers in attempt to effect the Restoration (1659); one of twelve members of Parliament sent to The Hague to summon Charles II. His second son, **Henry** (1652-1694), 2d Baron Delamere and 1st Earl of Warrington (warr'ing-tân), was imprisoned for implication in Rye House Plot (1683); acquitted of charge of complicity in Monmouth's rebellion (1685); took up arms for William of Orange (1688); chancellor of exchequer (1689-90).

Booth, William. *Known as General Booth.* 1829-1912. English religious leader and founder of Salvation Army. Experienced conversion (1844); after 9 years as regular preacher of Methodist New Connexion, became independent itinerant revivalist (1861); m. (1855) **Catherine Mumford** (mūm'fōrd) (1829-1890), a preacher in public (1860) and later known as "Mother of the Salvation Army"; founded mission in Whitechapel, London (1865), which became (1878) the Salvation Army, with a program of social reforms and charities in city slums and among paupers and criminals; introduced the army in America, Australia, Europe, India, Japan. Author of *In Darkest England and the Way Out* (1890).

His eldest son, **William Bramwell** (1856-1929), chief organizer and chief of staff of Salvation Army (1880-1912)

and on father's death general of the army (1912-29); m. (1882) **Florence Eleanor So'per** [sō'pēr] (1861-1957), a worker in the army (from 1880), and organizer of rescue work among women (1912), who bore him **Catherine Bramwell** (1883-), in command of women's social work in Great Britain and Ireland (1926), and **Mary Booth**, in command of Salvation Army operations in Germany (1924-29).

Ballington (1859-1940), second son of William, was in charge of Salvation Army in Australia (1885-87) and in U.S. (1887-1896); withdrew from army after disagreement with father on method of operation in America; organized similar body, the Volunteers of America (1896); m. (1886) **Maud Charles'worth** [chārls'wōrth] (1865-1948), who had helped his sister Catherine Booth-Clibborn [-klib'ōrn] (1859-1955), to organize branches of the army in Paris and in Switzerland, and who aided her husband in founding of the volunteers and directed its prison work, was one of founders of Parent-Teachers Association, and author of *Branded* (1897) and *After Prison, What?* (1903).

Emma Moss Booth-Tuck'er [-tūk'ēr] (1860-1903), another daughter of William Booth; in charge of training homes of the army (1880-88); m. (1888) **Frederick St. George de La-tour** [dél'a-tōor] Booth-Tucker (1853-1929; assumed name Booth in 1888), Anglo-Indian, who resigned from Indian civil service to inaugurate Indian branch of Salvation Army (1882), served as secretary of international work in London (1891-96) and as commander in U.S. (1896-1905); author of *Life of General William Booth* (1898) and *Farm Colonies of the Salvation Army* (1903).

Evangeline Cory Booth (1865-1950), seventh child of William Booth, was commander of the army in London five years, in Canada nine years, national commander in U.S. (1904-34); elected general of international organization (1934); also orator, musician, poet, and author of *Love is All* (1925), *Songs of the Evangel* (1927), *Towards a Better World* (sermons, 1928), *Woman* (1930).

Boothe (bōth), **Clare.** 1903- . American playwright; m. George Tuttle Brokaw (divorced, 1929) and (1935) Henry R. Luce (q.v.). On editorial staff of *Vogue* (1930), *Vanity Fair* (1931-34). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1943-47); ambassador to Italy (1953-). Author of *The Women* (1937), *Kiss the Boys Goodbye* (1938), *Margin for Error* (1939).

Boott (bōt), **Firk.** 1790-1837. American manufacturer, b. Boston. Pioneer in cotton textile manufacturing; associate of Nathan and Samuel Appleton at Lowell, Mass.

Booz. See BOAZ.

Bopp (bōp), **Franz.** 1791-1867. German philologist, founder of science of comparative philology. Carried on researches, esp. in Sanskrit mss., at Paris and London (1812 ff.); professor, Berlin (1821-64). Author of a Sanskrit grammar (1829-32) and glossary (1830), a comparative grammar of Indo-European languages (1833-52), and of studies on the Celtic, Caucasian, Malayo-Polynesian, Albanian, and other languages.

Bor (bōr), **Pieter Christiaanszoon.** 1559-1635. Dutch historian; author of . . . *Wars of the Netherlands* (1595 ff.), now used as a source book.

Bo'ra (bō'ra), **Katharina von.** 1499-1552. Wife of Martin Luther, b. Saxony. Cistercian nun in Nimbechen, Saxony (1515-23); adopted Lutheran doctrines and fled to Wittenberg (1523); married Luther (1525).

Bo'rah (bō'ra), **William Edgar.** 1865-1940. American lawyer and statesman; adm. to bar (1889); practiced in Boise, Idaho (from 1891). U.S. senator from Idaho (1907-40); chairman, Senate foreign relations committee

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (34); w = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = s in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(from 1924). Strongly opposed World Court and entrance of United States into League of Nations; advocated disarmament conference (1920-21).

Borandon, Saint. See BRENDAN.

Bor-bón' (bór-bón'). Spanish form of BOURBON.

Bor'chard (bór'chêrd), Edwin. 1884-1951. American authority on international law, b. New York City. Law librarian of Congress (1911-13; 1914-16); professor of law, Yale Law School (from 1917). U.S. technical adviser at Conference on Codification of International Law (1930) and U.S. representative on the Committee of Experts for Inter-American Codification of International Law.

Bor'chardt (bór'kîrt), Ludwig. 1863-1938. German Egyptologist.

Borch'gre-vink (börk'grâ-vêngk), Carsten Egeberg. 1864-1934. Norwegian naturalist and explorer. Member of first party to land on Antarctic Continent (1895); in command of Sir George Newnes's *Southern Cross* expedition (1898), first expedition to winter on the Antarctic Continent (at Cape Adare, 1899); explored Ross Sea and by sledge as far south as 78° 50'.

Bor'da' (bór'dâ'), Jean Charles de. 1733-1799. French mathematician and nautical astronomer.

Bor'deaux (bór'dô'), Duc de. See Comte de CHAMBORD.

Bordeaux, Henry. 1870-. French novelist; known esp. for tales of French family life; author also of critical works.

Bor'den (bór'd'n), Gail. 1801-1874. American inventor, b. Norwich, N.Y. To Kentucky (1815), Indiana Territory (1816), Mississippi (1822), Texas (about 1829). Invented a meat biscuit (1851); condensed milk (1853, patent granted 1856).

Borden, Lizzie Andrew. 1860-1927. Central figure in unsolved murder mystery. After discovery (Aug. 4, 1892) of dead bodies of her wealthy father and stepmother in their Fall River (Mass.) home, accused of their murder, tried, but acquitted.

Borden, Sir Robert Laird. 1854-1937. Canadian lawyer and statesman, b. Nova Scotia. M.P. (from 1896); leader of Conservative opposition in House of Commons (1901); prime minister (1911-20); delegate of Canada at Paris Peace Conference (1919); representative of Canada on Council of League of Nations.

Bor'det' (bór'dê'), Jules. 1870-. Belgian bacteriologist. Director, Pasteur Institute, Brussels (from 1901). Known for work in immunology and serology; co-discoverer of complement fixation on which Wassermann test for diagnosis of syphilis is based; received 1919 Nobel prize in medicine.

Bor-do'ne (bór-dô'nâ), Pa-ris' (pâ-rîs'). 1500-1571. Venetian painter; pupil of Titian; worked in Venice, Treviso, Crema, Augsburg, and in France.

Bordonì, Faustina. See under Johann Adolf Hasse.

Bo-ré' (bó-râ'), Jean Étienne. 1741-1820. b. in Louisiana Territory. Pioneer in production of sugar in region near New Orleans (1795); mayor of New Orleans (1803).

Bo-rel' (bó-rêl'), Félix Édouard Émile. 1871-1956. French mathematician; known for work in infinitesimal calculus and the calculus of probabilities.

Borel d'Haute'rive' (dô'trêv'), Joseph Pétrus. 1809-1859. French writer of the extreme romantic school; author of a collection of verse, *Rhapsodies* (1831), and two works of fiction.

Bo-rel'li (bó-rêl'lê), Giovanni Alfonso. 1608-1679. Italian physicist and astronomer; founder of iatrophysical school. Credited with discovery of parabolic path of comets; sought to explain motion of Jupiter's satellites by laws of attraction; attempted to apply laws of me-

chanics to motions of the animal body in *De Motu Animalium* (1680-81).

Bor-ge'se (bór-já'sâ), Giuseppe Antonio. 1882-1952. Writer and scholar, b. Sicily. To U.S. (1931); naturalized (1938); professor of Italian literature, Chicago (1936-).

Bor-ghe'se (bór-gâ'sâ). Family of Italian noblemen, orig. from Siena, including: **Camillo** (1552-1621), elected to papacy as Paul V (q.v.). His nephew Cardinal **Scipione Borghese**, real name **Caff'fa-rel'li** [kâf'-fâ-rêl'lê] (d. 1633); built Villa Borghese and founded its celebrated art collection. Prince **Camillo Filippo Lodovico Borghese** (1775-1832); aided French in invasion of Italy and governed Piedmont (1807-14) under French rule; sold Borghese art collection (returned in part, 1815) to Napoleon for Piedmontese national domains; m. (1803) Maria Paulina Buonaparte (1780-1825), Napoleon's sister (see BONAPARTE).

Bor-ghe'si (bór-gâ'sê), Conte **Bartolommeo**. 1781-1860. Italian numismatist and epigraphist.

Bor'gia (bór'jâ). *Orig. Span. form Bor'ja* (bór'hâ). Italian family of Spanish origin, influential in the papacy and in Italy in 15th and 16th centuries, from time of election (1455) of **Alfonso** as Pope Calixtus III (q.v.). His nephew **Rodrigo**, who became (1492) Pope Alexander VI (q.v.), was, before election as pope, father by Roman woman, Vannozza dei Cattanei, of five children, including **Giovanni** (d. 1497; received duchy of Gandia from king of Spain; murdered, probably at instigation of Cesare), Cesare, and Lucrezia.

Cesare. Eng. **Caesar**. 1475 or 1476-1507. Created archbishop of Valencia (1492) and cardinal (1493); sent as papal legate (1497) to Naples to crown Frederick of Aragon king; relinquished cardinal's office (1498); to France as legate (1498) to carry to Louis XII pope's bull annulling Louis's marriage; granted duchy of Valentinois; m. (1499) Charlotte d'Albret, sister of king of Navarre; despite failure to conquer all of Romagna, made its duke (1501) by his father; seized cities and districts in central Italy (Piombrino, Urbino, Pesaro, etc.), acting with extreme cruelty and treachery, spreading terror in all Italy; opposed by enemies, esp. Pope Julius II (elected 1503); forced to surrender castles to pope; arrested in Naples by Gonzalo de Córdoba and sent to Spain (1504); imprisoned for two years (1504-06); escaped, fled to Navarre, and killed in siege of castle at Viana. His character favorably portrayed by Machiavelli in his *Prince*.

Lucrezia. Eng. **Lucretia**. 1480-1519. Duchess of **Fer-ra'ra** (fâr-râ'râ); b. Rome. Married three times by her father, Pope Alexander VI, for political reasons: (1) to Giovanni Sforza (1493), lord of Pesaro; marriage annulled (1497) when pope's friendliness to Naples made alliance with Sforzas undesirable; (2) to nephew of king of Naples, Alfonso of Aragon (1498), Duke of Bisceglie, murdered (1500) by order of her brother Cesare; (3) with great splendor in Rome to Alfonso of Este, son and heir to duke of Ferrara (1501), who became duke (1505). Set up at Ferrara brilliant court where gathered learned men, poets, and artists, among them Ariosto, Cardinal Bembo, Titian, Dosso Dossi, and Aldus Manutius; devoted rest of her life to education and charity. Cleared by recent research of many accusations of crime and vice.

Bor'gia (bór'jâ), Stefano. 1731-1804. Italian cardinal and antiquary; known esp. for his archaeological collection.

Bor'glum (bór-glâm), Gut'zon (gûl'ts'n), in full **John Gutzon de la Mothe** (dêl'â-môt'). 1871-1941. American sculptor, b. Idaho. Studios in London and Paris (c. 1894-1901) and in New York (from 1901). Among his notable works are equestrian statue of Sheridan (Washington,

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (14), sofâ; âve, hêre (18), âvent, ând, silênt, nakêr; ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôôt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, cîrêûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

D.C.), large head of Lincoln (Capitol, Washington, D.C.), bronze group *Mares of Diomedes* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), and statues of Beecher, Altgeld, Huntington, William Jennings Bryan, and figures of apostles for Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. Designed and began carving Confederate memorial on face of Stone Mountain, Ga., but after controversy with members of association destroyed designs, models, and work. Designed and carved figures of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and T. Roosevelt, first national memorial federally authorized, financed by State of South Dakota on Mt. Rushmore in the Black Hills. Also painter; exhibited figures, animals, portraits, and murals. His brother **Solon Hannibal** (1868-1922), b. Ogden, Utah, was also a sculptor.

Borgo, Luca di. See **Luca PACIOLI**.

Bor'go-gno'no (bôr'gô-nyô'nô), **Il.** See **Jacques COURTOIS**.

Borgognone, Ambrogio. *Real name Ambrogio Ste'fa-ni* (stă'fă-nē; stă'fă-nō), or **di Ste'fa-no** (-nō), **da Fos-sa'no** (fô-să'nô). fl. 1473-1524. Italian painter; known esp. for his decorations in the Certosa (Pavia), as *The Crucifixion* and altars of St. Ambrose and St. Siro.

Bo'ri (bô'ri), **Lu-cre'zia** (lôo-kra'tsyă). *See* **Lu-cre'cia Bor'ja Gon-ză'lez de Rian'cho** (lôo-kra'thyă bôr'hă gon-thă'liă thă ryă'n'chô). 1888-. Spanish lyric soprano; with Metropolitan Opera Co., N.Y. (1913 ff.).

Bo'ring (bô'ring), **Edwin Gar'ri-gues** (găr'f-güz). 1886-. American psychologist; known for work on theoretical psychology, psychophysics, sensation, and history of psychology.

Bo'ris (bô'ris; bô'ri; *Polg* bô-ris', bô'ris). Name of three rulers of Bulgaria:

Boris I. d. 907. **Czar** (852-889). Defeated in campaigns against Germans (853) and Serbs (860); converted to Christianity (865) after persuasion by Michael III, Byzantine emperor; accepted (866-870) primacy of Rome; strong sovereign who did much to spread Christianity in Bulgaria; abdicated (889) and retired to monastery; returned briefly (893) to depose his son Vladimir, a vicious ruler.

Boris II. **Czar** (969-972). Forced to abdicate.

Boris III. 1894-1943. King (czar) of Bulgaria (1918-43). Eldest son of Ferdinand I; b. Sofia. Succeeded on his father's abdication; christened (1896) an Orthodox Catholic; had military education; not active in politics; m. (1930) Princess Giovanna, daughter of Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. During events that led up to the world war beginning September, 1939, he tried to steer a neutral course; but finally sided with Germany (1941).

Boris Godunov. See **GODUNOV**.

Bor'ja (bôr'hă), **Saint Francisco de.** **Duque de Gan-di'a** (gă'n-dă'i). *Ital.* **Francesco Bor'gia** (bôr'ji). 1510-1572. Spanish Jesuit, b. Gandia. Attendant at court of Charles V (1528); accompanied Charles to Africa (1535) and in Provence (1536); viceroy of Catalonia. Succeeded father as duke (1543); resigned vicerealty and interested himself in forwarding work of Society of Jesus. Joined Jesuit order; ordained priest; commissary general of order in Spain, Portugal, and the Indies (1554); succeeded Laynez as general of Society of Jesus (1565). Beatified by Urban VIII (1624) and canonized by Clement X (1671).

Bôr'je-son' (bôr'yê-sôn'), **Johan Laurentius Helenus.** 1835-1910. Swedish sculptor. Works include equestrian statue of Charles X Gustavus (Malmö) and *Youth with a Tortoise* (Stockholm).

Bôr'jes-son' (bôr'yê-sôn'), **Johan.** 1790-1866. Swedish lyric poet; author of the historical drama *Erik XIV* (1846).

Bor'ke-nau (bôr'kê-nou), **Franz.** 1900-. German writer; left-wing member of German Labor party; author of *The Spanish Cockpit* (1938), *New German Empire* (1939), etc.

Bor'lase (bôr'lăs), **William.** 1695-1772. English clergyman, antiquary, and naturalist. Author of *Antiquities of Cornwall* (1754), *Natural History of Cornwall* (1758), etc.

Bor'mann (bôr'măn), **Martin Ludwig.** 1900-. German Nazi leader; joined Nazi party (1925); member of highest governing body of the Nazi party (from 1933). Rudolf Hess's chief of staff (1933-41) and successor as Hitler's 3d deputy; reported dead (1945) but sentenced to death in absentia as war criminal (1946).

Born (bôrn), **Bertrand de. Vicomte de Haute'fort'** (dê ô't'fôr'). 12th-century French soldier and troubadour; played important part in encouraging sons of Henry II of England to rebellion; composed satires and lyrics of love and war; mentioned by Dante in the *Divina Commedia* (*Inferno* xxviii, 134).

Born (bôrn), **Ignaz von.** 1742-1791. Austrian mineralogist and metallurgist. Introduced process of extracting silver from ores by amalgamation; introduced improvements in mining, salt working, and bleaching.

Born, Max. 1882-. German physicist; known for work on the theory of relativity, the quantum theory, the space-lattice theory of crystals, and atomic structure.

Bôr'ne (bôr'nē), **Ludwig.** *Orig.* **Löb Ba'ruch** (lă'rôok). 1786-1837. German political writer and satirist, of Jewish descent. Embraced Christianity and changed name (1818); resident in Paris (from 1830). Published various journals, in which he criticized the German stage and German politics, and worked for political freedom and social reforms; became a leader of new literary party "Young Germany," and engaged in bitter controversy with Heine.

Bor'neil' (bôr'nă'y'), **Giraud de.** 1150?-1220. French troubadour, mentioned by Dante in the *Divina Commedia* (*Purgatorio* xxvi).

Bor'net' (bôr'nē'), **Jean Baptiste Édouard.** 1828-1911. French botanist, authority on red algae and lichens. See **Gustave Adolphe THURET**.

Bor'nier' (bôr'nyă'), **Vicomte Henri de.** 1825-1901. French poet and playwright.

Bor'no' (bôr'nô'), **Louis Eustache Antoine François Joseph.** 1865-1942. Haitian lawyer and public official, b. Port-au-Prince. Member of Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague (1919-22); president of Haiti for two terms (1922-30).

Bo-ro-din' (bô-rô-dyên'), **Aleksandr Por'firovich.** 1834-1887. Russian composer and chemist; promoter of new Russian musical school. Studied medicine and chemistry; became military physician. Author of articles and monographs on chemistry. Devoted much leisure time to study of music and was stimulated by friendship with Balakirev and Liszt; composer of opera *Prince Igor* (begun 1869; completed by Rimski-Korsakov and Glazunov, 1889), containing the Polovtsi dances popularized by the Diaghilev troupe, and of the symphonic poem *In the Steppes of Central Asia* (1880), symphonies, string music, songs.

Borodin, Mikhail Markovich. *Orig. surname Gru-sen-berg'* (grôo-zyên-byă'k'). 1884-1953. Russian diplomat and political adviser. Joined Russian Social Democratic party (1903); after Russian Revolution (1917), became active Communist worker; called to Canton (1923) by Sun Yat-sen as political adviser to Kuomintang; head of Communist government (1924-27) established at Hankow; broke with Chiang Kai-shek (1927) and forced to return to Russia.

Bo-ro-je-vi'c von Boj'na (bô-rô-yê-vêt'y' fôn boi'nă),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ûre (16), nat'ûre (54); **k = ch** in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh = z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Baron Svetozar. 1856-1920. Commander in Austrian army; b. in Croatia. In World War, leader of 3d army at Przemyśl (1914), commander of 5th army in 11 battles on Isonzo front, and field marshal general and commander in chief of Austrian army on the Italian front (1918).

Bor'otra' (bô'rô'trâ'), Jean. 1898-. French lawn tennis player. Member of Davis Cup team (1925-33) that won cup (1927) and successfully defended it (1928-32). Secretary general of physical education under Vichy government (1940).

Bor'ough (bûr'ô), or Bur'rough (bûr'ô). Name of an English family including the following members whose accounts appear in Hakluyt: Stephen (1525-1584), navigator; master of first English ship to sail around North Cape (named by him) to Russia (1553); in charge of three ships sent to open trade relations with Muscovy (1560). His brother William (1536-1599), comptroller of queen's navy; vice-admiral under Drake in Cádiz expedition (1587); in command of ship against Armada (1588). Christopher (fl. 1579-1587), son of Stephen, interpreter of Russian for the Muscovy Company's expedition to Media and Persia (1579).

Borovský, Havel. Pseudonym of Karel HAVLÍČEK.

Bor-row'aki (bô-rô'i'ski), Fe'lix (fē'liks). 1872-1956. Composer and educator, b. Burton, Eng.; to U.S. (1897). President, Chicago Musical Coll. (1916-25); superintendent, Chicago Civic Music Association (1926-32); professor of musicology, Northwestern U. (from 1937). Composer of many orchestral works, chamber music, etc.

Bor'ral'y' (bô'rē'lē'), Alphonse Louis Nicolas. 1842-1926. French astronomer; discoverer of a number of variable stars, nebulae, comets, and small planets.

Bor-ro-me'o (bôr'rô-mā'ô), Saint Carlo. 1538-1584. Italian nobleman and ecclesiastic. Created cardinal and archbishop of Milan (1560); known esp. for his ecclesiastical reforms. Founded order of Oblates of St. Ambrose (1578). His nephew Conte Federigo (1564-1631), also a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, founded Ambrosian Library at Milan (1609).

Bor-ro-mi'ni (bôr'rô-mē'nē), Francesco. 1599-1667. Italian architect and sculptor. Associated with Maderna and Bernini; master of baroque style. Known esp. for façade of Sant'Agnes in Piazza Navona, Rome.

Bor-row (bôr'ô), George. 1803-1881. English author and linguist. Educ. chiefly in Edinburgh; familiar with seven languages (by 1819); neglected study of law to acquire languages, including Rumanian. To London as compiler (1824); produced *Celebrated Trials* (1825). Tramped through England, met gypsies and road girl celebrated as Isopel Berners. As agent of Bible Society, toured Russia, Spain, Portugal, Morocco (1833-40), studying language of each country; published translation of Danish ballads (1826) and, in Russia, *Targum*, translations from thirty languages and dialects (1835). m. widow of naval officer (1840) and settled at Oulton Broad, Norfolk, making several excursions through Celtic Britain; welcomed gypsies to camp on his estate and cultivated their friendship; compiled lexicon of Rumanian (1874). Author of *The Zingali, or the Gypsies in Spain* (1841), *The Bible in Spain*, which made him famous (1843), *Lavengro* (1851) and its sequel *Romany Rye* (1857), both dealing with gypsy life, and *Wild Wales* (1862).

Bort, Léon Philippe Teisserenc de. See TEISSERENC DE BORT.

Bort-nyan'ski (bûrt-nyân'skû-i; Angl. -ski), Dmitri Stepanovich. 1752-1825. Russian composer; pupil of Gadeuppi. Director (1779-1825) of Court Church Choir, Petrograd, later (from 1796) named Imperial Chapel

Choir, which he reformed and brought to high state of efficiency.

Bor'ton (bôr't'n), Stockton. 1852-1907. American inventor, b. Moorestown, N.J. Associated with Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. (1880-1907); developed and perfected high-speed sewing machine, receiving more than fifty patents for his inventions.

Boru, Brian. See BRIAN.

Bor'ry de Saint Vin'cent' (bô'râ dâ sâ'n vîn'sân'), Jean Baptiste Georges. 1778?-1846. French geographer and naturalist. Explored Mauritius, Réunion, St. Helena, Morea, the Cyclades.

Bos, Hieronymus. See BOSCH.

Bo'san-quet (bô'z'n-kët; -kît), Bernard. 1848-1923. English Hegelian philosopher; disciple of T. H. Green. Author of *The Essentials of Logic* (1895), *Philosophical Theory of the State* (1899).

Bos'boom-Tous'saint' (bôz'bôm-tôw'sân'), Anna Louisa Goertruida, nee Toussaint. 1812-1886. Dutch historical and romantic novelist; author of *Het Huis Lauernesse* (1840), a cycle (1846-55) dealing with Robert Dudley's adventures in Low Countries. Married (1851) Johannes Bosboom (1817-1891), Dutch church and architectural painter.

Bos-cán' Al'mo-ga-ver' (bôs-kân' al'mô-gâ-vēr'), Juan. 1493?-1542. Spanish poet; at court of Charles V, Granada (1519 ff.); adapted Italian meters and verse forms to Spanish poetry; credited with founding Italian school of poetry in Spain.

Bos-caw'en (bôs-kâ'en; -kô'ên), Edward. 1711-1761. English naval officer. Known as "Old Dreadnought." Won distinction at taking of Porto Bello (1739) and siege of Cartagena (1741); won victory off Finisterre (1747); intercepted French squadron off Newfoundland, capturing 2 ships and 1500 men (1755); admiral (1758); assisted at taking of Louisbourg and island of Cape Breton (1758); defeated French Toulon fleet in Lagos Bay (1759).

Bosc' d'An'tic' (bôsk' dîn'têk'), Louis Augustin Guillaume. 1759-1828. French naturalist. His father, Paul (1726-1784), was physician to Louis XV.

Bosch (bôs) or Bos, Hieronymus. Real name Hieronymus van Ae'ken (â'kên) or van A'ken. 1450?-1516. Dutch painter, b. Hertogenbosch, Netherlands. Painter of religious pictures, genre pieces, caricatures, and fantastic representations of devils, monstrosities, and other gruesome subjects.

Bosch, Jan van den. See JAN VAN DEN BOSCH.

Bosch (bôsh), Karl. 1874-1940. German industrial chemist. Adapted the Haber process (for the synthesis of ammonia) to the commercial production of ammonia; awarded, jointly with Friedrich Bergius, the 1931 Nobel prize in chemistry. See FRITZ HABER.

Bosch, Robert August. 1861-1942. German engineer and industrialist; founder of Robert Bosch Co., Stuttgart, manufacturers of magnetos, igniters, automatic lubricators, and other equipment for power-driven engines and vehicles.

Bo'sco (bôs'kô), Don Giovanni. 1815-1888. Italian priest; founded order of Salesian Fathers (1864).

Bos'co-vich (bôs'kô-vêch), Ruggiero Giuseppe. 1711-1787. Italian mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, b. Ragusa, Dalmatia. Joined Jesuits (1725); taught in Rome (1740), Pavia, Milan; first in Italy to write in advocacy of Newton's theories. Advanced a molecular theory of matter (1758).

Bose (bô; bôs; bôsh), Sir Ja-ga-di' (jâ-gâ-dê's) Chan'dra (chîn'drâ) or Chun'der (chîn'dêg). 1858-1937. Indian physicist and plant physiologist. Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta (1885-1915); founder and director of Bose Research Institute, Calcutta. Invented device sim-

ile, châotic, câre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), acid, éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makër; kô, ill, char'ky; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cñbe, ñnite, ñrn, ñp, circñs. ñ = n in Fr. menu;

lar to the wireless coherer and an instrument for indicating the refraction of electric waves, and an instrument (the crescograph) for rendering perceptible the growth of plants. Author of *Response in the Living and Non-Living*, *The Physiology of Photosynthesis*, *The Nervous Mechanism of Plants*, etc.

Bose, Sub'has' (shôh'h-hîsh'; sôh'h-hîsh') **Chan'dra** (chân'drâ). 1897-1945. Hindu politician and nationalist; supported Gandhi and joined Swaraj party (c. 1920); advocated complete independence for India; many times imprisoned; president of All-India Trades Union Congress (1929-31); wrote *The Indian Struggle* (1935); president of the Indian National Congress (1939).

Bo'slo' (bô'zyô'; bô'zyô'), **François Joseph**. 1769?-1845. French sculptor; carved bas-reliefs of Column Vendôme in Paris, statue of Louis XIV in Paris, and portrait busts of Napoleon, Joséphine, Louis XVIII, etc.

Bos'quet' (bô's'kê'), **Pierre Jean François**. 1810-1861. French army officer; division commander in French army in Crimea; won victory at Alma; saved British army at Inkerman; wounded in assault on the Malakoff (Sept. 8, 1855); created senator and marshal of France (1856).

Boss (bôs), **Lewis**. 1846-1912. American astronomer; director, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y. (from 1876). Compiler of two catalogues of stars.

Bos'si (bô's'si), **Baron Giuseppe Carlo Aurelio de'**. 1758-1823. Italian politician and poet.

Bossi, **Marco Enrico**. 1861-1925. Italian composer.

Bos'su' (bô's'su'), **Adam le**. See ADAM DE LA HALLE.

Bossu, **René le**. See LE BOSSU.

Bos'su' d'Ar'ras', **le** (lê bô's'su' dâ'râs'). = ADAM DE LA HALLE.

Bos'suet' (bô's'sê'), **Jacques Bénigne**. 1627-1704. French Roman Catholic prelate, b. Dijon. Tutor to the dauphin (1670-81); bishop of Meaux (1681); renowned as pulpit orator. Author of *Oraisons Funèbres*, etc.

Bos'sut' (bô's'su'), **Charles**. 1730-1814. French mathematician; edited works of Pascal.

Bos'ton (bô's'tân), **Thomas**. 1677-1732. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. One of the twelve "Marrow Men," defenders of *The Marrow of Modern Divinity* by "E.F." (perhaps the English theologian Edward Fisher, fl. 1627-55) advocating Calvinism, against charge of Scottish General Assembly that it was too free in offers of salvation (1720). Author of *The Fourfold State* (1720), and *Crook in the Lot*, once a favorite in rural Scotland.

Bo'ström (bô's'trôm), **Christoffer Jakob**. 1797-1866. Swedish philosopher. Championed "rational idealism," in which true reality is represented as spiritual only; held theory that society as well as the individual is a thought of God, and the ultimate ideal of political development is a rational system of states in harmonious obedience to a constitutional monarch.

Boat'wick (hôt'wîk), **Arthur Elmore**. 1860-1942. American librarian; on staff of New York Public Library (1895-99; 1901-09); librarian of St. Louis Public Library (1909-38).

Bos'well (bô's'wêl; -wêl), **James**. Called **Boz'zy** (bô'zy). 1740-1795. Scottish lawyer and biographer of Samuel Johnson. Son of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck' (ô'kin-lêk'; ô'kin-), lord justiciary. Acquainted with Voltaire, Rousseau, Wilkes (in Italy), General Paoli. Met Dr. Johnson in London (1763), visited him frequently (1772-84), toured Hebrides with him (1773), was elected member of Literary Club (1773); took notes unceasingly of Dr. Johnson's conversations. Succeeded to father's estate (1782); called to English bar (1786); to London (1789). Author of *Account of Corsica* (1768), *Journal of Tour to Hebrides* (1786), *Life of Samuel Johnson*, masterpiece of biography (1791), letters (ed. by

C. B. Tinker, 1924), and miscellaneous writings, as in the Malahide collection (pub. 1928 ff., after acquisition from a descendant, Lord Talbot de Malahide). His eldest son, Sir Alexander (1775-1822), antiquary and poet, issued reprints of old poems from his private press; Conservative M.P. (1818-21). A younger son, James (1778-1822), lawyer, assisted Edmund Malone with his second edition of Shakespeare, and edited third variorum Shakespeare (1821).

Bos'worth (bô's'wôth; -wêth), **Joseph**. 1789-1876. English clergyman and philologist. Author of *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1838), which was edited and enlarged after his death by Professor Thomas Northcote Tol'ier [tô'ier] (part I, 1882; part II, 1898; supplement, 1908).

Bosworth, **William Welles**. 1869- . American architect; practiced in Boston and New York. Among structures designed by him are Rockefeller home at Pocantico Hills, N.Y., American Telephone and Telegraph Co. office building in New York City, buildings for M.I.T. at Cambridge, Mass.

Bote'ler (bôt'ler). Former variant spelling of BUTLER.

Bo-te'ho de Ma-ga-lhães' (bô-tâ'lyôô thê mû-gâ-lyân's'), **Benjamin Constant**. Also known as **Benjamin Constant'** (kôn's-tânut'). 1838-1891. Brazilian statesman.

Bo-te'ro (bô-tâ'rô), **Giovanni**. 1540-1617. Italian writer and political economist; known for his theories on growth of population.

Bot'e-tourt (bôt'ê-tôt), **Baron de**. **Norborne Berke'ley** (bûrk'li; *Brit. usu.* bûrk'-). 1718?-1770. Colonial governor of Virginia (1768-70), of same family as William Berkeley (1608?-1677).

Boteville, **Francis and William**. See William THYNNE.

Bo'tha (bô'tâ), **Louis**. 1862-1919. South African soldier and statesman, b. Natal. Commanded Boer army before Ladysmith; defeated British at Colenso; commander in chief (1900). Carried on peace negotiations; became first prime minister of Transvaal (1907); headed Transvaal delegation at union convention (1908-09); first prime minister of Union of South Africa (1910-19). Put down revolt of Dutch against intervention in World War (1914-15) and obtained final surrender of German forces and colony in southwest Africa (1915); with General Smuts attended Versailles peace conference as representative of Union of South Africa (1919).

Both'mer (bô'mêr), **Count Felix von**. 1852-1937. Bavarian general; led 2d Bavarian reserve corps at Lorraine (1914) and German forces in Galicia (1915-16); colonel general of 19th army, Lorraine (1918).

Both'well (bôh'wêl; -wêl; bôh'-), 4th Earl of. **James Hep'burn** (hêb'êrn; -âr). 1536?-1578. Scottish Protestant nobleman. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Educ. by his granduncle, Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray. Adherent of French party, supported government of Mary of Guise, queen regent, whom his father, Patrick (1512?-1556), 3d earl, brought to Stirling (1543). Imprisoned for conspiracy to seize person of young Queen Mary (1562); escaped to France until recalled by Mary, who took refuge with him after murder of Rizzio (1566). Superintended murder of Darnley (1567); acquitted of murder; kidnaped Mary (April 24, 1567); married Mary (May 15, 1567); made Duke of Ork'ney (ôr'ni) and Shet'land (shêt'lând). Driven by wrath of nobles into separating from queen and fleeing to Orkney and Shetland, thence to Norway; died insane, prisoner of Danish king. His nephew Francis Stewart Hepburn, 5th earl (d. 1624), son of a natural son of James V, called by his mother's name, joined Catholic rebellion against James VI, attempted to capture king (1591), was denounced by James as a pretender to

chair; go; sing; then, thin; vend're (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

throne (1592), fled to Normandy (1594); d. Naples. **Bot'olph** (bôt'ôlf; bôt'ôlf; bôt'ôlf) or **Bot'ulph** (bôt'ôlf; bôt'ôlf; bôt'ôlf), Saint. d. 680. English Benedictine monk and founder of a monastery probably on site of present Boston (Botoiphstown).

Botsares, Markos. See **BOZZARIS**.

Bots'ford (bôts'fôrd), **George Willis.** 1862-1917. American historian; professor, Columbia Univ. (1910-17). Author of textbooks on ancient history.

Bott (bôt), **Jean (zhân) Joseph.** 1826-1895. German violinist and composer.

Bot'ta (It. bôt'tà; Fr. bôt'tà), **Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo.** 1766-1837. Italian physician and historian; exiled to France (c. 1792). His son **Paul Émile** (1802-1870), French archaeologist, directed search for Assyrian antiquities in ruins near Khorsabad.

Bot'te-si'ni (bôt'tà-zé'né), **Giovanni.** 1821?-1889. Italian musician and composer; reputed world's greatest contrabassist. Director, Conservatory of Parma (after 1871). Among his compositions are the opera *Cristoforo Colombo* (1847), oratorio *Garden of Olives* (1887), symphonies, a quartet, and overtures.

Bött'ger (büt'gër), **Adolf.** 1815-1870. German poet; translator of works of Byron (1840), poems by Pope, Goldsmith, Milton, and Ossian, and Longfellow's *Hiawatha*.

Bött'ger (büt'gër) or **Bött'cher** (büt'kër) or **Böt'ti-ger** (büt'ti-gër), **Johann Friedrich.** 1682-1719. German maker of porcelains. With E. von Tschirnhaus, produced white china and a reddish-brown stoneware called Böttger ware; established factory at Dresden, later (1710) removed to Meissen, for production of Dresden china, which he is credited with originating.

Böt'ti-cel'li (bôt'tè-chèl'lè; Angl. bôt'ti-chèl'l'i), **Sandro.** Orig. **Alessandro di Mariano de'li Fi'li-pe'pi** (dà'tè fè'lè-pà'pè). 1444?-1510. Italian painter, b. Florence. Pupil of Fra Filippo Lippi; protégé of many great Florentine families, and esp. of Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de' Medici, a cousin of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Assisted in decoration of Sistine Chapel (c. 1482). Follower of Savonarola (after 1497). Among his works are *The Life of Moses*, *The Temptation of Christ*, and *Punishment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram* (frescoes, all in Sistine Chapel); *Fortitude*, *Adoration of the Magi*, *The Mag-nificat*, *Spring*, *Birth of Venus* (*Venus Anadyomene*), *Calumny*, *Coronation of the Virgin*, *Annunciation* (all in Uffizi Gallery), *Nativity*, *Mars and Venus* (both in National Gallery, Florence), several Madonnas, and illustrations for Dante's *Divina Commedia* (Berlin Museum and Vatican Library).

Böttlicher, Paul Anton. See **Paul Anton de LAGARDE**.

Böt'ti-ger (büt'ti-gër), **Johann Friedrich.** See **BÖTTGER**.

Böttiger, Karl August. 1760-1835. German philologist and archaeologist.

Böt'ti-ger (büt'ti-gër), **Karl Wilhelm.** 1807-1878. Swedish poet and literary historian.

Bot'tin (bôt'tân), **Sébastien.** 1764-1853. French government administrator and statistician; edited *Almanach du Commerce de Paris* (1819-53), later acquired by another company and published under name *Annuaire du Commerce Didot-Bottin* and referred to commonly as "Bottin."

Bot'tome (bôt'tôm'), **Phyllis.** 1884-. English writer of novels and short stories, b. England, dau. of American clergyman; m. (1917) A. Ernan Forbes Dennis. First novel, *Raw Material* (1905). Engaged in relief work in Vienna (1919 ff.), her experiences in Vienna serving as basis for *Old Wine*. Other books: *Private Worlds* (1934), *Level Crossing* (1936), *Danger Signal* (1939), *Mortal Storm* (1940), *London Pride* (1941).

Bot'tom-ley (bôt'tâm-lé), **Gordon.** 1874-1948. English poet and dramatist; student of Elizabethans. His works on Shakespearean themes include plays *King Lear's Wife* (1915) and *Gruch* (1921), on Icelandic saga material the one-act tragedy *The Riding to Lillend* (1909), on Renaissance Italy three dramatic eclogues *A Vision of Giorgione* (1910), and on Scottish themes the one-act plays *The White Widow* (1936). Author also of lyric verse, as in *Chambers of Imagery* (2 vols., 1907, 1912).

Bottomley, Horatio William. 1860-1933. English newspaper editor and proprietor. Established weekly *John Bull*, vehicle of rabid patriotism during World War. M.P. (1906-12, 1918-22). Convicted of misappropriation of funds held in trust (1922), and imprisoned for 5 years.

Botulph, Saint. See **Saint BOTOLPH**.

Bo'tyov (bôt'yôf), **Khristo.** Properly **Khristo Botyov Pet'kov** (pèt'kôf). 1847-1876. Bulgarian patriot and poet; attacked Turks and Bulgarian landed proprietors; forced to flee to Rumania. Attempted to raise Bulgarians in revolt against Turks but was killed (May 20, 1876). Excelled as lyric poet (*Poems*, 1875).

Bozzaris, Markos. See **BOZZARIS**.

Bou'bou-li'na (bô'bôo-lyé'nâ), **Laskarina.** 1783-1825. Patriotic Greek woman, who, during Greek war for independence, armed three ships (1823) and commanded them against Turks; killed in action.

Bou'chard (bôo'shâr'), **Charles Jacques.** 1837-1915. French physician and biologist. One of first to advocate union of laboratory with clinic and to point out importance of microbiology in medical studies.

Bou'ché (bôo'shâ'), **Louis** (lôo'i). 1896-. American painter, b. New York City; painted murals in International Music Hall at Rockefeller Center, New York, and in Department of Justice building in Washington, D.C.

Bou'ché-Le-clercq (bôo'shâ'le-clâr'), **Louis Théodore Auguste.** 1842-1923. French historian.

Bou'cher (bôo'shâ'), **Alfred.** 1850-1934. French sculptor; studied under Dubois.

Boucher, François. 1703-1770. French painter; court painter (1765) and favorite of Mme. de Pompadour; known esp. for historical and pastoral paintings and genre pieces.

Bou'cher (bôo'chër), **Jonathan.** 1738-1804. Anglican clergyman, b. Cumberland, Eng.; in Virginia (1759-75). Author of *A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution* (1797). His glossary of obsolete and provincial words was published (1807) as *A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language*.

Bou'cher (bôo'shâ'), **Pierre.** Sieur de **Bou'cher'ville** (bôo'shâ'vèl'). 1622-1717. French pioneer in Canada (from 1635). Governor of Three Rivers; author of *Histoire Véritable et Naturelle des Mœurs et des Productions de la Nouvelle France* (1663).

Boucher de Crève-cœur' de Perthes (dè krèv'kâr' dè pèrt'), **Jacques.** 1788-1868. French archaeologist and writer of tragedies, fiction, etc. Employed by Napoleon in diplomatic missions; collected Roman and Celtic antiquities; first to prove that man had existed in Pleistocene period. Author of *Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluvienues* (1847-65).

Boucher-Desnoyers. See **Auguste G. L. B. DESNOYERS**.

Bou'chor (bôo'shôr'), **Joseph Félix.** 1853-1937. French painter; known for paintings of historic episodes of World War (1914-18).

Bouchor, Maurice. 1855-1929. French poet and playwright; also designer and worked marionettes.

Bou'ci-cault (bôo'si-kô) or **Bou'ci-cault** (bôo'si-kô),

âle, chaotic, câre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofo; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ïce, ïll, charïty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

Dion. Orig. Dionysius Lardner Bour'si-quot (bōōr'-sī-kō). 1820?-1890. Actor and playwright, b. Dublin, Ireland; educ. in England; to New York (1853), with reputation already established. A leading figure on N.Y. stage (1853-62; again 1872-90). Among his plays are *The Octoroon* (1859); *The Colleen Bawn* (1860); *Arrah-na-Pogue* (1864); *The O'Dowd* (1873); *The Shaughraun* (1874); last appearance (1886) in his play *The Jilt*. His son **Dion, in full Dionysius George** (1859-1929), was also an actor and theater manager, in U.S., England, and Australia.

Bou'ci'quaut' (bōō'sē'kō'). Properly **Jean I.e. Mein'gre** (lē mēn'gr'). d. 1368. French soldier; served under King John, who named him marshal of France. His son **Jean, known as Bouciquaut II** (1366?-1421), named marshal of France by King Charles VI (1391), accompanied John the Fearless on crusade against Turks (1396); governed Genoa for Charles VI (1401-09); taken prisoner at Agincourt (1415).

Bou'det' (bōō'dē'), **Comte Jean**. 1769-1809. French general; recovered Guadeloupe (1794); distinguished himself under Napoleon at Essling and Aspern (1809).

Boudicca. See **BOADICÆ**.

Bou'din' (bōō'dān'), **Eugène Louis**. 1825-1898. French painter.

Bou'di-not (bōō'dī-nō), **Elias**. 1740-1821. American Revolutionary patriot and philanthropist, b. Philadelphia. Member from N.J., Continental Congress (1777, 1778, 1781-84), U.S. House of Representatives (1789-95). Director, U.S. mint (1795-1805).

Boué (bōū), **Ami**. 1794-1881. Geologist, b. Hamburg; cofounder of geological society of France; author of *Mémoires Géologiques et Paléontologiques* (1832), etc.

Bouet-Wil'lau'mez' (bōē'vē'yō'māz'), **Count Louis Édouard**. 1808-1871. French admiral and explorer in Africa.

Bou'fliers' (bōō'flīz'), **Chevalier (later Marquis) Catherine Stanislas Jean de**. 1738-1815. French poet and courtier; brigadier of infantry (1780) and field marshal (1784). Governor of Senegal (1785-88). Émigré in Prussia (1789-1800); lived in retirement on his estates (from 1800).

Boufflers, Duc Louis François de. 1644-1711. Known as "Chevalier de Boufflers." French lieutenant general (1681) and marshal of France (1694); defended Lille against Prince Eugene (1708) and successfully managed retreat after Malplaquet (1709).

Bou'gain'ville' (bōō'gān'vīl'), **Louis Antoine de**. 1729-1811. French navigator. Aide-de-camp to Montcalm in Canada (1756); served in Germany in Seven Years' War (1761-63); made unsuccessful attempt to colonize Falkland Islands; commanded first French expedition around the world (1766-69) and visited Tuamotu, Tahiti, the Samoan group, part of the New Hebrides, the Louisiade and New Britain archipelagoes; took part in American Revolution; made a senator and count by Napoleon I. An island of Solomon group and two straits in Solomon and New Hebrides groups bear his name; tropical flowering vine Bougainvillea named for him.

Bough'ton (bou't'n), **George Henry**. 1833-1905. Painter, b. England; brought up at Albany, N.Y.; resided (after 1861) in London. Chose as chief subjects early American colonial life; illustrator of *Rip Van Winkle* (1893) and *Knickerbocker History* (1886).

Boughton, Rutland. 1878-. English composer, esp. of ballets, music dramas, and choral dramas.

Bou'guer' (bōō'gār'), **Pierre**. 1698-1758. French hydrographer and mathematician; professor of hydrography, Havre (1730); measured intensity of light of sun as

compared with that of moon and thus became one of founders of photometry; sent to Peru (with Godin, La Condamine, and Jussieu, 1735) to measure a degree of the meridian near the equator; invented a heliometer.

Bou'gue-reau' (bōō'grō'), **Adolphe William**. 1825-1905. French painter; studied under Picot; among his decorative paintings are those for Hôtel Bartholony, including *L'Amour, L'Amitié, La Fortune, Le Printemps, L'Été, La Danse*. Among his religious paintings are *Les Saintes Femmes au Tombeau du Christ, La Vierge, Jésus et Saint Jean*.

Bou'hé'lier' (bōō'ā'lyā'), **Saint-Georges de**. Real name **Georges de Bouhélier-Lé-pel'le-tier'** (lē-pēl'-tyā'). 1876-. French writer; author of verse, fiction, and plays.

Bou'il-het' (bōō'yē'), **Louis**. 1822-1869. French lyric poet and playwright; close friend of Flaubert.

Bouil'laud' (bōō'yō'), **Jean**. 1796-1881. French physician; one of first to attempt to identify a definite area of the brain as connected with a particular function; studied relationship between lesions of brain and the loss of power of speech.

Bouil'lé' (bōō'yā'), **Marquis François Claude Amour de**. 1739-1800. French general; commander at Metz (1789); plotted with Louis XVI to get him out of France (1791), but failed and fled to England; joined Condé's army.

Bouil'lon' (bōō'yōn'). French family of nobility, deriving its name from medieval duchy and town of Bouillon, now part of Luxembourg province, Belgium. The duchy once belonged to the crusader Godfrey (see **GODFREY OF BOUILLON**); later it came under the houses of La Marck (lā mār'k) and La Tour d'Auvergne' (lā tōōr' dō'vēr'ny'). Members of the latter house in the 16th and 17th centuries were: **Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon** (1555-1623), marshal of France and Calvinist supporter of Henry IV; his elder son **Frédéric Maurice** (1605-1652), duke, soldier, and enemy of Richelieu; and his second son, Marshal Turenne (see **TURENNE**).

Robert III de La Marck, Comte de Bouillon. Also known as **Seigneur de Fleu'ranges'** (flū'ānzā') and **Le Jeune A'ven'tu'reux'** (lē zhūn ā'vān'tu'rū'). 1491?-1537. French soldier; boyhood companion of Francis I; created marshal of France, and defended Pérouse (1537). His *Mémoires* important source material for history of Louis XII. See **LA MARCK**.

Bouil'ly' (bōō'yē'), **Jean Nicolas**. 1763-1842. French playwright and novelist.

Bou'lain'vil'liers' (bōō'lān've'lyā'), **Henri de, Comte de Saint-Saire'** (sān'sār'). 1658-1722. French historian.

Bou'lan'ger' (bōō'lān'zhā'), **Georges Ernest Jean Marie**. 1837-1891. French general, b. Rennes. Served at siege of Metz (1870) but escaped to Paris; commanded army of occupation in Tunis (1884-85) but recalled; minister of war (1886-87); arrested (1887) and deprived of command (1888) for disobedience of orders; aroused popular enthusiasm among elements antagonistic to government; called "Man on Horseback" because he often appeared mounted before Paris crowds; elected deputy from several departments (1889) on platform demanding reform of constitution; movement (Boulangism), to which Bonapartists and party of revenge upon Germany attached themselves, became dangerous (1889); accused of conspiracy by Tirard ministry; fled to Brussels without awaiting trial, later to island of Jersey (1889); committed suicide.

Boulanger, Gustave Rodolphe Clarence. 1824-1888. French painter, best known for his Oriental scenes.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ûre (16), nat'ûre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Boulanger, Louis. 1806-1867. French painter. Painted portraits of Hugo, Balzac, Dumas père, and other notables; religious pictures *Saint Marc*, *Mater Dolorosa*, etc. **Boul'ay' de la Meurthe'** (bōō'lā' de lā mūr't'), Antoine Jacques Claude Joseph. 1761-1840. French political leader; member of Council of Five Hundred; opposed Jacobinism and despotic policies of Directory. During the Empire, aided in drafting the Code Civil des Français. Banished by Louis XVIII (1815); returned to France (1819) and lived in retirement.

Boule (bōōl), Charles André. See BOULLE.

Boule, Pierre Marcellin. 1861-1942. French paleontologist. Known for work on geology of mountains of central France and on human and other mammalian fossils.

Boul'ger (bōl'jēr), Demetrius Charles. 1853-1928. English historian; writer esp. on Asiatic subjects.

Boul'lay' (bōō'lā'), Pierre François Guillaume. 1777-1869. French pharmacist; with Jean Baptiste André Dumas, formulated and published etherin theory (1828). His son **Félix Polydore** (1806-1835), was also a pharmaceutical chemist; a pupil and collaborator of Dumas.

Bouille or Boule (bōōl), André Charles. *Corruptly in English Buhl.* 1642-1732. French cabinetmaker; established in Louvre palace as cabinetmaker to king (from 1672). Introduced furniture decorated by inlaying metals, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, and other colored materials on ebony or ebonized wood, a style called buhlwork. Upon his death title of cabinetmaker to king passed to his four sons, Jean Philippe, Pierre Benoit Charles André, and Charles Joseph.

Boul'longne' (bōō'lōnn'y') or Bou'logne' (bōō'lōn'y'), Bon (1649-1717) and his brother **Louis de** (1654-1733). French painters.

Boul'ton (bōl't'n; -tān), Matthew. 1728-1809. English manufacturer and engineer. Invented process of steel inlay; became partner of James Watt (1775) and with him established plant for manufacturing steam engine; established new copper coinage for Great Britain (1797).

Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), Henry. 1719-1765. British officer in America, b. Switzerland. To America (1756). Served (1758) in expedition against Fort Duquesne. Naturalized by Maryland and Pennsylvania. Instrumental in crushing the Indian rebellion under Pontiac (1763).

Bou-quet' (bōō-kē'), Dom Martin. 1685-1754. French Benedictine monk who began editing of *Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum Scriptores* (8 vols., 1738-52), a collection of historical documents.

Bou-quet' de la Grye' (bōō-kē' de lā grē'y'), Jean Jacques Anatole. 1827-1909. French hydrographic engineer.

Bou'ras'sa' (bōō'rā'sā'), Henri. 1868-1952. Grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau. French-Canadian journalist and politician, b. Montreal. Contributor to *Le Nationaliste* in Montreal (from 1897); editor of independent newspaper *Le Devoir* (from 1910). Member of Dominion House of Commons (1896-99; 1900-07; 1925; 1926); Nationalist party leader (from 1900). Opposed French-Canadian support of British policy in Boer War and Canadian participation in the World War.

Bour'ba'ki' (bōō'r'hā'kē'), Charles Denis Sauter. 1816-1897. French general; served in Crimean War (1854-55) and Italian campaign (battle of Solferino, 1859); commanded Imperial Guard at Metz (1870) and failed to break through Prussian lines; retired (1881).

Bour'bon (bōō'r'bān; Fr. bōō'r'bōn'). French royal family, named from a castle and seignior in central France, whose descendants formed ruling dynasties in France, Spain, and Naples. Its remote ancestor (9th century) was **Baron Al'mar (l'mār; #mār)**, one of whose descendants, an heiress of Bourbon, married (1272) **Robert de**

France (1256-1318), Count of Cler'mont' (klēr'mōn'), 6th son of Louis IX. Barony raised to a duchy and peerage (1327). The eldest branch: Robert's son **Louis I** (1279-1341), 1st Duc de Bourbon and Peter I, Louis II, John I, Charles I, and John II, with whom the eldest line as rulers became extinct; others of the eldest line were **Charles (1435-1488)**, Cardinal de Bourbon, collector of tapestries and books, son of Charles I and brother of John II, and last of the male line, **Charles (1490-1527)**, Duc de Bourbon (q.v.). There were many collateral branches, especially those of Vendôme, Condé, Montpensier, Conti, Soissons, and Parma. See also CHARLES, dukes of Parma. The most important royal lines:

France: Henry IV, first Bourbon king of France (1589-1610), was Henry (III) of Navarre, son of **Anthony of Bourbon** (d. 1562), Duke of Ven'dôme' (vān'dōm'), who married (1548) Jeanne d'Albret, a descendant in the fifth generation of Charles V, Valois king of France; successors of Henry IV were (1610-1793) Louis XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, and during the Restoration (1814-30), Louis XVIII and Charles X, and Louis Philippe (1830-48) of the Bourbon-Orléans line.

Spain: Philip V, first Bourbon king of Spain (1700-24, 1724-46), was great-grandson of Philip IV (1621-65), who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV of France; successors of Philip V were Louis (1724) and (1746-1931) Ferdinand VI, Charles III and IV, Ferdinand VII, Isabella II, Alfonso XII and XIII.

Naples: Charles IV, founder of Neapolitan Bourbon branch, was third son of Philip V of Spain and was made king of Naples and Sicily (1735); acceded to throne of Spain (1759) as Charles III and resigned Naples to his son Ferdinand, who as Ferdinand IV of Naples was expelled by Napoleon (1805) and restored as Ferdinand I (1815-25), King of the Two Sicilies; successors of Ferdinand were Francis I, Ferdinand II, and Francis II, whose kingdom became a part of the new Italy (1860); this branch is extinct.

Orléans, a younger house, sometimes known as **Bourbon-Orléans:** originated from Philippe, Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV, whose great-great-great-grandson was Louis Philippe, King of France (1830-48); members of this branch have in recent years been the chief claimants to the throne of France. See entries at ORLÉANS. See *Tables (in Appendix)* for FRANCE and SPAIN, and individual biographies of all rulers mentioned above.

Bourbon, Duc Charles de. Commonly called **Con'né'ta'ble de Bour'bon' (kō'nā'tā'hl' de bōō'r'bōn'),** i.e. Constable Bourbon. 1490-1527. Of younger branch of House of Bourbon; son of Gilbert, Count of Montpensier. Became duke (1505); created constable of France (1515) for bravery at battle of Marignano. Quarreled with King Francis I and (1523) concluded private alliance with Emperor Charles V and Henry VIII of England; aided Imperial army in driving French from Italy (1524); unsuccessfully besieged Marseille (1524); took part in defeat of Francis at Pavia (1525); made duke of Milan by Charles V (1526). Led army of Spanish and German mercenaries in attack on Rome (1527) and mortally wounded. It is said, by Benvenuto Cellini.

Bourbon, Cardinal Charles de. 1523-1590. Uncle of Henry IV. Archbishop of Rouen and cardinal; Catholic leader; proclaimed king as Charles X by the Guises (1589); died soon after their defeat by Henry IV.

Bourbon, Duc Louis Henri de. Prince de Con'dé' (dē kōn'dē'). Generally known by his title **Mon'sieur le Duc' (mē-syū' lē dūk').** 1692-1740. Member of council for education of Louis XV in his minority; profited by Law's Mississippi scheme; prime minister (1723-26); exiled by his successor, Cardinal de Fleury.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsfā; ēve, hērs (18), ēvent, ēod, āilēnt, makēr; lee, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cācūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Bourbon-Orléans. Name of French noble family. See ORLÉANS, 4.

Bour'chier (bou'chêr), Arthur. 1864-1927. English actor and manager. m. Violet Vanbrugh, actress (1894). Actor-manager, Garrick Theatre (1900-06); joined Sir Herbert Beerbolm Tree (1910). Chief parts: Macbeth, Shylock, Iago, King Henry VIII, Bottom, John Silver (in *Treasure Island*), Old Bill (in *The Beller 'Ole*).

Bourchier, John. See BERNERS.

Bourchier, Thomas. 1404?-1486. English prelate, descendant of King Edward III. Archbishop of Canterbury (1454); lord chancellor (1455). Became Yorkist (1459). Crowned Edward IV (1461) and his queen, Elizabeth Woodville (1465). Installed as cardinal (1473). Crowned Richard III (1483), and Henry VII (1485), and married Henry VII to Elizabeth of York (1486).

Bourcault. See BOUCAULT.

Bour'da'loue' (bôor'da'lôo'), Louis. 1632-1704. French Jesuit theologian; professor at Bourges; court preacher (from 1670), known for saintly character and terpid eloquence.

Bour'deau' (bôor'dô'), Louis. 1824-1900. French philosopher; author of *Le Problème de la Mort* (1892) and *Le Problème de la Vie* (1901). His nephew Jean (1848-1928), was a student of philosophy and of socialism.

Bour'delle' (bôor'dêl'), Émile. 1861-1929. French sculptor; collaborator with Rodin (to c. 1902).

Bour-dil'lon (bêr-dil'yân), Francis William. 1852-1921. English poet. Author of poem *The Night Has a Thousand Eyes*, etc.

Bourdin, Maurice. See Antipope GREGORY VIII.

Bour'don' (bôor'dôn'), Sébastien. 1616-1671. French painter, chiefly of historical themes.

Bourdon de l'Oise' (dê-bôz'), François Louis. c. 1758-1798. Leader among French Revolutionists; aided in convicting and executing Louis XVI; aided in overthrow of Robespierre (1794); turned Royalist in sympathies; proscribed by Directory; transported to French Guiana.

Bour'gault-'Du'cou'dray' (bôor'gô'du'kôo'drâ'), Louis Albert. 1840-1910. French composer, esp. of choral works; compiled collections of folk tunes.

Bour'ge-lat' (bôor'zhê-lâ'), Claude. 1712-1779. French veterinarian; founded and directed at Lyon (1761) first veterinary school in Europe.

Bour'geois' (bôor'zhwâ'), Auguste. See ANICET-BOURGEOIS.

Bourgeois, Émile. 1857-1934. French historian; professor at U. of Paris.

Bourgeois, Léon Victor Auguste. 1851-1925. French statesman, b. Paris. Premier of France (1895-96); headed French delegation to Hague Peace Conferences (1899; 1907); member, Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. One of drafters of the Covenant of the League of Nations (1919); chairman of first meeting of league. Awarded Nobel peace prize for year 1920.

Bour'geois (bôor'zhwâ'), Sir Peter Francis. 1756-1811. English landscape painter to George III (1794).

Bour'get' (bôor'zhê'), Charles Joseph Paul. 1852-1935. French critic, poet, and novelist, b. Amiens. Earliest work was verse, as *La Vie Inquiete* (1874), *Les Aveux* (1882). First novel *L'Irréparable* (1884). Wrote on causes of French pessimism. Among other works are *Un Cœur de Femme* (1890), *Cosmopolis* (1893), *Un Saint* (1894), *Un Divorce* (1904), *Le Sens de la Mort* (1915), *Le Danseur Mondain* (1925), *Nos Actes nous Suivent* (1927).

Bour'gogne' (bôor'gôn'y'). French spelling of BURGUNDY.

Bourguignon, Le. See Jacques COURTOIS.

Bou'ri'gnon' (bôor'nyôn'), Antoinette. 1616-1680.

Flemish religious visionary who believed herself in direct communion with God and divinely appointed to restore the spirit of the gospel; taught that Christianity consisted not in faith and practice but in internal emotion and supernatural impulse. Bourignianism spread through Holland and into Scotland, where a solemn renunciation of it is still, in the Established Church of Scotland, required from every entrant to ministry at time of his ordination.

Bour'i-not (bôor'i-nô), Sir John George. 1837-1902. Canadian historian. Founder (1860) and first editor, *Halifax Herald*. Author of *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada* (1888), a standard textbook, and other historical texts.

Bourke, de. Family name of earls and marquises of CLANKILARDE.

Bourke-White, Margaret. See under Erskine CALDWELL.

Bour'mont' (bôor'môn'), Louis Auguste Victor de. Comte de Ghaisnes (dê gân). 1773-1846. French soldier and politician; an émigré (1789), but returned to France to serve under Napoleon; wounded at I-ützen (1813); commissioned general of division (1814). Commanded division in French army during the Hundred Days; went over to Louis XVIII's side four days before Waterloo (1815). Minister of war (1829); commander in chief of Algerian expedition (1830); created marshal of France.

Bourne (bôrn), Edward Gaylord. 1860-1908. American historian. Author of *Essays in Historical Criticism* (1901), *Spain in America* (1904), etc.

Bourne (bôrn), Francis. 1861-1934. English Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Westminster (1903); cardinal (1911).

Bourne (?bôrn; bôörn), Hugh. 1772-1852. English carpenter and preacher. Cut off from Wesleyan connection (1808). Founder of the first society of Primitive Methodists (1810).

Bourne (bôrn), Jonathan, Jr. 1855-1940. American lawyer and politician; U.S. senator from Oregon (1907-13); author of the Parcel Post Law.

Bourne (?bôrn; bôörn), Richard. d. 1682. English missionary among American Indians; took charge religious services, Sandwich, Mass.; to Indian settlement at Mashpee, Mass. (1658); ordained, by John Eliot, pastor of Indian Church at Mashpee (1670).

Bour'rienne' (bôor'ryên'), Louis Antoine Fau've-let' (fôv'lê') de. 1769-1834. French diplomat; private secretary of Napoleon (1797). Offered services to Louis XVIII; named minister of state. Author of *Mémoires sur Napoléon*... (1829).

Bour'sault' (bôor'sô'), Edme. 1638-1701. French playwright and miscellaneous writer; commissioned by Louis XIV to write *Véritable Étude des Souverains* (1671) for the education of the dauphin.

Bousbecq or Bousebecque, Augier Ghislain de. See Augier Ghislain de BUSBECQ.

Bous-set' (bôo-sê'), Wilhelm. 1865-1920. German theologian, New Testament critic, and historian of religion.

Bous'sin'gault' (bôo'sân'gô'), Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné. 1802-1887. French agricultural chemist.

Bou'ter-wek (bôo'têr-vêk), Friedrich. 1766?-1828. German writer on philosophy and history of literature.

Bou'tet' de Mon'vel' (bôo'tê' dè môn'vel'), Louis Maurice. 1851-1913. French painter and illustrator; best known for his illustrations of books for children, as *Chansons de France*, *Jeanne d'Arc*.

Bout'my' (bôo'mê'), Émile. 1835-1906. French educator and writer; founded (1872) and directed École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bou'ton' (bōō'tōn'), **Charles Marie**. 1781-1853. Fr. scene painter in Paris; later an associate of Daguerre in inventing and exhibiting the diorama (1822).

Bouton, Noël. See comte de CHAMILLY.

Bou'troux' (bōō'trōō'), **Étienne Émile Marie**. 1845-1921. French philosopher and educator.

Bouts (bouts), **Dierik** or **Dirk** or **Thierry**. *Erroneously* **Stu'er-bout** (stū'ēr-bout). 1410?-1475. Dutch painter, esp. of landscapes, portraits, and religious pictures.

Bout'well (bout'wēl; -wēl), **George Sewall**. 1818-1905. American political leader; governor of Massachusetts (1851, 1852). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-69). A leader in moving impeachment of Andrew Johnson. U.S. secretary of the treasury (1869-73). U.S. senator (1873-77).

Bou'vard' (bōō'vār') or **Bou'vart'** (-vār'), **Alexis**. 1767-1843. French astronomer; discovered eight comets; observed irregularities of planet Uranus.

Bou'vier' (bōō'vyā'), **Alexis**. 1836-1892. French novelist, playwright, and song writer; made success with his radical song *La Canaille*.

Bou'vi-er (bōō'vī-ā; bōō'vyā'; bōō'vēr'), **John**. 1787-1851. Jurist, b. Codogno, Italy; to U.S. (1802) and studied law. Practiced in Philadelphia (from 1822). Best known for his *Law Dictionary*... (1839) and *The Institutes of American Law* (4 vols., 1851).

Bovadilla. Variant of BOBADILLA.

Bo-ward' (bō-vārd'), **Marion McKinley**. 1847-1891. American educator; associated in founding of U. of Southern California (1880), and its first president (1880-91). Another member of this family, **George Finley Bovard** (1856-1932), was president of U. of Southern California (1903-21).

Bo-ve'ri (bō-vā'rē), **Theodor**. 1862-1915. German zoologist; known for researches in cytology, esp. on fertilization in ascarids and sea-urchin eggs; believed in the individuality of chromosomes.

Bo'vet' (bō've'), **Marie Anne de**. *Pen name* of Marquise **Guy de Bois-Hébert'** (dē bwā'ā'bār'). 1860-. French author of novels, works of travel, and translations from English books.

Bo'vey (bō'vī), **Wilfrid**. 1882-1956. Canadian lawyer, soldier, and writer, b. Montreal. Called to Quebec bar (1907); practiced law. Served in World War. Author of *Canadien*, study of the French Canadian, *Life Insurance Law*, and *The French-Canadians Today* (1939).

Bow'dich (bou'dich), **Thomas Edward**. 1791-1824. English traveler in Africa; influenced British government to take over from the African Company direct control of Gold Coast.

Bow'ditch (bou'dich), **Nathaniel**. 1773-1838. American mathematician and astronomer, b. Salem, Mass., descendant of family from Dorsetshire, Eng. Self-educated; mathematical prodigy. Made five sea voyages (between 1795 and 1803). Prepared (1799) 1st American edition of J. H. Moore's standard work, *The Practical Navigator*, which he expanded and published as *The New American Practical Navigator* (1802), simultaneously with a new edition of Moore's work by the same English publishers. Over sixty editions of this work have appeared since that time. Translated, with commentaries, first four volumes of Laplace's *Celestial Mechanics* (1829-39). President, Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Co. (1804-23); actuary, Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. (1823-38). His 3d son, **Henry Ingersoll** (1808-1892), physician, b. Salem, Mass.; practiced, Boston (from 1834); forwarded public-health movements; author of *Public Hygiene in America* (1877).

Nathaniel's grandson **Charles Pickering Bowditch**

(1842-1921), archaeologist; professor, Harvard; financed and led expeditions to Yucatán and Central America studying Maya remains. Author of *The Numeration, Calendar Systems, and Astronomical Knowledge of the Mayas* (1910). His brother **Henry Pickering** (1840-1911), physiologist, b. Boston; professor, Harvard (1871-1906); established first physiological laboratory in U.S.; dean, Harvard medical faculty (1883-93); with Sir Michael Foster, editor of *Journal of Physiology* (1877-98).

Bowd'ler (boud'ler), **Thomas**. 1754-1825. English editor of Shakespeare; published *Family Shakespeare* (10 vols., 1818), an expurgated version omitting or modifying parts "which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family"—which gave rise to the opprobrious word *bowdlerize*; edited Gibbon's *History* similarly.

Bow'doin (bō'd'n), **James**. 1726-1790. American merchant and Revolutionary leader, b. Boston. Member, Constitutional Convention (1779). Governor of Mass. (1785-87). Bowdoin College (chartered 1794) is named in his honor. His son **James** (1752-1811) was U.S. minister to Spain (1804-08), and conducted in Paris negotiations with Napoleon's ministers regarding the Florida purchase.

Bow'ell (bō'el), **Sir Mackenzie**. 1823-1917. Canadian statesman, b. England; to Canada (1833). Editor, Belleville (Ont.) *Intelligencer*. Member of Canadian Parliament (1867-92); prime minister of Canada (1894-96). Member of Canadian Senate, and leader of Conservative opposition (1896-1906).

Bow'en (bō'en), **Charles Syngé Christopher**. Baron **Bowen**. 1835-1894. English jurist; junior counsel against claimant in famous Tichborne Case; judge of queen's bench and knighted (1879); lord of appeal in ordinary (1893).

Bowen, Elizabeth Dorothea Cole. 1899-. Irish novelist and short-story writer; m. Alan Cameron (1923). Author of *The Hotel* (1927), *To the North* (1932), *The Cat Jumps* (short stories; 1934), *Death of the Heart* (1939), *Bowen's Court* (family history; 1942).

Bowen, Francis. 1811-1890. American philosopher; professor, Harvard (from 1853). Author of *Treatise on Logic* (1864), *Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann* (1877).

Bowen, George. 1816-1888. American missionary in India (1848-88). Known as "the white saint of India."

Bowen, Sir George Ferguson. 1821-1899. English colonial administrator. First governor of Queensland (1859); conciliated Maoris and settlers as governor of New Zealand (1868-72); governor of Victoria, Australia (1872), Mauritius (1879), Hongkong (1882); privy counselor (1886).

Bowen, Ira Sprague. 1898-. American physicist; known for work on atomic structure, cosmic rays, and nebular spectra.

Bowen, Marjorie. Pseudonym of Gabrielle Margaret Long.

Bow'er (bou'er), **Archibald**. 1686-1766. Scottish Jesuit and ecclesiastical historian.

Bower, Frederick Orpen. 1855-1948. English botanist; professor, Glasgow (from 1885).

Bower, Sir Hamilton. 1858-1940. British army officer. While in Chinese Turkestan (1890) made collection (known as "Bower manuscript") of ancient Sanskrit records inscribed on birch bark.

Bow'er (bō'er) or **Bow'mak'er** (bō'māk'er), **Walter**. 1385?-1449. Scottish chronicler. One of authors of *Scotichronicon*, completed 1447, which he abridged as *The Book of Cupar*.

Bow'er-bank' (bou'er-bāngk'), **James Scott**. 1797-1877. English naturalist and paleontologist. One of

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charfy; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circoŭs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

founders of London Clay Club (1836), an organization for study of fossils of Tertiary period.

Bow'ers (bou'err), **Claude Ger-nade'** (zhér-näd'). 1878-1958. American journalist, historian, and diplomat; on staff of New York World (1923-31), New York Journal (from 1931). U.S. ambassador to Spain (1933-39), to Chile (1939-). Author of *The Party Battles of the Jackson Period* (1922), *Jefferson and Hamilton* (1925), *The Tragic Era—The Revolution After Lincoln* (1929), *Jefferson in Power* (1936), *Spanish Adventures of Washington Irving* (1940).

Bowers, H. R. 1883-1912. British naval officer (lieutenant), who accompanied Captain Robert Falcon Scott (q.v.) on his last and ill-fated Antarctic expedition (1912).

Bowes-Lyon. Family name of Queen ELIZABETH of England (b. 1900).

Bow'le (bō'ly; bō'f), **James.** 1799-1836. Reputed inventor of bowie knife. American soldier, b. Burke Co., Ga. Settled in Texas (1828); naturalized Mexican citizen (1830). Leader in opposition to central Mexican government (1832). Colonel in Texan army (1835-36). Killed at the Alamo (Mar. 6, 1836).

Bow'ker (hou'kér), **Richard Rogers.** 1848-1933. American editor and author; editor of *The Library Journal* (from 1876), *Publishers' Weekly* (from 1884), *The Readers' Guide in Economic, Social and Political Science* (with George Hoes; 1891). Author of *Work and Wealth* (1883), *Electoral Reform* (1889), *Of Business* (1901), *Of Politics* (1901), *Of Religion* (1903), *Economic Peace* (1923), etc.

Bowles (bōlz), **Caroline Anne.** See under Robert Southey.

Bowles, Francis Tiffany. 1858-1927. Grandson of Samuel Bowles (1797-1851). American naval constructor; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1879); in U.S. navy (to 1903); rear admiral (from 1901); chiefly a constructor in U.S. naval yards; president, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.; asst. general manager, U.S. Shipping Board of Emergency Fleet Corporation (1917-19).

Bowles, Samuel. 1797-1851. American editor, b. Hartford, Conn. Published Hartford *Times* (1819-22), a weekly paper; founded Springfield *Republican*, Springfield, Mass. (weekly, 1824-41; daily, from 1844). His son **Samuel** (1826-1878) succeeded to control of paper at father's death; by vigor and independence of his policies and excellence of news reports made the *Republican* eminent among newspapers of the time. At his death (1878) his son **Samuel** (1851-1915) took over control of paper.

Bowles, William Lisle. 1762-1850. English clergyman and poet. Broke away from commonplaces of 18th-century poetry in *Fourteen Sonnets* (1789), hailed as revival of natural poetry by Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey. Aroused, with annotated edition of Pope (1806), controversy with Campbell and Byron over Pope's poetical merits.

Bow'ley (bō'ly), **Albert Jesse.** 1875-1945. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1897); served in Spanish War (1898), Philippines, and World War (1917-18) as artillery officer; lieutenant general (1939); retired (Nov., 1939).

Bowmaker, Walter. See BOWER.

Bow'man (bō'mán), **Isiah.** 1878-1950. American geographer and educator, b. Waterloo, Ont., Canada. Taught Yale (1905-15); director, American Geographical Society, N.Y. (1915-35); president, Johns Hopkins (1935-48). Leader, South American expeditions (1907, 1913). Authority on physiography and political geography.

Bowman, John Gabbert. 1877- . American educator; chancellor (1921), president (1945-), U. of Pittsburgh.

Bowman, Sir William. 1816-1892. English ophthalmic surgeon. One of first to become expert in use of ophthalmoscope; known esp. for investigations upon minute structure of eye, kidney, and striped muscles. Bowman's capsule, glands, and membrane are named after him.

Bowne (boun), **Borden Parker.** 1847-1910. American philosopher. Author of *Personalism*, expounding doctrine that ultimate reality consists of a plurality of spiritual beings or independent persons (1908). See George H. HOWISON.

Bow'ring (bou'ring), **Sir John.** 1792-1872. English consular agent and linguist. Literary executor of Jeremy Bentham, edited works (11 vols., 1843). Superintendent of trade in China (1849); governor of Hongkong (1854); negotiated treaty of commerce with Siam (1855). Translator, and compiler of anthologies of eastern European poetry; author of poems and hymns, including *In the cross of Christ I glory*.

Bow'yer (bō'yér), **William.** 1699-1777. English printer. Called "the learned printer." Educ. Cambridge. Printer to Society of Antiquaries (1736), to Royal Society (1761), to House of Commons and House of Lords (1767). His father **William** (1663-1747) was one of twenty printers allowed by Star Chamber (1700).

Box'all (bōk'sól; -s'l), **Sir William.** 1800-1879. English portrait painter.

Boy. Pseudonym of Tadeusz ŻELEŃSKI.

Bo-ya'dzhi-ev (bō-yá'yǎ-yǎ), **Kliment.** 1865- . Bulgarian general; commanded 1st Bulgar army in Serbia during World War.

Boyce (bois), **Hector.** See Hector BOICE.

Boyce, Neith. See under HUTCHINS HAPGOOD.

Boyce, Sir Robert William. 1863-1911. English pathologist, hygienist, and specialist in tropical diseases and sanitation.

Boyce, William. 1710-1779. English ecclesiastical composer. Composer (1736) and organist (1758) to Chapel Royal. Composer esp. of services and anthems, and of the song *Hearts of Oak* written for one of Garrick's pantomimes.

Boy'cott (boi'kōt; -kūt), **Charles Cunningham.** 1832-1897. Retired British army captain, agent for estates in County Mayo (1873), and conspicuous victim (1880) of the economic and social ostracizing practice of Irish Land League agitators which came to be called "boy-cotting" or a "boy-cott."

Boyd (boid), **Ernest.** 1887-1946. Irish critic and essayist; member of editorial staff, N.Y. *Evening Post* (1920-22); editor *American Spectator* (1932). Author of *Ireland's Literary Renaissance* (1916, 1922), *Studies in Ten Literatures* (1925).

Boyd (boid), **Federico.** 1851-1924. Panamanian political leader, prominent in events leading to independence of Panama (1903). His son **Augusto Samuel** (1879-1957), surgeon and statesman; head surgeon of Santo Tomás Hospital, Panama (1905-36); vice-president (1936-39), and president (1939-40), of Panama. Another son, **Jorge Eduardo** (1886-), lawyer and diplomat; represented Panama as counsel or delegate at international meetings (1911-36); attorney general of Panama (1924-26); ambassador to U.S. (from 1939).

Boyd (boid), **Henry.** d. 1832. Irish vicar; first translator of Dante's *Inferno* into English verse (1785); translator of whole *Divina Commedia* into English verse (1802).

Boyd, James. 1888-1944. American novelist; 1st lieutenant in A.E.F., in action at St.-Mihiel and in Meuse-Argonne offensive (1918). Author of *Drums* (1925), *Marching On* (1927), *Long Hunt* (1930), *Roll River* (1935).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); $\kappa = \text{ch}$ in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Boyd, Thomas Alexander. 1898-1935. American writer; author of *Through the Wheat* (1923), *Shadow of the Long Knives* (1928), *Mad Anthony Wayne* (1929), *Lighthouse Harry Lee* (1931).

Boyd, Zachary. 1585?-1653. Scottish minister; author of *The Last Battle of the Soul in Death* (1629); *Zion's Flowers*, quaint poems, once commonly called "Boyd's Bible."

Boydell (boi'dèl), John. 1719-1804. English engraver and publisher of prints. Sheriff of London (1785); lord mayor (1790). Commissioned artists to paint illustrations of Shakespeare's works (engravings from which published in edition of Shakespeare, 1802); built Shakespeare gallery in Pall Mall, London (1786).

Boydén (boi'd'n), Seth. 1788-1870. American inventor; invented process for making patent leather (1819); malleable cast iron (1826; patent issued, 1831); sheet iron; a hat-shaping machine. Manufactured locomotives, stationary steam engines. Called by Edison "one of America's greatest inventors." His brother **Uriah Atherton** (1804-1879) devised an improved turbine water wheel (1844).

Bo'ye (bò'yè), Caspar Johannes. 1791-1853. Danish pastor, romantic poet, and dramatist, b. Norway.

Bo-yé' (bò-yè'), Martin Hans. 1812-1909. Scientist, b. Copenhagen, Denmark. To U.S. (1836). Disclosed nickel deposits in Pennsylvania ores; refined the oily product from cottonseed, getting cottonseed oil.

Boy'-Ed' (boi'at'), Ida. *Née* Ida Ed. 1852-1928. German novelist; m. Carl J. Boy (1870). Her son **Carl von Boy-Ed**, naval attaché in Washington at outbreak of World War, acted as German agent in U.S.; recalled (1913) at request of U.S. government.

Boy'en (boi'én), Hermann von. 1771-1848. Prussian general; director of War Department (1810-12); general chief of staff of Bülow corps in War of Liberation. Minister of war (1814-19); organized army of defense and introduced law of compulsory service (1814); retired (1819). Recalled (1840) as councillor of state and general of infantry; war minister (1841-47).

Boyer' (bwa'yá'), A'bel' (á'bèl'). 1667-1729. French Huguenot settler in England (1689); compiler of a French-English and English-French lexicon, and histories of William III (1702) and Queen Anne (1722).

Boyer, Baron Alexis-de. 1757?-1833. French surgeon. Imperial family surgeon to Napoleon (1804); consulting surgeon to Louis XVIII (1823), Charles X, and Louis Philippe. Author of *Traité Complet d'Anatomie* (4 vols., 1797-99), etc.

Boyer, Jean Pierre. 1776-1850. President of Haiti (1818-43), b. Port-au-Prince. A free mulatto; joined Pétion and Christophe in move to establish republic; succeeded Pétion (1818) as president of southern portion; after death of Christophe (1820), brought whole island under his control; driven out by revolution (1843).

Boyer d'A'gen' (dáz'zhán'). Augustin. *Orig. name* Jean Auguste Boyer. 1857-bet. 1943-46. French writer; author esp. of historical, artistic, and religious studies.

Boy'e-sen (boi'è-sén), Hjalmar Hjorth. 1848-1895. Author and educator, b. Norway; to U.S. (1869); professor of German, Cornell (1874-80) and Columbia (1880-93). Author of fiction, verse, critical essays, etc.

Boyle (boi). Family name of earls of Cork (kòrk) and of Or'rer-y (òr'èr-i), including: **Richard** (1566-1643), 1st Earl of Cork, founder of house of Cork and Orrery. Called the "Great Earl of Cork"; b. Canterbury; educ. Cambridge; tried his fortunes in Ireland (1588); acquitted on two charges of embezzling records; purchased Sir Walter Raleigh's Irish possessions; introduced manufactures, built bridges and harbors; amassed fortune; a

lord justice (1629) and lord high treasurer (1631), of Ireland; helped to bring about impeachment of Strafford, his rival in Ireland; suppressed Irish rebellion of 1641. His 7th son was the famous physicist and chemist (see **Robert Boyle**). His 3d son, **Roger** (1621-1679), Baron **Brog'hill** (bròg'hil) and 1st Earl of Orrery, soldier and dramatist, held general's command in Ireland under Cromwell (1650) and membership in Cromwell's privy council; became convinced of hopelessness of Richard Cromwell's cause and secured Ireland for Charles II; author of *Parthenissa*, a romance (1665-67), *A Treatise on the Art of War* (1677), and rhymed tragedies, **Charles** (1676-1731), 4th Earl of Orrery, after whom as patron George Graham named his astronomical invention the orrery, a kind of planetarium; grandson of Roger Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork; edited *Epistles of Phalaris*, which were shown spurious by Richard Bentley, satirized by Swift in his *Battle of the Books* (1704); fought at Malplaquet; a negotiator of Treaty of Utrecht; imprisoned in Tower of London as a Jacobite (1721). **Richard** (1695-1753), 3d Earl of **Bur'ling-ton** (bùrl'ing-tún) and 4th Earl of Cork; great grandson of 1st earl of Cork; privy councillor (1714); lord high treasurer of Ireland (1715); patron of literature and art. **John** (1707-1762), 5th Earl of Cork and 5th Earl of Orrery, son of 4th Earl of Orrery, was a friend of Swift, Pope, and Dr. Johnson; known chiefly for his rancorous and grudgingly commendatory *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Jonathan Swift* (1751) and a translation of the letters of Pliny the Younger (1751).

Boyle, Edward Courtney. English naval officer. Commander of submarine E14, which raided Sea of Marmara (1915); V.C. (1915); retired as rear admiral (1932).

Boyle, Kay. 1903- . American short-story writer.

Boyle, Richard Vicens. 1822-1908. English civil engineer; engineer in chief for imperial Japanese railways (1872-77).

Boyle, Robert. 1627-1691. British physicist and chemist, b. at Lismore Castle, Munster, Ireland. See **BOYLE** family. Settled at Oxford (1651) and devoted himself to chemistry and natural philosophy; one of first members of group that became the Royal Society. Improved air pump and invented a compressed-air pump; experimented in pneumatics; investigated specific gravities, refractive powers, crystals, electricity, etc.; discovered importance of air in propagation of sound; held that atoms of one kind of matter constitute all substances, the atoms having different arrangements and movements in different substances. Author of *New Experiments Physico-Mechanical touching the Spring of the Air and its Effects* (1660); answered criticism of this work with his *Defense Against Linus* (1662), in which he enunciated the law (Boyle's law) that the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure; author also of *The Sceptical Chemist* (1661), *Origin of Forms and Qualities According to the Corpuscular Philosophy* (1666), *Memoirs for the Natural History of the Human Blood* (1684), and of moral and religious essays. By his will founded *Boyle Lectures*, for defense of Christianity against unbelievers. **Boy'leave' (bwa'yáv'), René.** Pseudonym of **René Tar'di'vaux' (tàr'dè'vò).** 1867-1926. French novelist. **Boyl'ston (boi'l'stán), Zabdiel.** 1679-1766. American physician; inoculated patients against smallpox (1721), first such practice in America.

Boyn'ton (boin't'n; -tán), Henry Walcott. 1869-1947. American writer, author of *Life of Washington Irving* (1901), *Bret Harle* (1903), *James Fenimore Cooper* (1931). His brother **Percy Holmes** (1875-1946), author of *The Challenge of Modern Criticism* (1931), *Literature and American Life* (1936), etc.

ble, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), àoid, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ice, Hl, charity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òfft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòet; out, oil; cùbe; ùnite, ùrn, ùp, cìrçls, ù-u in Fr. menu;

Boyron, Michel. See MICHEL BARON.

Bos (bôs). Pseudonym of Charles DICKENS.

Boze'man (bôz'mân), John M. 1835-1867. American pioneer; opened Rocky Mountain trail now known as Boseman Pass.

Bôz'za-ris (bôt'sî-rês; often Angl. bô-zû'is, -zû'is), Mar'co (mâr'kô). Also Mar'kos (mâr'kôs) Bot'za-ris or Bot'sa-res (bôt'sî-rês). 1788?-1823. Greek patriot; hero of Greek war of independence; famed for defense of Missolonghi against Turks (1822-23); killed in action near Carpenari (Aug. 20, 1823). His last battle subject of poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck (q.v.).

Brab'a-zon (brâb'â-z'n), Reginald. 12th Earl of Meath (mêth). 1841-1929. British philanthropist; initiated recognition of Empire Day (May 24).

Brabourne, Baron. See KNATCHBULL-HUGGESSON.

Brac'cio da Mon-to'ne (brât'chô dâ môn-tô'nâ), Andrea. 1368-1424. Italian condottiere. Secured sovereignty of Perugia (1416); captured Rome (1417); created count of Foggia (1421); crowned prince of Aquila and Capua (1423); commanded Neapolitan forces against Sforza (1424).

Brac'cio-lî'ni (brât'chô-lî'nî), Francesco. 1566-1645. Italian ecclesiastic and poet; known esp. for his satire *Lo Scherno degli Dei* (1618-26) and for *La Croce Riacquisita* (1605-11), an imitation of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*.

Bracciolini, Poggio. See POGGIO BRACCIOLINI.

Brac'co (brâk'kô), Roberto. 1862-1943. Italian playwright, novelist, and essayist.

Brace (brâs), Charles Loring. 1826-1890. American social-service worker, L. Litchfield, Conn. Instrumental in establishing Children's Aid Society (1853).

Brace'gîr'dle (brâs'gîr'dl), Anne. 1663?-1748. English actress. Appeared (1688) as Lucia in Shadwell's *Squire of Alsatia*; closely associated with plays of Congreve; created Almeria in *Mourning Bride* (1697), and Belinda in Vanbrugh's *Promised Wife*; played tragic roles in Shakespearean adaptations; retired (1707).

Brach'et (brâ'shê'), Auguste. 1844-1898. French philologist; author of *Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française* (1867), *Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française* (1870), etc.

Bracht (brîkt), Eugen Felix Prosper. 1842-1921. German landscape painter.

Brack'en (brâk'ên), Sir Brendan. 1901-1958. Brit. newspaper publisher and politician. Parliamentary private secretary to Churchill (1910-41); minister of information (1941-45); 1st lord of admiralty (May-Aug., 1945).

Brack'en-bur'y (brâk'ên-bêr'), Sir Henry. 1837-1914. English soldier. Chief of staff in Zulu War (1879-80); accompanied Nile expeditionary force (1884-85); director general of ordnance in Boer War (1899-1902); general (1901).

Brack'en-bur'y or **Brak'en-bur'y** (brâk'ên-bêr'), Sir Robert. d. 1485. Constable of Tower of London; refused to obey Richard III's order to murder two young sons of Edward IV; gave keys of Tower to Sir James Tyrrell, who carried out the order.

Brack'ley (brâk'li), Viscounts of. See KERTON family.

Brack'man (brâk'mân), Robert. 1898- . American painter, b. Odessa, Russia; to U.S. as a child; best known for still lifes, figure studies, and portraits.

Bracq (brâk), Jean Charlemagne. 1853-1934. Educator and publicist, b. Cambrai, France; to U.S. (1871); professor of Romance languages, Vassar (1892-1918). Writer on French Protestantism, Anglo-French relations, and contemporary French literature.

Brac'que-mond' (brâk'môn'), Félix Joseph Auguste. 1833-1914. French painter and etcher.

Brac'ton (brâk'tân) or **Brat'ton** (brât't'n) or **Bret'ton** (brê't'n), Henry de. d. 1268. English ecclesiastic and judge. Author of first systematic treatise on laws of England in Middle Ages.

Brad'bury (brâd'bêr-i), Sir John Swanwick. 1st Baron Bradbury. 1872-1950. English treasury official. Joint permanent secretary to the treasury (1913-19); principal British representative on reparations commission, Paris (1919-25). Treasury notes issued during World War bearing his signature sometimes called "Bradburies." Cf. Sir Norman F. W. FISHER.

Brad'dock (brâd'âk), Edward. 1695-1755. Commander in chief of British forces in America (1754). Led expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755); surprised by attack of force of French and Indians (July 9, 1755) and defeated with loss of over half his force; died of wounds (July 13).

Brad'don (brâd'n), Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry. 1829-1904. English official in India (till 1878). Premier of Tasmania (1894-99); senior member for Tasmania in first Australian Commonwealth parliament (1901). His sister Mary Elizabeth (1837-1915) was a writer; m. (1874) publisher John Maxwell; won success as novelist with *Lady Audley's Secret* (1862); author of 80 novels and many plays.

Brade, James. See BRAID.

Brad'ford (brâd'fêrd), Francis Scott. 1898- . American mural painter.

Bradford, Gamaliel. 1863-1932. American biographer, b. Boston. Author of *Lee, the American* (1912), *Confederate Portraits* (1914), *Union Portraits* (1916), *Damaged Souls* (1923), *Darwin* (1926), *D. L. Moody—A Worker in Souls* (1927), *Daughters of Eve* (1930), *The Quick and the Dead* (1931), etc. His father, Gamaliel (1831-1911), a Boston banker, wrote *The Lesson of Popular Government* (1899).

Bradford, John. 1510?-1555. English Protestant martyr. Chaplain to Bishop Ridley (1550) and to Edward VI (1553). Accused of sedition on accession of Queen Mary; tried before Bishop Gardiner; condemned as heretic and burned at Smithfield.

Bradford, Roark. 1896-1948. American fiction writer. Among his books are *Of Man Adam an' His Chillun* (1928; see MARC CONNELLY), *John Henry* (1931; dramatized, 1940, with music by Jacques Wolfe), *Let the Band Play Dixie* (short stories, 1934), *The Three-Headed Angel* (1937).

Bradford, William. 1590-1657. Pilgrim Father. b. Austerfield, Yorkshire, Eng. Joined a separatist group, the Brownists (1706); went with this group to Amsterdam (1609), seeking freedom of worship; moved to Leiden (1609), and became citizen of that city. Sailed with Pilgrims for New World (1620); a signer of the Mayflower Compact (1620). Governor of Plymouth Colony (April 1621-32; 1635; 1637; 1639-43; 1645-56). Author of *History of Plymouth Plantation* (pub. in full, 1856).

Bradford, William. 1663-1752. Printer, b. Barnwell, Leicestershire, Eng. To Pennsylvania (1685); associated in founding of first paper mill in America (1690); established printing press in Philadelphia; moved to New York (1693); crown printer (1693-1742); official printer to New Jersey (almost continuously 1703-33). His press turned out first legislative proceedings published in America, first New York paper money (1709), first American Book of Common Prayer (1710), first drama written in American colonies (1714), first history of New York (1727), first newspaper to appear in New York, *New York Gazette* (1725). His son Andrew (1686-1742), appointed (about 1715) official printer to the province, founded and published *American Weekly Mercury*, first

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), mî'ture (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

newspaper in Philadelphia (1719). Andrew's nephew **William** (1722-1791), known as "patriot printer of 1776," founded and edited *Weekly Advertiser, or Pennsylvania Journal* (1742) and took active part in supporting colonial side of issues leading up to American Revolution. His son **Thomas** (1745-1838) founded *Merchants' Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia (1797). Another son, **William** (1755-1795), was attorney general of U.S. (1794-95).

Bradford, William. 1823?-1892. American marine painter, esp. of arctic whaling scenes.

Brad'laugh (brăd'lô), **Charles.** 1833-1891. English secularist and social and political reformer. Free-thought lecturer under name of "Iconoclast." Publisher of *National Reformer* (1860); prosecuted (1876) with Mrs. Annie Besant for republishing Malthusian *Fruits of Philosophy*, his winning of this case effective in nullifying restrictions on the freedom of the press then remaining. Associated with Mrs. Besant's work (1874-85). M.P. (1880), asserted his right, as a freethinker, to affirm instead of swearing on Bible; later agreed to take oath but forbidden; re-elected, but excluded by the house, each year until 1886, when the new speaker, Viscount Peel, overruled those who objected to his taking the oath; championed bill permitting members to affirm, which became law (1888).

Brad'ley (brăd'li), **Andrew Cecil.** 1851-1935. English literary critic. Author of *Shakespearean Tragedy* (1904), a series of objectively reasoned studies in dramatic construction and character interpretation organic in the leading tragedies of Shakespeare; *Oxford Lectures on Poetry* (1909). His brother **Francis Herbert** (1846-1924), philosopher, attacked utilitarianism in *Ethical Studies* (1876); pointed out limitations in J. S. Mill's system, in *Principles of Logic* (1883); expounded in *Appearance and Reality* (1893) and *Essays on Truth and Reality* (1914) metaphysical basis of his absolute idealism. A half brother, **George Granville Bradley** (1821-1903), clergyman and scholar, succeeded Stanley as dean of Westminster (1881); biographer of Dean Stanley (1892). His son **Arthur Granville** (1850-1943), historian and author of *Life of Wolfe* (1895), *Canada in the Twentieth Century* (1903), *A Book of the Severn* (1919), *Romance of Wales* (1929), and topographical works.

Bradley, Charles Henry. 1860-1922. American educator, first to introduce sloyd classes in U.S.

Bradley, Charles Schenck. 1853-1929. American inventor; invented a rotary converter, a process for producing aluminum, a process for fixation of atmospheric hydrogen.

Bradley, Edward. Pseudonym **Cuthbert Bede** (hēd). 1827-1889. English clergyman, author and illustrator of *Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman* (1853-56); illustrated his own verse and prose.

Bradley, Henry. 1845-1923. English self-taught philologist and lexicographer. His review of first part of *New English Dictionary* (commonly called *Oxford English Dictionary*) attracted attention to his extraordinary philological knowledge; engaged as an editor (1889); senior editor (1915-23) on death of Sir James Murray. Cofounder of Society for Pure English (1913). Revised F. H. Stratmann's *Middle English Dictionary* (1891). Author of "The Goths" (1888) for the *Story of the Nations* series, *Making of English* (1904), *English Place-names* (1910).

Bradley, James. 1693-1762. English astronomer. Discovered aberration of light (announced 1729) and nutation of earth's axis (announced 1748).

Bradley, Joseph P. 1813-1892. American jurist. Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1870-92).

Brad'shaw (brăd'shō), **George.** 1801-1853. English printer; originator of railway timetables (1839), developed into well-known series of Bradshaw's railway guides.

Bradshaw, Henry. 1831-1886. English antiquary and bibliographer.

Bradshaw, John. 1602-1659. English judge. Presided at trial of Charles I and pronounced sentence (1649).

Brad'street (brăd'strēt), **John M.** American lawyer and businessman; established in Cincinnati (1849) Bradstreet's Improved Mercantile Agency, later (1876) called The Bradstreet Co., merged (1933) with R. G. Dun & Co. to form Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., a concern furnishing financial data and credit ratings of American businesses and businessmen, now located in New York City.

Bradstreet, Simon. 1603-1697. English provincial governor in America. To America (1630); secretary, Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630-36); instrumental in forming New England Confederation (1643 ff.), of which he was commissioner (1646-79); governor of the colony (1679-86; 1689-92). His wife, **Anne, nee Dudley** (1612?-1672), to America (1630), was first woman poet writing in English in American colonies; author of *The Tenth Muse* (1650).

Brad'war-dine (brăd'wēr-dēn), **Thomas.** 1290? 1349. English prelate and mathematician. Called "the Profound Doctor." Chaplain and confessor to Edward III (1338), archbishop of Canterbury (1349); died of plague. Author of *De Causa Dei*, directed against Pelagianism, and of treatises on geometrical problems.

Brady (bră'di), **Alice.** See under **William A. BRADY.**

Brady, Henry Bowman. 1835-1891. English naturalist and pharmacist; authority on fossil and recent foraminifera.

Brady, James Buchanan. 1856-1917. American financier, b. New York City. Bellboy; employee of New York Central R.R.; salesman for railroad supply house (1879); successful as financier; known as "Diamond Jim" because of collections of diamonds and other jewels; endowed James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins (1912).

Brady, Mathew B. 1823?-1896. American photographer. Accompanied Union armies, taking photographs (1861-65) which became basis for pictorial history of Civil War.

Brady, Nicholas. 1659-1726. Irish Anglican clergyman; collaborator with Nahum Tate in metrical version of Psalms (licensed 1696).

Brady, William A. 1863-1950. American theatrical producer and manager, b. San Francisco. Leased Manhattan Theater, New York (1896); proprietor of the Playhouse, New York; president, National Association of the Motion Picture Industry (1915-20). Also managed the pugilists James J. Corbett and James J. Jeffries; m. (1899, as 2d wife) **Grace George** (1880-), actress, b. in New York, who made her New York debut in *The New Boy* (1894), subsequently starring in many plays. His daughter **Alice Brady** (d. 1939), also an actress, appeared successfully in Gilbert and Sullivan opera; started on the stage in *Forever After* and later in motion pictures.

Brae'ke-leer (bră'kē-lār), **Ferdinand de.** 1792-1883. Belgian painter, esp. of small genre pictures. His son **Henri** (1840-1888), also a painter, is represented in museums at Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels.

Braeme, Charlotte Monica. See **Bertha M. CLAY.**

Bra'ga (bră'gā), **Gaetano.** 1829-1907. Italian violin-cellist and composer of a celebrated *Serrnade*.

Bra'ga (bră'gā), **Teófilo.** 1843-1924. Portuguese scholar and writer, b. Ponta Delgada, Azores. One of

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), sofă; ăve, hăre (18), ăvent, ănd, silént, măkăr; ăcc, ăll, charfity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cōnnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûle, û = u in Fr. menu;

founders of Portuguese modern school of poetry; author of more than 100 volumes, many of them notable in history, history of literature, and philosophy. Active in movement for republic; head of provisional government (1910-11) after dethronement of King Manuel; interim president of Portugal (May to Oct., 1915).

Bra-gan'za (brá-gân'zä) or **Bra-gan'ça** (brá-gân'sä). Name of a dynasty of Portugal (1640-1910) and of the collateral house of Brazil (1822-1889), derived from name of district in northern Portugal (now Bragança).

The Portuguese dynasty was founded by John IV (1640-56), who was followed by Alfonso VI, Pedro II (whose sister Catherine married Charles II of England), John V, Joseph Emanuel, Maria I and Pedro III, Maria I (alone), John VI (regent 1792-1816; king 1816-26), Pedro IV, Maria II (Dom Miguel), Pedro V, Louis I, Carlos I, and Manuel (deposed 1910, when Portugal became a republic).

The Brazilian house (1822-1889) was established (1815) when John VI (then regent) of Portugal declared the colony of Brazil a kingdom under the Portuguese monarchy. John's son Dom Pedro I (same as Pedro IV of Portugal) was chosen (1822) "Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender" of the new independent state in South America; Dom Pedro I abdicated (1831) and was succeeded by his son Pedro II (1831-89), who was forced to abdicate (1889, when Brazil became a republic).

Brag'don (bräg'dön), **Claude**. 1866-1946. American theosophist and architect; author of books on theosophy and architecture.

Bragg (bräg), **Braxton**. 1817-1876. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1837). Entered Confederate army (1861); general (Apr. 12, 1862). Won battle of Chickamauga; unsuccessfully besieged Chattanooga; relieved of field command (Dec., 1863); military adviser to President Davis (1864-65). His brother **Thomas** (1810-1872) was attorney general of the Confederate States of America (1861-62).

Bragg, Sir William Henry. 1862-1942. English physicist. Educ. King William's College, Isle of Man, and Cambridge U. Professor, Adelaide U., South Australia (1886-1908), Leeds U. (1909-15), U. of London (1915-23); professor of chemistry at Royal Institution and director of Davy-Paraday research laboratory (from 1923); director of Royal Institution. Pioneered, with his son William as associate, in the study of crystalline structure by means of X rays; co-winner, with son William, of 1915 Nobel prize in physics. Author of *Studies in Radioactivity* (1912), *X-rays and Crystal Structure* (with his son, 1915), *The World of Sound* (1920), *Concerning the Nature of Things* (1925), *The Universe of Light* (1933). His son **Sir William Lawrence** (1890-), b. South Australia; educ. St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and Cambridge; professor of physics, Victoria U., Manchester (1919-37); Cavendish professor of experimental physics, Cambridge (from 1938); author of *The Crystalline State* (1934), *Atomic Structure of Minerals* (1937).

Bra'h'am (brä'äm), **John**. Real surname Abraham. 1774?-1856. English tenor singer; in London sustained leading position in opera, oratorio, and concert for forty years.

Bra'the (brä'th), **Count Per**. 1602-1680. Swedish soldier and statesman. Served under Gustavus Adolphus (1626-32); directed peace negotiations with Poland (1635). Governor general of Finland (1637-40; 1648-54). Founder (1640) and chancellor (1646-80) of U. of Åbo. High bailiff, Sweden (1641), and member of regency during minorities of Christina (1632-44) and Charles XI (1660-72).

Bra'he (brä'h), **Tycho**. 1546-1601. Danish astronomer. Established with royal aid observatory on island of Hven in The Sound (1576); in Bohemia under patronage of Rudolph II (1599), where he had Kepler as assistant (1600). Rejected Copernican system and held that the five planets revolved about the sun, which in turn revolved about the immobile earth; discovered new star (Tycho's star) in Cassiopeia (1572) and variations of the moon; corrected values of many astronomical quantities and recorded positions of stars and planets, his observations published by Kepler in the *Rudolphine Tables*. Author of *Astronomiæ Instauratæ Mechanica* (1598), describing his life, discoveries, instruments, etc., and of *Astronomiæ Instauratæ Progymnasmatu* (1602-03, edited by Kepler).

Brah'ma-gup'ta (brä'mä-göüp'tä). 588-7660. Hindu astronomer; wrote (628) a work on astronomy containing important chapters on mathematics.

Brahms (bräms; freq. Angl. brämz), **Johannes**. 1833-1897. German composer and pianist, b. Hamburg. Director of court concerts and of a choral society in Detmold (1854-58); lived in Vienna (from 1862); conductor of the Singakademie (1863-64) and concerts of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde (1872-75). His compositions include: (1) instrumental works for orchestra: two serenades (1860), four symphonies (1876-86), the *Academic Festival* and *Tragic overtures* (1881), a violin concerto (1879), and a double concerto for violin and violoncello (1888); (2) chamber music: sonatas for piano and violin, violoncello, or clarinet; 5 trios, 3 quartets, and a quintet, for piano and other instruments; 3 string quartets; 2 string quintets; 2 string sextets; a quintet for clarinet and other instruments; (3) piano works: sonatas, a scherzo in E-flat minor, variations, two rhapsodies, Hungarian dances, waltzes, and smaller pieces; (4) organ works: preludes for chorals, a fugue in A-flat minor; (5) vocal works: *German Requiem* (1868), *Rinaldo*, a cantata (1869), *Rhapsody* (1870), *Schicksalslied* (1871), *Triumphlied* (1872), *Nänie* (1881), *Gesang der Parzen* (1883), choruses, and songs.

Braid or Brade (bräd), **James**. 1795? 1860. British surgeon and writer on hypnotism, b. in Scotland. Practiced in Manchester; investigated mesmerism, proving its subjective nature and demonstrating that no magnetic influence passed from operator into subject; originated term *neurohypnotism*, later shortened to *hypnotism*.

Braid'wood (bräd'wöod), **Thomas**. 1715-1806. Scottish teacher of deaf mutes; opened in Edinburgh first school for deaf mutes in the British Empire.

Braille (brä'y'; Angl. bräl), **Louis**. 1809-1852. French teacher of the blind; himself blind from age of three, devoted himself to study of music; organist in Paris. Teacher of the blind (from 1828); devised system of raised-point writing for literature and music (known as *Braille*), which has been widely adopted for instruction of the blind throughout the world.

Brai-low'sky (brä-löw'skü; Angl. brä-löw'skil), **Alexander**. 1896- . Russian concert pianist; appeared in New York (1924, 1938, and later seasons).

Brails'ford (bräil'sförd), **Henry Noel**. 1873-1958. English journalist. Editor, *New Leader* (1922-26). Author of *Shelley, Godwin, and their Circle*, *How the Soviet Works* (1927), *Rebel India* (1932), *Voltaire* (1935).

Brai'nard (brä'närd), **David Legge**. 1856-1946. American army officer and arctic explorer. On Lady Franklin Bay Arctic Expedition (1881-84), explored Grinnell Land and the northwest coast of Greenland; with two companions reached the most northerly point attained up to that time (May 13, 1882).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Brainard, John Gardner Calkins. 1796-1828. American poet; assoc. editor, *Connecticut Mirror* (1822-27).

Brail'nerd (brá'nérd), David (1718-1747) and his brother John (1720-1781). American missionaries among the Indians.

Braith (brít), Anton. 1836-1905. German painter of animals, esp. cattle.

Brail'thwaite (brá'thwát), John. 1797-1870. English engineer; built first practical steam fire engine (c. 1829) and, with Ericsson, a coloric engine (1833).

Braithwaite, William Stanley Beaumont. 1878- . American Negro poet, critic, and anthologist; author of *Lyrics of Life and Love* (1904), *Our Essayists and Critics of Today* (1920), *Sundry Star* (verse; 1926), *Frost on the Green Leaf* (short stories; 1928).

Brakelond. See JOCELIN DE BRAKELOND.

Bra'ley (brá'li), Berton. 1882- . American poet and novelist.

Bra'mah (brá'má), Ernest. Pen name of Ernest Bramah Smith. 1869?-1942. English writer of detective fiction, as *The Wallet of Kai Lung* (1900). Created the fictional detective Max Carrados.

Bram'ah (brám'á; brá'má), Joseph. 1748-1814. English engineer; inventor of a safety lock (1784) and of a hydraulic press (1795), both known by his name, and of a printing machine for bank notes, etc.

Bra-man'te (brá-mán'té). Incorrectly called **Bramante Laz'zarí** (láz'dzá-ré). Real name Donato d'A'gno-lo (dán'yó-ló) or d'An'ge-lo (dán'já-ló). 1444-1514. Italian architect; worked chiefly in Milan (1472-99) and in Rome (1499-1514); employed by Popes Alexander VI and Julius II. Inaugurator of a Renaissance style in architecture, often called "Bramantesque." Drew up plans (carried out only in part) for reconstruction of St. Peter's.

Bramantino, II. See Bartolommeo SUARDI.

Bram'bach (brám'bák), Kaspar Joseph. 1833-1902. German composer of chamber music, piano pieces, the opera *Ariadne*, and secular cantatas and other choral works. His brother Wilhelm (1841-1932), classical philologist and music historian, was librarian at Karlsruhe (1872-1904).

Bram-bil'la (brám-bé'la), Paolo. 1786-1838. Italian composer of operatic, religious, and concert music. His daughters Marietta (1807-1875), Teresa (1813-1895), Annetta, and Giuseppina (d. 1903) were celebrated singers.

Bram'hall (brám'hól), John. 1594-1663. English prelate in Ulster. Anglican bishop of Derry (1634); archbishop of Armagh (1661); speaker, Irish House of Lords (1661). Argued against Hobbes on freedom of the will.

Brampton, Baron. See Sir Henry HAWKINS.

Bram'well (brám'wél; -wél), George William Wilshire. Baron Bramwell. 1808-1892. English judge. Drafted, with Mr. Justice Willes, Common Law Procedure Act (1852); raised to the bench (1856) and to court of appeal, as lord justice (1876). His brother Sir Frederick Joseph (1818-1903) designed one of earliest successful railroad locomotives, and was an expert authority on municipal and waterworks engineering; one of first to specialize as a technical consultant, expert legal witness, and arbitrator, in technological matters.

Branch (bráñch), Anna Hempstead. 1875?-1937. American poet; grad. Smith (1897); awarded first of Century prizes for best poem by a college graduate, with *The Road 'Twist Heaven and Hell* (1898).

Branch, John. 1782-1863. American political leader; governor of North Carolina (1817-20); U.S. senator (1823-29); secretary of the navy (1829-31); governor of Florida Territory (1834-45).

Branch'er (bráñk'ér), Sir William Sefton. 1877-1930. English military officer. Organizer of national air service; officer in Royal Flying Corps (1914-18), major general (1917); first recipient of Air Force Cross (1918); air vice-marshal (1924); killed in disaster of airship R. 101.

Bran'cuși (brán'kóush), Constantin. 1876-1957. Rumanian sculptor; associated with ultramodern school of art, esp. with symbolism. Among works are *The Kiss*, *New-Born*, *Leda*, and *Alle. Pogany*.

Brand (bránt), Hennig. Also **Brandt**. d. about 1692. German alchemist of Hamburg; discovered the element phosphorus (1669).

Brand (bránt), Sir Johannes Henricus or Jan Hendrik. 1823-1888. South African statesman. President, Orange Free State (1864-88); defeated Basutos (1865-69); declined to desert policy of friendship towards British to become president of Transvaal (1871).

Brand (bránd), John. 1744-1806. English clergyman and antiquary.

Brandan, Saint. See BRENDAN.

Brande (bránd), Dorothea, nee Thompson. 1893-1948. American writer; m. 2d, Seward Collins (1936); on editorial staff, *American Review* (from 1933); author of *Wake Up and Live* (1936), *Letters to Philippa* (1937), *My Invincible Aunt* (1938), etc.

Brande, William Thomas. 1788-1866. English chemist. Successor of Sir Humphry Davy at Royal Institution; author of *Manual of Chemistry* and *Dictionary of Pharmacy and Materia Medica*.

Bran'dels (brán'dis), Louis Dem'bitz (dém'bíts). 1856-1941. American jurist, b. Louisville, Ky. J.L.B., Harvard (1877); practiced in Boston (1879-1916). Appeared (1907-14) as special counsel for the people in legal proceedings involving constitutionality of Oregon and Illinois women's ten-hour laws, Ohio nine-hour law, California eight-hour law, and Oregon minimum-wage law; also, as counsel for interests opposing monopoly of transportation in New England by N.Y., N.H. & H. Railroad (1907-13). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1916-39; retired). Author of *Other People's Money* (1914), *Business, a Profession* (1914), *The Curse of Bigness*, etc.

Bran'den-burg (brán'dén-búrg; Ger. brán'dén-bóork), House of. German royal family (Ascanian dynasty) founded (c. 1142) by Margrave Albert the Bear (q.v.), whose descendants added territory (12th-13th centuries); especially prosperous during joint reign (1220-67) of John I and Otto III and reign of Waldemar (1303-19); became extinct (1320). Possession of the mark disputed by several claimants; acquired (1323) by Louis of Bavaria, only to be lost by his successors; declined greatly in influence; by treaty, all rights transferred (1373) to Emperor Charles IV; reverted (1411) to Emperor Sigismund, by whom it was conferred (1417) on Burgrave Frederick of Nuremberg. See HOUSE OF PRUSSIA.

Bran'den-burg (brán'dén-bóork), Erich. 1868-1946. German historian.

Bran'den-bur'ger (brán'dén-bóor'gér), Clemens. 1879- . German historian in Brazil.

Bran'des (brán'dés), Georg Morris. Orig. surname Co'hén (kó'n). 1842-1927. Danish literary critic and historian, b. Copenhagen. Disciple of Comte, Taine, Mill, and Spencer; champion of materialism, esp. in literature. Taught at U. of Copenhagen (1872-77); accused of radicalism; journalist, writer, and lecturer, Berlin (1877-82); public lecturer, Copenhagen (from 1882); professor of aesthetics, U. of Copenhagen (from 1902). Author of *Aesthetic Studies* (1866), *Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature* (6 vols., 1872-90), *lives*

Alé, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sófá, éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, maké, íce, íll, charity; áld, ábey, ách, ádd (40), áft (41), áñnect; íádd, íákk; out, oll; cúbé, únite, úrn, úp, circúls, úp ú in Fr, ménú;

- of *Enslas Tegnér*, Lassalle (1877), and Beaconsfield (1879), *Sören Kierkegaard* (1877), *Danish Poets* (1884), *Impressions of Russia* (1888), monographs on Shakespeare (1895-96), Goethe (1915), Voltaire (1916-17), and others, *The Jesus Myth* (1925). His brother Carl Edvard Brandes (1847-1931), critic, playwright, and politician, was coeditor of radical paper *Politiken*, Copenhagen (from 1884); minister of finance (1913-20).
- Bran'des** (brän'däs), Johannes Christian. 1735-1799. German actor and dramatist.
- Bran'dis** (brän'dia), Christian August. 1790-1867. German classical philologist and historian of philosophy.
- Brandis**, Sir Dietrich. 1824-1907. Forestry expert, b. Bonn, Germany. Inspector general of Indian forests (1864-83); adviser of British and American forestry students (1888-96).
- Brandl** (brän'd'l), Alois. 1855-1940. Austrian Anglicist and literary historian. President, German Shakespeare Society (1903-21) and coeditor of its yearbook (1899-1918). Re-edited Tieck translation of Shakespeare (1897); author of *Samuel Taylor Coleridge und die Englische Romantik* (1886), *Mittelenglische Literatur* (1893), *William Shakespeare* (1894), *Lebendige Sprache* (1928-32), etc.
- Bran'don** (brän'dän), Dukes of. Title of dukes of Hamilton, first bestowed on 4th duke. See marquises and dukes of HAMILTON.
- Brandon**, Viscount. See Charles GERARD.
- Brandon**, Charles. 1st Duke of Suffolk (süf'ük). d. 1545. English soldier. Served Henry VIII as squire and on various diplomatic missions; m. Henry's sister Mary of France (q.v.); commanded unsuccessful invasion of France (1523) and at capture of Boulogne (1544).
- Brandon**, Richard. d. 1649. English executioner of Charles I and many Royalists; son of Gregory Brandon, London hangman.
- Brandt**. See also BRAND and BRANT.
- Brandts-Buys'** (bränts'bois'). Family of Dutch musicians including: Henry (1851-1905), choral conductor (from 1878) in Amsterdam; his nephew Jan (1868-1933), composer (in Ragusa, Italy, from 1920); and Jan's cousin Johann Sebastian (1879-), music critic and writer on modern and Javanese music.
- Bran'ford** (brän'förd), Frederick Victor. 1892- . English poet; author of *Tilans and Gods* (1922), *The White Stallion* (1924).
- Brang'wyn** (bräng'vün), Sir Frank. 1867-1956. British painter and mural decorator, b. at Bruges, of Welsh extraction. Known for richness of color in his decorative panels, skillful technique in etchings (*London Bridge*, *Notre Dame*, *The Paper Mill*), and designs for stained glass, tapestry, book decoration, and metalwork. Also known for broad treatment and correct drawing in his pictures.
- Bran'ko-vič** (brän'kô-věč'y'; Angl. -vich). Name of a reigning Serbian family of 14th and 15th centuries, including: Vuk (d. 1398), reputed traitor at Kosovo (1389); his son George [jôrij] (1367-1456); sided first with Hungarians, then with Turks; built new capital at Semendria (Smederevo); his sons driven out of Serbia by Turks (by 1459).
- Bran'ly** (brän'le'), Édouard. 1844-1940. French physicist; inventor (1890) of coherer (so called by Sir Oliver Lodge in 1894) that made wireless telegraphy possible.
- Brann** (brän), William Cowper. 1855-1898. American journalist; founded *The Iconoclast* (1891; Waco, Tex.), a journal designed "to break foolish idols and shatter false ideals"; by violent attacks on what he considered sham, fraud, and humbug stirred up hostility; killed in pistol fight on streets of Waco (1898). Author of *Brens the Iconoclast* (2 vols.), etc.
- Bran'nán** (brän'än), Samuel. 1819-1889. American pioneer; adopted Mormon faith (1842); led colony of Mormons to California (1846). Published *California Star* (1847), first newspaper in San Francisco.
- Bran'ner** (brän'ér), John Casper. 1850-1922. American geologist; investigated mineral deposits and suitability of soil for growth of cotton in Brazil (1874-84).
- Brans'combe** (bräns'käm), Gena. 1887- . Canadian composer; m. John Ferguson Tenney (1910). Composer of choral drama *Pilgrims of Destiny*, *Festival Prelude*, symphonic suite *Quebec*, chamber music, and choral works.
- Brant** (bränt), Joseph. Indian name Tha-yen'da-ne'-ge-a (thä-yén'dä-nä'gē-d). 1742-1807. Mohawk Indian chief. Educ. in charity school in Lebanon, Conn.; became member of Anglican Church. In American Revolution given captain's commission by British, honored on trip to England, painted in Mohawk regalia by Romney. Commanded Indian forces co-operating with St. Leger's expedition, fought fiercely at battle of Oriskany (Aug. 6, 1777); responsible for the Cherry Valley massacre (1779); with Tories under the Butlers and Johnsons ravaged Mohawk Valley. Assigned land in Canada after Revolution; persuaded British government (1785) to indemnify Iroquois for their losses in the war.
- Brant or Brandt** (bränt), Sebastian. 1457?-1521. German humanist and satiric poet. Author of satirical didactic poem *Narrenschiff* (1494), the source of *The Ship of Fools* by Alexander Barclay (q.v.).
- Bran'ting'** (brän'ting'), Karl Hjalmar. 1860-1925. Swedish Socialist leader and statesman; co-winner (with Christian Lange) of Nobel peace prize for 1921. Editor of the *Socialdemokraten*, Stockholm (1886-1917). Co-founder (1889) and leader, Swedish Social Democratic Labor party; member, 2d chamber of the Riksdag (from 1897); minister of finance, Liberal Socialist cabinet (1917-18); presided at Stockholm Conference (1917) and other conferences on international social democracy; advocated neutrality for Sweden but sympathized with Allies in World War. Prime minister (1920, 1921-23, 1924-25); first representative of Sweden, Assembly of League of Nations, and member of Council (1922-25).
- Bran'tôme'** (brän'tôm'), Seigneur de. Pierre de Bour'dailles' (dä böör'dä'y'). 1535?-1614. French chronicler; served in army against Huguenots; author of *Mémoires* (pub. 1665-66), treasured for account of important people and events of period.
- Braque** (brák), Georges. 1882- . French painter; identified with ultramodern group of painters: an early exponent of Fauvism, and one of founders of cubism. Painted still-life studies and a few landscapes.
- Bras'cas'sat'** (bräs'kä'sä'), Jacques Raymond. 1804-1867. French landscape and animal painter.
- Bras de Fer**. See François de LA NOUË.
- Bra-shear'** (brä-shēr'), John Alfred. 1840-1920. American scientist; maker of lenses for telescopes.
- Brash'er** (bräh'ēr), Rex. 1869- . American ornithologist; painter of birds in natural colors; author of *Birds and Trees of North America* (12 vols., 1934).
- Bras'i-das** (bräs'i-däs). d. 422 B.C. Spartan general in early phases of Peloponnesian War; relieved Methone (431 B.C.), repulsed Athenian attack on Megara (428), captured Athenian colony of Amphipolis (424), and defeated Cleon before Amphipolis (422) in battle in which both he and Cleon were killed.
- Bras'lau** (bräs'lou), Sophie. 1892-1935. American operatic contralto, with Metropolitan Opera Company (from 1913).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Bras'seur' de Bour'bourg'** (brá'súr' dē būr'bōōr'), **Charles Étienne**. 1814-1874. French clergyman and ethnographer; missionary in Mexico and Central America (1848-64); archaeologist to French scientific expedition to Mexico (1864); translated into French *Popol Vuh*, sacred book of Quiché Indians.
- Bras'sey** (brás'í), **Thomas**. 1805-1870. English railway contractor. His eldest son, **Thomas** (1836-1918), **Earl Brassey**, became secretary to the admiralty (1883-85), governor of Victoria, Australia (1895-1900); author of an encyclopedic work, *The British Navy* (1882-83); founder of the *Naval Annual* (1886); his wife (m. 1860), **Anna (Annie)**, *nee All'nutt* [ól'nút] (1839-1887), was author of *The Voyage in the Sunbeam* (1878) and *Last Voyage* (1889).
- Bras'sin'** (brá'sán'), **Lou'is** (lōō'í). 1840-1884. Belgian pianist and composer, in Berlin (1866), Brussels (1869-79), and St. Petersburg. His brother and pupil **Leopold** (1843-1890) was court pianist at Coburg; another brother, **Gerhard** (1844-?1885), violinist and composer of solos, concertmeister, Gothenburg, Sweden; teacher, Berlin (1874-75); conductor, Breslau (1875-80).
- Brath'waite or Brath'wait or Brath'wayte** (bráth'-wāt), **Richard**. 1588-1673. English poet. Author of *A Strapado for the Devil* (1615), a collection of satires, and *Barnabas Itinerarium*, doggerel verse in English and Latin (1638).
- Bră-ti-ă-nu** (bră-tí-ă'nōō). Name of politically prominent Rumanian family, including among its members: **Ioan** (1822-1891), active in Rumanian rebellion against Russia and Turkey (1848); forced to take refuge in France; returned to Rumania (1857) and rose to leadership in Liberal party; aided in fall of Cuza and election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as king; prime minister (1867-68, 1876-88); succeeded as prime minister by his brother **Dimitrie** (1818-1892), who had been politically opposed to him (from c. 1856). Ioan's son **Ion** (1864-1927) was prime minister (1909-11; 1913-18; Dec., 1918-Sept., 1919; 1922-26; June-Sept., 1927) and virtual dictator of country (from 1922); succeeded as prime minister by his brother **Vintilă** (1867-1930), who was forced out of office a year later (1928) by Iuliu Maniu (*q.v.*), leader of Peasant party.
- Brat'tle** (brát'tl), **Thomas**. 1658-1713. American merchant; treasurer, Harvard (1693-1713). Chief organizer of Brattle Street Church, Cambridge, Mass.; waged controversy with the Mathers; condemned Salem witchcraft proceedings (1692).
- Bratton, Henry de**. See **BRACON**.
- Brau'chitsch** (brōu'kích), **Heinrich Alfred Hermann Walther von**. 1881-1948. German army officer, b. Berlin. Major general (1931); Reichswehr chief of artillery (1932); commander of East Prussian military area (1933); colonel general and commander in chief of German army (1938). Planned and carried out German occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, conquest of Poland, and movements in war against France and Great Britain (1939), and Russia (1941); relieved of command by Hitler (1941); interned by British (1945).
- Brau'er** (brōu'ér), **Friedrich**. 1832-1904. German entomologist; proposed (1885) the system of classification of Insecta which is in general use today.
- Braun** (brōun), **August Emil**. 1809-1856. German archaeologist.
- Braun, Heinrich**. 1854-1927. German Social Democratic writer and politician. Cofounder (1883) of Social Democrat paper *Die Neue Zeit*; member of Reichstag (1903); Prussian minister of agriculture (1919). His wife **Lily**, *nee von Kretschmann* [krích'mán; krích'-] (1865-1916), a Socialist, daughter of Gen. Hans von **ale**, chaotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sofá; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, maké; íce, íll, charítý; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôfft (41), cónnect; fôdd, fôft; out, oil; cûbe, ôrite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ô u in Fr. menu;
- Kretschmann**, was author of *Aus Goethes Freundeskreisen* (1892), *Im Schatten der Titanen*, memoirs and biography of her grandmother (1908), the novel *Lebenssucher* (1917), and books and pamphlets on social questions, esp. feminism.
- Braun, Karl**. 1822-1893. German political leader and writer; advocate of German unity and industrial freedom; member of Reichstag (1867-87) and of Supreme Court, Leipzig (1879-87).
- Braun, Karl Ferdinand**. 1850-1918. German physicist. Professor of physics and director of Physical Institute at Strassburg (from 1895). Discovered method in wireless telegraphy of increasing energy of sending station, and of gaining control of direction of effective radiation by arrangement of antennas; invented a cathode-ray tube (Braun tube). Awarded (jointly with Marconi) the 1909 Nobel prize for physics.
- Braun, Kaspar**. 1807-1877. German wood engraver.
- Braun, Otto**. 1872-1955. Prussian political leader. Social Democratic member of Prussian Chamber of Deputies (1913), of German National Assembly, Weimar (1919-20), and of Reichstag (1920 ff.); minister of agriculture (1918-21); prime minister of Prussia (1920-21, 1921-25, 1925-33); in Switzerland (from 1933).
- Brau'ne** (brōu'nē), **Christian Wilhelm**. 1831-1892. German anatomist.
- Brau'ner** (brōu'nér), **Bohuslav**. 1855-1935. Czech chemist; known for work in inorganic chemistry, esp. on grouping of elements in Mendeleev's periodic system, atomic weights, and rare elements.
- Braun'fels** (brōun'fēls), **Walter**. 1882-1954. German pianist and composer.
- Braunschweig**. See **BRUNSWICK**.
- Brauer, Adriaen**. See **BROWER**.
- Bra'vo** (brá'vō), **Luis González**. See **GONZÁLES BRAVO**.
- Bravo, Nicolás**. 1787-1854. Mexican general and political leader, b. Chilpancingo. One of leaders who overthrew Iturbide (1823); vice-president of Mexico (1824-27). Led rebellion against President Guadalupe Victoria (1827); defeated and banished (1828). Held various offices under Santa Anna; twice acting president (1839, 1842-43), also president for a few days (1846).
- Bra'vo-Mu-ril'lo** (brōvō-mōrē'llyō), **Juan González**. 1803-1873. Spanish statesman; a founder and editor of first law journal in Spain, *Boletín de Jurisprudencia* (1835 ff.); member of Cortes (1837, 1839); proscribed as enemy of Espartero and fled to France (1840-43). Minister of justice (1847), public instruction and finance (1849); prime minister (1851-52); exiled (1854-56); engaged in diplomatic missions (1856-68). Accompanied Queen Isabella II on flight to Bayonne after September revolution (1868).
- Bra'we** (brá'vē), **Joachim Wilhelm von**. 1738-1758. German dramatist.
- Braw'ley** (brā'li), **Benjamin Griffith**. 1882-1939. American Baptist clergyman and educator. Professor of English, Atlanta Baptist Coll. (1906-10), Howard U. (1910-12), Morehouse Coll. (1912-20), Shaw U. (1923-31), Howard U. (1931-39). Author of *A Short History of the American Negro* (1913), *The Negro in Literature and Art* (1918), *The Negro Genius* (1937), etc.
- Brawne** (brōn), **Fanny**. See **JOHN KEATS**.
- Brax'ton** (bráks'tŏn), **Carter**. 1736-1797. American Revolutionary political leader, b. Newington, Va. Member, Continental Congress (1775-76; 1777-83; 1785); signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Bray** (brā), **Anna Eliza**, *nee Kempe* (kēmp). 1790-1883. English novelist; m. (1818) Charles Alfred Stothard (see under **THOMAS STOTHARD**); m. (1833) Rev. Edward Atkins Bray writer. Wrote (1826-24) historical ro-

mances, the most popular based on histories of Devon and Cornwall families.

Bray, Thomas. 1656-1730. English clergyman. Sent by bishop of London to organize Anglican church in Maryland (1699); founder of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Brayley (brá'li), **Edward Wedlake.** 1773-1854. English topographer and archaeologist; collaborator with John Britton in topographical books.

Braz Pe-rei'ra Co'mes (brás' pē-rá'râ gô'mês), **Wenceslau.** 1868-. Brazilian political leader and industrialist. President of Minas Gerais (1909-10); vice-president of Brazil (1910-14), president (1914-18).

Braz'za' (brá'zâ'), **Pierre Paul François Camille Sa'vor'gnan' de** (sâ'vôr'nyân' dē). Real name **Braz'za Sa'vor-gna'ni** (brât'tâ' sâ'vôr'nyâ'nē). 1852-1905. French explorer in Africa. Explored region of Ogowe River (1875-78); later, traversed Gabon, reached Stanley Pool, founded Brazzaville (now capital of French Equatorial Africa), and placed region under French protection (1879-82); returned to Congo (1883); commissioner-general (1886-98).

Breadalbane, Earl of. See **John CAMPBELL.**

Breakspear, Nicholas. = **POPE ADRIAN IV.**

Bre'al' (brâ'al'), **Michel Jules Alfred.** 1832-1915. French philologist. Author of *Dictionnaire Étymologique Latin* (1885), *Essai de Sémantique* (1897), etc. Translator of Bopp's comparative grammar (1867-72).

Breas'ted (brēs'tēd; -tīd), **James Henry.** 1865-1935. American Orientalist, archaeologist, and historian, b. Rockford, Ill. On staff of U. of Chicago (1894-1935), professor of Egyptology and Oriental history (1905-33). Director of various archaeological expeditions to Egypt and Mesopotamia (1919-20, and after 1925). Among his many books are *A History of Egypt* (1905), *Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt* (1912), *Ancient Times* (1916), re-edited as *Conquest of Civilization* (1926), *The Dawn of Conscience* (1933).

Bre'heuf' (brâ'hūf'), **Jean de.** 1593-1649. French Jesuit missionary among Huron Indians in Canada; put to death by Iroquois; canonized (June 29, 1930).

Brecht (brēkt), **Bertolt or Bert.** 1898-1956. German playwright and poet. In exile (from 1935).

Breck'en-ridge (brēk'en-rīj), **Hugh Henry.** 1870-1937. American painter.

Breckenridge, Lester Paige. 1858-1940. American mechanical engineer; designed dynamometer cars for determining train resistance on railroads (1897-99); invented automatic recording machine (1901); known also for work on smokeless combustion and on power production.

Breck'in-ridge (brēk'in-rīj), **John Cabell.** 1821-1875. American lawyer and statesman, b. near Lexington, Ky. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1851-55); vice-president of U.S. (1857-61); presidential candidate, southern faction Democratic party (1860); U.S. senator (1861). Joined Confederate army (1861); secretary of war, Confederate States of America (1865). His grandfather **John** (1760-1800), b. near Staunton, Va., U.S. senator (1801-05); attorney general of U.S. (1805-06).

Bre'de-ro (brâ'dē-rō), **Gerbrand Adriaanszoon.** 1585-1618. Dutch playwright and poet; author of lyrics (pub. 1622) and of farces and comedies.

Bre'de-ro'de (brâ'dē-rō'dē), **Count Hendrik van.** 1531-1568. b. Brussels, descendant of ancient counts of Holland. Leader of nobles ("les Gueux," or "The Beggars") in struggle against Spanish rule in the Netherlands; took part (1566) in drawing up the "Compromise" of nobles, at Breda, and the petition of grievances presented to Margaret of Parma; made unsuccessful attempt to raise army at Antwerp; fled to Germany (1567).

Bre-di'chin (bryl-dyē'chyin), **Fëdor Aleksandrovich.** 1831-1904. Russian astronomer; director of observatory, Moscow (1873-90), Pulkovo (1890-95); known for work on the forms of comets and the structure of meteors.

Bre'dig (brâ'dīk), **Georg.** 1868-1944. German chemist; deviser of a method (Hredig method) of preparing colloids by electrical disintegration.

Bre'dow (brâ'dō), **Adalbert von.** 1814-1890. Prussian general; cavalry officer in war of 1866; led charge at Vionville-Mars-la-Tour, Franco-Prussian War (1870); lieutenant general (1871).

Breen (brēn), **Patrick. J.** 1868. Pioneer in America, b. in Ireland, to U.S. (1828). One of 36 survivors of 81 in party, led by George Donner, isolated on way to California by blizzard (Nov., 1846); his diary contains vivid account of the tragedy.

Breese (brēz), **Kidder Randolph.** 1831-1881. American naval officer, b. Philadelphia. Accompanied Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition to Japan (1852). Served through Civil War; fleet captain under Porter (1864-66); led assault on Fort Fisher (Jan. 15, 1865).

Bre'feld (brâ'fēlt), **Ludwig.** 1837-1907. Prussian jurist; minister of commerce and trade (1896-1901). His brother **Oskar** (1839-1925), botanist, carried on researches in mycology and is credited with introducing gelatin cultures in bacteriology.

Bre'gen-dahl (brī'gēn-dāh), **Marie.** 1867-1940. Danish writer of fiction and poetry.

Bré'guet' (brâ'gē'), **Abraham Louis.** 1747-1823. French mechanician and watchmaker; built instruments of great accuracy, including astronomical clocks and marine chronometers; made improvements in watches, as the use of the ruby as a bearing. His grandson **Louis François Clément** (1804-1883), physicist and watchmaker, was in charge of building first electric telegraph line along Rouen railway; invented device to protect telegraphic apparatus from atmospheric electricity, and system of electric clocks for transmitting time to a distance. **Antoine** (1851-1882), son of Louis François Clément, was an electrical engineer and industrialist; inventor of an electrical recording anemometer. **Louis Charles** (1881-1955), manufacturer of airplanes, descendant of Abraham Louis, equipped first helicopter to rise perpendicularly with a passenger.

Brehm (bräm), **Alfred Edmund.** 1829-1884. German zoologist; founder (1867) and director (1867-75), Berlin Aquarium. Author of *Tierchen* (6 vols., 1864-69), *Das Leben der Vögel* (2d ed., 1867-68), etc. His father, **Christian Ludwig** (1787-1864), pastor and ornithologist, made a collection of over 9000 birds, almost entirely European.

Brehm, Bruno von. 1892-. Viennese novelist and art historian, b. in Yugoslavia.

Breinlinger, Alice Berend. See **ALICE BEREND.**

Breit'ing-er (brī'tīng-ēr), **Johann Jakob.** 1701-1776. Swiss scholar. As collaborator with Bodmer (q.v.) on *Die Discourse der Mahlern*, engaged in famous Swiss opposition to literary influence of Gottsched and the rationalists. His own more constructive *Kritische Dichtkunst* (2 vols., 1740) influenced literary ideals of Klopstock, Goethe, and Schiller through championship of irrational elements of poetry, esp. English. His *Fabeln aus den Zeiten der Minnesinger* (1757) helped pave way for later interest of romanticists in literature of Middle Ages.

Breit'kopf (brī't'köpf). Family of German printers and publishers, including: **Bernhard Christoph** (1695-1777), founder of Leipzig printing (1719) and publishing (from 1725) firm, known (from 1795) as Breitkopf and Härtel. His son and successor (from 1745), **Johann Gottlob Im-**

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For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

manuel (1719-1794), typographical expert, developed (from 1750) movable music type; improved musical notation and German characters; devised method of printing maps and Chinese characters from movable pieces; wrote several treatises on printing. Johann's son **Christoph Gottlob** (1750-1800) gave up the business (1795) to G. C. Härtel.

Breit'mann (brē't'mān; -mān), **Hans** (hāns). Pseudonym of Charles Godfrey LELAND.

Brē'ke-len-kam (brā'kē-lēn-kām), **Quirijn van**. 1620?-1668. Dutch painter, esp. of scenes from folk life, market scenes, and domestic and workshop interiors.

Brē'ma (brā'mā), **Ma'rie** (mā'ri). Real name **Min'ny Fehr'mann** (mīn'ē fūr'mān). 1856-1925. English opera singer.

Brē'mer (brā'mēr), **Fredrika**. 1801-1865. Novelist, b. in Finland; moved to Sweden (1805). Author of *Sketches of Everyday Life*, a series of romances (1828 ff.), of *Hertha* (1856) and *Father and Daughter* (1858), in which she advocates equal rights for women, etc.

Brē'mond' (brā'mōn'), **Henri**. 1855-1933. French literary critic and historian.

Brenainn, Saint. See BRENDAN.

Bren'dan (brēn'dān) or **Bren'ainn** (brēn'ān) or **Bran'dan** (brān'dān) or **Bo-ran'don** (bō-rān'dān), Saint. 484-577. Hero of a legendary voyage (565-573) to the promised land of saints on western islands, basis of popular medieval legend *Navigation of St. Brendan*; founder of a monastery at Clonfert (7553). Also called **Brendan of Clonfert** (klōn'fērt), or **Brendan, son of Finn'lo-ga** (fīn'lō-gā), to distinguish him from another Irish saint, **Brendan of Birr** [bīr] (490?-573).

Bren'del (brēn'dēl), **Karl Franz**. 1811-1868. German writer on music; supported "New German" movement of Wagner and Liszt.

Brendel, **Martin**. 1862-1939. German astronomer.

Brenet' (brē-nē'), **Michel**. Pseudonym of **Marie Bo'bil'lier** (bō'bē'lyā'). 1858-1918. French writer on music.

Bren'nan (brēn'nān), **Christopher**. 1870-1932. Australian classical scholar and poet.

Brennan, **Frederick Hazlitt**. 1901- . American journalist, b. St. Louis; scenarist in Hollywood, Calif. (1928-30), fiction writer, and playwright.

Brennan, **Louis**. 1852-1932. Irish inventor of a dirigible torpedo and a gyroscopic monorail railway system.

Bren'ner (brēn'nēr), **Elias**. 1647-1717. Swedish archaeologist and numismatist, b. Finland. His wife, **Sophia Elisabeth, nee We'ber** [vā'bēr] (1659-1730), was a lyric poet.

Bren'ner (brēn'nēr), **Vi'ctor** (vīk'tēr) **Da'vid** (dā'vid). 1871-1924. Sculptor, b. Shavli, Russia. To U.S. (about 1890). Designed Lincoln cent (issued 1909).

Brennglas, **Adolf**. Pseudonym of Adolf GLASSBRENNER.

Bren'nus (brēn'nūs). Semilegendary Gallic chieftain of 4th century B.C. Led an invasion of Italy, defeated Roman army, and plundered and burned city of Rome, besieging the capitol until bought off by offer of 1000 pounds of gold. According to legend, during weighing of gold, a Roman tribune protested against use of false weights by the Gauls, whereupon Brennus cast his sword on the scale with the exclamation, "Vae Victi!" i.e. "Woe to the vanquished!"

Brennus. Gallic leader in invasion of Greece (279 B.C.); defeated before Delphi; said to have killed himself, unable to endure humiliation of defeat.

Brent (brēnt), **Charles Henry**. 1862-1929. Protestant Episcopal bishop, b. Newcastle, Ontario, Canada. Pastorate in Boston (1891-1901). Bishop of the Philippine Islands (1901-18); bishop of western New York (1918-

26); bishop in charge of churches in Europe (1926-28). **Bren'ta'no** (brēn'tā'nō), **Clemens**. 1778-1842. Brother of Bettina von Arnim (q.v.). German dramatist, novelist; and romantic poet. Became fervid Roman Catholic (1818) and withdrew to monastery of Dülmen, near Münster (1818-24) to be near the nun Anna Katharina Emmerich (q.v.), whose revelations he recorded. Compiled (1805-08), with his brother-in-law Ludwig von Arnim, *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*, a collection of German folk songs. Author of plays, stories, and patriotic, spiritual, and commemorative poems. His nephew **Franz** (1838-1917) was a philosopher; Roman Catholic priest (1864-73); professor in Würzburg (1872), in Vienna (1874-80); resident largely in Florence (from 1895); author of books on Aristotle, and of works on psychology, logic, ethics. Franz's brother **Lajo** or **Ludwig** (1844-1931), political economist, investigated trade unionism in England (1868), championed the working class, advocated free trade, and opposed the wage-fund theory; professor successively (1872-91) in Breslau, Strassburg, Vienna, Leipzig, and (1891-1914) Munich; a leading pacifist; winner of Nobel peace prize (1927).

Brentford, Earl of. See Patrick RUTHERFORD.

Brentford, Viscount. See Sir William JOYNSON-HICKS.

Bren'ton (brēn't'n; -tān), **William**. d. 1674. English colonist in America. To Massachusetts Colony (1634); to Portsmouth, N.H. (1639); a founder of Newport, R.I. (1639); deputy governor of Portsmouth and Newport (1640-47; 1662-65); president of Providence Plantations (1660-62); governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations under charter of 1663 (1666-69).

Brenz (brēnts), **Johann**. 1499-1570. Lutheran reformer; took active part in Reformation as disciple of Luther; coauthor of *Syngramma Sacrum* (1525) and proponent of Ubiquitarian theory; forced to flee (1548); provost, Stuttgart (from 1553).

Brere'ley or **Brier'ley** (brē'rēl), **Roger**. 1586-1637. English clergyman and poet; founder of the Familist sect of Grindletonians.

Brere'ton (brē'rē't'n), **Lewis Hyde**. 1890- . American army officer, b. Pittsburgh; grad. U.S.N.A. (Annapolis) but transferred to army (1911); in military aviation (from 1912); served in World War; major general (July, 1941); head of air force in Philippines (1941) and Middle East (July, 1942) and of all U.S. forces in Middle East (Feb.-Sept., 1943); head of U.S. 9th Air Force and later of allied airborne forces in W. Europe.

Brere'ton (brē'rē't'n), **Sir William**. 1604-1661. English military commander in Cromwell's Roundhead army.

Brescia, **Arnold of** (*Ital.* Arnaldo da). See ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.

Brescia, **Moretto da**. = II MORETTO.

Brescianino, **Girolamo**. See MUZIANO.

Bresh-kov'sky (*Angl.* brēsh-kōf'skī), **Catherine**. *Russ. name* Ekaterina Konstantinovna Bresh'ko-Bresh-kov'-ska-ya (brýshkō-kōn'stānīnōvna brēsh'kōf'skū-yā). Called **Ba'-bush-ka** (bā'bōsh-kā) and "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." 1844-1931. Russian revolutionist, b. near Vitebsk, Little Russia, of wealthy and noble family. Devoted life to welfare of Russian peasant. Left home (1870) to spread revolutionary doctrine; at Kiev, joined followers of Bakunin; imprisoned, St. Petersburg (1874-78), exiled to Siberia (1878); kept much of the time in close confinement; on release (1896) joined agitation for agrarian revolution; fled to Switzerland (1900); visited U.S. (1904-05), but returned to Russia (1905) to take part in abortive revolution; imprisoned (1907-10), and again banished to Siberia; released by Kerensky (1917); forced to flee after Bolsheviks came to power; lectured in U.S. (1919); spent last years in Czechoslovakia.

šle, chaotic, chre (7), šed, account, šrn, šak (11), šofš; šve, hře (18), švent, šnd, šilent, maldř; šce, šil, čaršky; šid, šbey, šrb, šdd (40), šđt (41), šđnnect; ššd, ššb; out, oš; cšbe, šnite, šrn, šp, circšs, š = u in Fr. menu;

Bressano, Girolamo. See MUZIANO.

Bress'lau (brés'lou), Harry. 1848-1926. German historian and paleographer.

Bre-teuill' (bré-té'y'), Baron de. Louis Auguste le Ton'ne-lier' (tón'té-lyá'). 1730-1807. French politician and diplomat; secretary of state to king's household (1783-88); central figure in group opposed to Calonne and upholding king's autocratic powers; his return to ministry (July 12, 1789) signal for outbreak of the Revolution. Emigré (1789-1802).

Bre-ton' (bré-tón'), André. 1896-. French poet, essayist, and critic; member of the Dadaists, and a founder of the surrealist movement; editor (from 1924) of *La Révolution Surréaliste*.

Breton, Jules Adolphe. 1827-1906. French painter and writer; excelled in painting scenes of rustic life. His painting *The First Communion* was sold for \$45,000 (1886) and greatly increased his reputation; other paintings: *Bénédiction des Blés* (Luxembourg), *Plantation d'un Calvaire* (Lille). Author of *Les Champs et la Mer* (1875) and *Jeanne* (1880), verse; *La Vie d'un Artiste* (1890), *Un Peintre Paysan* (1896). His brother Émile Adélaïde (1831-1902) was a landscape painter.

Bret'on (brét'n) or **Brit'ton** or **Brit'taine** (brít'n), Nicholas. 1545?-1626. English poet. Author of satirical, religious, romantic, and pastoral works in prose and verse, including the pastoral *Passionate Shepherd* (1604), and an idyll in prose, *Wits Trenchmour* (1597).

Bre-tón' de los Her-re-ros (brá-tón' dá lós ér-ré-rós), Manuel. 1796-1873. Spanish dramatist. Member, Spanish Acad. (1837 ff.); director, Biblioteca Nacional (1847 ff.). Author of some 360 plays, including *A la Vejea Viruelas* (1824), *Me Voy de Madrid* (1828), *Marcela* (1831), *A Madrid Me Vuelvo* (1836), *Muñete y Verás...!* (1837), *Escuela del Matrimonio* (1852), and lyric and satiric poems.

Bre-tón' y Her-nán-dez (brá-tón' é éi-nán'dáth), Tomás. 1850-1923. Spanish composer; director, Madrid conservatory. Composer of zarzuelas, operas, an orchestral suite, oratorio, and chamber music.

Bre-ton'neau' (bré-tón'no'), Pierre. 1778-1862. French physician; known for descriptions of typhoid fever and diphtheria; credited with performing first successful tracheotomy for diphtheria; first used the term *diphthérie*, which was adapted in English as *diphtheria*; enunciated a theory of specific causes of infectious diseases.

Bret'schnel'der (brét'shni'dér), Karl Gottlieb. 1776-1848. German Protestant theologian; edited Melancthon's works (1834-48) in *Corpus Reformatorum*.

Brett (brét). Family name of Viscount ESHER.

Brett, George Howard. 1886-. American army officer; grad. Virginia Military Institute. Served in Philippine scouts (1910); 2d lieutenant, cavalry, U.S. army (1911); transferred to signal corps for air training (1915). Major general, acting chief of air corps, U.S. army (1940); lieutenant general, U.S. army, and deputy supreme commander under General Wavell in the Far East (Jan., 1942), under General MacArthur (Mar., 1942); head of U.S. Caribbean defense command (1942-45).

Brett, John Watkins (1805-1863) and his younger brother Jacob. English pioneers in submarine telegraphy. Established submarine telegraphic communication between England and France (1850). Associated in syndicate with Cyrus Field in laying first transatlantic cable (1858), which failed after transmitting a few messages.

Bretton, Henry de. See BRACON.

Breu'er (broi'ér), Josef. 1842-1925. Austrian physician; known esp. for work on the ear and on psychoanalysis; author (with Freud) of *Studien über Hysterie* (1895).

Breu'er (broi'ér), **Marcel'** (?mär-sé') Lajos. 1902-. Architect, b. in Hungary; M.A., Bauhaus, Weimar (1924); director, Bauhaus, Dessau (1925-28); practiced as architect in Berlin (1928-31), while traveling in European countries (1931-35), in London (1935-37); associate professor, Harvard U. (from 1937) and partner of Walter Gropius (q.v.) in architectural firm, Cambridge, Mass. His interests range from large hospital and factory projects through private housing (including interior designs and prefabricated houses), to pioneer work in furniture design (tubular steel 1925, aluminum 1933, plywood 1935).

Breuer, Peter. 1856-1930. German sculptor.

Breughel. See BRUGHIJL.

Breuil (bré'y'), **Henri Édouard Prosper.** 1877-. French archaeologist; authority on paleolithic art.

Breul (broil), **Karl Hermann.** 1860-1932. Germanic scholar and writer in England; author of revisions of *New German Dictionary* (from 1906), editions of German classics, *The Romantic Movement in German Literature* (1927), etc.

Bre-voort' (bré-vórt'; -vórt'), **James Ren'wick** (rén'-wik). 1832-1918. American landscape painter.

Brew'er (brōw'ér), **David Josiah.** 1837-1910. American jurist, b. Smyrna, Asia Minor, son of a missionary; associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1889-1910); member Venezuela boundary and arbitration commissions.

Brewer, Ebenezer Cobham. 1810-1897. English clergyman and schoolmaster; compiler of *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (1870).

Brewer, Thomas Mayo. 1814-1880. American ornithologist.

Brewer, William Henry. 1828-1910. American scientist; assistant to J. D. Whitney in geological survey of California (1860-64); collected about 2000 species of plants of California; professor of agriculture, Yale (1864-1903). Instrumental in establishing, in Connecticut, the first agricultural experiment station in U.S., and in organizing Yale Forestry School (1900).

Brew'ster (brōw'stér), **Benjamin Harris.** 1816-1888. American lawyer; U.S. attorney general (1881-85); prosecuted the accused in star-route fraud cases.

Brewster, Chauncey Buncie. 1848-1941. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman; bishop of Connecticut (1899-1928; resigned). His brother Benjamin (1860-1941) was bishop of Maine (1916-41).

Brewster, Sir David. 1781-1868. Scottish physicist, b. Jedburgh. Investigated refraction and polarization of light; discovered biaxial crystals. Invented a kaleidoscope (1816); improved on the stereoscope. Advocated adoption of refractive system in lighthouses.

Brewster, George Thomas. 1862-1943. American sculptor; carved bust of Robert F. Lee for American Hall of Fame.

Brewster, William. 1567-1644. American pioneer, b. in England. Bailiff and postmaster, Scrooby, Eng. (1590-1608). Emigrated to Holland (1608), settled at Leiden (1609); in printing business (1609-19). Sailed to America on the *Mayflower* (1620). Leader of church at Plymouth and influential in management of affairs of Plymouth Colony.

Brewster, William. 1851-1919. American ornithologist; author of *Bird Migration* (1886), etc.

Březina, Otakar. Pseudonym of Václav JIRÁVÝ.

Brian (brén; Angl. brí'án). Known in Eng. as **Brian Bo-ru'** (bō-rō'; -rōō') or in Irish writings as **Brian Bo-ram'ha** or **Bo-ralm'he** or, less correctly, **Bo-rolm'he**, **Bo-rum'ha** (all pronounced bō-rō'; -rōō'), etc. 926-1014. King of Ireland (1002-14); slain while defeating Danes at battle of Clontarf, near Dublin.

chair; go; king; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Bri'an'chon'** (bré'ân'shôn'), Charles Julien. 1785-1864. French mathematician. Discovered theorem named for him, concerning a hexagon circumscribed to a conic, set forth in his *Sur les Surfaces Courbes du Second Degré* (1808).
- Bri'and'** (bré'ân'), Aristide. 1862-1932. French statesman, b. Nantes. Journalist; contributor to Radical and Socialist journals; deputy (1902-19), at first as Socialist-Radical; founded *L'Humanité* (1904) with Jean Jaurès; chiefly responsible for draft of law separating church and state (1905-06). Prime minister (1909-11); confronted by general strike on French railroads (1910) called by Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.); broke it by "calling to the colors" all railroad workers; again prime minister (1913); minister of justice in Viviani's cabinet (1914-15); head of coalition government (1915-17); retired (1917-21). Again prime minister (1921-22); French representative at Washington Conference (1921-22); delegate to League of Nations (1924); minister of foreign affairs (1925-32); prime minister (1925-26) during period of depreciation of the franc. Awarded Nobel peace prize for 1926 with Gustav Stresemann; influential as foreign minister in policy of rapprochement with Germany as marked by Locarno treaties and in entry of Germany into the League of Nations; with Secretary Kellogg of U.S. developed Kellogg-Briand Pact, multilateral treaty for renunciation of war (1927-28); again prime minister (1929); supported Young plan for payment of German reparations; issued memorandum for plan for "United States of Europe" (1930).
- Bri'ard'** (bré'âr'), Étienne. 16th-century French type founder of Avignon; in designing type for musical notation, he introduced round notes instead of angular notes, and separate notes instead of ligatures.
- Bride** of Kildare, Saint. See BRIGID.
- Bridge** (brj), Ann. English writer of novels and short stories, including *Peking Picnic* (1932), *Enchanter's Nighshade* (1937) and *Four-Part Setting* (1939).
- Bridge, Frank**. 1879-1941. English orchestra conductor; composer of chamber and orchestral music.
- Bridge, Sir John Frederick**. 1844-1924. English organist, composer, and antiquary. Organist of Westminster Abbey (1882-1918); composer of oratorios and cantatas, choral ballads, church music. His brother **Joseph Cox** (1853-1929) was organist of Chester Cathedral (1877-1925) and professor of music, U. of Durham (1908-29).
- Bridg'er** (brj'ér), James. 1804-1881. American pioneer and scout, b. Richmond, Va. First white man known to have visited Great Salt Lake.
- Bridg'es** (brj'éz; -Iz), Calvin Blackman. 1889-1938. American geneticist.
- Bridges, John**. d. 1618. English clergyman; author of work (1587) which provoked Martin Marprelate tracts; bishop of Oxford (1604); reputed among contemporary Puritan writers to be author of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. He was possibly a collaborator (see also William STEVENSON and Bishop John STILL).
- Bridges, John Henry**. 1832-1906. English medical inspector, student of Comtist philosophy, and a leader in English positivist movement. Author of *Five Discourses on Positive Religion* (1882) and works on social reform; edited Roger Bacon's *Opus Majus* (1897).
- Bridges, Robert Seymour**. 1844-1930. English poet; poet laureate (1913-30). Practiced medicine in hospitals (1875-82). Lived in Berkshire, pursuing poetry and music (till 1904); here wrote his one long narrative poem, *Eros and Psyche* (1885), and eight dramas. Engaged in metrical experimentation and inaugurated, in pamphlet *On Prosody of Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes* (1889), new development in English verse, giving free-
dom to natural accentuation and allowing fresh flexibility of rhythm. Published *The Spirit of Man* (1916), a prose and verse anthology "designed to bring fortitude," and war poems collected in *October* (1920). Founded (1913) with Henry Bradley, and others, Society for Pure English, which became active in 1919; advocated, in *English Pronunciation* (1913), closer correspondence between the written and spoken forms of words. His magnum opus, *The Testament of Beauty* (begun 1926, pub. 1929), sums up his aesthetic and spiritual experience. His prose works include *Milton's Prosody* (1893) and *John Keats, a Critical Essay* (1895).
- Bridges, Sir Tom**, in full **George Tom Molesworth**. 1871-1939. English cavalry officer. Commanded 19th division in World War; headed war mission in U.S. (1918); governor of South Australia (1922-27).
- Bridges, Sir William Throsby**. 1861-1915. British major general; commander of first Australian contingent in World War; mortally wounded at Gallipoli.
- Bridg'et** (brj'ët; -it) or **Brig'it** (brj'it) or **Brig'it'ta'** (brj'git'ta') or **Brig'it'ta'** (brj'git'ta') (brt-), Saint. 1303?-1373. Swedish Roman Catholic nun and mystic; patroness of Sweden. m. (1316) Ulf Gudmarsson; mother of St. Catherine of Sweden. After husband's death (1344) devoted herself to religion and asceticism; founded at Vadstena (c. 1344; estab. 1370) the Brigittine order, or Order of the Saviour, for men and women, on basis of Augustinian rule. Author of *Revelations*, accounts of visions she had had from early childhood. Canonized by Boniface I (1391).
- Bridget** of Kildare, Saint. See BRIGID.
- Bridge'wa'ter** (brj'wó'tér; -wó't'ér), Earls and dukes of. See EGERTON family.
- Bridg'man** (brj'mân), Frederic Arthur. 1847-1927. American painter; painted much in Brittany, Algiers, and Egypt; known for paintings reconstructing scenes from antiquity, esp. in Egypt; author of *Winters in Algeria*, with his own illustrations (1889).
- Bridgman, Herbert Lawrence**. 1844-1924. American journalist and explorer, b. Amherst, Mass. Business manager, *Brooklyn Standard Union* (1887-1924). Friend and patron of Peary, who named cape in northeastern Greenland in his honor and who notified him first of discovery of North Pole (Sept. 6, 1909). Instrumental in exposing falsity of Cook's claims.
- Bridgman, Laura Dewey**. 1829-1889. American blind deaf-mute, educated by use of a raised alphabet devised by Dr. S. C. Howe, head of the Perkins Institution in Boston; first blind deaf-mute successfully educated by systematic means.
- Bridgman, Percy Williams**. 1882- . American physicist, b. Cambridge, Mass. A.B. (1904), Ph.D. (1908), Harvard. Taught physics, Harvard (from 1910); professor (1919). Awarded 1946 Nobel prize for physics for research and publications on high pressure.
- Brid'ie** (brj'id), James. Pseudonym of O. H. Ma'vor (má'vër). 1888-1951. Scottish physician and playwright; nephew of James Mavor; served in World War; practiced in Glasgow. Author of plays, including *The Anatomist* (1931), *Jonah and the Whale* (1932), *Marriage is no Joke* (1934), *Colonel Wolterspoon* (1934), *Moral Plays* (1936), *The King of Nowhere* (1938).
- Bridport**, Viscount. See HOOD family.
- Briefs** (brj'efs), Götz. 1889- . German economist.
- Brie'ger** (bré'gër), Johann Friedrich Theodor. 1842-1915. German Protestant theologian and historian, esp. of the Reformation.
- Brienne, John of**. See JOHN OF BRIENNE.
- Brienne, Loménie de**. See LOMÉNIE DE BRIENNE.
- Brie'r-ley** (brj'ér-lj), Benjamin. Pseudonym **Ab'-**
 âle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; éve, here (18), évent, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), odd (41), connect; fœd, fœt; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, u = u in Fr. menu;

o'-th'-Yate' (ăb'-th'-yāt'; ăb'-). 1825-1896. English weaver and writer of stories and verses in Lancashire dialect.

Brier'ley (brîr'li), Roger. See BRERLEY.

Brî'eux' (brî'ô'), Eugène. 1858-1932. French dramatist. Newspaper reporter and editor. Scored first success with *Blanchette*, demonstrating ill effects of education of girls of working classes (1892). Most of his plays deal with present-day social problems. Among his plays are *Les Bienfaiteurs* (1896), *L'Évasion* (1896), *Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont* (1897), *La Robe Rouge*, dealing with injustices of the law (1900), *Maternité* (1903), *Les Hanneçons*, a comedy (1906), *La Femme Seule* (1912), *L'Associé* (1922), *La Famille Lapolette* (1926).

Brî'fault (brî'fô'), Robert Stephen. 1876-1948. English surgeon and novelist, b. London. Practiced in New Zealand; served in World War; retired from medical practice (1919). Author of *The Making of Humanity* (1919), *The Mothers* (1927), *Sin and Sex* (1931), *Europa* (1935), *Europa in Limbo* (1937).

Brîggs (brîgz), Charles Augustus. 1841-1913. American clergyman and Biblical scholar; Professor, Union Theological Seminary (1874-1913). Tried for heresy by Presbytery of N.Y. (1892); suspended by General Assembly from Presbyterian ministry; became Episcopal clergyman (1900). His condemnation and suspension caused Union Theological Seminary to sever Presbyterian connections and become independent and undenominational.

Briggs, Clare A. 1875-1930. American cartoonist, b. Reedsburg, Wis. Staff member, *New York Tribune* (from 1911); among his creations, *Skin-nay*, *The Days of Real Sport*, *When a Feller Needs a Friend*, *Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feeling*, *Mr. and Mrs.*

Briggs, Henry. 1556?-1631. English mathematician. Grad. Cambridge (1581). Professor of geometry, Gresham College, London (1596-1620). Proposed decimal system of common (for Briggian) logarithms now universally used; calculated and published logarithmic tables. His works include *Arithmetica Logarithmica* (1624) and *Trigonometria Britannica* (completed by Henry Gillibrand).

Briggs, Le Baron Russell. 1855-1934. American educator; professor of English, Harvard (from 1890), dean of the college (1891-1902), and dean of the faculty (1902-25). Also, president of Radcliffe (1903-23). Trained in his select composition course many well-known poets and authors.

Briggs, Lyman James. 1874-. American physicist; with U.S. Department of Agriculture (1896-1920); chief, division of mechanics and sound, National Bureau of Standards (1920-33); asst. director of research and testing (1926-33), director (1933-45).

Brîg'ham (brîg'âm), Amariah. 1798-1849. American alienist; founded (1844) *American Journal of Insanity*, now *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

Brîgham, Emma Frances. 1855-1881. American sculptor; m. Eugene Winslow Durkee (1878). Carved bust of Maria Mitchell, the original of which is at Vassar College and a replica in the American Hall of Fame.

Brîgham, William Tufts. 1841-1926. American scientist; director of Bishop Museum of Ethnology, Honolulu (1888-1918); author of books on Hawaiian history and culture.

Brîg'house' (brîg'hous'), Harold. 1882-1959. English dramatist; author of *Hobson's Choice* (1916), *The Game* (1920), and other plays, and of several novels.

Bright (brît), Sir Charles Tilston. 1832-1888. English telegraph engineer. Engineer-in-chief of Atlantic Telegraph Company (1856), which laid first transatlantic

cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland (1858); consulting engineer in laying of Atlantic cables of 1865 and 1866; with Josiah Latimer Clark, improved method of applying asphalt covering to submarine cables.

Bright, James Wilson. 1852-1926. American philologist; pioneer in scientific study of English philology in United States. Author of *Outlines of Anglo-Saxon Grammar* (1891); editor of an *Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

Bright, John. 1811-1889. English orator and statesman, son of Rochdale cotton-mill owner, of Quaker stock. Took part in opposition to principle of church rates (1834-41); M.P. (almost continuously, 1843-89); with Richard Cobden contributed to defeat of corn laws (1838-46), and engaged in free-trade agitation and in movements for financial reform, electoral reform, and religious freedom. Denounced policy that led to Crimean War (1851); supported the North in American Civil War (1861); admirer of Lincoln; advocated Irish disestablishment (1868). President of Board of Trade under Gladstone (1868-70); chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (1873, 1880), resigned (1882) on British intervention in Egyptian affairs. Last spoke in House of Commons (1887) in opposition to Gladstone's Irish home-rule policy. His sister Margaret (1818-1890), advocate (from 1870) of temperance reform and woman suffrage, m. (1839) Samuel Lucas.

Bright, Mary Chavelita. See George ECERTON.

Bright, Mynors. 1818-1883. English scholar; decipherer and editor of Pepsy's *Diary* (1875-79).

Bright, Richard. 1789-1858. English physician; at Guy's Hospital, London (1820-43). Published *Reports of Medical Cases* (vol. 1, 1827), containing first description and diagnosis of Bright's disease. His son James Franck (1832-1920), educator; master, University Coll., Oxford (1881-1906); author of *History of England* (5 vols., 1875-1904).

Bright, Timothy. 1551?-1615. English inventor of modern shorthand. Abandoned medical profession to take holy orders. Granted by Queen Elizabeth (1588) exclusive privilege for fifteen years of teaching and of printing shorthand according to his system, which had an alphabetical basis as regards initial letters.

Bright' Eyes' (brî't' i-z'). **Su-sette' La Flesche'** (soo-zet' lâ flesh'). 1854-1903. American Indian writer and lecturer, b. in Nebraska reservation; daughter of Omaha chief who was son of French trader and Omaha woman. Educ. in mission school; aroused public sympathy (1878) by account of sufferings of Indians forcibly removed by U.S. government from South Dakota to Indian Territory; speaking tour in eastern U.S. (1879) effective in causing abandonment of policy of arbitrary removals of Indians; m. Thomas H. Tibbles (1881).

Brîg'id (brîj'id; brî'id) of Kil-dare' (kîl-dâr'), Saint. Also **Brîdg'et** (brîj'et; -it), **Brîg'it** (brîj'it; brî'it), **Brîghid** (brîd), **Bride** (brîd). 453-523. A patron saint of Ireland, daughter of a prince of Ulster and his bondmaid. Freed from parental control by king of Ulster because of extraordinary piety; founded four monasteries, the chief of these at Kildare. Commemorated Feb. 1.

Brîg' Do not confuse with St. BRIDGET of Sweden (q.v.).

Brîg'it or Brîgitt'a of Sweden, Saint. See BRIDGET.

Brîl or Brill (brîl), Paul (1554-1626) and his brother **Mathys** (1550-1584). Flemish landscape painters.

Brill (brîl), Abraham Arden. 1874-1948. American psychiatrist, b. in Austria. Lecturer on abnormal psychology and psychoanalysis, N.Y.U. (1914-25), on psychoanalysis and psychosexual sciences, Columbia (from 1929). Chiefly known as translator of works of Jung and Freud and as expositor of their doctrines.

Brill, Nathan Edwin. 1860-1925. American physician;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **k**=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh**=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

investigator of a form of typhus that from his accounts became known as Brill's disease.

Brillat-Sa'va'rin (bré'yá'sá'vá'rán'), Anthelme. 1755-1826. French politician and writer; member of the National Assembly; fled to Switzerland during the Terror (1792), and to U.S. (1793). Returned to Paris (1796); judge of the Court of Cassation during the Consulate. Best known for his *Physiologie du Goût*, a literary work on gastronomy (1825).

Brill'louin' (bré'ywán'), Louis Marcel. 1854-1948. French physicist; known for work on structure of crystals, viscosity of liquids and gases, radiotelegraphy, and relativity.

Brin (brén), Benedetto. 1833-1898. Italian naval engineer and cabinet minister. Minister of marine (1876-78, 1884-91, 1896-98), for foreign affairs (1892-93). Leader in development of modern Italian navy; designed several cruisers.

Brind'ley (brin(d)'l), James. 1716-1772. English canal engineer. Constructed, without written calculations or drawings, canal from Manchester to the Mersey at Runcorn that became the Manchester Ship Canal; built 365 miles of canals.

Brin'nell' (brí-nél'), Johann August. 1849-1925. Swedish engineer. Introduced at Paris International Exposition (1900) the Brinell machine, an apparatus for measuring the hardness of metals and alloys.

Brin'ig (brín'ig), Myron. 1900- . American novelist, b. Minneapolis.

Brink, Bernhard ten (tén brínk'), 1841-1892. Dutch philologist, b. Amsterdam. Professor, Marburg (1870-73), Strassburg (from 1873). Author of *Chaucer Studien* ... (1870), *Geschichte der Englischen Literatur* (1877 ff.), and lectures on Shakespeare (1893).

Brink, Jan ten. 1834-1901. Dutch critic, novelist, and literary historian.

Brink man or Brinck'man (brínk'mán), Baron Carl Gustav von. 1764-1847. Swedish diplomat and poet; friend and correspondent of Tegnér, Schleiermacher, the Humboldts. Ambassador to Prussian court at Memel (1807) and to London (1808-10). Author of *Gedichte von Selmar* (1789) in German, and of *Tankebilder* (1828), etc., in Swedish.

Brin'ley (brín'l), Daniel Putnam. 1879- . American mural painter.

Brin'ton (brín'tn; -tán), Daniel Garrison. 1837-1899. American anthropologist; pioneer in study of anthropology in U.S. Author of *The American Race* (1891), etc.

Brin'villiers' (brán've'lyá'), Marquise de. Marie Madeleine, nee d'Au'bray' (dó'brá'). 1630?-1676. Notorious French poisoner; discovered and beheaded (1676).

Brí'on (bré'ón), Friederike Elisabeth. 1752-1813. Alsatian woman; resident (from 1760) in Sesenheim, near Strasbourg, where she became friend of Goethe; served as inspiration for his early lyrics, appears in *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, and is said to be original of Maria in *Götz von Berlichingen* and of Gretchen in *Faust*.

Brí-ón' (bré-ón'), Luis. 1782-1821. South American naval commander, b. in Curaçao, of Dutch parentage. Joined Bolívar (1812 ff.), commanding rebel fleet in Venezuelan and Colombian revolutions; supplied, outfitted, and commanded fleet for Bolívar's later campaigns (1815, 1816); defeated Spaniards on Margarita Island; member, Congress of Angostura, which proclaimed Colombian independence (1819).

Brí-o'schi (bré-ó'ské), Francesco. 1824-1897. Italian mathematician; known esp. for work on theory of invariants, fifth-degree and sixth-degree equations, and elliptic functions.

Brioso. See Andrea Riccio.

Bris'bane (bríz'bán; -bän), Albert. 1809-1890. American advocate of Fourierism, b. Batavia, N.Y. Author of *Social Destiny of Man* (1840), *Association* (1843), and other expositions of Fourierism. His son Arthur (1864-1936), b. Buffalo, N.Y., was a journalist; began on staff of *New York Sun* (1883); editor of *New York Evening Journal* (1897-1921) and *Chicago Herald and Examiner* (from 1918); influential as an editorial writer and columnist in these and other Hearst journals.

Brisbane, Sir Thomas Makdougall. 1773-1860. Scottish soldier and astronomer. Major general (1813); governor of New South Wales (1821-25). Established observatory at Parramatta, near Sydney (1822), and a magnetic observatory at Makerstown, Scotland (1841); in Australia catalogued 7385 stars. Brisbane, Australia, is named after him.

Brissac, Comte de. See Charles de Cossé.

Bris'son' (bré'són'), Eugène Henri. 1835-1912. French political leader; president of Chamber of Deputies (1881-85; 1894-98; 1904-05; 1906-12); premier of France (1885-86; 1898). Strongly anticlerical.

Bris'sot' (bré'só'), Jacques Pierre. Surnamed **de Warville'** (dé vá'vél'). 1754-1793. French journalist and ardent Revolutionary leader; author of two works on philosophy of law (1781, 1782); imprisoned in Bastille; one of the mob that stormed the Bastille (July 14, 1789); member of diplomatic committee of the Legislative Assembly; a moderate in the Convention; leader of the Girondists, or Brissotins; guillotined in Paris (Oct. 31, 1793).

Bris'tol (bríz'tl), Countess of. See under PIERREPONT family.

Bristol, Earls of. See Druhy; HERVEY.

Bristol, Mark Lambert. 1868-1939. American naval officer; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1887); served in Spanish-American War (1898) and in World War; U.S. high commissioner to Turkey (1919 ff.); commander of Asiatic fleet with rank of admiral (1927); chairman of navy general board (1930-32).

Bris'tow (bríz'tó), Benjamin Helm. 1832-1896. American lawyer, b. Elkton, Ky. U.S. solicitor general (1870-72); secretary of treasury (1874-76); obtained evidence and convictions against the Whisky Ring.

Bristow, George Frederick. 1825-1898. American musician and composer; with N.Y. Philharmonic Society (1842-82), conductor (1851-62). Composer of church and concert music, oratorios, cantatas, etc.

Bri-tan'ni-cus (brí-tán'tí-kás). Orig. Claudius Tiberius Ger-man'i-cus (jít-mán'tí-kás; jér-). 41-55 A.D. Son of Emperor Claudius and Messalina. Surnamed Britannicus in honor of his father's triumph in Britain (43 A.D.). Considered heir to throne until execution of his mother (48); through influence of Agrippina, set aside in succession in favor of her son Nero; poisoned by Nero. Subject of Racine's tragedy *Britannicus*.

Brit'tain (brít'n), Marion Luther. 1866-1953. American educator; A.B., Emory U. (1886); president of Georgia Tech. (1922-44).

Brittain, Vera. 1893- . English free-lance journalist and lecturer; m. (1925) George E. G. Catlin. Served as nurse in London, Malta, and France (1915-19). Author of *Testament of Youth* (1933), and *Poems of the War and After* (1934), *A Testament of Friendship* (1940).

Brit'ta-ny (brít'n-l), Duke or count of. English title held by Geoffrey (1158-1186), son of Henry II, by Geoffrey's son Arthur (1187-1203), and by Geoffrey's widow's second husband, Ranulf de Blundevill, earl of Chester; by Charles de Blois (1359-1364), who married the daughter of, and succeeded, Guy of Brittany

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), spider, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make, ice, ill, charity; bid, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, p-u in Fr. menu;

(d. 1331); lastly by Francis II of Brittany (1459-1488). **Brit'ton** (brít'ən), John. 1771-1857. English antiquary; created popular taste for books on topography. Author, with F. W. Brayley, of first nine volumes of *The Beauties of England and Wales* (1801-14); author of *Cathedral Antiquities of England* (14 vols., 1814-35), etc.

Britton, Nathaniel Lord. 1859-1934. American botanist; author of *Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions*... (1896-98; with Addison Brown), *Flora of Bermuda* (1918). m. (1885) Elizabeth Gertrude Knight (1858-1934), botanist; specialist in anatomy and classification of North American mosses.

Britton, Thomas. 1654?-1714. English coal dealer, known as the "musical small-coal man." Had a famous musical club over his shop, where Handel and other performers took part in concerts (1678).

Briusov. Variant of BRYUSOV.

Briz'zeux' (bré'zú'), Julien Auguste Pélage. 1806-1858. French poet, known esp. for his Breton eclogues and idylls; translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*.

Broad (bród), Charlie Dun-bar' (dün-bär'). 1887- . English philosopher; professor, Cambridge (from 1933); president, Society for Psychical Research (1935). Author of *Perception, Physics, and Reality* (1914), etc.

Broad'hent (bród'hént), Sir William Henry. 1835-1907. English physician. Carried on researches on cancer, aphasia, and paralysis, advancing a hypothesis to explain some of the manifestations in hemiplegia; active in movements for prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Broadbottom, Geffery. Pseudonym of eail of CHES-TERFIELD.

Broad'hurst (bród'húrst), George H. 1866-1952. English playwright and fiction writer; to U.S. (1882); theatrical manager and producer in New York; to England (1926) and devoted himself esp. to short-story writing. Author of plays *Bought and Paid For* (with Arthur Hornblow), *Why Smith Left Home*, *A Fool and His Money*, *The Mills of the Gods*, *The Law of the Land*.

Broad'wood (bród'wúd), John. 1732-1812. British piano manufacturer, b. in Scotland; m. (1769) daughter of Burkhard Tschu'di (chú'dé), better known as Bur'kat Shu'di (búrkát shú'dé), a Swiss, founder of a piano factory in London (c. 1728). Partner (1770) with Shudi, and (1773) with Shudi's son Burkat; sole proprietor (1782-95); admitted to partnership his sons James (1795) and Thomas (1807), the firm becoming John Broadwood & Sons. Co-operated with A-me'ri-cus Back'ers (ám-é-ré-kús bá-k'érs), Dutch piano maker, in manufacturing first grand piano in England; introduced many widely adopted improvements in piano mechanism, as did his grandson Henry Fowler Broadwood (1811-1893). A direct descendant of John's, Henry John Tschudi Broadwood (d. 1911), was patentee of the barless grand piano; other descendants still active in the business.

Bro'ca' (bró'ká'), Paul. 1824-1880. French surgeon and anthropologist. Discovered seat of articulate speech in the brain (1861); authority on aphasia; pioneered in science of modern craniology.

Bro'card' (bró'kár'), Henri. 1845-1922. French mathematician after whom Brocard's circle is named.

Broc'chi (brók'ké), Giovanni Battista. 1772-1826. Italian naturalist and geologist.

Brock (brók), Arthur Clutton-. See CLUTTON-BROCK.

Brock, Charles Edmund. 1870-1938. English illustrator and portrait painter.

Brock, Sir Isaac. 1769-1812. British soldier. Commanded garrison at Quebec (1806-10); major general (1811); forced surrender of General William Hull's forces

at Detroit (1812); hence popularly the "hero of Upper Canada"; killed at battle of Queenston Heights.

Brock, Lynn. Pseudonym of Alister McALLISTER.

Brock, Sir Thomas. 1847-1922. English sculptor.

Brock'dorff-Rant'zau (brók'dórf-rán'tsau), Count Ulrich von. 1869-1928. German statesman; minister in Copenhagen (1912-18); foreign minister (1919) and leader of German peace delegation at Versailles; resigned (1919) because of his opposition to Germany's signing of Treaty of Versailles. Ambassador to Moscow (1922); opposed membership in League of Nations and the Locarno Pact.

Brock'es (brók'éz), Barthold Heinrich. 1680-1747. German poet; author of a collection of religious and nature poems, and of translations of Pope's *Essay on Man* (1740) and Thomson's *Seasons* (1745).

Brock'haus (brók'hous), Friedrich Arnold. 1772-1823. German publisher, b. Westphalia. Founded (1805) book business in Amsterdam, organized as firm of F. A. Brockhaus, printers and publishers; transferred to Leipzig (1817). Publications of firm include encyclopedia *Brockhaus' Konversations-Lexikon* (begun 1796, copy-right bought 1808; 15th ed., *Der Grosse Brockhaus*, 20 vols. and suppl., 1928-35); Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste* (from 1831); as well as yearbooks, pocket editions, and books on popular science and travel. Friedrich Arnold's sons Friedrich (1800-1865) and Heinrich (1804-1874) and later Heinrich's sons and grandsons carried on the business. Another son of Friedrich Arnold, Hermann (1806-1877), b. Amsterdam, was an Orientalist; professor of Indology, Leipzig (from 1848); edited various Sanskrit and Persian works; also edited journal of German Oriental Society (1852-65) and Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Enzyklopädie* (from 1856, vols. 62-99). His son Friedrich Arnold (1838-1895), b. Dresden, was a jurist. Heinrich's grandson Heinrich (1858-1941) was an art historian; professor, Leipzig (1892-1913); director of the Historical Art Institute, Florence (1897-1912).

Brock'hurst (brók'húrst), Gerald L. 1890- . English portrait painter and etcher.

Brock'way (brók'wá), Howard. 1870-1951. American composer, b. Brooklyn. Boston Symphony Orchestra produced his *Sylvan Suite* (1901) and his *Symphony* (1907). Composed also of choral music, songs, and piano pieces.

Brod (brót), Max. 1884- . German writer, b. Prague, of Jewish parents. Author of fiction, lyric poems, a play, and works on pacifism and Zionism.

Brod'e-rip (bród'érip), William John. 1789-1859. English lawyer and naturalist; a founder of Zoological Society of London. Author of *Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist* (1852), etc.

Bro'deur' (bró'déur'), Louis Philippe. 1862-1924. Canadian statesman, b. Belœil, Que. Member of Canadian House of Commons (from 1891), speaker (1901). First head of Canadian naval service (1910). Judge of Supreme Court of Canada (1911).

Brod'head (bród'héd), John Romeyn. 1814-1873. American historian, b. Philadelphia, of Dutch and English descent. Author of *History of the State of New York* (vol. 1, period 1609-64, pub. 1853; vol. 2, period 1664-91, pub. 1871).

Brod'hun (bród'hün), Eugen. 1860- . German physicist. With Otto Lummer, invented a photometer (Lummer-Brodhun photometer) based on principle of total reflection and using a combination of two right-angled prisms.

Bro'die (bró'dí), Sir Benjamin Collins. 1783-1862.

chár; go; síng; thén; thín; verd'yre (16), nat'yre (54); z=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

English surgeon. Opposed homeopathy; promoted conservative treatment of diseases of the joints, which effected reduction in number of amputations. His son Sir Benjamin Collins (1817-1880), a chemist, investigated allotropic forms of carbon.

Brodrribb, John Henry and Sydney. See Sir Henry Irving.

Brodr'rick (brôd'rik). William St. John Fremantle. 1st Earl of Mid'le-ton (mîd'lî-tân). 1856-1942. English political leader. Conservative M.P. (1880-1906); financial secretary to war office (1886-92); secretary for war (1900-03), for India (1904-05). His uncle George Charles Brodrick (1831-1903), journalist and educator; 2d son of 7th Viscount Middleton; on staff of London Times (1860 ff.); warden of Merton Coll., Oxford (1881-1903); author of *English Land* and *English Landlords* (1881), and a popular history of Oxford U.

Brod'sky (brô'skû-i; Angl. -ski), Adolf. 1851-1929. Russian violinist, b. Taganrog. Settled at Manchester, England (1895), as director of Royal Coll. of Music (1895-1929).

Bro-dziń'ski (brô-jên'y'-skê), Kazimierz. 1791-1835. Polish poet and scholar; professor of Polish literature, Warsaw (from 1826); best-known poetical work, *Wiesław* (1820).

Broek'hul'zen (brôök'hoi'zên), Jan van. Latinized Janus Broek-hu'si-us (brôök-hû'zî-ûs). 1649-1707. Dutch classical scholar and poet. Author of Latin poems *Carmina* (1684), editions of Propertius (1702) and Tibullus (1707), and Dutch poems (1677) modeled after those of Pieter Hooft.

Brofeldt, Juhani. Real name of Juhani Auo.

Brof-fe'rio (brôf-fî'ryô), Angelo. 1802-1866. Italian poet, lawyer, and politician; liberal member of Piedmontese parliament (1848-66); opponent of Cavour. Author of plays, historical and political works, dialect poems (*Canzoni Piedmontesi*), and an autobiography.

Bro'gan (brô'gân), Denis William. 1900-. British political scientist; author of *The American Political System* (1933), etc.

Brö'ger (brô'gër), Karl. 1886-1944. German poet, b. Nuremberg; author of popular war song, *Kamerad, als wir Marschiert* (1916).

Brög'ger (brîg'gër), Waldemar Christofer. 1851-1940. Norwegian geologist and mineralogist.

Broghill, Baron. See Boyle family.

Bro'gille (Fr. brô'gîl; Ital. brô'lyâ), de. Name of a noble French family of Piedmontese origin, including comtes, ducs, and princes de Brogile: Victor Maurice (1647?-1727), comte, army commander under Louis XIV; suppressed Protestant activities in the Cévennes; marshal of France (1724). His son François Marie (1671-1745), comte, and (1742) duc, also a soldier; led campaigns in Flanders, Germany, and Italy, under Louis XIV; marshal of France (1734); commanded army of Bohemia (1741). François Marie's son Victor François (1718-1804), duc, also a soldier; in Seven Years' War in command at battle of Bergen (1759), won battle of Corbach (1760); commanded troops assembled near Versailles at outbreak of French Revolution (1789); withdrew to Germany (1790); commanded force of émigrés operating in Champagne (1792); in British service (1794) and Russian service (1797). Victor François's son Victor Claude (1757-1794), prince, also a soldier; favored Revolutionary cause (1789) and was president of Constituent Assembly (1791); adjutant general, army of the Rhine (1792); guillotined, Paris (1794). Victor Claude's son Achille Charles Léonore Victor (1785-1870), duc, statesman; member of Chamber of Peers (1814); minister of the interior and of public worship and in-

struction (1830), of foreign affairs (1832-34); president of the council (1835); retired from political life (after 1851); author of four volumes of *Souvenirs*. Achille's son Jacques Victor Albert (1821-1901), prince, then duc, statesman and historian; member of National Assembly (1871); ambassador to Great Britain (1871); premier and minister of foreign affairs (1873-74); president of the council and minister of justice (1877); retired (1885); author of *L'Église et l'Empire Romain au IVe Siècle* (1856), *Frédéric II et Marie Thérèse* (1883), *Frédéric II et Louis XV* (1885), *Marie Thérèse Impératrice* (1888). Jacques Victor Albert was grandfather of Maurice (1875-), duc, and Louis Victor de Brogile (1892-), both physicists; Maurice best known for his researches in nuclear physics, X rays, and radioactivity; Louis Victor, recipient of 1929 Nobel prize for physics and professor at U. of Paris (from 1932), best known for his research on the quantum theory and his discovery of the wave character of electrons.

Bro'glio (brô'lyô), Emilio. 1814-1892. Italian statesman and writer, b. Milan. Active in revolutionary movement in Lombardy (1848); member, parliament (1861-76). Known esp. for his epistolary treatise on income tax, *Dell'Imposta sulla Rendita* (25 letters to Cavour; pub. 1856).

Bro'gny or **Bro'gni** (brô'nyô'), Cardinal de. Ecclesiastical title of Jean Al'lar met' (â'lar'mê') or d'A'lou-zier' (dâ'lô'zyâ'). Also known as Cardinal de Vi'viers' (dê vî'vyâ') or Cardinal d'Os'tie' (dô's'tî'). 1342-1426. French ecclesiastic; president of the Council of Constance (1415-17), which condemned John Huss.

Broke (brôök) or **Brooke**, Arthur. d. 1563. English translator who wrote first English version of story of Romeo and Juliet (1562), Shakespeare's main source.

Broke (brôök), Sir Philip Bowes Vere. 1776-1841. English naval officer. Commander of the *Shannon* (1807-13), in which he captured American fugate *Chesapeake* off Boston (June 1, 1813), receiving severe wound in the action; rear admiral (1830).

Brome (brôm), Richard. d. 1652. English dramatist. Servant, later friend, of Ben Jonson; collaborator with Ben Jonson's son and with Thomas Heywood. Made reputation with *The Northern Lass* (1632). Author of comedies of actual life and romantic comedies. His *Jovial Crew* (1641) last play to be acted before closing of theaters by the Puritans under Cromwell (1642).

Bro-me'li-us (brô-mâ'li-ûs), Olaf. 1639-1705. Swedish botanist.

Brom'field (brôm'fîld), Louis. 1896-1956. American writer; author of *The Green Bay Tree* (1924), *Early Autumn* (awarded Pulitzer prize; 1926), *The Strange Case of Miss Annie Spragg* (1928), *The Rains Came* (1937), *Night in Bombay* (1939), *Wild is the River* (1941), *Mrs. Parkington* (1943), etc.

Brom'ley (brôm'lî; brôm'-), Sir Thomas. 1530-1587. English judge; lord chancellor who presided over trial of Mary, Queen of Scots (1586).

Bronck (brôngk), Jonas (jô'nâs). Also **Bronk** (brôngk) or **Brunk** (brûngk). d. 1643? Danish pioneer in America; first settler in upper New York City, in district now the borough of Bronx, named after him; Bronxville, Bronx Park, and Bronx River, also named after him.

Brônd'sted (brûn'stêth), Peter Oluf. 1780-1842. Danish archaeologist. Made excavations and carried on research in Greece (1810-13).

Bron'gniart (brôn'nyâr'), Alexandre. 1770-1847. French mineralogist and geologist. Director of Sèvres porcelain factory (from 1800), where he revived art of painting on glass and developed ceramic chemistry. Author of *Classification Naturelle des Reptiles*, making

âle, chaotic, càre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makê; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û; -u in Fr. menu;

the division into saurians, batrachians, chelonians, ophidians (1805), *Essai sur la Géographie Minéralogique des Environs de Paris* (with Cuvier, 1811), *Traité des Arts Céramiques* (1844). His son **Adolphe Théodore** (1801-1876), botanist, was professor at the Museum of Natural History; authority on pollen and on classification and distribution of fossil plants and seeds; pioneer in plant physiology; author of a catalogue of plants in the museum, the basis for the system of classification used in Germany.

Bronikowski, Friedrich von Oppeln-. See **OPPELN-BRONIKOWSKI**.

Bronn (brôn), **Heinrich Georg**. 1800-1862. German zoologist and paleontologist; author of work on rock formations, and translator of Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

Bron'nen (brôn'ân), **Arnolt**. 1895- . German playwright and novelist.

Bron'sart von Schel'en-dorf (brôn'zärt sôn shél'-ân-dôrf), **Hans**. Professional name **Hans von Bronsart**. 1830-1913. German pianist and composer; studied with Liszt; intendant, court theater at Hanover (1867-87) and Weimar (1887-95). His wife **Ingeborg, nee Starck** [ah'tîrk] (1840-1913), was also a pianist and composer. Hans's brother **Paul** (1832-1891), entered Prussian army (1849); chief of division in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); made preliminary negotiations with Napoleon III for French surrender at Sedan; Prussian minister of war (1883-89); increased standing army and introduced magazine rifle; general, 1st army corps, Königsberg (1889). Another brother, **Walter** (1833-1914), served in Prussian army in campaigns of 1864 and 1866, and as chief of general staff, 9th army corps, in war of 1870-71; commanding general of 3d (1898) and 10th (1890) army corps; war minister (1893-96). Paul's son **Friedrich** (1864-) joined Prussian guards (1882); with German military mission in Turkey (1913); chief of staff, Turkish headquarters, during World War (1914-17); leader, Prussian infantry division in France (1918).

Brôn'sted (brôn'stêth), **Johannes Nicolaus**. 1879-1947. Danish chemist.

Bronstein, Leib (or Lev) Davydovich. See **Leon Trotsky**.

Bron'të (brôn'tê). Name of a family of English novelists, daughters of **Patrick** (1777-1861), Irish Anglican clergyman; named, before coming to England, Bruntly or Pruntly; perpetual curate of Haworth, Yorkshire (from 1820); eccentric in habits; m. (1812) Maria Branwell of Penzance, Cornwall. Their three daughters, **Charlotte** (1816-1855), **Emily Jane** (1818-1848), and **Anne** (1820-1849), after attending an oppressive boarding school for clergymen's daughters and teaching for a time, took to literature, publishing a volume of poems (1846) under the respective pseudonyms of **Cur'rer** (kûr'êr), **Ellis**, and **Acton Bell**; produced novels reflecting the domestic unhappiness and the poverty of their lives. Charlotte returned to Rochdale as teacher (1835-38), governess (1839, 1841); studied languages, with Emily, in Brussels (1842); taught in Brussels (1843); had her first novel *The Professor* rejected by Smith & Elder; achieved success with *Jane Eyre* (1847), a strong, emotional narrative of the struggles of an orphan governess against wretched conditions and thwarted love for her sardonic employer, which brought to the Victorian novel new vitality and truthfulness to character; produced *Shirley* (1849) and *Villette* (1853); m. Arthur Bell Nicholls, her father's curate (1854). Her sister Emily Jane produced only one novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1848), a highly imaginative story of intense passion set against somber background of Yorkshire moors, in which a wild gypsy is prompted by disappointed love to ghouliah measures

of vindictiveness. The youngest sister, **Anne**, produced *Agnes Grey* (1848), treating of her experiences as governess, and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1848), story of a young mother seeking asylum from her husband, a drunken profligate. Patrick's only son, **Patrick Branwell** (1817-1848), drunkard and opium addict, was a burden and humiliation to his sisters; died of tuberculosis.

Bron-zl'no, Il (êl brôn-dzê'nô). Also **Agnolo or Angiolo di Co'si-mo** (dê kô'zê-mô). 1502-1572. Florentine painter. Pupil of Raffaello del Garbo and Pontorno; court painter to Cosimo I of Florence.

Brook (brôök), **Alexander**. 1898- . American painter, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. Peggy Bacon (1920; divorced 1940); best known as an enamel painter.

Brooke (brôök), **Baron**. See **Sir Fulke Greville**.

Brooke, Lord. See **Leopold G. F. M. Greville**.

Brooke, Sir Alan Francis. 1st Viscount **Al'an-brooke'** (âl'an-brôök'). 1883- . British soldier, b. France; served in World War I; expert in gunnery and anti-aircraft warfare; major general (1935), lieutenant general (1938); in command of newly formed Mobile Division (1938-39), Anti-Aircraft Corp. (1938-39), Anti-Aircraft Command (1939), Southern Command (1939, 1940), 2d Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force (1939-40); commander in chief of home forces (1940-41); succeeded Sir John Dill as chief of Imperial General Staff (Dec. 25, 1941); accompanied Churchill on international conferences (1942-43); field marshal (1944).

Brooke, Arthur. See **BROKE**.

Brooke, Henry. 1703?-1783. Irish poet and novelist. Author (1735) of philosophical poem *Universal Beauty*, said to have suggested Darwin's *Botanic Garden*; tragedy *Gustavus Vasa* (1739), prohibited by lord chamberlain; two novels, *Juliet Grenville* (1774) and *The Fool of Quality* (1765-70), the latter noted for the "passionate and tearful sensibility" of the characters.

Brooke, Henry James. 1771-1857. English mineralogist; described thirteen new mineral species; first introduced (in articles for the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana*) the six groups, or systems, according to which forms of crystals are commonly classified.

Brooke, Sir James. 1803-1868. English soldier, raja of Sarawak, b. Benares, son of Bengali civil servant. Set out (1838) in private schooner to bring civilization to Malay Archipelago; aided Raja Muda Hassim in suppressing rebellion; made governor of Sarawak with title of raja (1841); reformed government; governor of British colony Labuan; left Sarawak (1863). His nephew **Sir Charles Anthony Johnson Brooke** (1829-1917), name orig. Johnson, joined him (1852), assumed name Brooke and succeeded him as second raja (1868); was succeeded in turn by his son **Sir Charles Vyner** (1874-), third raja, who continued expeditions in suppression of head-hunting and the program of benevolent government.

Brooke, John Rutter. 1838-1926. American officer in Union Army, b. Montgomery Co., Pa. Commanded brigade at Antietam, regiment at Fredericksburg, brigade at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; severely wounded at Cold Harbor. Major general in command of 1st Corps at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (1897); led troops in skirmishes in Puerto Rico; military governor of Puerto Rico, and of Cuba (Jan. to Dec., 1899).

Brooke, Rupert. 1887-1915. English poet, son of a master at Rugby. Grad. Cambridge; traveled in America and New Zealand (1913-14). Commissioned in Royal Naval Division (1914); weakened by sunstroke, attacked by blood poisoning, died and was buried at Skyros in the Aegean. Author of *Poems* (1911), *1914 and other Poems* (1915), *Letters from America* (1916).

Brooke, Stopford Augustus. 1832-1916. Irish preacher

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and man of letters. Church of England clergyman (1857-80); succeeded from Church of England (1880); preached as Unitarian minister at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1876-95). Author of life of F. W. Robertson (1865), histories of English literature, studies of Milton, Tennyson, Browning, and Shakespeare.

Brooke-Popham, Sir Henry Robert Moore. See **POPHAM.**

Brookes (brōōks), Sir Norman Everard. 1877- . Australian tennis champion and businessman, b. Melbourne. Member of Australasian Davis Cup tennis team (1914, 1919, 1920); with Gerald L. Patterson, won American national doubles championship (1919); pioneer in introduction of scientific game. Chairman of a paper and an insurance company; partner in William Brookes & Co., graziers. Knighted (1939).

Brookings (brōōk'ingz), Robert Somers. 1850-1932. American merchant and philanthropist, b. Cecil Co., Md. Successful in woodenware business, St. Louis (1867-96); president of corporation, Washington U. (1897-1928). A founder of Institute for Government Research, Washington, D.C. (1918), Institute of Economics (1922), and Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government (1924), all three of which were merged (1927) into the Brookings Institution, devoted to public service through research and training in the social sciences, located in Washington, D.C.

Brooks (brōōks), Alfred Hulse. 1871-1924. American scientist; with U.S. Geological Survey, field work in Alaska (1898-1902); in charge of work there (1902-16; 1919-24). Author of *Geography and Geology of Alaska* (1906).

Brooks, Allan. 1869-1946. English painter and illustrator, b. Etawah, India. D.S.O. (1919). Interested esp. in ornithology; painted twenty-four plates of birds to complete Louis Agassiz Puertes's volume, *Birds of Massachusetts*.

Brooks, Charles Stephen. 1878-1934. American essayist and playwright; author of *Journeys to Bagdad* (1915), *There's Pippins and Cheese to Come* (1917), *Chimney-Pot Papers* (1919), *Wappin' Wharf* (a play; 1921), *Roundabout to Canterbury* (1926), *A Window at the Inn* (a play; 1934), etc.

Brooks, Charles William Shirley. 1816-1874. English journalist and novelist. Editorial writer, *Illustrated London News*; joined staff of *Punch* (1851), editor (1870). Author of several novels including *Aspen Court* (1855) and *Sooner or Later* (1868).

Brooks, Henry Harlow. 1871-1936. American physician; served in U.S. medical corps in World War; known as pathologist and diagnostician.

Brooks, Maria, nee Gow'en (gou'ən). Pen name **Ma-n'a del Oc-ci-den'te** (mā-rē'ā thēl ōk'sē-thān'tā). 1794?-1845. American poet, b. Medford, Mass. in John Brooks (1810). Author of *Judith, Esther, and Other Poems* (1820), *Zéphiel* (1833), *Idomen* (1843).

Brooks, Phillips. 1835-1893. American Episcopal bishop, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1855). Pastorates: Philadelphia (1859-69); Trinity Church, Boston (1869-91). Gifted preacher and spiritual leader. Consecrated bishop (1891). Author of *The Influence of Jesus* (1879), *The Light of the World* (1890), *New Starts in Life* (1896), *The Law of Growth* (1902), the hymn *O Little Town of Bethlehem*, etc.

Brooks, Preston Smith. 1819-1857. b. Edgefield, S.C. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1852-57); physically assaulted Senator Charles Sumner in U.S. Senate chamber after Sumner's verbal attack on his uncle, Andrew Pickens Butler (1796-1857), U.S. senator (1846-57).

Brooks, Richard Edwin. 1865-1919. American sculptor.

Brooks, Van Wyck. 1886- . American essayist, critic, and translator. Editor, *The Freeman* (1920-24). Author of *The Wine of the Puritans* (1909), *America's Coming-of-Age* (1915), *The Ordeal of Mark Twain* (1920), *The Pilgrimage of Henry James* (1925), *The Life of Emerson* (1932), *The Flowering of New England, 1815-1865* (1936), *New England Indian Summer, 1865-1915* (1940), and translations from modern French authors. See **ALFRED KREYMBORG.**

Brooks, William Keith. 1848-1908. American zoologist; professor, Johns Hopkins (1876-1908), head of biological department (from 1894).

Broom (brōōm), Robert. 1866-1951. South African morphologist and paleontologist, b. Paisley, Scotland. M.D., Glasgow (1895). Professor of zoology and geology, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, South Africa (1903-10). Author of works on comparative anatomy and vertebrate paleontology.

Broome (brōōm), William. 1689-1745. English scholar; translated about a third of text and provided most of the notes for Pope's *Odyssey* (1722-26). Satirized in the *Dunciad*.

Bro'phy (brō'fī), John. 1899- . English novelist. Edited, with Eric Partridge, *Songs and Slang of the British Soldier: 1914-1918* (1930). First novel, *The Bitter End* (1928); others, *Flesh and Blood* (1931), *Rampart of Virtue* (1936), *Gentleman of Stratford* (1939), *Ridiculous Hat* (1939), *Green Glory* (1940).

Bro'que-ville' (brōk'vel'), Comte Charles de. 1860-1940. Belgian statesman; premier (1911-17; 1932-34); reorganized national defense to meet World War demands.

Broschi, Carlo. See **CARLO FARINELLI.**

Brosse (brōs), Salomon de. 1565?-1627. French architect. Architect of Marie de Médicis (1614); designed Luxembourg Palace (1615-20), portal of Church of Saint Gervais (1616), the main hall of the Palais de Justice (1618).

Brosses (brōs), Charles de. 1709-1777. French scholar. First to employ geographical divisions Australasia and Polynesia. Author of *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes* (1756), *Du Culte des Dieux Fétiches* (1760), *Formation Mécanique des Langues* (1765).

Broth'ers (brōth'ērz), Richard. 1757-1824. British naval officer, b. in Newbouldland; discharged on half pay (1783). Self-announced apostle of new religion, claiming crown of England as descendant of David; committed to Newgate (1795), later to a lunatic asylum (till 1806).

Brotherton, Thomas of. See **THOMAS OF BROTHERTON.**

Brou'ckère' (brōū'kār'), Charles Marie Joseph Ghislain de. 1796-1860. Belgian economist and politician. Brother of Henri Marie Joseph Ghislain (1801-1891), Belgian premier (1852-55).

Brough (brōf), Robert. 1872-1905. Scottish portrait painter, influenced by modern French training.

Brougham (brōōm; brōō'ān), Henry Peter. Baron **Brougham and Vaux.** 1778-1868. Scottish jurist and political leader. Founder, with Sydney Smith and Jeffrey, of *Edinburgh Review* (1802). Practiced at English bar (1808); M.P. (1810); carried measure making slave trade felony; defended Queen Caroline as her attorney general in trial (1820); a founder of London University (1828); persuaded by Whigs to accept chancellorship under Grey (1830-34); by famous speech (1831) helped pass Reform Bill; reinvigorated judicial committee of privy council (1833), a lasting reform; estranged from Whigs. Continued for 30 years to hear appeals in judicial cases before privy council and House of Lords; advocated immediate abolition of slavery (1838). He is

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), soft; ēve, hēre (18), āvent, ānd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnoct; fōdd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū-u in Fr. menu;

- the original of the "learned friend" in Peacock's *Crotchet Castle*. The brougham (carriage) is named after him.
- Brough'ton** (brō't'n), Rhoda. 1840-1920. English novelist. Made reputation for audacity with *Cometh Up as a Flower* (1867) and *Not Wisely but Too Well* (1867).
- Broughton de Gyfford**, Baron. See John Cam HOUSHOUSE.
- Broukhusius**, Janus. See Jan van BROEKHUIZEN.
- Broun** (brōn), Matthew Heywood Campbell. 1888-1939. American journalist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. On staff, *New York Morning Telegraph* (1908-09; 1910-12), *Tribune* (1912-21), *World* (1921-28), the Scripps-Howard newspapers (from 1928); writer of column *It Seems to Me*. Among his books are *Pieces of Hate* (1922), *Gundle Follows His Nose* (1926).
- Brounck'er or Broun'ker** (brūng'kēr), William. 2d Viscount Brouncker of Castle Lyons (kās'l l'ānz). 1620?-1684. Irish mathematician. First president of Royal Society (1662-77); an early user of continued fractions; intimate of Pepys.
- Brou-noff'** (brō-nōf'), **Pla-ton'** (plū-tōn'). 1863-1924. Pianist and composer, b. Elisavetgrad, Russia; to U.S. (1891); settled in New York City as pianist, lecturer, and teacher. Composer of a cantata, overture, anthems, etc.; also, the symphony *Palestine* and the American Indian opera *Ramona*.
- Brous'sais'** (brō'sē'), François Joseph Victor. 1772-1838. French physician; author of *Examen de la Doctrine Médicale Généralement Adoptée* (1816), which sets forth theory that disease is result of spread of irritation in one part by physiological sympathy to other parts.
- Brous'son'net'** (brō'sōn'), Pierre Marie Auguste. 1761-1807. French physician and naturalist. Credited with introducing Angora goat and Merino sheep into France.
- Brou'wer or Brau'wer** (brō'wēr), Adriaen. 1606?-1638. Flemish genre and landscape painter; among his famous works are *Peasants Feasting*, *The Smoker* (Louvre), *The Drinker*, *Tavern Interior*.
- Brow'der** (brō'dēr), Earl. 1891-. American Communist politician, b. Wichita, Kans. Joined Communist party (1919); its general secretary (from 1930); its nominee for president of the United States (1936, 1940).
- Brown** (brōn). See also BROWN and BROWNE.
- Brown, Aaron Venable**. 1795-1859. American lawyer; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1839-45); governor of Tennessee (1845-47); U.S. postmaster general (1857-59).
- Brown, Addison**. 1830-1913. American jurist and botanist, b. West Newbury, Mass. District judge, southern district of New York (1881-1901); with N. L. Britton, wrote *Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions* (3 vols., 1896-98).
- Brown, Alexander**. 1764-1834. Financier, b. County Antrim, Ireland; to U.S. (1800). Settled in Baltimore, Md.; built up mercantile and banking house, Alexander Brown & Sons, with world-wide connections. One son, Sir William (1784-1864), started in Liverpool firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., was benefactor of city of Liverpool. A second son, John A. (1788-1872), organized Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia (1818). A third, James (1791-1877), established Brown Bros. & Co., New York (1825). Another son, George (1787-1859), was an organizer of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its treasurer (1827-34); head of Alexander Brown & Sons (1834-59).
- Brown, Alice**. 1857-1948. American writer, b. Hampton Falls, N.H.; author of *Fools of Nature*, *The Road to Castaly* (verse), *Thorton Tales*, *The Mannarings* (1906), *Children of Earth* (play; 1915), *The Black Drop* (1919), *The Willoughbys* (1935), etc.
- Brown, Arthur Judson**. 1856-. American Presbyterian clergyman; secretary, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (1895-1929).
- Brown, Arthur Whittan**. 1886-1948. British aviator, b. in Glasgow. Served in World War (Lieutenant); navigator of airplane piloted by Captain John Alcock on first nonstop airplane flight across Atlantic Ocean (June 14, 1919). See John William ALCOCK.
- Brown, Bartholomew**. American musicologist; teacher, Boston (fr. 1800); an editor of *Bridgewater Collection* (see Nahum MITCHELL).
- Brown, Benjamin Gratz** (grāts). 1826-1885. American lawyer, b. Lexington, Ky. Identified with free-soil movement in Missouri, and later in formation of Republican party. U.S. senator (1863-67). Governor of Missouri (1871-73). Vice-presidential nominee, on Greeley ticket (1872).
- Brown, Carleton**. 1869-1941. American philologist and educator; author, editor, and compiler of works on English literature of the Middle Ages.
- Brown, Charles Armitage**. 1786-1842. English man of letters; intimate companion of Keats (1817-20).
- Brown, Charles Brockden**. 1771-1810. American novelist, b. Philadelphia. Author of *Wieland* (1798); *Ormond* (1799); *Edgar Huntley* (1799); *Arthur Mervyn* (1799-1800). First American novelist to gain international reputation.
- Brown, Charles Reynolds**. 1802-1950. American Congregational clergyman and educator; dean of Divinity School, Yale (1911-28); widely known as a college preacher.
- Brown, Crum**, in full Alexander Crum. 1838-1922. Scottish chemist. With John Gibson formulated the Crum Brown-Gibson rule.
- Brown, Elmer Ellsworth**. 1861-1934. American educator; professor, science and art of teaching, U. of California (1893-1906). U.S. commissioner of education (1906-11), chancellor, New York U. (1911-33).
- Brown, Ernest William**. 1866-1938. Mathematician, b. Hull, England; to U.S.; professor, Haverford (1891-1907), Yale (1907-32). Known esp. for investigations in celestial mechanics.
- Brown, Ford Madox**. 1821-1893. English historical painter, b. at Calais, France. Grandson of John Brown (1735-1788), Scottish Brunonian physician (g.p.). Studied art on Continent, accepted Dante Gabriel Rossetti as pupil (1848); closely allied with Pre-Raphaelite group. Executed twelve wall paintings for Manchester town hall, illustrating town's history (1878). Biography written by his grandson Ford Madox Ford (g.p.). His son Oliver Madox (1855-1874), novelist and water-colorist, exhibited equestrian *Exercise* in Royal Academy (1870); author of *The Black Swan*, novel (pub. in *Literary Remains*, 1876; previously pub. as *Gabriel Denver*, 1873).
- Brown, Francis**. 1784-1820. American clergyman and educator, b. Chester, N.H. President, Dartmouth College (1815-20), during litigation accompanying Dartmouth College Case. His son, Samuel Gilman (1813-1885), clergyman, was president of Hamilton College (1867-81). Samuel's son Francis (1849-1916), Semitic scholar, was president of Union Theological Seminary (1908-16) and editor in chief of the *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament* (1886-1906).
- Brown, George**. 1787-1859. See Alexander BROWN.
- Brown, George**. 1818-1880. Canadian journalist and political leader, b. Edinburgh; founder of *Toronto Globe* (1844). Advocated in Canadian parliament laicization of Ontario schools, representation by population, federation of British colonies in North America, and purchase of northwest territories. His father, Peter (1784-1863),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

founded *The Banner* in Toronto (1843), a politico-religious paper.

Brown, George Douglas. Pen name *George Douglas*. 1869–1902. Scottish novelist; author of *The House with the Green Shutters* (1901), depicting harsher aspects of Scottish life in dissent from sentimentality of kailyard school.

Brown, George Loring. 1814–1889. American landscape painter.

Brown, Gerard Baldwin. 1849–1932. English art historian; professor of fine arts, Edinburgh (1880–1930). Author of *The Fine Arts* (1891), *The Arts in Early England* (2 vols., 1903), etc.

Brown, Gould. 1791–1857. American grammarian, b. Providence, R.I. Author of *Institutes of English Grammar* (1823), *Grammar of English Grammars* (1851).

Brown, Henry Billings. 1836–1913. American jurist; associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1890–1906).

Brown, Henry Kirke. 1814–1886. American sculptor, b. Leyden, Mass. Works: Washington (equestrian) and Lincoln (both, Union Square, New York); Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Nathanael Greene (both equestrian, Washington, D.C.); *Angel of the Resurrection* (Greenwood Cemetery).

Brown, Horatio Robert Forbes. 1854–1926. British historian; succeeded Rawdon Lubbock Brown in work of calendaring state papers in Venetian archives concerning English history. Author of works on history and life of Venice, biography of J. A. Symonds (1895), and *Dalmatia* (1925).

Brown, Jacob Jennings. 1775–1828. American army officer, b. Bucks County, Pa. In War of 1812, defended American base at Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario (May, 1813); in command in western New York, at Battle of Niagara (July 25, 1814), and the defense of Fort Erie.

Brown, James. 1791–1877. See Alexander BROWN.

Brown, James. 1800–1855. American publisher. Organized partnership with Charles Coffin Little (1837) which developed (1847) into Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

Brown of Priestfield (prĕst'fĕld), John. 1627?–1685. Scottish Covenanter martyr, shot in wife's presence by direction of John Graham of Claverhouse.

Brown, John. 1715–1766. English clergyman; educ. Cambridge; author of an *Essay on the Characteristics of Lord Shaftesbury*, defending utilitarian philosophy (1751), *An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, a bitter satire (1757), as well as tragedies, odes, and writings on music.

Brown, John. 1735–1788. Scottish physician; founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, based on the doctrine that disease consists in excess or deficiency of excitation of the body by external agents; declared practice of bloodletting erroneous; author of *Elementa Medicinae* (1780), expounding his theory of medicine.

Brown, John. 1736–1803. See Nicholas BROWN.

Brown, John. Called *Old Brown of O'sa-wat'o-mie* (ŏ'să-wăt'ŏ-mĭ; ŏs'ă-). 1800–1859. American abolitionist fanatic, b. Torrington, Conn. Obsessed with idea of abolishing slavery by force (from 1856); in revenge for a proslavery massacre at Lawrence, Kans., massacred five slavery adherents at Pottawatomie (May 24, 1856); made heroic stand at Osawatimie (August, 1856) against raid by proslavery adherents from Missouri. Conceived plan of establishing new state as refuge for negroes and base of operations for freeing slaves; received financial aid from Massachusetts abolitionists; seized Harpers Ferry, Va., and government arsenal there (Oct. 16–17, 1859), intending this action as signal for general insurrection of slaves. Overpowered, convicted of treason;

hanged (Dec. 2, 1859). Regarded by northern sympathizers as a martyr, and commemorated in marching song "John Brown's body."

Brown, John. 1810–1882. Scottish physician and essayist; friend of Thackeray and Ruskin. Author of *Horae Subsecivae*, i.e. Leisure Hours, treating (vol. 1, 1858) of the practice of medicine, and (vols. 2 & 3, 1861, 1882) of poetry, art, and human character; *Rob and His Friends*, classic story of an old scarred mastiff attending upon mistress and master through their sickness and death (1859); *Marjorie Fleming*, an essay upon the ten-year-old prodigy and pet of Sir Walter Scott (1863); *John Leech and other Papers* (1882). His great-grandfather John (1722–1787) of Had'dington (hăd'ing-tŭn), Scottish preacher and Biblical scholar; author of an explanation of the Westminster Confession (1758), and of the *Self-interpreting Bible*, a commentary for popular use (1778).

Brown, Sir John. 1816–1896. English steel manufacturer; originated at Sheffield use of rolled-steel armor plating for war vessels (1860).

Brown, John A. 1788–1872. See Alexander BROWN.

Brown, John Carter. 1797–1874. See Nicholas BROWN.

Brown, John George. 1831–1913. American genre painter; b. Durham, Eng., to U.S. (about 1853); noted esp. for paintings of street urchins.

Brown, John Macmillan. 1846–1935. Educator, b. Irvine, Scotland; professor, Canterbury University College, New Zealand; chancellor, U. of New Zealand (from 1923); author of *Maori and Polynesian*, *The Riddle of the Pacific*, *Peoples and Problems of the Pacific*, and textbooks in English literature.

Brown, Joseph Rogers. 1810–1876. American inventor, b. Warren, R.I. Devised precision instruments, calipers, and protractors. With Lucian Sharpe, founded J. R. Brown & Sharpe (1853), incorporated (1868) as Brown and Sharpe Manuf. Co.

Brown, Lancelot. 1715–1783. Known as "Capability Brown." English landscape gardener; laid out gardens at Kew and Blenheim.

Brown, Martha, nee McClellan (mă-kĕl'ŭn). 1838–1916. American temperance lecturer and organizer, b. Baltimore; m. (1858) W. Kennedy Brown. An organizer of the Prohibition party (1869), and a founder of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Brown, Nicholas. 1729–1791. American businessman, b. Providence, R.I. With his brothers in foreign trading and domestic manufacture, as Nicholas Brown & Co. (from 1762). Revolutionary cannon made from iron ore taken from their deposits of bog ore at Scituate and cast in their furnace. Supplied clothing and munitions to American army. Instrumental in locating, in Providence, Rhode Island College, later (1804) named Brown University. His brothers were: **Joseph** (1733–1785), **John** (1736–1803), and **Moses** (1738–1836). Moses introduced cotton manufacturing into Rhode Island (1789 ff.) and aided a Quaker school in Providence, ultimately (1904) named Moses Brown School. Nicholas's grandson **John Carter Brown** (1797–1874), assembled great library of Americana, now property of Brown University.

Brown, Oliver Madox. See Ford Madox BROWN.

Brown, Olympia. 1835–1926. American minister and suffragist, b. Prairie Ronde, Mich. Ordained (1863) minister of Universalist Church, first woman in America in ministry of a regular church; m. (1873) John Henry Willis. President, Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Assn. (1887–1917).

Brown, Peter. See under George BROWN (1818–1880).

Brown, Peter Hume. 1849–1918. Scottish historian. Biographer of George Buchanan, John Knox, and

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk (11), solă; ăve, hăre (18), ăvent, ănd, silănt, makăř ăce, ăll, charăřy; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd (40), ăđđt (41), cănnect; řăđđ, řăđt; out, oil; căbe, ălĭte, ărn, ăp, circăs, ŭ ău in Fr. menu;

- Goethe; author of *History of Scotland* (1899-1909).
- Brown, Rawdon Lubbock.** 1803-1883. English historical research student, in Venice (1833-83); editor of *Calendar of State Papers... Relating to English Affairs... in the Archives of Venice* (pub. 1864-84).
- Brown, Robert.** 1773-1858. Scottish botanist. Naturalist on Flinders's expedition to Australia (1801-05); collected new plant species. Discovered gymnospermism. Demonstrated vibratory movement (Brownian movement) of microscopic particles. Curator of botanical dept. in British Museum (1827). His adoption of Jussieu's system of classification furthered its general adoption in place of Linnaean.
- Brown, Robert.** 1842-1895. Scottish naturalist and geographer. Author of *Manual of Botany* (1874), *Science for All* (5 vols., 1877-82), *Peoples of the World* (5 vols., 1882-85), etc.
- Brown, Roy.** 1879-1956. American landscape painter.
- Brown, Samuel Gilman.** See Francis Brown.
- Brown, Sidney George.** 1873-1948. English electrical engineer and inventor, b. Chicago, Ill. Educ. University College, London. Invented the relay and magnetic shunt which first relayed messages over long submarine cables (1899), the single-point inidium microphonic relay (1908), the granular carbon microphone relay much used in radiotelegraphy, a gyroscopic compass for marine use (1914) and one for air-service use, a gun directional compass, an airplane speed indicator (1930).
- Brown, Solyman.** 1790-1876. American clergyman and dentist, b. Litchfield, Conn. Congregational clergyman (1813-17); classics teacher (1820-32); Swedenborgian minister (from 1822). Pioneered dentistry (1834-50); known as a founder of dentistry as an organized profession.
- Brown, Sterling Allen.** 1901- . American Negro poet; b. Washington, D.C.; teacher in the South (from 1922); professor of English, Howard U.; author of *Southron Road* (1932), *A Negro Looks at the South* (1943).
- Brown, Thomas, the younger.** Pseudonym of Thomas Moore.
- Brown, Thomas.** 1663-1704. English writer of satirical verses, including *I do not love thee, Dr. Fell*, written while at Oxford; London hack writer.
- Brown, Thomas.** 1758-1820. Scottish metaphysician; coadjutor (from 1810) of Dugald Stewart as professor of moral philosophy, Edinburgh; defended Hume's doctrine of causality as not inconsonant with religion; made advances toward associational psychology; wrote commonplace poems after model of Pope and Akenside.
- Brown, Thomas Edward.** 1830-1897. British poet, b. Isle of Man. Schoolmaster (1858-93). Author of *Betsy Lee, a Foc'sle Yarn* (1873) and other books of verse, mostly in Anglo-Manx dialect.
- Brown, Walter Folger.** 1869- . American lawyer and politician; U.S. postmaster general (1929-33).
- Brown, Sir William.** 1784-1864. See Alexander Brown.
- Brown, William Adams.** 1865-1943. American theologian; ordained in Presbyterian ministry (1893); professor of theology, Union Sem. (1898-1936). Author of *The Essence of Christianity* (1902), *Modern Theology...* (1914), *The Church, Catholic and Protestant* (1935), etc.
- Brown, William Henry.** 1884-1939. American botanist; plant physiologist (1911-23), director (1924-33), Bureau of Science, Manila; professor, U. of Philippines (1919-24); lecturer in botany, Johns Hopkins (1933-39).
- Brown, Zenith, nee Jones.** Pseudonyms Leslie Ford and David Frome (from). 1898- . American novelist, b. Smith River, Calif.; m. Forl K. Brown. Best known for her detective fiction and for creation of character Mr. Pinkerton, as in *Mr. Pinkerton Goes to Scotland Yard* (1934) and *Mr. Pinkerton Grows a Beard* (1935).
- Browne** (broun). See also BROUN and BROWN.
- Browne, Charles Albert.** 1870-1947. American agricultural chemist, chief, Bureau of Chemistry, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1923-27); chief, chemical and technical research (1927-35); supervisor of chemical research (from 1935). Specialist in chemistry of sugar.
- Browne, Charles Farrar.** Originally Brown. Pseudonym Artemus Ward. 1834-1867. American humorist, b. near Waterford, Me. Learned printer's trade. First of his humorous articles in Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer* (1858). On staff of *Vanity Fair*, New York (1859); lectured through country (1861-66); on English tour (1866-67); died in England. Author of *Artemus Ward, His Book* (1862), *Artemus Ward, His Travels* (1865).
- Browne, Edward Granville.** 1862-1926. English Orientalist. Lecturer in Persian (1888-92), professor of Arabic (1902-26), Cambridge.
- Browne, Edward Harold.** 1811-1891. English theological teacher and writer. His *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles* (2 vols., 1850, 1854) long a standard authority.
- Browne, George Elmer.** 1871-1946. American painter.
- Browne, Hab'lot (hăb'lŏ) Knight.** Known as Phiz (fiz). 1815-1882. English painter. Abandoned line engraving for etching and water-color painting. Preferred to his rival applicant, W. M. Thackeray, as illustrator, in succession to Robert Seymour (d. 1836), of *Pickwick Papers*; illustrated other Dickens novels and those of Lever and Ainsworth.
- Browne, Isaac Hawkins.** 1705-1760. English poet and wit. Author of parodies on contemporary poets, and of Latin poem *De Animi Immortalitate* (1754). Called by Dr. Johnson one of first wits of the country.
- Browne, Lewis.** 1897-1949. Rabbi and author, b. London, Eng.; to U.S. (1912). Rabbi (1920-26). Writer and lecturer (from 1926). Author of *This Believing World* (1926), *Why Are Jews Like That?* (1929), *Blessed Spinoza* (1932), *Oh, Say, Can You See?* (1937), etc.
- Browne** (broun), Count Maximilian Ullyesses von. Baron de Camus and Mountany. 1705-1757. Austrian field marshal, b. in Switzerland, son of Irish Jacobite exile in service of Emperor Charles VI. Commanded Maria Theresa's army in Silesia during War of Austrian Succession, and in Seven Years' War; field marshal (1753); defeated by Frederick the Great at Lobositz (1756) and Paquie (1757).
- Browne, Porter Emerson.** 1879-1934. American novelist and playwright, b. Beverly, Mass. Author of plays *A Fool There Was* (1906), *The Spendthrift* (1908), *A Girl of Today* (1915), *The Bad Man* (1920); novels *A Fool There Was* (1908), *Scars and Stripes* (1917).
- Browne, Ralph Cowan.** 1880- . American roentgenologist and inventor; inventor of electrical system and mechanism adopted by U.S. government in North Sea mine barrage during World War, and of portable X-ray apparatus, an air-lift mine pump, a form of high-resistance transmitter used in telephony.
- Browne, Robert.** 1550?-1633. English separatist clergyman; founder of Brownists, predecessors of the Independents, or Congregationalists. Emigrated with followers to Middelburg, Zeeland (1581); issued books enumerating Independency, circulation of which was punishable in England by death. Returned to England (1584); excommunicated; after qualified submission to bishop, appointed master of Stamford grammar school (1586); accepted episcopal ordination (1591); rector of Achurch, Northamptonshire (1591-1631).
- Browne, Sir Samuel James.** 1824-1901. British army officer, b. and served in India; general (1888); inventor of the sword belt called the "Sam Browne belt."

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Browne, Sir Thomas. 1605–1682. English physician and author. Practiced medicine, Norwich (from 1637); aided, by his professional evidence, in condemnation of two women as witches (1664). Author of *Religio Medici*, confessions of a skeptic (1643, following surreptitious edition published without his knowledge in 1642), which was inserted in Index Expurgatorius; *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, storehouse of out-of-the-way learning (1646); *Hydriotaphia: Urne-Buriall* (1658); and a mystical treatise, *The Garden of Cyrus* (1658), showing how the quincunx pervades the universe.

Browne, Thomas. 1870–1910. English painter and black-and-white artist; created the American comic-strip characters Weary Willie and Tired Tim.

Browne, Thomas Alexander. Pseudonym Rolf Bol'drewood (rɒlf bɒl'dɜːwɒd). 1826–1915. Australian novelist, b. London; son of one of founders of Melbourne. Engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding; police magistrate; commissioner of gold fields (till 1895). Author of *Robbery under Arms* (tale of the bushranger Captain Starlight; 1888), *The Squatter's Dream* (tale of sheep raisers; 1890), *Old Melbourne Memories* (1895), *The Babes in the Bush* (1900), *In Bad Company* (1901), and other novels of Australian life.

Browne, William. 1591–?1643. English pastoral poet; author of *Britannia's Pastorals* (book I, 1613; II, 1616; III, 1852) and *The Shepherds Pipe*, including eclogues by other poets (1614).

Brownell' (brɒn-ə-nəl'; brou'nəl), **Thomas Church.** 1779–1865. American Episcopal bishop and educator, b. Westport, Mass. Consecrated bishop (1819). First president (1823–31), Washington College, now Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Brownell, William Crary. 1851–1928. American journalist and literary critic; on staff *New York World* (1871–79), *The Nation* (1879–81). Author of *French Traits* (1889), *French Art* (1892), *Victorian Prose Masters* (1901), *American Prose Masters* (1909), *Criticism* (1914), *Standards* (1917), *The Genius of Style* (1923), *Democratic Distinction in America* (1927).

Brown'ing (brəʊn'ɪŋ), **Elizabeth Barrett.** Maiden name Elizabeth Moul'ton (mɒl'tʌn; -tʌn), later Barrett (name assumed by father, Edward Moulton, on succeeding to estate in Jamaica). 1806–1861. English poet. Read Homer in Greek at eight; translated *Prometheus Bound* (1833); wrote many original poems. As result of injury to spine in saddling a horse at fifteen, semi-invalid for years; regained strength some time previous to her marriage (1846) to Robert Browning but always delicate; expressed hesitation to burden him with invalid wife in *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, written in secret, first seen by Robert Browning, and published in 1850. Sympathized with struggle of Florentines for freedom in *Cenci Windows* (1851). Completed *Aurora Leigh* (1856), expressing her "higheat convictions in work and art." Bitterly disappointed by peace of Villafranca. Last work *Poems before Congress* (1860).

Browning, John Moses. 1855–1926. American designer of firearms, b. Ogden, Utah, son of gunsmith. Designed sporting firearms manufactured by Winchester, Remington, Stevens, and Colt companies; organized with brother Matthew a gunmaking firm. Inventor of Browning automatic pistol, model of 1911, Browning machine gun, model of 1917, Browning automatic rifle, model of 1918, used in World War. His brother Jonathan Edmund (1859–1939), skillful mechanic and inventor, co-operated with him in inventing and building of machine guns, repeating rifles, and automatic pistol; patented (1940) automatic rifle operated by expansion of gases from the explosion.

Browning, Orville Hickman. 1806–1881. American lawyer, b. Harrison County, Ky. U.S. senator (1861–63). U.S. secretary of the interior (1866–69).

Browning, Oscar. 1837–1923. English historical writer and educationalist.

Browning, Robert. 1812–1889. English poet; son of clerk in Bank of England, having literary and artistic tastes, and a mother having passion for music. Showed Shelleyan influence in first published work, *Pauline* (anon., 1833); wrote earliest of his dramatic lyrics, *Porphyria's Lover* (1834), in Russia; published long dramatic narrative poems *Paracelsus* (1835) and *Sordello* (1840). Urged by Macready, wrote tragedy *Strafford*, produced at Covent Garden (1837), followed by other plays, including *Pippa Passes*, *Return of the Druses*, *Blot in the 'Scutcheon*, *Colombe's Birthday*; published these plays along with *Dramatic Romances and Lyrics* (under the title *Bells and Pomegranates*, 1841–46); contributed to *Hood's Magazine* (1844–45) six poems including *The Bishop Orders his Tomb at Saint Praxed's* and *The Flight of the Duchess*. m. (1846) Elizabeth Barrett (see Elizabeth Barrett Browning) and lived for next fifteen years more or less in seclusion, mainly in Italy; published only *Christmas Eve and Easter Day* (1850) and *Men and Women* (1855; including *Fra Lippo Lippi*); returned to London upon wife's death (1861), and in psychological monologues of *Dramatis Personae* (1864; including *Prospice*, *Rabbi Ben Ezra*, *A Death in the Desert*, *Caliban upon Setebos*) found his best form; wrote *The Ring and the Book* (1864–69), story of a Roman murder case in 12 books, in which each of the participants in the trial independently narrates episode of the crime from his own point of view—often regarded as Browning's masterpiece. Turned increasingly to speculation and analytical disquisition in later writings on variety of subjects, including *Fine at the Fair* (1872), *Red Cotton Nightcap Country* (1873), *The Inn Album* (1875); returned to direct narrative in *Dramatic Idylls* (1879, 1880; including *Phaedippides*). Showed failing powers of objectivity in last works; for example, *Jocoseria* (1883), *Ferishtah's Fancies* (1884), *Asolando* (1889 appearing the day of his death). Buried in Westminster Abbey.

His son Robert Wis'de-mann ('wɪz'dɜːm-ən) Barrett (1849–1912), b. at Florence, studied art at Antwerp and practiced painting and sculpture; edited *Love Letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (1899).

Brown'low (brəʊn'ləʊ), Barons. See CURR.

Brownlow, William Gannaway. 1805–1877. Called "the Fighting Parson." American political leader, b. Wythe Co., Va. Methodist itinerant preacher (1826–36). Editor, Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Whig and Independent* (1839–49); Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* (1849–61), when it was suppressed because of Union sympathies. Active in leadership of Union sympathizers (from 1863). Governor of Tennessee (1865–69). U.S. senator (1869–75).

Brown'rigg (brəʊn'ɪg), Sir Robert. 1759–1833. British soldier; lieutenant general (1808); served in Walcheren expedition (1809); governor of Ceylon (1811–20); conquered Kandyan kingdom (1814–15); general (1819).

Brown'-Sé'quard' (brəʊn'sɑːkɑːr'; -sɑːkwɑːr'), **Charles Édouard.** 1817?–1894. Physician and physiologist, b. Port Louis, Mauritius, of American and French parentage. Known esp. for investigations of physiology and pathology of spinal cord, and of blood, animal heat, and internal secretions of organs; advocated hypodermic injection of a fluid prepared from testicles of sheep as means of invigorating human beings and prolonging life.

Brown'son (brəʊn'sʌn), **Orestes Augustus.** 1803–1876. American clergyman and writer, b. Stockbridge, Vt.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makē; lēce, ūl, chārky; ōld, ōbey, ōsb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōre; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ārn, ūp, circūa, ū pū in Fr. menu;

Universalist minister (1826-29); Unitarian minister (1832-44); converted to Roman Catholicism (1844).
Broz (brás) or Bro'zo-vich (bró'zò-vich; Yugo. -vèt'y'),
Josip. Called **Ti'to (tè'tò).** 1890?- . Yugoslav premier, b. Zagorje, Croatia. Metal worker, labor leader; partisan leader during World War II; marshal of the People's Army and president of National Liberation Council (1943); premier (from 1945).

Bro'žik (bró'žik), Václav. 1851-1901. Czech painter.
Bruce (bróòs) or in early use de Bruce (dè; dè). Surname of old Scottish family of Norman descent founded by **Robert de Bruce I, also Braose or Breaux or Brus (d. 1094?),** from Bruis, a castle near Chetbourg, follower of William the Conqueror. It includes:

Robert VI (1210-1295); son of **Robert V (d. 1245)** and Isabel, niece of the Scottish king William the Lion; called the "Competitor" (with John de Baliol); recognized as heir presumptive (1238-41); one of fifteen regents during minority of Alexander III; fought on side of Henry III against barons; at arbitration of Edward I lost his claim to crown to Baliol (1292).

Robert VIII (1274-1329), king and liberator of Scotland; called "the Bruce"; grandson of Robert VI; at first paid homage, as had his father, **Robert VII (1253-1304),** to Edward I of England as king of Scotland (1296); in arms against Edward (1298); publicly adhered to Edward during invasion (1302-04); murdered John Comyn, nephew of Baliol (1306); crowned as Robert I, King of Scotland, at Scone (1306); defeated by English army at Methven (1306), took refuge on coast of Ireland; excommunicated and outlawed; returned (1307) and in two years wrested most of Scotland from English; routed Edward II's army at Bannockburn (1314) and took Stirling Castle; subdued Hebrides (1316); repulsed English again and again until final treaty (1328) at Northampton by which Edward III recognized independence of Scotland and Bruce's right to throne; died of leprosy. **Edward (d. 1318),** King Robert's younger brother, subdued Galloway (1308); commanded right wing at Bannockburn; aided Ulster chieftains to expel English; crowned king of Ireland (1315).

David (1324-1371), son of King Robert; succeeded his father as David II (1329); crowned king of Scotland, with his queen, Joan, daughter of Edward II of England, at Scone (1331); retired to France upon dispersal of adherents by Edward III at Halidon Hill (1333); invaded England, taken prisoner at Neville's Cross (1346); ransomed (1357) for 100,000 marks to be paid in ten years; proposed bequeathing crown to son of Edward III of England in return for remission of fine; died childless.

Bruce. Name of English family holding earldom of Elgin (èl'gln). Prominent members of family are **Robert (d. 1685),** 2d earl; lord chamberlain of England (1685). His son **Thomas (1655?-1741),** 3d earl; imprisoned as Jacobite (1696); resided in Brussels (1696-1741). **Thomas (1766-1841),** 7th earl of Elgin and 11th earl of Kin-car'dine (king-kàr'din; kin-); British diplomat; arranged while envoy to the Porte for conveyance of collection called the "Elgin marbles," including the Parthenon frieze, from the Acropolis of Athens to British Museum (1803-12). His son **James (1811-1863),** 8th earl of Elgin and 12th earl of Kincardine; diplomat; governor of Jamaica (1842); governor general of Canada (1847-54); envoy to China and Japan to negotiate treaties; first viceroy of India directly appointed by the crown (1862). Sir **Frederick William Adolphus (1814-1867),** youngest son of 7th earl; diplomat; served in Hongkong (1844), Bolivia (1848), Uruguay (1851), Egypt (1853), and as envoy to China (1858) and to Washington (1865). **Victor Alexander (1849-1917),** 9th

earl of Elgin and 13th earl of Kincardine; b. in Canada, son of 8th earl; viceroy of India during period of frontier uprisings (1894-99); chairman of royal commission to examine conduct of Boer War; colonial secretary in Campbell-Bannerman's ministry (1905-08).

Bruce, Alexander Hugh. See BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.
Bruce, Arthur Loring. Pseudonym of Francis Welch CROWNSHIELD.

Bruce, Sir David. 1855-1931. British physician and bacteriologist, specialist in tropical diseases, b. Melbourne, Australia. M.B. and C.M., Edinburgh. Entered Royal Army Medical Corps (1883); first described (1887) the small bacterium that causes undulant fever (also called Malta, or Mediterranean, fever), and traced the bacterium to milk of Maltese goats. Served in South Africa (1894-1901); discovered organism that causes nagana (1895?); member of Army Medical Advisory Board (1902-11). To Uganda to investigate sleeping sickness (1903, with Nabarro and Castellani; again 1908-10); to Malta to investigate Mediterranean fever (1904-06); to Nyasaland to investigate connection between human and animal diseases (1911-14). Major general (1912).

Bruce, Henry Austin. 1st Baron Ab'er-dare' (áb'er-dar'; Welsh á'bér-dar'). 1815-1895. English political leader. Home secretary (1869-73); lord president of council (1873-74); administrative director (from 1882) of company formed by Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie for exploitation and commercial exploitation in West Africa, which became Royal Niger Co. First chancellor, U. of Wales (1894).

Bruce, James. 1730-1794. Scottish explorer in Africa. British consul, Algiers (1763-65); rediscovered source of Blue Nile (1770). Author of *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile* (5 vols., 1790).

Bruce, Michael. 1746-1767. Scottish poet and schoolmaster. His poems published by Rev. John Logan, who himself claimed authorship of *Ode to the Cuckoo*, thought by some to be Bruce's work.

Bruce, Stanley Melbourne. Viscount. 1883- . Australian statesman. Prime minister of Australia (1923-29). Representative on council of League of Nations (1933-35), and president of council (1935). Represented Australia at imperial and world economic conferences (1923-33); high commissioner for Australia in London (1933-45); Australian representative in British war cabinet (1942-45).

Bruce, William Cabell. 1860-1946. American lawyer, politician, and biographer; practiced law in Baltimore; U.S. senator from Maryland (1923-29). Author of *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed* (2 vols., awarded Pulitzer prize; 1918), *John Randolph of Roanoke* (2 vols.; 1923), etc.

Bruce, William Speirs. 1867-1921. British polar explorer and naturalist. Studied medicine, Edinburgh; on polar expeditions (1892-99); leader of Scottish national antarctic expedition to explore Weddell Sea (1902-04); visited Spitsbergen seven times (1906-20).

Bruch (bróòk), Max. 1838-1920. German composer and conductor. Composer of epic cantatas, oratorios, and other choral works, orchestral works, and chamber music.

Bru'che'si' (brü'sh'zè'), Louis Joseph Paul Napoléon. 1855-1939. Canadian prelate, b. Montreal. Roman Catholic archbishop of Montreal (from 1897). Established Anti-Alcoholic League (1907) and order of nurses, Sisters of Hope.

Bruck (bróòk), Baron Karl Ludwig von. 1798-1860. Austrian statesman; delegate to National Assembly, Frankfurt (1848); minister of commerce (1848-51);

chair; got; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

helped carry out many commercial and customs reforms; minister of finance (1855-60); failed in contemplated reforms and in meeting obligations resulting from Italian war of 1859; committed suicide.*

Brück'e (brük'ē), **Ernst Wilhelm von**. 1819-1892. German physician and physiologist; known for researches in histology and the physiology of the circulation of the blood, studies of digestion, nervous system, sense organs, and speech.

Bruck'er (brök'ēr), **Johann Jakob**. 1696-1770. German philosopher; author of *Historia Critica Philosophiae* (5 vols., 1742-44), first history of philosophy in Germany.

Brück'ner (Ger. brük'nēr), **Alexander**. 1834-1896. Russian historian, b. St. Petersburg; to Germany (1891); author of works on Russian history, mostly in German.

Brückner, Alexander. 1856-1939. Austrian Slavic scholar; authority on medieval Polish literature.

Bruck'ner (brök'nēr), **Anton**. 1824-1896. Austrian composer and organist; professor, Vienna Conservatory (1871). His compositions include 9 symphonies, 3 grand masses, a string quintet (1879), a Te Deum (1885), a requiem, and choral works.

Brück'ner (brük'nēr), **Eduard**. 1862-1927. German geographer and meteorologist; specialist in climatology and glaciology.

Brückner, Wilhelm. 1884-. German National Socialist leader; joined Reichswehr (1919) and National Socialist German Workers' party (1923); led "Munich Regiment" in uprising of 1923; imprisoned 5½ months; general secretary of society for German propaganda in foreign lands, Bavaria (1924-28); leader in Sturmabteilung and member of Hitler's permanent escort (1930).

Brudenell, James Thomas. See Earl of CARDIGAN.

Brue'ghel or Brue'gel or Breu'ghel (brü'grl). Family of Flemish painters, including: **Pieter the Elder** (1520?-1569), called "Peasant Brueghel" and "the Droll," whose paintings were chiefly of peasant life, landscapes, and Biblical and fantastic scenes. His sons **Pieter the Younger** (1564?-1638), called "Hell Brueghel," painter of rural and genre subjects in his father's style and esp. of paintings of infernal regions, devils, and flames; and **Jan the Elder** (1568-1625), called "Velvet Brueghel" and "Flower Brueghel," painter esp. of flowers and of landscapes with Biblical and mythological figures and animals, and of landscapes and background for many figure painters, notably Rubens. Jan's sons **Jan the Younger** (1601-1678), pupil of his father and painter of landscapes and flowers, and **Ambrose** (1617-1675), painter of flowers and fruits. **Abraham** (1631-1690), son of Jan the Younger, painter of still life in the Italian-Flemish style. **Jan Baptist** (1670-1719), great-grandson of Jan the Elder, painter of flowers and fruits.

Brue'ning (brü'nīng). = BRUNING.

Bru'ere' (brü'yār'), **Robert Walter**. 1876-. American authority on industrial relations; director, Bureau of Industrial Research, New York (1917-23); assoc. editor, *The Survey* (1923-28); research secretary, J. C. Penney Foundation (1928-30). Author of *Increasing Home Efficiency* (with his wife, Martha, nee Bens'ley [bēnz'li]; 1912), *The Coming of Coal* (1922), *The Man With a Thousand Partners* (1931).

Brues (brōōz), **Charles Thomas**. 1879-1955. American entomologist, b. Wheeling, W. Va. On staff, entomology department, Harvard (from 1909, professor from 1935). Special editor for entomology, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*. Author of *A Key to the Families of North American Insects* (1915), and *Classification of Insects* (1932), both with A. L. Melander, and of *Insects and Human Welfare* (1920).

Bru'ey's' (brü'ē's'), **David Augustin de**. 1640-1723. French writer; author of religious treatises; collaborator with Palaprat (q.v.) in several successful comedies, as *Le Concert Ridicule* (1689), *Le Grandeur* (1691), *Le Muet* (1691), *L'Avocat Patelin* (1706).

Brug'mann (brög'män), **Karl**. 1849-1919. German philologist of the neogrammarian (Junggrammatiker) school. Professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology, Freiburg (1884) and Leipzig (1887). Author of *Nasalit Sonans in der Indogermanischen Grundsprache* (1876), *Morphologische Untersuchungen* (with Osthoff; 5 vols., 1878-90; vol. 6, 1910), *Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen* (1886-93).

Bru'gna-tel'li (bröō'nyāt-tél'le), **Luigi Gasparo**. 1761-1818. Italian mineralogist and chemist; reputed to have invented a process of electroplating (1805).

Bru'gnon' (brü'nyōn'), **Jacques**. 1895-. French lawn-tennis player; member of Davis Cup team (1925-33) that won cup (1927) and successfully defended it (1928-32).

Brugsch (bröōksh), **Heinrich Karl**. 1827-1894. German Egyptologist. Worked on deciphering of demotic Egyptian and published first book, *Scriptura Aegyptiorum Demotica* (1848), while still a student at the gymnasium; professor, Göttingen (1868); director of school of Egyptology, Cairo (1870). Author of hieroglyphic-demotic dictionary (1867-82), Egyptian grammar, and writings on geography, history, religion, etc., of ancient Egypt.

Brühl (brül), **Count Heinrich von**. 1700-1763. Saxon statesman; won favor of Augustus III; prime minister in virtual control of Saxony and Poland (1746-63); induced Augustus to side against Prussia in Seven Years' War, and fled with him to Warsaw after loss of Saxon army (1756); returned to Dresden (1763). His library (62,000 volumes) forms part of the Royal Library, Dresden.

Bruhns (bröōns), **Karl Christian**. 1830-1881. German astronomer. Professor and director of observatory, U. of Leipzig (1860); discovered six comets.

Bruis, Pierre de. See Pierre de BRUYS.

Bru'lat' (brü'lā'), **Paul**. 1866-1925. French novelist.

Bru'lé' (brü'lā'), **Étienne**. 1592? 1633. French adventurer in America. To Quebec (1608) with Champlain. Went into western wilderness (1610); lived with Huron Indians, assembling furs for the French (1618-29). First European to traverse four of the five Great Lakes. Killed and eaten by Indians.

Brüll (brüll), **Ignaz**. 1846-1907. Austrian pianist and composer; wrote 10 operas, orchestral and chamber music, songs, piano compositions.

Brülow or Brüllow. See BRUYLOV.

Brum (brööm), **Baltasar**. 1883-1933. Uruguayan jurist, journalist, and political leader; president of Uruguay (1919-23); set forth in a speech (1920) the "Brum doctrine" (American league of nations).

Bru'mi-di (brü'mē-dē), **Constantino**. 1805-1880. Painter, b. Rome, Italy; to U.S. (1852); became naturalized citizen. Chief work, frescoes in Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Brum'mell (brüm'əl), **George Bryan**. Called **Beau** (bū) **Brummell**. 1778-1840. English dandy; friend of prince of Wales, afterward George IV; a gambler, fled from creditors to Calais (1816); British consul at Caen (1830-32); died in French asylum for insane.

Bru'moy' (brü'mwā'), **Pierre**. 1688-1742. French Jesuit and scholar; best known for his *Le Théâtre des Grecs* (1730).

Brun (bröön), **Saint**. See BRUNO.

Brun (brün), **Charles Le**. See Charles Le BRUN.

Brun (bröön), **Friederike Sophie Christiane, nee Mün'ter**

ble, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sòfò; èvè, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ice, fl, char'ty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòet; out, oil; cùbe, flàite, àrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

(mün'tër). 1765-1835. German writer; m. (1783) Konstantin Brun, in Copenhagen. Author of poems (1795), prose writings (1799-1801), *Briefe aus Rom* (1816), accounts of her travels in Russia, Switzerland, and southern Europe. Friend of Madame de Staël and Simondoni.

Brunck (bränk), Philippe. 1729-1803. French classical scholar; author of an anthology of Greek poets, *Analecta*, and editions of Greek and Latin classics.

Brune (brün), Guillaume Marie Anne. 1763-1815. French army officer; marshal of France (1804); murdered by royalist mob during the White Terror at Avignon (Aug. 2, 1815).

Brunneau (brün'no'), Alfred. 1857-1934. French composer and music critic; identified with ultramodern movements in music; critic on staff of *Revue Indépendante*, *Gil Blas*, *Figaro*, *Le Matin*; composer of operas and of several volumes of critical writings.

Brunchildis or **Brunchilde** or **Brunchaut**. See **BRUNHILDE**.

Brunel (bröö-nël'), Sir Marc Is'am-bard (iz'am-bärd). 1769-1849. Inventor and engineer, b. in France. To New York (1793) as refugee of French Revolution; practiced as architect and engineer; to England (1799); invented method of making ships' blocks; constructed Thames Tunnel (1825-43). His son **Isambard Kingdom** (1806-1859) was a designer and builder of railroads, bridges, tunnels, steamships, docks, etc.; as chief engineer, built most of Great Western Railway (from 1833) and introduced broad gauge; built the *Great Western*, first steamship for regular transatlantic trips (1838), *Great Britain*, first ocean steamship (1845), and *Great Eastern*, largest steamship of its time (1858).

Brunel-le'schi (bröö-näl-läs'kë) or **Brunel-le'sco** (-kô), Filippo. 1377-1446. Italian architect, b. Florence. Reputed founder of Renaissance architecture and first to establish soundly scientific theory of perspective. Designed and constructed dome of Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral in Florence, which in some measurements exceeds St. Peter's, Rome (1420 ft.). Among his other works are the Pitti Palace, Church of San Lorenzo, Capella dei Pazzi, and Ospedale degli Innocenti (all in Florence).

Brunet (brün'et'), Jean. 1823-1894. French poet, b. Avignon; one of the seven poets who founded *Félibrige*.

Brunet, Jacques Charles. 1780-1867. French bibliographer; published *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres* (1810).

Brunet'-De-baines (-dë-bän'), Charles Fortuné Louis. 1801-1862. French architect; architect of the Invalides (1860); laid remains of Napoleon in tomb prepared for him there.

Brunet-tière (brün'tyär'), Vincent de Paul Marie Ferdinand. 1849-1906. French critic; professor of literature, École Normale, Paris (1886); lecturer at the Sorbonne (1893); editor, *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1893). Author of *Études Critiques* (8 vols., 1880-1907), *L'Évolution de la Poésie Lyrique* (1894), etc.

Brunetto Latini. See **BRUNETTO LATINI**.

Brunfels (bröön'fëls), Otto. 1488-1534. German physician and botanist; called "father of botany"; author of *Contrastyl Kreuterbuch*, first of 16th-century herbals, describing for first time the native plants of Germany.

Brun-hil'de (bröön-hil'dë) or **Bru'ne-hil'de** (bröö-në-hil'dë) or **Bru'ne-chil'dis** (bröö-në-klil'dis) or **Bru'ne-haut** (brün'ne-ô'). d. 613. Daughter of Athanagild, King of Visigoths; queen of Austrasia by virtue of marriage (561) to Sigebert, King of Austrasia.

Induced Sigebert to war against Chilperic, King of Neustria, who had murdered his wife Galswintha (Brunhilde's sister) in order to marry his mistress Fredegund, who later (575) murdered Sigebert. Sought to rule Austrasia as regent for her son Childebert; opposed by nobles and forced to flee to Burgundy; continued to be troublemaker until, at age of 80, she was captured by Clotaire II and executed by being dragged to death by a wild horse.

Brun'hoff (brün'hôf'), Jean de. 1899-1937. French author and illustrator of children's stories, notably a series on Babar, the little elephant.

Bruni (bröö'në) or **Bruno** (bröö'nô), Leonardo. Sometimes called **Leonardo A're-ti'no** (a'rä-të'nô). 1369-1444. Italian humanist, b. Arezzo. Apostolic secretary; chancellor of Florentine Republic (1427). Known esp. as promoter of Greek learning by literal translations into Latin of Plutarch, Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Plato. Author, in Italian, of biographies of Dante and Petrarch.

Brüning (brü'ning), Heinrich. 1885- . German statesman. Member (1924-33) and leader (1929), Center party in Reichstag; proponent of the "Lex Brüning," dealing with tax reforms (1925). Chancellor (1930-32) and director of German foreign policy (1931); leader of Center party (1933); lecturer and tutor, Harvard (1937-39); Littauer professor of government, Harvard (1939).

Brun'les (brün'léz), Sir James. 1816-1892. Scottish civil engineer. Planned the São Paulo railway in Brazil; assisted in the Mersey railway; constructed Avonmouth dock, Bristol (1868-77).

Brunn (bröön), Heinrich von. 1822-1894. German archaeologist. Carried out researches in Italy (1843-53); professor, Munich (1865-94). Author of works on ancient Greek and Roman art.

Brunne, Robert de. See **ROBERT MANNING**.

Brun'ner ('brün'ër), Arnold William. 1857-1925. American architect, b. New York City.

Brun'ner (bröön'ër), Constantin. Pseudonym of **Leo Wert'hel'mer** (vërt'hä'mër). 1862-1937. German philosopher.

Brunner, Heinrich. 1840-1915. Jurist and law historian, b. Upper Austria. Professor (1866-72) successively at Lemberg, Prague, and Strasbourg, and (from 1873) at Berlin. Author of *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte* (1887-92), etc.

Brunner, Johann Conrad. 1653-1727. Swiss anatomist; made researches on the pancreas and on glands (Brunner's glands) in the duodenum.

Brunner, Sebastian. 1814-1893. Austrian Roman Catholic theologian and writer; author of poems including *Der Nibelungen Lied*, a satirical attack on Hegelians (1845), the novel *Die Prinzessine zu Möpseglück* (1847), humorous tales, attacks on Schopenhauer, Goethe, Heine, and others.

Brün'now (brün'ô), Franz Friedrich Ernst. 1821-1891. German astronomer.

Brun'now (Ger. bröön'ô), Count Philipp. 1797-1875. Russian diplomat, b. Dresden, Germany; ambassador at London (1840-54), Frankfurt and Berlin (1855-58), again London (1858-74); represented Russia at congresses of the Holy Alliance, at Congress of Paris (1856), and at London conferences (1864, 1871); created count (1871).

Bru'no I (bröö'nô) or **Brun** (bröön), Saint. 925-965. Called "the Great." Son of Henry I, the Fowler, and brother of Otto the Great. Archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine; scholar and patron of learning. Imperial chancellor (940); distinguished himself in victory (953) over Conrad of Lorraine in the latter's rebellion against his father-in-law, Otto.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Bru'no (brōō'nō), **Giordano**. 1548?-1600. Italian philosopher, b. Nola. Forced to leave Dominican order because of unorthodoxy (c. 1576); traveled widely, lecturing, teaching, and writing (to 1592). Champion of Copernican cosmology; opponent of Aristotelian logic; ardent Lullianist; expounded monadism. Arrested by Inquisition (1592) and burned at stake (Feb. 17, 1600). Influenced philosophical thought of Böhme, Leibnitz, Spinoza, Schelling, and Hegel.

Bruno, Leonardo. See **BRUNI**.

Bru'no of Co-logne (brōō'nō, kō-lōn'), Saint. 1030?-1101. Founder of Carthusian order of monks, b. Cologne. Director of schools in Rhelms diocese (1057); withdrew to wild mountain (Chartreuse) near Grenoble, France, and founded (1086) order of Carthusians; adviser to Pope Urban II at Rome (1090); established (71094) second Carthusian monastery (Della Torre) in Calabria.

Bru'no (brōō'nō) or **Brun** (brōōn) or **Bruns** (brōōns) of **Querfurt** (kvār'fōrt), Saint. *Religious name* **Bon'i-fa'ci-us** (bōn'i-fā'si-ūs; Ger. bō'nē-fā'tē-ōbe). 970?-1009. German missionary prelate and martyr. Archbishop (1004) and apostle to heathen Prussians; massacred with eighteen companions (1009).

Bru'not' (brū'nō'), **Ferdinand**. 1860-1938. French philologist; professor at the Sorbonne (1900).

Brun's-wick (brūnz'wik). Ger. **Braun'schweig** (broun'-shvik). A princely German house, descended from the Welf family (see **WELF**). The German duchy of Brunswick, with Lüneburg, which was created (1235) in the Welf family, was divided at the death of Duke Ernst (1546) into: (1) Elder branch, **Brun's-wick-Wol'fen-büt'tel** (vōl'fēn-büt'tē), later Brunswick; and (2) younger branch, **Brun's-wick-Lū'ne-burg** (lū'nē-bōōrk), or Hanover (q.v.). Seat of duchy transferred from Wolfenbüttel to Brunswick (1754). A branch line, **Brun's-wick-Be'vern** (-bā'vern), founded (1666) by Ferdinand Albert I, succeeded the direct line (1735). Most important rulers of the house were:

Karl I. 1713-1780. Duke (1735-80).

Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand. 1735-1806. Son of Karl I and nephew of Frederick the Great. German general, b. at Wolfenbüttel. Duke (1780-1806). Won renown in Seven Years' War; as ruler, representative of the "benevolent despots" of 18th century; as Prussian field marshal, commanded army that invaded Holland (1787) and army of allies against French (1792); defeated at Valmy (1792); resigned command (1794) because of interference of Prussian king; sent on diplomatic mission to Russia (1803); again in command of Prussian army, defeated and mortally wounded at Auerstedt.

Friedrich Wilhelm. 1771-1815. Duke (1813-15); son of Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand. General in Napoleonic wars (1809); lived in England after battle of Wagram (1809-13); commanded new army (1813-15); killed at Quatre Bras.

Karl II. 1804-1873. Duke (1815-30); son of Friedrich Wilhelm. Began administration of duchy (1823); unpopular and driven out (1830); retired to Geneva.

Wilhelm. 1806-1884. Duke (1830-84); brother of Karl II. Granted new constitution (1832); long and prosperous reign; with his death, direct (elder) Brun's-wick line became extinct; duchy passed to Ernest Augustus (q.v.), Duke of Cumberland, and his son Ernest Augustus, last duke (1913-18; abdicated).

Brun'ton (brūn't'n; -tān), Sir **Thomas Lauder**. 1844-1916. Scottish physician. Did research on circulation, physiological action of drugs, etc.; discovered value of amyl nitrate in treatment of angina pectoris (1867).

Brunton, William. 1777-1851. Scottish engineer and builder of early marine steam engines.

Brussasorci, Il. See **Domenico Riccio**.

Brush (brūsh), **Charles Francis**. 1849-1929. American scientist, b. Euclid, Ohio. Pioneer investigator of methods of electric lighting; inventor of Brush electric arc light, a storage battery, and other devices used in modern electrical engineering. Awarded Rumford medal (1899) and Edison medal (1913).

Brush, Edward Nathaniel. 1852-1933. American physician and psychiatrist; editor, *American Journal of Psychiatry* (1904-33).

Brush, George de Forest. 1855-1941. American figure and portrait painter.

Brush, George Jarvis. 1831-1912. American mineralogist; professor, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale (from 1855); director (1872-98).

Brush, Katharine, nee **Ing'ham** (ing'ām). 1902-1952. American writer; m. Thomas Stewart Brush (1920; divorced), Hubert Charles Winans (1929). Author of *Young Man of Manhattan* (1930), *Red-headed Woman* (1931), *The Boy from Maine* (1942), and short stories.

Bru-si'lov (brōō-syē'lōi), **Aleksei Alekseevich**. 1853-1926. Russian soldier; in World War, led army invading Galicia (1914) and counterattacking in Volhynia (1915); succeeded (1916) Gen. Ivanov in command of all Russian armies south of Pripyat marshes; made successful offensive (June-Nov., 1916) against Austrians; appointed to supreme command by coalition cabinet (1917); accepted Bolshevik regime but not active in its service; retired (1924).

Brusilius. See **Pierre de BRUYS**.

Bru'tus (brōō'tās), **Decimus Junius**. Surnamed **Al-bi'nus** (āl-bi'nās). d. 43 B.C. Roman general; served under Caesar in Gaul; governor of Gaul. Joined conspiracy against Caesar and one of his assassins (not to be confused with Marcus Junius BRUTUS). Executed by order of Antony.

Brutus, Decimus Junius. Roman consul (138 A.D.); patron of literature.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. Roman consul (509 B.C.), one of first two in Roman history. According to legend, took leading part in expulsion of Tarquins, sentenced own two sons to death when they conspired to restore Tarquins; killed in single combat with Aruns, a son of Tarquinius Superbus. See **PUBLIUS VALERIUS PUBLICOLA**.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. 85?-42 B.C. Roman politician and conspirator; sided with Pompey against Caesar, but pardoned by Caesar after Pompey's defeat at Pharsala (48 B.C.). Governor of Cisalpine Gaul (46); praetor in Rome (44). Headed conspiracy against Caesar and was one of his assassins. After Caesar's death (44), raised army in Macedonia; defeated at Philippi (42) by combined forces of Antony and Octavius. Committed suicide.

Bruyère, Jean de La. See **Jean de LA BRUYÈRE**.

Bruyn (broin), **Bar'thel** (bār'tēl) or **Bar'tho-lo-mā'us** (bār'tō-lō-mā'ōns). 1493?-?1555. German religious and portrait painter.

Bruyn (broin), **Kornelis Philander de**. 1652-17126. Dutch traveler and painter; author of *Voyage to the Levant* (1698), containing more than 200 engravings, and *Travels in Muscovy, Persia* (1711), with 300 plates.

Bru-ys' (brū-ē') or **Bru-is'** (brū-ē'). **Pierre de. Lat. Petrus Bru'si-us** (brōō'zhi-ūs; -zi-ūs). d. about 1126. French religious reformer; studied under Abelard; advocated abolition of infant baptism, prayers for the dead, veneration of the cross, and church buildings; his followers were known as Petrobrusians; burned as a heretic (c. 1126).

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, aim, ask (11), sofa, éve, hère (18), évent, éad, éilént, make, ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cube, suite, urn, up, circū, ū - u in Fr. menu;

Bry (bré; brí), **Théodore de** (1528-1598) and his son **Jean Théodore de** (1561-1623). Flemish engravers; established printing and engraving firm in Frankfurt, Germany.

Bryan (brí'án), **Sir Francis**. d. 1550. English soldier and poet; favorite of Henry VIII; sent on several missions to France and Rome; called "vicar of hell" for his desertion of Anne Boleyn; contributed verses to *Tottel's Miscellany*.

Bryan, William Jennings. 1860-1925. Known as "The Commoner." American lawyer and political leader, b. Salem, Ill. Grad. Illinois College (1881). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1891-95). Allied himself with free-silver advocates (1894-96). Famous cross-of-gold speech in Democratic convention, Chicago, won him nomination for presidency (1896); defeated by McKinley. Nominated again (1900); campaigned as antiexpansionist and anti-imperialist; defeated by McKinley-Roosevelt ticket. Edited (from 1901) the *Commoner*, weekly paper. Nominated third time for the presidency (1908); defeated by Taft. In Democratic convention of 1912, instrumental in swinging nomination to Woodrow Wilson. U.S. secretary of state (1913-15); resigned because of lack of sympathy with Wilson's policy after sinking of *Lusitania*. Supported Wilson's renomination in convention (1916). Lecturer on Chautauqua circuit and at religious assemblies. Hostile to ideas of evolution; one of prosecuting attorneys in case against Dayton, Tenn., teacher, John T. Scopes (q.v.), indicted for teaching evolution in his classes (1925). Cross-examined by Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense, his ignorance of discoveries of modern science exposed. Died suddenly (July 26, 1925), a few days after the trial had ended. His brother **Charles Wayland** (1867-1945) was governor of Nebraska (1923-25, 1931-35) and Democratic candidate for vice-president of the United States (1924). See also **Ruth Bryan Round**.

Bryan, William Lowe. 1860-1955. American educator; professor of philosophy, Indiana (1885-1902), and president (1902-37).

Bryant (brí'ánt), **Arthur Wynne Morgan**. 1899- . English lecturer, editor, historical writer, and producer of pageants. Author of books on the England of Charles II and of a biography of Samuel Pepys.

Bryant, Henry Grier. 1859-1932. American geographer and explorer; second in command, Peary Relief Expedition (1892); commanded Peary Auxiliary Expedition (1894); commanded expedition exploring Mt. St. Elias, Alaska (1897).

Bryant, Jacob. 1715-1804. English classical scholar and collector of books. Author of treatises on ancient mythology, Homeric questions, and theology.

Bryant, William Cullen. 1794-1878. American poet and editor, b. Cummington, Mass. Attended Williams College (1810-11); practiced law, Great Barrington, Mass. (1815-25); retired to devote himself to writing. Early works, *Thanatopsis* and *To a Waterfowl*, pub. in *North American Review* (1817), and *Risshah, Monument Mountain, Autumn Woods, and Forest Hymn*, pub. in *United States Literary Gazette* (1824-25). Co-owner and co-editor, *New York Evening Post* (1829-78). Published *The Fountain, and Other Poems* (1842), *The White-Footed Doe, and Other Poems* (1844), *The Flood of Years* (1876), *A Lifetime* (1877). Some of his lines have become household quotations, as: "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again," from *The Battlefield*; "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," from *The Death of the Flowers*.

Bry-ak's (brí-ák's). Greek sculptor of 4th century B.C.; one of four sculptors (see **Tusormus**) who col-

laborated in executing mausoleum at Halicarnassus. **Bryce** (brí's), **George**. 1844-1931. Canadian historian. A founder of University of Manitoba (1877), and head of faculty of science (1891-1904). Author of histories of Manitoba (1882) and Hudson's Bay Company (1900) and of Canadian biographies.

Bryce, James. Viscount **Bryce**. 1838-1922. British jurist, historian, and diplomat, b. Belfast, Ireland, of a Scottish family. Grad. Oxford (1862); author of monograph *Holy Roman Empire* (1864); regius professor of Civil law, Oxford (1870-93). Undersecretary for foreign affairs under Gladstone (1886) and chief secretary for Ireland in Campbell-Bannerman cabinet (1905-06). Ambassador to the U.S. (1907-13); signer of Anglo-American arbitration treaty (1911); member, Hague Tribunal (1913). Author of *The American Commonwealth* (1888), classic work on American government, and *Modern Democracies* (1922), and of studies of South Africa and South America.

Brydg'es (bríj'éz; -iz). Family name of barons and dukes of CHERBON.

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton. 1762-1837. English author of bibliographical and genealogical works.

Bry-en'ni-us (brí-én'ti-ús), **Nicéphorus**. 1062?-1137. Byzantine soldier and historian; defended Constantinople against Godfrey of Bouillon (1097); aided in defeat of Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan of Iconium (1116); m. Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius; wrote history of period 1057-1079, completed by his wife.

Bry'gos (brí'gós). Greek potter of early 5th century B.C.; famed for paintings on vases.

Bryu'lov (Russ. bryú'lov), **Aleksandr Pavlovich**. *Orig. family name* Brú'lov or Brú'low (Ger. brú'lo). 1798-1877. Russian architect, of German descent. His brother **Karl Pavlovich** (1799-1852) painted portraits, genre scenes, a few historical subjects, and many religious pictures.

Bryu'sov (bryú'sóf), **Valeri Yakovlevich**. 1873-1924. Russian symbolist poet, playwright, and novelist.

Buachalla, Dòmhnall ua. See **Donald BUCKLAV**.

Bu-at' (bú-á'), **Edmond Alphonse Léon**. 1868-1923. French general in the World War.

Bu-bas'tite (bú-bás'tít). Name of a dynasty (the XXIIId) of Egyptian kings of Libyan origin, reigning about 945 to 745 B.C., derived from name of its capital, Bubastis, in the Nile delta. See *Table (in Appendix) for EGYPT*.

Bu'ber (bú'bér), **Martin**. 1878- . Jewish religious scholar, philosopher and writer, b. Vienna; worked for development of Hasidism and recognition of cultural significance of Judaism.

Buh'na von Lític (búób'ná fón lí'tytte), **Count Ferdinand von**. 1768?-1825. Austrian field marshal (1809); fought in battle of Leipzig (1813); governor general of Lombardy (1818).

Bu-ca're'li y Ur-sú'a (bú'ká-rí'le é úr-ú'sú'a), **Antonio María**. 1717-1779. Spanish general and administrator; governor of Cuba (1760-71); viceroy of New Spain (1771-79).

Buc-cleuch' (bú-kloo'). An old Scottish ducal family tracing descent from Sir Richard le Scott (1249-85) but taking origin in grants of land by James II of Scotland to Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd and Buccleuch (c. 1452). The family includes Sir Walter Scott of Branksholm and Buccleuch (1490?-1552), whose life furnished material for *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* and whose grandson Sir Walter Scott (1565-1611) was raised to the peerage (1606), his successor being created earl (1619). From a branch of the family, through "Auld Wat" Scott (1550?-1629) and his son William Scott of Har-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=s in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

den, was descended Sir Walter Scott, author of the *Waverley* novels, etc. The dukedom came into being (1663) on marriage of Countess Anne Scott, daughter of 2d earl, to duke of Monmouth (the rebel, 1649-1685), who at that time assumed surname Scott and was created 1st duke of Buccleuch. His grandson, 2d duke, was succeeded by 2d duke's grandson, **Henry Scott** (1746-1812), 3d Duke of Buccleuch and 5th Duke of **Queensberry**; traveled abroad with Adam Smith as tutor; first president of Royal Society of Edinburgh (1783); succeeded (1810) William Douglas (see *dukes of Queensberry*, under DOUGLAS family). His grandson **Walter Francis Scott** (1806-1884), 5th Duke of Buccleuch and 7th Duke of Queensberry; M.A., Cantab. (1827); lord privy seal (1842-46); lord president of council (1846); built pier and breakwater at Granton (1835-42); chancellor of Glasgow U. (1877).

Bu'cer (bōō'tsēr) or **Bu'tzer** (bōō'tsēr), **Martin**. Real surname **Kuh'horn** (kōō'hörn). 1491-1551. German Protestant reformer. In Dominican order (1506-21); convert to Luther's doctrines (from 1518); engaged in spreading doctrines of Reformation in Strasbourg (1523), Ulm, and Cologne; mediated in differences between Luther and Zwinglians; helped draw up Tetrapolitan Confession for Diet of Augsburg (1530); brought about Wittenberg Concordat between Luther and south Germans (1536); tried to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics in Diet of Ratisbon (1541); refused to sign Augsburg Interim (1548). Professor of theology, Cambridge U. (1549-51), at Cranmer's invitation; worked for Reformation in England. Author, under pseudonym **A-re'ti-us Fe-li'nus** (ā-rē'shē-ūs fē-lī'nūs; Ger. ā-rā'tsē-ōōs fā-lē-nōōs), of a work on the Psalms (1529).

Buch (bōōk), **Baron Christian Leopold von**. 1774-1853. German geologist and paleontologist; became a plutonist; demonstrated importance of volcanic processes.

Buch, Walter. 1883-. German National Socialist. Sturmabteilung leader, Munich (1923); member of Reichstag (1928); leader of party (1933); group leader of Schutzstaffel (1934).

Buch'an (būk'ān; Scot. būk'ān). One of the seven original Scottish earldoms, held first by the Comyn family (q.v.); for a century and a half by the Stewart family, including Sir Alexander (1343? 1405), the "Wolf of Badenoch"; and after 1617 by the Erskine family (see David Steuart Erskine, 11th earl).

Buchan, Alexander. 1829-1907. Scottish meteorologist. Secretary (1860) of Scottish Meteorological Society, which inaugurated observatory on summit of Ben Nevis (1883). Author of *The Handy Book of Meteorology* (1867), *Report on Atmospheric Circulation* (1889), etc.

Buchan, Elspeth, nee Simpson. 1738-1791. Founder (1783) of a Scottish fanatical sect, the Buchanites. Persuaded followers that she was the woman of Revelation xii.

Buchan, Sir John. 1st Baron Tweeds'muir (twēdz'-mūr). 1875-1940. Scottish author and governor general of Canada, b. Perth. Served on headquarters staff, British army in France (1916-17); director of Information under Lloyd George (1917-18); M.P. (1927-35); governor general of Canada (1935-40). Author of many novels of adventure, including *John Burnet of Barns* (1898), *Greenmantle* (1916), *John Macnab* (1925), historical and biographical studies, as of Cromwell (1934), Augustus (1937), and autobiography, *Pilgrim's Way* (1940).

Buchan, William. 1729-1805. Scottish physician; author of *Domestic Medicine, or The Family Physician* (1769), a popular work on medicine.

Bu-chan'an (bū-kān'ān; bū-), **Edgar Simons**. 1872-1896, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sēft (41), cōnnect; īfōd, īfōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, ū = p in Fr. menu;

1932. British paleographer; specialized in translation of ancient palimpsests and theological documents. Resident in U.S. (1914-30) and in Australia (from 1930). Center of sensational controversy (1923) over a palimpsest in possession of Hispanic Society of America, which he declared to date from 1st or 2d century and to challenge entire King James Version of the Bible; his statement was disputed and the manuscript withdrawn before it could be fully deciphered.

Buchanan, Franklin. 1800-1874. American naval officer, b. Baltimore. By order of Secretary of Navy Bancroft, submitted plan for naval school at Annapolis; became first superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy (1845-47). In command of Perry's flagship (1853) on expedition to Japan. Joined navy of the Confederacy (1861); admiral in command at battle of Mobile Bay; captured (Aug. 5, 1864).

Buchanan, George. 1506-1582. Scottish humanist and author. Satirized Franciscan friars on urging of James V; imprisoned by Cardinal Beaton; fled to Bordeaux, where he taught in different colleges; had Montaigne as student. Openly took side of Calvinists on return to Scotland; moderator of General Assembly (1567). Vouched that Casket Letters were in handwriting of Mary, Queen of Scots; charged Mary, in *Detestio Mariae Reginae*, with murder of Darnley; tutor to James VI (1570-78); occupied last years with *De Juri Regni apud Scotos* (1579), confuting absolutism with doctrine that kings exist by will of people, and *Rerum Scotticarum Historia* (1582). Author of tragedies and much Latin verse.

Buchanan, Sir George. 1831-1895. English physician and exponent of sanitary science. Chief agent in eradicating typhus fever, reducing mortality from tuberculosis, and controlling cholera. His eldest son, Sir **George Seaton** (1869-1936), hygienist, was senior medical officer, Ministry of Health (1919-34).

Buchanan, Sir George Cunningham. 1865-1940. British civil engineer, specialist in harbor, dock, and river works.

Buchanan, Sir George William. 1854-1924. British diplomatist of Scottish family; ambassador at St. Petersburg (1910-18).

Buchanan, James. 1791-1868. Fifteenth president of the United States, b. near Mercersburg, Pa. Grad. Dickinson College (1809). Adm. to bar, Lancaster, Pa. (1812); volunteer in the War of 1812; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1821-31). U.S. minister to Russia (1832-34). U.S. senator (1834-45). Secretary of state (1845-49). U.S. minister to Great Britain (1853-56). President of the United States (1857-61) during years just preceding Civil War; failed to meet challenge of South Carolina's secession (Dec. 20, 1860), and endeavored to avoid the issue of civil conflict.

Buchanan, Robert Williams. 1841-1901. British poet and novelist, b. Staffordshire. Attacked Swinburne in *Session of the Poets* (in *Spectator*, 1866) and Pre-Raphaelites in *The Fleshly School of Poetry* (in *Contemporary Review*, 1871). Author of *Bullads of Life, Love, and Humour* (1882), and a series of novels and plays.

Bu-cha'rin. Variant of BUKHARIN.

Bu'cher (bū'kēr), **John Emery**. 1872-1943. American chemist; inventor of a process for nitrogen fixation, and processes for making magnesium, beryllium, and aluminum.

Bū'cher (bū'kēr), **Karl**. 1847-1930. German economist; student esp. of historical development of European economies.

Bu'cher (bū'kēr), **Lothar**. 1817-1892. German publicist and diplomat; member Bismarck's foreign ministry (1864-86); negotiated agreement between Lassalle and

Blamarek; in writings attacked economic tenets of Liberals.

Buch'holtz (bōōk'hōlts), **Johannes**. 1882-1940. Danish playwright, novelist, and short-story writer.

Buch'man (bōōk'mān), **Frank Nathan Daniel**. 1878- . American evangelist, founder of Oxford Group movement (at Oxford University, 1921). Grad. Muhlenberg College (1899); as director Christian work, Penn. State College (1909-15), evolved art of "changing" lives of students and a religion called A First Century Christian Fellowship; missionary under Y.M.C.A. auspices in Japan, Korea, India; extension lecturer, Hartford Theological Foundation (1916-21). Organizer of groups in South Africa, South America, Canada, U.S., Scandinavian countries; carried on extensive campaign for "Moral Rearmament" in Great Britain (1939).

Buch'mann (bōōk'mān), **Theodor**. Known by Greekized form of surname **Bi-bil-an'dér** (bē-bīlē-ān'dēr). 1500?-1564. Swiss theologian and Oriental scholar; succeeded Zwingli as professor of Protestant theology at Zurich.

Buch'ner (bōōk'nēr), **Eduard**. 1860-1917. German chemist; demonstrated that alcoholic fermentation of sugars is due to action of enzymes contained in yeast and not to physiological processes in yeast cells; awarded 1907 Nobel prize in chemistry. His brother **Hans** (1850-1902), hygienist and bacteriologist, demonstrated that there are present in blood serum substances that protect the organism against infection.

Büch'ner (bük'nēr), **Georg**. 1813-1837. German poet; author of dramatic poem *Dantons Tod* (1835), a comedy *Leonie and Lena* (in manuscript), a tragedy *Woyzeck*. His sister **Luise** (1821-1871), poet and novelist, wrote *Die Frauen und ihr Beruf* (1855), in which she championed women's rights. Their brother **Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig** (1824-1899) was a physician and materialistic philosopher. Another brother, **Alexander** (1827-1904), literary historian and novelist, was professor of literature, Valenciennes (1857-62) and Caen (1862-97).

Buch'ner (bōōk'nēr), **Johann Andreas**. 1783-1852. German pharmacist; credited with discovering salicin and berberine; instrumental through his writings in establishing pharmacy on scientific basis.

Buch'ser (bōōk'sēr), **Frank**. 1828-1890. Swiss painter and etcher; painted portraits of Union and Confederate leaders, including Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Lee, Grant, and Sherman.

Buck (būk), **Carl Darling**. 1866-1955. American philologist; professor of Sanskrit and Indo-European comparative philology, Chicago (1900-33).

Buck, Dudley. 1839-1909. American organist and composer, b. Hartford, Conn. His compositions include choral and organ pieces, esp. church music (anthems, hymns, Te Deums, etc.), as well as concert cantatas.

Buck, Eugene Edward, called **Gene**. 1885-1957. American librettist, song writer, and producer (of Ziegfeld Follies 1912-26 and *Midnight Frolic* 1914-26); president (from 1914), American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Buck, Pearl, nee **Sy'den-strick'er** (sī'd'n-strīk'ēr). 1892- . American novelist, b. Hillsboro, W.Va.; m. John Lossing Buck (1917; divorced, 1935), Richard J. Walsh (1935). Author of *The Good Earth* (1931; awarded Pulitzer prize, 1932), *Sons* (1932), *The Mother* (1934), *A House Divided* (1935), *House of Earth* (1935), *The Exile* (1936), *Fighting Angel* (1936), *The Patriot* (1939), *Other Gods* (1940), *Dragon Seed* (1942). Awarded Nobel prize in literature (1938).

Bucke (būk), **Richard Maurice**. 1837-1902. English-born psychologist and psychiatrist in Canada.

Buckholdt, Johann. See **JOHN OF LEIDEN**.

Buckhurst, Baron. See **THOMAS SACKVILLE**.

Buck'ing-ham (būk'ing-ām; -hām), Earls, marquises, and dukes of [county of]. Title of earl in English peerage was conferred upon Walter Giffard of Normandy by William the Conqueror (or perhaps by William Rufus) and returned to crown (1176); conferred (1377) on Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III, borne by his son Humphrey; at Humphrey's death it passed, through his sister Anne, to her son Humphrey Stafford, who was created duke of Buckingham (1444); remained in Stafford family until attainder and execution of Edward, 3d duke (1521). (See **THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK**; **Humphrey, Henry**, and **Edward STAFFORD**.) Title of earl (second creation) conferred (1617) by James I on George Villiers, followed by titles of marquis (1618), and duke (1623), latter two titles becoming extinct with death of 2d duke, that of earl claimed by line of doubtful legitimacy (till 1774). (See **GEORGE VILLIERS**, 1st and 2d dukes.) Title of duke of Buckingham and Normanby, conferred (1703) on John Sheffield and became extinct on death of his son in 1735. (See **JOHN SHEFFIELD**.)

† Do not confuse with earls of **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**.

Buckingham, Marquises and dukes of [town of]. Marquisate in English peerage conferred (1784), belonged (till 1889); to members of Grenville family (*q.v.*) elevated to dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos (1822).

Buckingham, James Silk. 1786-1855. English traveler, lecturer, and author of travel books; established *Athenaeum* in London (1828).

Buckinghamshire, Earls of. See **JOHN HOBART**.

Buck'land (būk'lānd), **William**. 1784-1856. English geologist; dean of Westminster (from 1845); author of *Reliquiae Diluvianae* (1823) and the *Bridgewater Treatise Geology and Mineralogy considered with Reference to Natural Theology* (1836). His son **Francis Trevelyan** (1826-1880), surgeon and naturalist, was inspector of salmon fisheries (1867-80); known esp. for researches in fish culture.

Buck'le (būk'li), **George Earle**. 1854-1935. English journalist. Editor, *The Times* London (1884-1912). Author of vols. 3-6 (1911-20) of *Life of Disraeli*, completing vols. 1-2 (1910-12) written by W. F. Monypenny (*q.v.*). Editor of letters of Queen Victoria.

Buckle, Henry Thomas. 1821-1862. English historian; author of *History of Civilization in England* (1st vol., 1857; 2d, 1861); adopted scientific method of writing history, with attention to each country's physical conditions, climate, soil, etc.

Buck'ley (būk'li), **Donal**. Gaelic *Dómh'nall ua Bu'achal-la* (thū'nāl ō bū'ā-kāl-lā). 1866- . Irish political administrator. Member, Dail Eileann (1919-23); governor general (senascall), Irish Free State (1932-37).

Buckley, James Monroe. 1836-1920. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman; editor, *Christian Advocate* (1880-1912). Author of *Oats or Wild Oats?* (1885), etc.

Buckley, Samuel Botsford. 1809-1883. American naturalist. Texas state geologist (1866-67; 1874-77). His name is perpetuated in Buckley's Peak, in the Great Smoky range, and in the genus of plants *Buckleya*.

Buck'ner (būk'nēr), **Simon Bol'i-var** (bol'i-vēr). 1823-1914. American army officer, b. Hart Co., Ky. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1844). Served through Mexican War. Joined the Confederate army; brigadier general (1861); surrendered to Grant at Fort Donelson (1862); exchanged (1862); lieutenant general (from 1864). Editor, *Louisville Courier* (1868). Governor of Kentucky (1887-91). Candidate for vice-president on the sound-money Democratic ticket (1896). His son **Simon Bolivar**

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭre (16), natŭre (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- (1886-1945), army officer, b. Munfordville, Ky.; grad. (1908) U.S.M.A. (West Point); commandant, U.S.M.A. (1933-36); commanding gen. in Alaska (July 1940-June 1944); lieut. gen. (1943); commanding gen. in invasion of Okinawa (1945); killed in action.
- Buck'stone** (bū'k'stōn; Brit. -stūn), John Baldwin. 1802-1879. English comedian and writer of plays and farces, including *Luke the Labourer* and *Ellen Wareham*. First London appearance in 1823; lessee and actor-manager, Haymarket Theatre (1853-78). His daughter Lucy Isabella (1858-1893) and son Rowland (1860-1922) were also actors.
- Budaëus**. See Guillaume BUDÉ.
- Budd** (būd), William. 1811-1880. English physician; advocated disinfection to prevent spread of contagious diseases; recommended measures that stamped out Asiatic cholera in Bristol and the rinderpest in England (1866); proved contagious nature of typhoid fever in his *Typhoid Fever; Its Nature, Mode of Spreading, and Prevention* (1873).
- Bud'de** (bōd'dē), Emil Arnold. 1842-1921. German physicist; constructed one of first practical metal filament electric lamps.
- Budde**, Karl Ferdinand Reinhard. 1850-1935. German evangelical theologian.
- Bud-de'us** (bōd-dē'ūs), Johann Franz. Real surname **Bud'de** (bōd'dē). 1667-1729. German Lutheran theologian and scholar.
- Buddha**. See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.
- Bud'dha-gho'sa** (Pali bōd'dā-gō'sā; Skr. -shā). fl. early 5th century A.D. Indian Buddhist scholar and author, b. a Brahman near Buddh Gaya, northern India. Went to Anuradhapura, Ceylon, to study Buddhist texts; translated many of these Singhalese commentaries into Pali; returned to Buddh Gaya and continued his writing; author of many works, esp. *Visuddhi Magga* ("The Path of Purity"), a long summary of Buddhist doctrine.
- Bud'dle** (būd'dl), Adam. d. 1715. English botanist; possessed large collection of mosses and grasses; genus *Buddleia* named for him.
- Bu'dé** (bū'dā'), Guillaume. Lat. Bu-dae'us (bū-dē'ūs). 1468-1540. French scholar; friend of Erasmus. Appointed royal librarian by Francis I; responsible for Francis's foundation of library at Fontainebleau, later moved to Paris as Bibliothèque Nationale; responsible also for Francis's foundation of Collège de France (1530). By his writings, influenced revival of interest in Greek language and literature.
- Bu-dēn'ny** (bōd-dyōn'nū-i; Angl. bōd-dēn'i), Semën Mikhailovich. 1883-. Russian soldier, b. southern Russia. Entered Russian army (1903); active in Revolution of 1917; joined Red army (1918); cavalry leader; active in campaign against Denikin and Wrangel (1919-20) and in Polish War (1920); member of Union Central Executive Committee (1922); inspector of cavalry (1924); member of Union Commissariat of Agriculture (1931); marshal of Soviet Union (from 1935); commander of Moscow Military District (1937-40); member of Central Committee of Communist party (from 1939); first vice-commissar of defense (1940); in command of southern front (July-Nov., 1941) in war with Germany.
- Budge** (būj), Sir Ernest Alfred Wallis. 1857-1934. English archaeologist. Assyrian and Hebrew scholar at Cambridge; keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, British Museum (1893-1924); conducted excavations in Egypt, the Sudan, and Mesopotamia.
- Bud'ge** (bōd'gē), Julius. 1811-1888. German physiologist.
- Bud'ge** (bū'jē), Eustace. 1686-1737. English essayist.
- Bu'ell** (bū'ēl), Don Carlos. 1818-1898. American army officer; brigadier general of volunteers at outbreak of Civil War; major general (March 21, 1862). Relieved of command after battle of Perryville (October 8, 1862), for failure to pursue Confederate force; resigned (1864).
- Buell**, Raymond Leslie. 1896-1946. American publicist; president, Foreign Policy Assoc. (1933-39). Author of *Contemporary French Politics* (1920), *International Relations* (1925), *The Native Problem in Africa* (2 vols., 1928), and *Poland, Key to Europe* (1939).
- Buer'ger** (būr'gēr), Le'o (lē'ō). 1879-1943. Physician and surgeon, b. Vienna, Austria; to U.S. while young; m. (1913) Germaine Schnitzer. Practiced in New York City; Buerger's disease is named for him.
- Bu-fa'no** (bōō-fā'nō), Beniamino. 1894-. Sculptor, b. near Rome, Italy; to U.S. as a child. Studied in New York under Paulanship. To China, where he studied Chinese glazing and carved bust of Sun Yat-sen. Selected by San Francisco Municipal Art Commission (1937) to carve colossal statue of Saint Francis at Christmas Tree Point, dominating the city.
- Buff** (bōōf), Charlotte. 1753-1828. Friend and companion of Goethe, in Wetzlar (1772); the original of Lotte in *Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers*; m. (1773) Georg Christian Kestner. Subject of Thomas Mann's novel *Lotte in Weimar*.
- Buffalo Bill**. Sobriquet of William Frederick Cony.
- Bu'f'ing-ton** (bū'f'ing-tān), Adelbert Rinaldo. 1837-1922. American army officer; coinventor with William Crozier (q.v.) of the Buflington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage.
- Bu'f'on'** (bū'fōn'), Comte Georges Louis Leclerc de. 1707-1788. French naturalist; director of Jardin du Roi (now Jardin des Plantes) and of royal museum (1749). Admitted to French Academy (1753), his inaugural address being the celebrated *Discours sur le Style*. Author (with others) of *Histoire Naturelle* (41 vols., 1749-1804), completed by B. G. E. de Lacépède.
- Bu'ford** (bū'fōrd), John. 1826-1863. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1848); brigadier general, Union army (1862); brilliant cavalry commander; major general (1863).
- Bu-ga'ev** or **Bu-ga'yev** (bōō-gā'yēt), Boris Nikolaevich. Pseudonym Andrei Be'ly (byā'lū-i). 1880-1934. Russian symbolist poet and novelist.
- Bu'genud' de la Pi'con'ne-rie'** (bū'zhō' dē lā pē-kōn'rē'), Thomas Robert. 1784-1849. French soldier; created marshal of France (1843) and duc d'Isly (1844). Served in Africa (1836-47); governor of Algeria (1840); won battle of Isly, in Morocco (1844).
- Bu'gen-ha'gen** (bōō'g'n-hā'gēn), Johann. Called **Pom'er-a'nus** (pōm'ēr-ā'nūs) or **Dr. Pom'mer** (pōm'ēr). 1485-1558. German Protestant reformer, b. Pomerania. Won over to Luther (1520); professor (1525), Wittenberg; organized Protestant church in Brunswick (1528), Hamburg (1539), Lübeck (1540), Pomerania (1534), Denmark (1537), and Schleswig-Holstein (1542); general superintendent, electorate of Saxony (1539). Assisted Luther in translating Bible; translated Bible into Low German (1533); drew up Leipzig Interim with Melancthon (1548).
- Bug'ge** (bōōg'gē), Elseus Sophus. 1833-1907. Norwegian philologist; professor, Christiania (from 1866). Author of critical works, notably on the Edda songs and the northern, Celtic, Romance, and Etruscan languages.
- Bu'glar-dī'ni** (bōō'jār-dē'nē), Giuliano. 1475-1554. Florentine painter; pupil of Ghirlandajo and Albertinelli; friend and associate of Michelangelo.
- Buhl** (bōōl), Charles André. See Charles André BOULLE.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr, āce, ill, char, āty; ōld, ābey, ārb, ādd (40), āft (41), cōnnect; ōdd, ōdt; out, oil; cōbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū u in Fr; menu;

- Büh'ler** (bū'ler), **Hans Adolf**. 1877-1951. German painter, designer, and etcher.
- Bühler, Johann Georg**. 1837-1898. German Sanskrit scholar and Indologist; engaged in researches in Indian philology, archaeology, religion, and epigraphy; professor of Sanskrit and Indology, Vienna (1881).
- Buh'tu-ri, al-** (āl-bōb'loo-rē). Arab. Walid ibn-'Ubayd al-Buhturi. 820-897. Arab court poet of the Abbasids at Baghdad.
- Bu'ick** (bū'ik), **David D.** 1855-1929. American pioneer automobile manufacturer; originally a plumber, sold his business and went into debt developing the Buick automobile; lost control of manufacturing company; at time of death was clerk in a Detroit trade school.
- Bu-ll'** (bōo-ēl'), **Bernardo** c. 1450-1520. Spanish Benedictine monk, b. Catalonia; accompanied Columbus on 2d trip to America as apostolic vicar of New World (1493); joined opponents of Columbus, returning to Spain (1494) to prefer charges against him; abbot of Cuxa Convent (c. 1495-1520).
- Bu-la'son'** (bū-ē'sōn'), **Ferdinand**. 1841-1932. French educator; successively inspector, inspector general, and director (1879) of elementary teaching; professor of science of education, the Sorbonne, Paris (from 1896). Edited *Dictionnaire de Pédagogie*. Awarded (with Ludwig Quidde) Nobel peace prize (1927).
- Bu-kha'ri, al-** (āl'bōo-kā'rē). Arab. Muḥammad ibn-Ismā'il al-Bukhārī. 810-870. Arab author, b. Bokhara, of an Iranian family. Traveled throughout Moslem world collecting traditions ("hadiths"); out of 600,000, selected 7275 which he classified and issued as *Ṣaḥīḥ* ("sincere book"), a collection affording basis of Mohammedan law and next to Koran in canonical importance and in influence on Moslem mind.
- Bu-kha'rin** (bōo-kā'ryen), **Nikolai Ivanovich**. 1888-1938. Russian Communist leader and editor. Educ. Moscow; joined Social Democratic party; his activities brought many arrests, imprisonments, and banishments (1902-17); with Lenin, published *Pravda* in Austria; edited (1916) *Novy Mir* (*The New World*) in New York City; after Russian Revolution (1917), member of Central Committee of Communist party in Russia; leader of Left Wing Bolsheviks; member of Politburo (1918-29); head of Third International (1926-29); expelled from Communist party (1929); again admitted to favor (1934) but suspected of support of Trotsky and subversive activities; expelled (1937), arrested, and tried; executed with other Bolshevik leaders (1938); wrote several works on Communism.
- Bū'lau** (hū'lou), **Friedrich**. 1805-1859. German professor of applied philosophy (1836) and political science (1840), Leipzig.
- Bulck'e** (bōōl'kē), **Karl**. 1875-. German author.
- Bulfinger, Georg Bernhard**. See Georg Bernhard Bulfinger.
- Bul'fin** (bōōl'fin), **Sir Edward Stanislas**. 1862-1939. British army officer in World War; general (1925).
- Bul'finch** (bōōl'finch), **Charles**. 1763-1844. American architect (Massachusetts State House; Conn. State House; India Wharf, Boston; New South Church, Boston; Maine State Capitol). Succeeded Latrobe as architect of National Capitol (1817-30). His son Thomas (1796-1867), b. Newton, Mass., was author of *The Age of Fable* (1855).
- Bul-ga'kov** (bōōl-gā'kōf), **Mikhail Afanasievich**. 1891-1940. Russian novelist and playwright.
- Bul-ga'nin** (bōōl-gā'nyin), **Nikolai Aleksandrovich**. 1895-. Russian political leader; premier of the Soviet Union (1955-).
- Bul-ga'rin** (bōōl-gā'ryin), **Faddei** [*Eng. Thaddeus*]
- Venediktovich**. 1789-1859. Russian writer, b. Lithuania, of Polish origin; to St. Petersburg (1820) to engage in journalism; founded (1825) *Northern Bee*, political daily; an extreme absolutist, using influence against such men as Pushkin and Gogol; wrote several novels, the best, *Ivan Vyzhigin* (1829).
- Bul'ga-ri** or, *better*, **Voul'ga-rea** (vōōl'gā-rēa), **Demetrios**. 1803-1878. Greek statesman; premier of Greece (1855-57). Took part in revolution that forced King Otto from throne (1862) and was premier under King George I (1863-64, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874).
- Bul'ga-rus** (būl'gā-rūs). d. 1166. Italian jurist; one of so-called Four Doctors of Bologna, renowned for knowledge of Roman law, the other three being *Mar-ti-nus* [mār-tī'nūs] (d. before 1166), *Hu'go* [hū'gō] (d. c. 1168), and *Ja-co'b-us* [jā-kō'būs] (d. 1178). Bulgarus and Martinus were friends and advisers of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa; by advice of the Four Doctors, attempt was made to reimpose neglected regalian rights upon Lombard towns at Diet of Roncaglia (1158).
- Bulke'ley** (būlk'ēl), **Morgan Gardner**. 1837-1922. American insurance executive and politician, b. East Haddam, Conn. First president, Aetna Life Insurance Co. (1879-1922). In baseball, first president of the National League (1876). Governor of Connecticut (1889-93); U.S. senator (1905-11).
- Bulke'ley** or **Bulk'ly** (būlk'ēl), **Peter**. 1583-1659. Founder and first minister of Concord, Mass. (1635); b. Bedfordshire, Eng.
- Bull** (bōōl), **Ephraim Wales**. 1806-1895. American horticulturist, b. Boston, Mass. Developed the Concord grape, first exhibited in 1853.
- Bull, George**. 1634-1710. English theologian. Anglican bishop of St. David's (1705). Chief theological work, *Defensio Fidei Nicenae* (1685), shows that the doctrine of the Trinity was held by ante-Nicene fathers.
- Bull** (bōōl), **Jacob Breda**. 1853-1930. Norwegian author of plays, satires, historical and modern novels, fairy tales, poems, biographies, and, esp., stories and sketches of his homeland.
- Bull** (bōōl), **John**. 1563?-1628. English organist to James I and composer of instrumental music. A Roman Catholic, fled England (1613); organist of Antwerp Cathedral (1617-28). Credited with composition of an early form (1619) of the air of *God Save the King*.
- Bull** (bōōl), **Ole Bornemann**. 1810-1880. Norwegian violinist. Studied under Spohr (briefly) and Paganini. Toured as virtuoso throughout Europe and five times (1843-79) through North America; founded a national theater, Bergen; lost fortune in attempt to found Norwegian colony in Pennsylvania (1852); resident in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during last years of life. His violin compositions include solos, concertos, and, esp., fantasias on national themes.
- Bull** (bōōl), **William Tillinghast**. 1849-1909. American surgeon, b. Newport, R.I. Grad. Harvard (1869). Practiced, New York City. Especially known for skill in abdominal operations, and treatment of hernia and cancer. One of first American surgeons to adopt antiseptics.
- Bul'lant'** (bū'lās'), **Jean**. 1515?-1578. French architect; architect for Henry II and Catherine de Médicis.
- Bul'lard** (bōōl'ərd), **Arthur**. Pseudonym **Albert Edwards**. 1879-1929. American journalist and writer; foreign correspondent for various magazines (1905-17; 1921 ff.); served in U.S. state department's Russian division (1919-21). Author of *Panama* (1911), *The Barbary Coast* (1913), *Mobilizing America* (1917), *The Stranger* (1920), etc.
- Bullard, Robert Lee**. 1861-1947. American army officer, b. Youngabowo, Ala.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=ʒ in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1885). Served in Philippine Islands during insurrection, and on Mexican border (1915-16); brigadier general (June, 1917); major general (Aug., 1917); commanded 1st division, A.E.F. (Dec. 14, 1917-July 14, 1918), 3d corps (July 14, 1918-Oct. 11, 1918); lieutenant general (Oct. 16, 1918); commanded 2d army, A.E.F. Retired (1925).

Bul'ten (bōōl'tēn), **Arthur Henry**. 1857-1920. English man of letters. Rediscovered Thomas Campion's lyrics (1889). Edited Marlowe, Middleton, and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Bullen, Frank Thomas. 1857-1915. English seaman, lecturer, and author. Author of *The Cruise of the Cachet* (1898), *Told in the Dog Watches* (1910), and other books on sea life.

Bul'ler (bōōl'ēr), **Sir Redvers Henry**. 1839-1908. British general; commander in chief in Boer War until coming of Roberts; relieved Ladysmith; retired (1901) because of indiscreet reply to criticism of South African failures.

Buller, Sir Walter Lawry. 1838-1906. New Zealand jurist and ornithologist, author of *Manual of the Birds of New Zealand* (1882).

Bul'lett (bōōl'ēt; -r), **Gerald**. 1893-1958. English novelist, short-story writer, and essayist.

Bul'ling-er (bōōl'ing-ēr), **Heinrich**. 1504-1575. Swiss reformer; disciple of Zwingli; at Zwingli's death (1531), head of Reformation in German Switzerland; shared in drawing up first Helvetic Confession (1536); concluded (1549) with Calvin the *Consensus Tigurinus*, on the Lord's Supper; prepared second Helvetic Confession (1566).

Bul'litt (bōōl'it), **William Christian**. 1891-. American diplomat, b. Philadelphia. On staff, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (1915-17). Assistant in U.S. Department of State (1917-18); U.S. ambassador to Russia (1933-36), to France (1936-41), at large (1941-42); special assistant to secretary of the navy (1942). Enlisted in French army (1944). Correspondent for *Life* magazine.

Bul'loch (bōōl'āk), **James Dunwoody**. 1923-1901. American naval officer. Agent of Confederacy in England and France during the Civil War.

Bul'lock (bōōl'āk), **Charles Jesse**. 1869-1941. American economist. Professor, Harvard (1908-35).

Bul'lo-kar (bōōl'ō-kir), **John**. 1580?-1641. English physician and lexicographer. Published *An English Expositor* (1616, 3d ed. 1641), one of the earliest English dictionaries, long a rival of Cockeram's *Dictionary*. Probably a son of William Bullokar (fl. 1586), educator; advocate of spelling reform; translator of Aesop's *Fables* (1583); compiler of an English grammar (1586).

Bully, Édouard Roger de. Real name of Roger de Beauvoir.

Bul'mer (bōōl'mēr), **William**. 1757-1830. English printer; best known for his printing of a fine edition of Shakespeare.

Bul'nes (bōōl'nās), **Manuel**. 1799-1866. Chilean soldier and Conservative leader; in command of Chilean army at Yungay (1839) and at capture of Lima; president of Chile for two terms (1841-51).

Bū'low (bū'lo), **Baroness Frieda von** (1857-1909) and her sister **Margarete von** (1860-1884). German novelists.

Būlow, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von. Count **Būlow von Den'ne-witz** (dēn'ē-vits). 1755-1816. Prussian general; governor of East and West Prussia (1812); lieutenant general (1813); defeated (1813) Oudinot at Luckau and Grossbeeren, and Ney at Dennewitz; served with distinction at Leipzig (1813), Laon and Montmartre (1814); with Blücher at Waterloo (1815); infantry general and count of Dennewitz (1814); commanding general,

Königsberg (1814-15). His brother **Baron Dietrich Adam Heinrich von Būlow** (1757-1807), soldier and military writer, served in Prussian army (1773-89); satirized Prussian army system in *Der Feldzug von 1805* (1806).

Būlow, Baron Heinrich von. 1791-1846. Prussian statesman. Served in War of Liberation (1813-14); secretary to embassy in London (1817) and Berlin (1819) under von Humboldt; ambassador to England (1827); signed (1831) London treaty regarding Belgian neutrality and championed a customs union; delegate to the diet (1841-42); foreign minister (1842-45).

His nephew **Bernhard Ernst von Būlow** (1815-1879), statesman, b. in Holstein, was in Danish civil service (1839-48); represented Holstein and Lauenburg at Frankfurt Diet (1852-62); state minister of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1862-67); ambassador for the two Mecklenburg duchies in Berlin (1868); secretary of state for foreign affairs (from 1873) with rank of Prussian state minister.

The latter's son **Prince Bernhard von Būlow** (1849-1929), statesman and diplomat, b. in Holstein; served in war of 1870-71; served (1876-88) with embassies at Rome, Vienna, Athens, Paris, and St. Petersburg; secretary of Berlin Congress (1878); minister at Bucharest (1888-93) and ambassador at Rome (1893-97); through Holstein's influence became secretary of state for foreign affairs, Berlin (1897-1900); negotiated purchase of Caroline and other islands from Spain; created count (1899). Succeeded Hohenlohe as imperial chancellor (1900-09) and Prussian minister president (from 1900); effected fall of French foreign minister Delcassé (1905) and brought about the Algiers conference (1906) following the Moroccan crisis; created prince (1905); attempted a foreign policy of friendly relations, esp. with England, but failed (1908); resigned as chancellor (1909) following split on budget question; as ambassador extraordinary to Rome (1914) attempted unsuccessfully to keep Italy out of war. Author of *Deutsche Politik* (1916).

Prince von Būlow's nephew **Bernhard Wilhelm von Būlow** (1885-1936) served in department of foreign affairs (1917-19) and again (from 1923) as head of League of Nations department; took part in peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and Versailles; director of European division of foreign affairs (1927-30); secretary of state of foreign office (1930-34); author of works chiefly on diplomacy and the World War.

Būlow, Karl von. 1846-1921. German general commanding 3d army corps (1904-12); colonel general and army inspector (1913); commanded 2d army in World War; field marshal general (1915).

Būlow, Karl Eduard von. 1803-1853. German writer; translated Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi* (2d ed., 1837); compiled *Noellenbuch* (4 vols., 1834-36), a collection of 100 tales from the old Italian, Spanish, French, English, Latin, and German; wrote *Noellen* (3 vols., 1846-48), *Heinrich von Kleists Leben und Briefe* (1848).

His son **Baron Hans Guido von Būlow** (1830-1894), pianist and conductor, studied under Hauptmann, Richard Wagner in Zurich (1850-51), and Liszt in Weimar; made first concert tour (1853); teacher, Stern Conservatory, Berlin (1855-64); m. (1857) Liszt's daughter Cosima, who later married Richard Wagner (q.v.); as conductor of royal opera, Munich (1864), directed first performances of *Tristan* (1865) and *Die Meistersinger* (1868); director of Royal Conservatory, Munich (1867); on various concert tours in London and U.S. (1875-76, 1889-90); director of Abonnementskonzerte, Hamburg (from 1886), and philharmonic concerts, Berlin. Edited works of Beethoven, Cramer,

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sol's; ēve, hēre (18), āvent, ēntl, silēnt, mak's; ice, ill, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Chopin, and others; composed music for Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, etc.

Bu'loz' (bū'lō'), **François**. 1803-1877. French journalist; editor of *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1831). His son **Charles** (1843-1905) succeeded him as editor of *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1877-93).

Bult'haupt (bōlt'haupt), **Heinrich**. 1849-1905. German poet, critic, and dramatist.

Bult'mann (bōlt'mān), **Rudolf**. 1884- . German theologian. His writings deny the existence of Jesus as a historical personage. Author of *Geschichte der Synoptischen Tradition* (1921), *Jesus* (1926), etc.

Bul'wer (bōl'wer), **William Henry Lytton Earle**. Baron **Dal'ling** (dōl'ing) and **Bulwer**. Known as **Sir Henry Bulwer**. 1801-1872. English diplomat, brother of Baron Lytton (q.v.). As secretary of legation, concluded important commercial treaty at Constantinople (1837); ambassador at Madrid (1843-48); concluded in Washington Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) between United States and Great Britain guaranteeing mutual control and protection of Isthmian canal; ambassador at Constantinople (1858-65).

Bulwer-Lytton. See **LYTTON**.

Bum'pus (būm'pūs), **Hermon Carey**. 1862-1943. American educator and biologist; authority on museums, marine biology, and outdoor education; president, Tufts Coll. (1914-19).

Bu'nau'-Va'rill'la' (bū'nō'vā'rē'yā'), **Philippe Jean**. 1860-1940. French engineer. Engaged in early French endeavors to construct a Panama canal (1881-89, 1894); minister from new republic of Panama to U.S. (1903); negotiated treaty by which U.S. acquired control of Panama Canal Zone.

Bun'bury (būn'bēr-i; -bēr'i), **Henry William**. 1750-1811. English caricaturist and author and illustrator of *An Academy for Groen Horsemen*, an early comic example of sport literature.

Bunce (būns), **William Gedney**. 1840-1916. American landscape painter, esp. of scenes in Venice, Italy.

Bun'ge (Russ. bōng'gē; Ger. bōng'gē), **Alexander von**. 1803-1890. Russian botanist and traveler in Siberia, north China, the Altai, the Volga steppes, central Russia, and Central Asia. His brother **Friedrich Georg** (1802-1897), legal historian, was authority on laws of Livonia, Estonia, and Kurland. Sons of Alexander are **Gustav** (1844-1920), physiologist, and **Alexander** (1851-), physician, zoologist, and traveler in Siberia.

Bun'ge (bōng'hā), **Augusto**. 1877-1943. Argentine physician and politician; interested in educational and social problems. His brother **Alejandro** (1880-1943), engineer and economist; director general of census (1916-20, 1922-24); founder, *Revista de Economía Argentina*. Their sister **Delfina Bunge de Gál'vez** (thā gāl'vās), writer, m. Manuel Gálvez. Among her works are *Simplement* (poems in French; 1911), *Nuestra Señora de Lourdes* (1916; 3 editions), *La Nouvelle Moisson* (poems in French; 1919), *El Tesoro del Mundo* (1923), *Tierras del Mar Azul* (1928), *El Reino de Dios* (1934), *Viaje Abredor de Mi Infancia* (1938), and school textbooks.

Bun'ge (bōng'gē), **Nikolai Khrisianovich**. 1823-1895. Russian political economist; prime minister (1887); established reforms in finance.

Bu'nin (bōō'nyin), **Ivan Alekseevich**. 1870-1953. Russian poet and novelist, b. Voronezh. Author of verse (first poems pub. 1888), realistic novels, dealing mostly with decay of Russian nobility, short stories, and translations into Russian of Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, Byron's *Manfred* and *Cain*, and Tennyson's *Lady Godiva*. Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1933) while in exile in Paris.

Bunn (būn), **Alfred**. 1796?-1860. English theatrical manager. Called "Poet Bunn." Manager of Drury Lane and Covent Garden (1833-48). Produced Balfe's operas; wrote and translated libretti.

Bun'ner (būn'ēr), **Henry Cuyler**. 1855-1896. American writer, b. Oswego, N.Y. On staff of *Puck*, humorous weekly. Contributor of light familiar verse and short stories to magazines. Author of *Short Sizes* (1890), *Zadoc Pine* (1891), *Made in France* (1893).

Bunny. See **Carl Emil SCHULTZE**.

Bun'sen (būn'sēn; Angl. būn's'n), **Baron Christian Karl Josias von**. 1791-1860. Prussian diplomat, lay theologian, and scholar, b. in Waldeck. Through Niebuhr's influence became (1818-38) successively Prussian secretary of embassy, chargé d'affaires, and resident minister at Rome; favorite of Frederick William III and friend of Frederick William IV; obtained (1830) from Pope Pius VIII brief making concessions on mixed marriages in Prussian dominions; recalled from Rome when brief proved ambiguous (1838). Negotiated in London (1841) for Anglo-Prussian Protestant bishopric in Jerusalem; ambassador to England (1842-54); defended German rights in Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark, reluctantly signed London protocol (1852). Member, Herrenhaus (from 1857); created baron (1857).

Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm. 1811-1899. German chemist. Professor, Heidelberg (1852-89). With Kirchhoff, pioneered in spectrum analysis. Invented Bunsen burner, the ice calorimeter, and a zinc-carbon electric cell (Bunsen cell); designed Bunsen disk photometer; demonstrated brilliance of flame of magnesium burned in air; formulated (with Roscoe) reciprocity law; discovered (with Kirchhoff, 1860) the elements cesium and rubidium.

Bun'ting (būn'ting), **Jabez**. 1779-1858. English Wesleyan Methodist minister; president of Wesleyan Theological Institute (1835) and secretary of Wesleyan Missionary Society for 18 years.

Buntline, **Ned**. Pseudonym of Edward Z. C. JUDSON.

Bun'yan (būn'yān), **John**. 1628-1688. English preacher and writer, son of tinsmith, b. Elstow, near Bedford. Enlisted in Parliamentary army (1644-46); moved by two devotional books of his wife's, gave up amusements and swearing and joined nonconformist church in Bedford (1653); left by death of wife (c. 1656) with four young children; remarried (c. 1659); began to preach (1657) and published first writings against Quakers (1656, 1657); imprisoned for preaching without license (1660-72) until released by Charles II's Declaration of Indulgence; in prison, preached to prisoners, wrote nine of his books, including *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners* (1666), *The Holy City* (1666); imprisoned again for short time (1675) during which his *Pilgrim's Progress* (pub. 1678) is supposed to have been written; continued to preach and write. Principal later works: *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman* (1680), *The Holy War* (1682).

Buol'-Schau'en-stein (bōōl'shou'ēn'shtin), **Count Karl Ferdinand von**. 1797-1865. Austrian statesman; prime minister and minister of foreign affairs (1852-59); signed Treaty of Paris (1856).

Buon (bwōn) or **Buo'no** (bwō'nā). Also **Bon** (bōn) or **Bo'no** (bō'nō). Family of Venetian architects and sculptors, including: **Giovanni** (d. 1442?), his son **Bartolomeo** (d. 1464?), whose main works were Ca'd'Oro (c. 1430) and the Porta della Carta of Doge's palace, Venice; and **Bartolomeo** the younger (1450?-1529), architect of Republic of Venice (1505), designer of the Procuratie Vecchie, and restorer of the tower of St. Mark.

Buonaccorsi, Pietro. See **Perino del VAGA**.

Buonaparte. Italian spelling of **BONAPARTE**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Buonarroti, Michelangelo. See MICHELANGELO.

Buo'nar-rot'ti (bwō'nār-rōt'tē), Filippo Michele. 1761-1837. Revolutionist, b. Pisa; descendant of Michelangelo. Naturalized French citizen; active in French Revolution; imprisoned and deported for part in Babeuf conspiracy (1796-1812).

Buon'del-mon'te (bwōn'dāl-mōn'tā) or **Buon'del-mon'ti** (-tē). 13th-century Florentine nobleman and Guelph leader whose assassination (Easter Sunday, 1215) served as pretext for beginning of civil war between Guelphs and Ghibellines.

Buoninsegna, Duccio di. See DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA.

Buononcini. See BUONOCINI.

Buonvicino. See IL MORETTO.

Bur'bage (būr'hij), James, d. 1597. English actor. One of earl of Leicester's players (1574); erected first English playhouse, The Theatre, in Shoreditch (1576); converted a house into Blackfriars Theatre (1596). His son Richard (1567?-1619) had reputation as actor (by 1588); played chief parts in plays of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher (1595-1618), excelling in tragedy; with his brother, removed fabric of The Theatre from Shoreditch to the Bankside (1598) and, taking Shakespeare, Heming, and Condell as partners, established Globe Theatre as a summer playhouse.

Bur'bank (būr'bāngk), Luther. 1849-1926. American horticulturist, b. Lancaster, Mass. Took up market gardening (1868); developed the Burbank potato, first practical result of his experiments with plants. Moved to Santa Rosa, California (1875); began experiments to develop more and better varieties of cultivated plants. He developed new and improved varieties of plums, berries, lilies, roses, poppies, tomatoes, corn, squash.

Bur'chard (būr'chōrd), Samuel Dickinson. 1812-1891. American Presbyterian clergyman; pastor, New York City (1839-79). In speech in support of Blaine (1884) he used the words: "We are Republicans and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents are rum, Romanism, and rebellion." These words probably responsible for Blaine's loss of New York State's vote and the election.

Bur'chell (būr'chēl), William John. 1782-1863. English naturalist. Explored for specimens in South Africa (1810-15) and South America (1826-29); many plant and animal species named after him.

Burch'field (būr'ch'fēld), Charles Ephraim. 1893- . American painter; devoted himself to landscape painting (from 1929).

Bur'chief'lo (būr'kyē'lō), Domenico. *Orig. surname di Gio-van'ni* (dē jō-vān'nē). 1404-1449. Florentine barber poet; known esp. for his burlesque sonnets and obscure humor.

Bürck'el (būr'kēl), Josef. 1895-1944. German National Socialist administrator; member of Reichstag (1930-34); governor of Saarland (from 1935); directed Nazi annexation of Austria after military occupation; Gauleiter of Lorraine (Aug., 1940).

Burck'hard (bōrk'härt), Max Eugen. 1854-1912. Austrian writer and theater director; director of the Vienna court theater (1890-98) and champion of modern drama. Author of essays and critical works chiefly on jurisprudence and the theater, of novels and tales, and of comedies and verse.

Burck'hardt (bōrk'härt). See GEORG SPALATIN.

Burckhardt, Jakob. 1818-1897. Swiss historian of art and culture.

Burckhardt, Johann Karl. 1773-1825. Mathematician and astronomer, b. Leipzig; naturalized French citizen (1799); published lunar tables (1812).

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. 1784-1817. Swiss trav-

eler in Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant; author of *Travels in Nubia, Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys*, etc.

Bur'dach (bōr'dāk), Karl Friedrich. 1776-1847. German physiologist; specialist in anatomy of nervous system.

Burdach, Konrad. 1859-1936. German philologist.

Bur'dett (būr-dēt'; bër-), Sir Francis. 1770-1844. English political leader; m. Sophia Coutts, daughter of rich banker (1793). In parliament (from 1796); opposed war with France, urged parliamentary reform, prison reform, removal of Catholic disabilities, abolition of flogging in the army; championed free speech. His daughter was the philanthropist Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (q.v.).

Bur'dett-Coutts (-kōt's'), Baroness Angela Georgina. 1814-1906. English philanthropist; daughter of Sir Francis Burdett (q.v.) and granddaughter of Thomas Coutts (q.v.). Inherited grandfather's fortune (1837) and assumed surname Coutts. Built and endowed churches and schools; endowed three colonial bishoprics; established industries to relieve distress; established shelter for fallen women; presented market to London for supplying fish in poor district; built model dwellings; aided emigration schemes; raised Turkish relief fund (1877-78); effected many other benefactions. Created peeress (1871); first woman presented with freedom of city of London (1872).

Her husband (m. 1881), American-born William Lehman Ash'mead-Bart'lett (āsh'mēd-bārt'lēt'; -lēt) **Burdett-Coutts** (1851-1921), younger brother of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (q.v.), was special commissioner to Russo-Turkish War for Turkish relief fund; obtained royal license to assume wife's surname (1882); assisted in development of his wife's philanthropic schemes; in parliament, pressed through reform of army medical service and advocated railway reform.

Bur'dette (būr-dēt'; bër-), Robert Jones. 1844-1914. American Baptist clergyman, humorist, and author; best known for his lecture *The Rise and Fall of the Moustache* (1876).

Bur'don-San'der-son (būr'd'n-sān'dēr's'n), Sir John Scott. 1828-1905. English physiologist; first Waynflete professor of physiology, Oxford (1882-95) and regius professor of medicine (1895-1903). Despite much anti-vivisectionist opposition, made researches in physiology and pathology.

Buren, Anna van. See EGMONT.

Bur'esch (bōr'ēsh), Karl. 1878-1936. Austrian statesman; chancellor (1931-32) and minister of foreign affairs (1932) in coalition cabinets; minister of finance (1933-35) successively in Dollfuss and Schuschnigg cabinets; minister without portfolio in reorganized Schuschnigg cabinet (1935); governor of Austrian Postal Savings Bank (1936).

Burg (bōrk), Paul. *Pseudonym of Paul Schaum'burg* (shōum'bōrk). 1884- . German historical novelist.

Bür'ger (būr'gēr), Gottfried August. 1747-1794. German romantic poet and writer of ballads; associated at Göttingen with young literary circle including Voss and two Stolbergs and became leading contributor and editor (from 1778) of their publication *Musenalmanach* (founded 1770). Translator of Homer (in part; 1776) and Shakespeare. Author of ballads *Lenore* (1773); considered his masterpiece, *Die Kuh* (1784), *Der Wilde Jäger* (1785), *Der Kaiser und der Abt* (1785), and *Lenardo und Bländine*. Editor of first German version of *Baron Munchausen*, with additions of his own (see R. E. RASPE).

Bürger, Hugo. Pseudonym of Hugo LUBLINER.

Bur'ger (bōr'gēr), Konrad. 1856-1912. German librarian and bibliographer.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēad, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōfft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnits, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Bürger (bûr'gër), Lucian. Pseudonym of Charlotte Niska.

Bur'ger (bôor'gër), Ludwig. 1825-1884. German painter and illustrator.

Bur'gess (bûr'jës; -jës), Albert Franklin. 1873-1953. American economic entomologist; principal entomologist, U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (from 1933).

Burgess, Charles Frederick. 1873-1945. American chemical engineer and inventor; inventor of electrolytic process for purifying iron, of various alloys, of improvements in dry cells.

Burgess, Edward. 1848-1891. American yacht designer, b. West Sandwich, Mass. Designed the international yacht race winners *Puritan* (1885), *Mayflower* (1886), *Volunteer* (1887).

Burgess, Frank Gelett. 1866-1951. American humorist and illustrator, b. Boston. Editor, *Lark*, San Francisco (1895-97), where first appeared his well-known *Purple Cow* jingle. Author and illustrator of many whimsical books, including *Goops and How to Be Them* (1900), *Are You a Bromide?* (1907), *Why Men Hate Women* (1927), *Look Eleven Years Younger* (1937).

Burgess, George Kimball. 1874-1932. American physicist, b. Newton, Mass. With National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. (from 1903); director of the bureau (from 1923). Engaged in metallurgical and pyrometric researches.

Burgess, Hugh. English inventor; with his partner Charles Watt invented soda process for wood pulp for paper (1851-54); to U.S. (1854) and built plant at Roger's Ford, Pa., for making paper pulp from wood by this process. Cf. Benjamin C. TILGHMAN.

Burgess, James. 1832-1916. Scottish mathematician and archaeologist; author of *The Ancient Temples and Sculptures of India* (1897-1910).

Burgess, John William. 1844-1931. American educator, b. Giles Co., Tenn.; professor of political science, Amherst (1873-76), Columbia (1876-1912). Author of *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law* (2 vols., 1890), *Reconstruction and the Constitution* (1902), *Russian Revolution and the Soviet Constitution* (1919), *The Sanctity of Law...* (1927), etc.

Burgess, Thornton Waldo. 1874-. American writer, b. Sandwich, Mass. Successful in writing nature stories and animal tales for children, including *Burgess Bedtime Stories* in daily press. Author of *Burgess Bird Book for Children* (1919), *Burgess Animal Book...* (1920), *Burgess Flower Book...* (1923), *Tales from the Story Teller's House* (1937), etc.

Burgh (bûrg), de. Family name of earls and marquises of CLANRICARDE.

Burgh, Hubert de. d. 1243. Chief justiciar of England (1215-32), of Norman-Irish birth. Chamberlain to King John (1201); jailer, according to the chronicler Ralph of Coggeshall, of Arthur, Duke of Brittany, whom he refused to blind and mutilate at order of King John (cf. Shakespeare's *King John* iv. 1.); a leader in expulsion of French from England (1216-17); regent and chief minister for Henry III.; created earl of Kent (1227); called to render account of administration by Henry III., charged with treason (1231) and outlawed; pardoned and restored to his estates and title (1234); last of justiciars to hold major political powers.

Burgh'ley (bûr'li), Barona. See Czern family.

Bürgi, Joost or Jobst. See Justus BYRGJUS.

Bur'gin (hûr'jin), George Brown. 1856-1944. English novelist.

Burk'mair (bûrk'mîr), Hans. 1473-1531. German painter and wood engraver, b. Augsburg; friend of

Dürer; helped introduce Italian Renaissance style into Germany. His paintings include religious works, portraits, frescoes, landscapes, etc.

Burgmeîn. See RICORDI family.

Burg'mül'ler (bûrk'mül'ler), Johann Friedrich Franz. 1806-1874. Composer, b. Ratisbon, Bavaria; naturalized French citizen; wrote chiefly ballet and light piano music. His brother Norbert (1810-1836) wrote songs and orchestral and chamber music.

Bur'goyne' (bûr'goin'; bûr'goin), John. 1722-1792. British army officer and dramatist. Commanded expedition from Canada against American colonies (1776); forced to surrender at Saratoga (1777); participated in impeachment of Warren Hastings. Author of plays including *The Maid of the Oaks*, brought out by Garrick (1775), and *The Heiress* (1786). His natural son Sir John Fox Burgoyne (1782-1871), military engineer; inspector general of fortifications (1845-68); general (1855); field marshal (1868).

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gân-dî), Fr. Bour'gogne' (bôor'gôn'y'). Name of two ruling houses:

(1) Ducal house of Burgundy, a region in western central Europe which from 5th century to 15th had varying boundaries, was at different times a county, duchy, kingdom, etc., and was often divided, most of it becoming finally (end of 15th century) a part of France. Two lines of ducal house: (a) Capetian line (1032-1361), from Robert I (d. 1075), Duke of Burgundy, son of King Robert of France (996-1031), through eleven rulers to Duke Philippe de Rouvre [d' rû'vr'] (1345-1361; reigned 1350-61), with whose death the line became extinct. (b) Cadet line (1363-1477) re-established by John the Good, King of France (1350-64), whose mother, Jeanne de Bourgogne (1293-1348), was a daughter of Duke Robert II (reigned 1272-1305) of Burgundy (Capetian line). This second line comprised dukes of Burgundy at height of their power: Philip the Bold, founder, John the Fearless, Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold (see individual biographies; see also MARY OF BURGUNDY). On the death of Charles (1477), the duchy proper passed to France. Dukedom revived for Louis (1682-1712), dauphin of France, grandson of Louis XIV, and father of Louis XV.

(2) A dynasty of Portugal originating with Henry of Burgundy (1057-7112); grandson of Robert I, 1st Duke of Burgundy; appointed (1094) count of Portugal by his father-in-law, Alfonso VI of León and Castile; succeeded (1112) by his son Alfonso I, who made Portugal an independent kingdom (1139). There were nine kings of this dynasty (1139-1383): Alfonso I, Sancho I, Alfonso II, Sancho II, Alfonso III, Diniz, Alfonso IV, Pedro I, and Ferdinand I. Line became extinct with Ferdinand I (d. 1383) and was succeeded by the House of Aviz. See *Table (in Appendix)* for PORTUGAL.

Bu'ri-ân von Ra'jecz (bôo'ri-ân fôn rÿ'yets), Count Stephan von. 1851-1922. Austro-Hungarian statesman; succeeded Count von Berchtold (q.v.) as foreign minister (1915-16); again foreign minister (Apr. 15-Oct. 25, 1918).

Bu'ri-dan' (bûr'ë-dân'; Angl. bûr'i-dân, -d'n), Jean. d. after 1358. French scholastic philosopher, reputed (prob. erroneously) to have posed famous problem that has become known as "Buridan's ass," used to prove the inability of the will to act between two equally powerful motives.

Bur-jî' (bûr-jë'). One of the two (see also BAHRI) Mameluke dynasties of Egypt, having 23 sultans (1382-1517). Originated in a bodyguard, chiefly Circassian slaves, founded by a Bahri sultan; quartered in towers of the citadel (hence name, from Arab. *burj*, tower).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Nearly all rulers of dynasty corrupt and incompetent; brought Egypt to low state politically and economically.
- Burke (bûrk), Bille.** 1886-. American actress; m. (1914) Florenz Ziegfeld. Leading woman in John Drew's company presenting *My Wife* (1907); also starred in *Love Watches* (1908), *Suzanne* (1911), *Caesar's Wife* (1919), *Happy Husbands* (1920), *Vinegar Tree* (1931), and in motion pictures.
- Burke, Edmund.** 1729-1797. British statesman and orator, b. Dublin, of Protestant father and Roman Catholic mother. Brought up a Protestant; entered Middle Temple (1750) but abandoned legal studies for literary work; published *Vindication of Natural Society*, satirizing Bolingbroke (1756), and *On the Sublime and Beautiful* (1756). M.P. through influence of his patron, Ralph, 2d Earl Verney (1765); gained high position among Whigs through eloquence on American question and vigorous opposition to George III's policy of court domination and arbitrary rule; issued political pamphlets *On the Present State of the Nation* replying to Grenville on commerce and finance (1769), and *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, accusing Tory government of suppressing public opinion, as in Wilkes case (1770); advocated liberal treatment of colonies in speeches *American Taxation* (1774) and *Conciliation with America* (1775); championed free trade with Ireland and Catholic emancipation; denounced use of Indians in American war (1778); forced North to resign. Paymaster of the forces under Rockingham (1782) and in succeeding coalition government; saw, in rout of Whigs and Pitt's ascendancy, an end of his cherished hope for political office; took active part in investigation of East India Company and urged impeachment of Warren Hastings, opening the case (1788), and delivering nine-day speech in reply to defense (1794); supported Wilberforce in advocating abolition of slave trade (1788-89); appeared as champion of the old order in opposition to atheistical Jacobinism in *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790) and a series of writings mounting in passionate denunciation and reaching climax in *Letters on a Regicide Peace* (1795-97); quarreled with Fox and Whigs (1791); retired from parliament on pension (1794), defending its acceptance in the *Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796), eloquently rhetorical exposition of constitutional principle.
- Burke, Edward Raymond.** 1880-. American lawyer and politician; practiced law, Omaha, Nebr. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1933-35); U.S. senator from Nebraska (1935 ff.). Cosponsor with James Wolcott Wadsworth of the Selective Training and Service Act (1940).
- Burke, Fielding.** Pseudonym of Olive Tilford DARGAN.
- Burke, John.** 1787-1848. Irish genealogist. Compiler (1826) of the first dictionary of baronets and peers in alphabetical order, known as *Burke's Peerage*, and of a dictionary of commoners, later known as *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1833-38). His son Sir John Bernard (1814-1892), genealogist and expert in heraldry; Ulster king-of-arms (1853); keeper of state papers in Ireland (1855); re-edited his father's *Peerage* annually (1847-92), also his *Landed Gentry*; published *Vicissitudes of Families* (1859-63).
- Burke, Kenneth Du-va' (dōō-vā').** 1897-. American writer of philosophic and literary criticism; b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Educ. Ohio State and Columbia. Author of *Towards a Better Life*... (1932), *Permanence and Change: an Anatomy of Purpose* (1935), *Attitudes Toward History* (2 vols., 1937), etc.
- Burke, Robert O'Hara.** 1820-1861. Irish explorer, b. County Galway. To Australia (1853). Led exploratory expedition for Philosophical Institute of Victoria (1860); with companion, W. J. Wills (q.v.), crossed Australian continent (from south to north), the first white men to do so; died of starvation on return trip.
- Burke, Thomas.** 1886-1945. English novelist and short-story writer; first popular success *Limehouse Nights*, featuring Quong Lee, Chinatown philosopher (1917). Author of further Limehouse stories, autobiographical novel *The Wind and the Rain* (1924), *Flower of Life* (1929), *Night Pieces* (1935), *Travel in England* (1943), etc.
- Burke, Thomas Henry.** 1829-1882. Irish undersecretary for Ireland murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, by members of the Invincibles, a branch of the Fenian secret society, led by James Carey.
- Burke, Victor.** 1882-. American bacteriologist; professor of bacteriology (from 1921), head of department (from 1925), Washington State College. Author of *The Cyclogasteridae* (1930); special editor for bacteriology, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.
- Burke, William.** 1792-1829. Irish criminal. Accomplice of William Hare; hanged at Edinburgh for smothering victims in order to sell the bodies for dissection (hence the verb *burke*, meaning to murder by suffocation). Hare saved himself by turning king's evidence.
- Bür'kel (bür'käl), Heinrich.** 1802-1869. Bavarian painter of landscapes and genre scenes, chiefly of the Alps.
- Bur'kitt (bür'kît), Francis Crawford.** 1864-1935. English Biblical scholar; author of writings on early church history, New Testament texts, and sources for life of Jesus.
- Bur'leigh (bür'li).** See BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.
- Burleigh, 3d Baron Balfour of.** See JOHN BALFOUR.
- Burleigh, Barons.** See CECIL family.
- Bur'le-son (bür'le's'n), Albert Sidney.** 1863-1937. American lawyer and politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1899-1913); U.S. postmaster general (1913-21).
- Burleson, Edward.** 1798-1851. Pioneer in Texas (1831); b. Buncombe County, N.C.; in command of Texan troops at capture of San Antonio (Dec. 10, 1835); vice-president of Texas (1841).
- Bur'ley (bür'li), Sir Simon.** 1336-1388. English soldier and courtier. Guardian and tutor to Richard II; negotiated Richard's marriage with Anne of Bohemia; adviser of Richard in struggle for absolute power; impeached by parliament and beheaded.
- Bur'lin-game (bür'lin-gām; -līng-gām), Anson.** 1820-1870. American lawyer and diplomat; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1855-61). U.S. minister to China (1861-67). Appointed (1868) by Chinese government head of delegation to visit U.S. and Europe, and make treaties. Burlingame concluded convention with U.S. (Burlingame Treaty, July 28, 1868), establishing reciprocal rights of citizens of the two countries. His son Edward Livermore (1848-1922), b. Boston, was editor of *Scribner's Magazine* (1887-1914). Anson's grandson William Roger (1889-), author, b. New York City; engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive (1918); author of *Susan Shane* (1926), *High Thursday* (1928), *The Heir* (1930), *March of the Iron Men* (1938), *Engines of Democracy* (1940).
- Burlington, Earl of.** See BOYLE family.
- Bur'liuk' (bōōr-lyōōk'), David.** 1882-. Russian painter, b. Kharkov. Identified with ultramodern movement; leader in painting during Russian revolutionary period. To U.S. (1922); represented in many important exhibitions.
- Bur'man or Bur'mann (bür'män).** Dutch family of scholars, including Pieter the elder (1648-1741), classical scholar; editor of Latin writers including Quintilian

ñe, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hàre (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ice, ill, chàrty; òdd, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òff (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- (1720) and Ovid (1727); author of *Sylloge Epistolarum* (5 vols., 1727), a contribution to the history of scholarship, and works on Roman antiquities. His nephew **Johannes** (1706-1779), botanist; author of works on flora of India and Africa. **Johannes's** brother **Pieter** the younger (1714-1778), classical scholar; edited Vergil (1746), a Latin anthology (1759), Aristophanes (1760), Claudian (1760; begun by his uncle).
- Bur'man** (bûr'mân), **Ben Lucien**. 1895- . American journalist and author, b. Covington, Ky.; served in 2d division, A.E.F.; wounded at Soissons; author of *Mississippi* (1929; filmed and called *Heaven on Earth*, 1931) and *Steamboat Round the Bend* (1933; filmed with Will Rogers as star, 1935).
- Bur'mel'ster** (bûr'mî'stêr), **Hermann**. 1807-1892. German naturalist and traveler in South America.
- Bur'me'ster** (bûr'mâ'stêr), **Willy**. 1869-1913. German concert violinist. Studied under Joachim (1882-85).
- Bur'na-by** (bûr'nâ-bî), **Frederick Gustavus**. 1842-1885. English cavalry officer and traveler. As correspondent for *The Times* of London, traveled with Gordon in the Sudan (1875); made journey on horseback across Russian steppes in midwinter (1875), and across Armenia and Asia Minor (1876), described in *Ride to Khiva* (1876), and *On Horseback through Asia Minor* (1876); killed on Nile expedition to relieve Khartoum.
- Bur-nand'** (bûr'nând'; bër-), **Sir Francis Cowley**. 1836-1917. English playwright, and editor of *Punch* (1880-1906). Author of many burlesques, including *Black-eyed Susan* (1866), *Cox and Box* (with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced 1867), *The Colonel* (1881); of farces adapted from the French; and *Happy Thoughts* (1866), orig. a series in *Punch*.
- Burne-Jones'** (bûrn'jônz'), **Sir Edward Co'ley** (kô'li). *Orig. surname Jones*. 1833-1898. English painter and designer. Educ. Exeter College, Oxford, where acquainted with William Morris; began painting under guidance of Rossetti (1856); little known until he exhibited large oil paintings (1877-78), *Le Chant d'Amour*, *Days of Creation*, *The Beguiling of Merlin*, *The Mirror of Venus*; among best-known paintings are *The Golden Stairs* (1880), *King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid* (1884), *The Depths of the Sea* (1886); engaged upon various decorative series, for example *The Briar Rose*, four large paintings depicting the fairy tale of the Sleeping Beauty (1890); furnished many stained-glass designs, as for Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford (1859).
- Bur-nell'** (bûr-nêl'; bër-), **Arthur Coke** (kô'k). 1840-1882. English Sanskrit scholar.
- Burnell, Robert**. d. 1292. English bishop. Lord chancellor and chief adviser of Edward I (1274-92).
- Burnes** (bûrnz), **Sir Alexander**. 1805-1841. British traveler and official in India; assassinated while political resident at Kabul.
- Bur'net** (bûr'nê't; -nît), **Dana**. 1888- . American author; published *Poems* (1915), *The Shining Adventure* (1916), *Angel Food* (comedy, 1927), *The Boundary Line* (drama, 1931).
- Burnet, Gilbert**. 1643-1715. English bishop and historian; b. Edinburgh, of Scottish family. Professor of divinity, Glasgow (1669-74); strongly anti-Catholic; reproved Charles II for his dissolute living; fled to Holland on accession of James II; outlawed (1687). Counseled William and Mary, accompanied them to England (1688), and preached their coronation sermon. Bishop of Salisbury (1689), influential at court during life of Queen Mary; his pamphlet defending Broad Church position, the *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles* (1699), condemned as heterodox by lower house of convocation; as member of an ecclesiastical commission appointed, after chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.
- Mary's death, to distribute vacant church livings; devised the scheme known (after 1704) as Queen Anne's Bounty. Author of *History of the Reformation* (3 vols., 1679-1714), *History of my Own Time* (2 vols., 1723-34). His son **William** (1688-1729) was appointed (1720) governor of provinces of New York and New Jersey; transferred to governorship of Massachusetts (1728).
- Burnet, John**. 1863-1928. Scottish classical scholar; in his *Greek Philosophy: Thales to Plato* (1914), he ascribed to Socrates much doctrine believed by scholars Plato's own, put into mouth of Socrates.
- Burnet, Thomas**. 1635?-1715. English clergyman. Educ. Cambridge; master of Charterhouse (1685-1715). Author of *Telluris Theoria Sacra* (1681), a fanciful cosmogony praised by Addison. His *Archæologie Philosophicæ* (1692), treating Mosaic account of fall of man as allegory, gave great offense and precluded his clerical advancement.
- Bur-nett'** (bûr-nê't'; bër-), **Frances Eliza, nee Hodg'son** (hój's'n). 1849-1924. Writer, b. Manchester, England; to U.S. (1865); settled near Knoxville, Tenn.; m. Dr. Swan Moses Burnett (1873), divorced (1892); m. Stephen Townsend (1900). Chief works, *Little Lord Fauntleroy* (1886), *Editha's Burglar* (1888), *Sara Crewe* (1888), *The Pretty Sister of José* (1889), *Little Saint Elizabeth* (1890), *T. Tembarom* (1913); plays, with William Gillette, *Emeralda* (presented, 1881); *A Lady of Quality* (1896), *The First Gentleman of Europe* (produced by Frohman, 1897).
- Bur'nett** (bûr'nê't; -nît), **James**. See Lord Monboddo.
- Bur-nett'** (bûr-nê't'; bër-; bûr'nê't, -nît), **Peter Hardeman, orig. Burnet**. 1807-1895. b. Nashville, Tenn. American pioneer in California and first governor of the state (1849-51).
- Burnett, Whit**. 1899- . American editor, b. Salt Lake City; journalist in Utah, California, N. Y. City, and in Europe; m. (1930) **Martha Fo'ley** [fô'li] (journalist, b. Boston, with whom he founded (in Vienna, 1931; transferred to New York, 1943) and edited magazine *Story*, until she succeeded (1941) Edward J. O'Brien (q.v.) as editor of annual anthologies *Best Short Stories*.
- Burnett, Sir William**. 1779-1861. Scottish physician general of British navy; physician in ordinary to king (1835); patentee of a disinfecting fluid (Burnett's fluid, a strong solution of zinc chloride) with which wood, fabrics, etc., may be impregnated (or burnettized), to prevent decay.
- Burnett, William Riley**. 1899- . American novelist; author of *Little Caesar* (1929), *Iron Man* (1930), *The Giant Swing* (1932), *Dark Hazard* (1933), *The Dark Command* (1938), *High Sierra* (1940), *The Quick Brown Fox* (1942).
- Bur'ney** (bûr'nî), **Sir Cecil**. 1858-1929. British naval officer; vice-admiral (1912); conducted Scutari affair successfully (1913); commanded first battle squadron at Jutland (1916); admiral (1916); 2d sea lord (1916); admiral of the fleet (1920).
- Burney, Dr. Charles**. 1726-1814. English organist and musical historian; father of Fanny Burney (q.v.). Composed *Alfred*, *Robin Hood*, and *Queen Mab* for Drury Lane Theatre (1745-50); organist at Chelsea Hospital (1783-1814). Author of *History of Music* (4 vols., 1776-89). His eldest son, **James** (1750-1821), naval officer, twice sailed with Captain Cook; wrote chronological histories of discoveries in the Pacific and *History of the Buccaneers of America* (1816). Dr. Burney's second son, **Charles** (1757-1817), classical scholar, collected rare books and manuscripts ultimately bought for British Museum.
- Burney, Fanny, orig. Frances**. 1752-1840. English

novelist; daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, musician. Author of *Estlin* (anonymously; 1778), *Cecilia* (1782), *Comilla* (1796), *The Wanderer* (1814); n. (1793) General d'Arblay (där'blä; Fr. där'blä'), a French refugee; with husband in Paris (1802-12); after Waterloo, passed rest of life in England. Edited her father's *Memoirs* (1832); published *Diary and Letters* (1842-46).

Burnham (bür'nām), 1st Baron. **Edward Le'vy-Law'son** (lě'vī-lō's'n). 1833-1916. English newspaper proprietor, son of Joseph Moses Levy, founder of the *Daily Telegraph*. Assumed surname Lawson under uncle Lionel Lawson's will (1875). Editor, London *Daily Telegraph* (from c. 1855) and managing proprietor (1885-1903); transformed newspaper from plain chronicle to lively and entertaining vehicle of news and opinions; organized appeals for funds in support of charitable, patriotic, and cultural projects; sponsored Assyrian archaeological expedition of George Smith (1873); raised to peerage (1903).

His eldest son, **Harry Lawson Webster Lawson** (1862-1933), 1st Viscount **Burnham**; educ. Oxford; succeeded father (1903) as director of conduct and policy of *Daily Telegraph*, which he sold (1927); Liberal (1885-95), later Unionist (1910-16), M.P.; helped draft Representation of the People Act, known as Reform Act of 1918; president of International Labor Conference of League of Nations (1921-22); presided over joint committees making award of "Burnham scales" of teachers' salaries.

Burnham, Daniel Hudson. 1846-1912. American architect, b. Henderson, N.Y. With John W. Root, organized Burnham & Root, architects (1873); after death of Root (1891), formed firm of C. H. Burnham & Co. Chief of construction for Chicago World's Fair (1893); chairman, commission of experts appointed for planning development of Washington, D.C. (1901); consultant on city planning for Cleveland, San Francisco, Manila. Submitted (1909) a plan of Chicago, later carried out. Among his buildings: Montauk Building, Chicago; Flatiron Building, New York; Union Railroad Station, Washington, D.C.

Burnham, Frederick Russell. 1861-1947. American explorer, b. Tivoli, Minn.; discovered buried treasure in ruins of ancient civilization in Rhodesia. Served as chief of scouts of British army in Boer War (1900-01); on surveys on Volta River, West Africa (1902); explored Congo basin region (1903-04). Discovered remains of Maya civilization, Mexico (1908); collaborated with John Hays Hammond in diverting the Yaqui River through canals into a 700-square-mile delta.

Burnham, Sherburne Wesley. 1838-1921. American astronomer, b. Thetford, Vt. Shorthand reporter (1858-88). On staff of Lick Observatory (1888-92); senior astronomer at Yerkes Observatory (1897-1914). Known for catalogues of 1274 new double stars that he discovered and of all known double stars (over 12,000) visible in Northern Hemisphere.

Burnouf (bür'noof'), **Jean Louis**. 1775-1844. French philologist; author of *Méthode pour Étudier la Langue Grecque* (1814), *Méthode pour Étudier la Langue Latine* (1840). His son Eugène (1801-1852) was an Orientalist, noted for researches in Zend language. A relative, **Émile Louis Burnouf** (1821-1907), was also an Orientalist; author of *Méthode pour Étudier la Langue Sanscrite* (1859), *Essai sur le Véda* (1863), a collaborator on *Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français* (1863-64).

Burns (bûrnz), **Anthony**. 1834-1862. American Negro slave, b. Stafford Co., Va. Fled and arrested in Boston (May 24, 1854) on charge of theft; recognized as fugitive slave. Protests against his return to Virginia culminated

in riots and calling out of armed troops. Returned to Virginia; bought out of slavery; studied at Oberlin College (1857-62); pastor of a Negro Baptist church, St. Catherine's, Canada.

Burns, Sir George (1795-1890) and his brother **James** (1789-1871). Scottish shipowners; operated line of small sailing vessels between Liverpool-Belfast-Glasgow (from 1824); gradually began use of steam navigation; founded, with capitalists including Samuel Cunard (q.v.), the Cunard Company (1839).

Burns, James Henry. 1885-. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1908); promoted through the grades to colonel (1919), major general (1940); chief of army ordnance (April, 1942).

Burns, John. 1858-1943. English labor leader. Left school at age of ten; worked as engineer in England, on shipboard, and on West African coast. Socialist labor organizer; radical M.P. (1892-1918); cabinet member as president of local government board (1905-14) and as president of Board of Trade (1914); resigned on declaration of war.

Burns, Robert. 1759-1796. Scottish national poet, b. Alloway, near Ayr; son of a cotter. Educ. by his father; worked as farm laborer (1772); wrote early poems including *Death of Poor Maillie*. Farmed, with brother Gilbert, 118 acres at Mossgiel (1784-88), and wrote some of best poems including *The Jolly Beggars*, *Hallowe'en*, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, *Holy Willie's Prayer*, *To a Mouse* (1785), and *The Two Dogs* and other more satirical works (1786). Gave (1786) written declaration of marriage to **Jean Ar'mour** (är'mër) (1767-1834) of Mauchline; arranged with John Wilson, Kilmarnock printer, for edition of poems to obtain passage money to Jamaica to become plantation overseer; success of this edition (1786) caused him to abandon West Indian venture and to move to Edinburgh; lionized in Edinburgh literary circles. On proceeds of second edition (1787) traveled through border towns; took farm at Ellisland (1788-91) and married Jean Armour; wrote *Tam o' Shanter* and *Auld Lang Syne* (c. 1789). Gave up Ellisland and became exciseman at Dumfries; contributed 200 songs to James Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum* (1787-1803). Supplied about 100 songs (on invitation of George Thomson, collector of Celtic airs) for *Scottish Airs with Poetry*, including lyrics, as *John Anderson, my Jo, Comin' thro' the Rye*, and such humorous poems as *Address to the Deil* and *To a Louse*, receiving in remuneration only a shawl, a picture, and £5. Joined Dumfriesshire Volunteers (1794); developed rheumatic fever from exposure; buried with military honors.

Burns, William John. 1861-1932. American detective, b. Baltimore. Director, bureau of investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (1921-24). Founder, and for many years president, of William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

Burn'side (bûrn'sid), **Ambrose Everett**. 1824-1881. American army commander, b. Liberty, Ind. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1847). Brigadier general (1861), major general (1862); in command of Army of Potomac (Oct., 1862); unsuccessful in Fredericksburg campaign; relieved of command (1863); assigned to Department of the Ohio (until Nov. 16, 1863). With Army of the Potomac, under Grant, before Petersburg (1864), failed to follow up advantage after explosion of a mine; blamed by court of inquiry; resigned commission (1865). Governor of Rhode Island (1866-69). U.S. senator (1875-81). Lent his name to type of side whiskers such as he wore—"burnsides."

Bur'pee (bür'pē; -pē), **Washington Ades**. 1858-1915. American seedsman; b. Sheffield, New Brunswick, Can-

da, chaotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; ävo, hère (18), ävent, änd, silént, mahér; äca, äll, charity; ädd, äbey, ärb, ädd (40), äft (41), äfänect; äfödd, äft; out, öll; cübe, önite, örn, öp, circüs, ö-u in Fr. menu;

ade; to U.S. as a child. Started in seed business (1876) and developed W. Atlee Burpee & Co., mail-order seed house, with head offices at Philadelphia, which has been continued by his sons David (president) and W. Atlee, Jr. (secretary-treasurer).

Burr (bür), Aaron. 1716-1757. American Presbyterian clergyman and educator, b. Fairfield, Conn. President, College of New Jersey, now Princeton (1748-57).

Burr, Aaron. 1756-1836. Son of Aaron Burr (1716-1757). American Revolutionary officer and political leader, b. Newark, N.J. Grad. Princeton (1772). Served in army from outbreak of Revolution (until 1779); practiced law, New York City (from 1783). U.S. senator (1791-97). In election of 1800, tied with Jefferson for the presidency, each receiving 73 votes; when election was thus thrown into Congress, Burr disclaimed competition for the office, and Jefferson was elected on the 36th ballot; Burr became vice-president of the United States (1801-05). Mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in duel (July 11, 1804), at Weehawken, N.J. Conspired to seize territory from Spanish America and create a new republic in Southwest; arrested (1807); tried for treason; acquitted (1807). Went abroad (1808), and tried to interest authorities in France and England in his schemes; failed; returned to U.S. (1812); resumed practice of law in New York. His daughter Theodosia (1783-1813), wife of Joseph A. Stetson, was lost at sea.

Burr, Amelia Josephine. 1878-. American poet; m. Rev. Carl Hopkins Elmore (1921); author of *In Deep Places* (1914), *Life and Living* (1916), *The Silver Trumpet* (1918), *Hearts Awake* (1919).

Burr, William Hubert. 1851-1934. American civil engineer; consulting engineer to municipal depts. of New York City (from 1893); architect, Isthmian Canal Commission (1899, 1904).

Burr, Willie Olcott. 1843-1921. American newspaper proprietor and editor, b. Hartford, Conn.; joined (1861) staff of *Hartford Times*, of which his father, Alfred Edmund (1815-1900), had been proprietor and editor from its establishment as a daily paper (1841) till his death; assumed proprietorship (1890) and remained proprietor and editor (to 1921).

Bur'rus (bür'üs). Variant of BURRUS.

Bur'ritt (bür'it), Elihu. 1810-1879. American linguist and advocate of international peace, b. New Britain, Conn. Apprenticed to a blacksmith. Called "the Learned Blacksmith." Founded *Christian Citizen* (1844), weekly newspaper advocating international peace; edited it (1844-51). Organized Brussels Peace Congress (1848). Lectured in U.S. and abroad in promoting cause of international peace (1851-61).

Burrough. See BOROUGH.

Bur'roughs (bür'öz), Edgar Rice. 1875-1950. American writer of adventure stories; known chiefly as creator of Tarzan (*Tarzan of the Apes*, 1914; *The Return of Tarzan*, 1915; etc.).

Burroughs, George. 1650?-1692. American clergyman; accused of witchcraft (1692), tried, convicted, and executed at Salem (Aug. 19, 1692), only clerical victim of witchcraft delusion.

Burroughs, John. 1837-1921. American naturalist, b. near Roxbury, N.Y. Teacher (1854-63); clerk in Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C. (1863-73); lived (from 1873) on a farm near Esopus, N.Y.; built a secluded cabin, called "Slabwicks," back in the hills (1895), and spent much time there. Friend (from 1863) of Walt Whitman, whom he honored in his first published book, *Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person* (1867). His nature essays began to appear in the *Atlantic* (1865). His first nature book, *Wake Robin, a book on birds* (pub. 1871).

Other works: *Winter Sunshine* (1875), *Birds and Poets* (1877), *Locusts and Wild Honey* (1879), *Pepaction* (1881), *Fresh Fields* (1885), *Signs and Seasons* (1886), *Indoor Studies* (1889), *Literary Values* (1902), *Ways of Nature* (1905), *Bird and Bough* (1906), *Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt* (1907), *The Summit of the Years* (1913), *The Breath of Life* (1915), *Field and Study* (1919).

Burroughs, William Seward. 1857-1898. b. Rochester, N.Y. American inventor of a key-set recording and adding machine (patented 1888), earliest adding machine to be successfully marketed.

Bur'rows (bür'öz), Ronald Montagu. 1867-1920. English archaeologist; conducted archaeological excavations at Pylon and Sphacteria (1895-96) and in Boeotia (1905, 1907).

Bur'rus (bür'üs), Sextus Afranius. d. 63 A.D. Roman general; commander of Praetorian Guard (52 A.D.). Associated with Seneca in education of Nero and, after death of Claudius (54), used influence with Praetorian Guard to assure Nero's undisputed succession to throne. As adviser to Nero, refused to approve certain assassinations ordered by emperor; died suddenly (63), perhaps from poison.

Bur'si-an (büör'zè-än), Konrad. 1830-1883. German classical philologist and archaeologist.

Bürstenbinder, Elisabeth. Real name of E. WERNER.

Burt (bürt), Maxwell Struthers. 1882-1954. American writer, b. Baltimore. Cattle ranchman in Wyoming (from 1908); president, Bar B.C. Ranch Co. (until 1937). Author of *In the High Hills* (1914), *Songs and Portraits* (book of verse; 1921), *Chance Encounters* (1921), *The Interpreter's House* (1924), *The Diary of a Dude Wrangler* (1924), *The Delectable Mountains* (1926), *Festival* (1931), *Escape from America* (1936). His wife (m. 1913), **Katherine, nee New'lin** [nū'lin] (1882-), fiction writer; author of *The Branding Iron* (1919), "Q" (1922), *Beggars All* (1933).

Bur'ton (bür't'n), Baron. Michael Arthur Bass. See under Michael Thomas Bass.

Burton, Ernest DeWitt. 1856-1925. American theologian and educator; president, University of Chicago (1923-25).

Burton, Frederick Russell. 1861-1909. American musician. Studied native Indian music at first hand; author of *Songs of the Ojibway Indians* (1903, amplified into *American Primitive Music*, 1909), *Strongheart* (1908), *Redlound of the Lakes* (1909). Composer of *Hiawatha*, and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, cantatas.

Burton, Sir Frederick William. 1816-1900. Irish watercolor painter. Portrait painter in Dublin; director of National Gallery, London (1874-94).

Burton, John Hill. 1809-1881. Scottish historian. Achieved reputation with *Life of David Hume* (1846); editor, with Sir John Bowring, of Bentham's works.

Burton, Marion LeRoy. 1874-1925. American Congregational clergyman and educator; president, Smith College (1910-17), U. of Minnesota (1917-20), U. of Michigan (1920-25).

Burton, Richard Eugene. 1861-1940. American poet, b. Hartford, Conn. Professor of literature, Rollins (from 1933). Author of *Poem in June* (1895), *Memorial Day* (1897), *Lyrics of Brotherhood* (1899), *Song of the Unsuccessful* (1900), *From the Book of Life* (1909), *Poems of Earth's Meaning* (1917), etc.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. 1821-1890. British explorer and Orientalist, of English family settled in Ireland. Joined Indian army (1842); recorded experiences in *Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley* (1851); made pilgrimage to Mecca (1853) disguised as Pathan, which he described in *Personal Narratives* (1855); with Speke, explored

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Somaliand (1854), Lake Tanganyika region (1858), described in *First Footsteps in East Africa* (1856); British consul at Fernando Po (1861-63), Damascus (1869-71), Trieste (1872); accompanied Captain Cameron to Gold Coast (1881-82); published translations of Camoëns (1880) and of *Arabian Nights* (16 vols., 1885-88). His wife, Isabel, nee Ar'un-dell [är'ün-dèl] (1831-1896), shared his wanderings after marriage (1861); wrote travel narratives and his biography.
- Burton, Robert.** Pseudonym De-moc'ri-tus Junior (dè-mòk'ri-tis). 1577-1640. English clergyman and author. Vicar, St. Thomas's, Oxford (1616-40). Author of Latin comedy *Philosophaster* (1606; acted 1618) and of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, a medical treatise upon the causes and symptoms and the cure of melancholy and upon love melancholy and religious melancholy, including a storehouse of miscellaneous learning, a picture of contemporary life and thought, and a sketch of a Utopia (1621).
- Burton, Theodore Elijah.** 1851-1929. American lawyer and politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1889-91, 1895-1909, 1921-29) and U.S. Senate (1909-15). Author of *Life of John Sherman* (1906), *Corporations and the State* (1911), *The Constitution...* (1923), etc.
- Burton, William Meriam.** 1865-1954. American chemist and industrialist; introduced process of cracking petroleum (1912). Awarded Willard Gibbs medal (1918) and Perkins medal (1921) in recognition of his work in the chemistry of petroleum.
- Bur'ton-O'pitz** (-ò'pìts), Russell. 1875-1954. American physiologist; author of *Text Book of Physiology* (1920).
- Bu'ry'** (bù'rè'), Ange Henri Blaze de. See under François BLAZE.
- Bu'ry** (bù'ri; bër'), John Bagnell. 1861-1927. Irish historian; regius professor of modern history, Cambridge (1902-27). Author of a history of Greece, and several histories of the later Roman Empire.
- Bur'y** (bër'y), Richard de. *Orig. name* Richard Aun'ger-ville or Aun'ger-vyle (toun'jèr-vîl). 1287-1345. English ecclesiastic, scholar, and collector of books and manuscripts, b. Bury St. Edmunds. Tutor to Edward of Windsor, afterwards Edward III; bishop of Durham (1333); ambassador at Paris, in Hainaut, Germany, and Scotland. Author of *Philobiblon* (1473), autobiographical sketch designed as handbook on collecting and preserving books.
- Bus'becq'** (büz'bèk') or **Bus'beck'** (büz'bèk') or **Bous'becq'** (büz'bèk') or **Bou'se-becque'** (böz'bèk'), Augier Ghislain de. 1522-1592. Flemish diplomat; ambassador of Emperor Ferdinand I to sultan at Constantinople (1554-62); ambassador of Emperor Rudolph II at Paris. Author of volume of letters written from Turkey, *Legationis Turcicae Epistolae Quatuor* (1589).
- Bu'shy** (büz'bi), Richard. 1606-1695. English clergyman and schoolmaster; headmaster of Westminster (1638-95), numbering among his pupils South, Dryden, Locke, Prior, Atterbury; traditionally a severe disciplinarian; edited Greek and Latin grammars.
- Busch** (bòsh), Moritz. 1821-1899. German writer and journalist; press agent, companion, and confidant of Bismarck (from 1870). Author of *Graf Bismarck und seine Leute* (1878), *Unser Reichskanzler* (1884), etc.
- Busch, Wilhelm.** 1832-1908. German humorous illustrator and poet; illustrator for *Fliegende Blätter* (1859-71); author of humorous and satirical illustrated verse.
- Busch, Wilhelm.** 1861-1929. German historian.
- Bu'sche** (bòsh'è), Hermann von dem (fòn dēm). Called Pa-si'phi-lus (pà-zè'fà-lōos; Angl. pà-si'f-i-lūs). 1468-1534. German scholar and humanist; author of *Vallum Humanitatis*, 3 books of epigrams in defense of humanism (1518).
- Bü'sching** (büh's'ing), Anton Friedrich. 1724-1793. German geographer; author of the unfinished *Neue Erdbeschreibung* (11 parts, 1754-92) that laid foundation of modern statistical geography.
- Rusch'mann** (bòsh'män), Johann Karl Eduard. 1805-1880. German philologist; collaborated with the brothers von Humboldt and helped edit Alexander von Humboldt's *Kosmos*. Author of comparative grammar of dialects of Malaysia and Polynesia (1840).
- Bu'sem-baum** (bòs'zēm-boun) or **Bu'sen-baum** (bòs'zēm-boun), Hermann. 1600-1668. German Jesuit theologian; author of *Medulla Theologiae Moralis* (1650), which was later condemned for its sections on regicide and publicly burned (1757) by the Parliament of Toulouse.
- Rush** (bòsh), Vannevar. 1890-. American electrical engineer, b. Everett, Mass. Dean of engineering and vice-president, M.I.T. (1932-38); president, Carnegie Institution of Washington (from 1939). Devised machine for solving differential equations. Director, office of scientific research and development (from 1941).
- Bush-Brown'** (bòsh'broun'), Henry Kirke. 1857-1935. American sculptor; among his notable works are equestrian statues *Gen. G. G. Meade* and *Gen. John F. Reynolds* at Gettysburg, *Indian Buffalo Hunt* at Chicago Exposition of 1893, equestrian statue *General Anthony Wayne* for Valley Forge, *Lincoln Memorial* at Gettysburg, and portrait bust of his uncle Henry Kirke Brown for American Hall of Fame.
- Bush'nell** (bòsh'nèl), David. 1742?-1824. American inventor; invented submarine boat ("Bushnell's turtle"); predecessor of modern submarine.
- Bushnell, Horace.** 1802-1876. American Congregational clergyman, b. Bantam, Conn. Pastor: Hartford, Conn. (1833-61); inspired liberal preacher and writer.
- Bu-si'ri, al-** (bù'si'ri-sè'rè). Arab. Sharaf-al-Din Muhammad al-Būṣirī. 1213-1296. Arab poet of Berber extraction; lived in Egypt; author of famous ode *al-Burdah* ("The Prophet's Mantle") in praise of Mohammed, which has acquired almost sacred character and has been subject of many commentaries and translations.
- Busk** (bùsk), George. 1807-1886. English surgeon, zoologist, and paleontologist; authority on Bryozoa.
- Bu'sken Hu-et'** (bù'skèn hū-wèt'), Conrad. 1826-1886. Dutch theologian, literary critic, and writer.
- Bu-son** (bū'són), Yosa. 1716-1783. Japanese painter.
- Bu-so'ni** (bū-zō'nè), Ferruccio Benvenuto. 1866-1924. Italian pianist and composer; taught at Helsingfors (1888-90), Moscow (1890-91), Boston (1891-93), Berlin (1894 ff.). Director, Conservatory of Bologna (1913-15). Considered greatest piano technician after Liszt and Rubinstein. Among his works are operas, a symphonic poem, concertos, suites, compositions for piano and for orchestra, chamber music.
- Bu'se** (bòs'è), Hermann Eris. 1891-1947. German novelist.
- Busse, Karl.** 1872-1918. German author of verse, essays, literary history, and novels, chiefly with German-Polish borderland background.
- Bu'sy'** (bù'sè'), Comte de. Roger de Ra'bu'tin' (dè rá'bù'tán'). Known also as Bussy-Rabutin. 1618-1693. French soldier and writer; best known as author of *Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules* (1665).
- Bu'sy'-d'Am'boise'** (-dàn'bwáz'), Séigneur Louis de. 1549-1579. French nobleman; took advantage of St.

àle, chloic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ìce, ìll, charìty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòbt; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

Bartholomew's Massacre (1572) to murder one of his relatives to whom he owed money; pillaged Anjou, of which he was governor (1576); was assassinated by husband of a woman he had seduced. Appears in Dumas père's *La Dame de Monsoreau* and, as central figure, in George Chapman's drama *Bussy d'Ambois*.

Bus'ta-man'te (bòts'tá-mán'tá), **Anastasio**. 1780-1853. Mexican general and political leader, b. Jiquilpan, Michoacán. Fought in Spanish army against revolutionists (as early as 1808), but (1821) supported Iturbide and Plan of Iguala (form of government); vice-president of the republic under Guerrero (1829) but, with Santa Anna, led revolt against him. President of Mexico (1829-32); driven out by Santa Anna but, after latter's downfall (1836), again president (1837-39; nominally until Sept., 1841).

Bustamante, Carlos María de. 1774-1848. Mexican historian, soldier, and statesman, b. Oaxaca. Editor, *Diario de Méjico* (1805 ff.); army officer in first Mexican war for independence (1812); interned at Vera Cruz; aided in Iguala declaration of independence; as secretary to Santa Anna, accompanied him on march to capital (1821); founded weekly newspaper *La Avispa de Chilpancingo*. Author of works on modern Mexican history.

Bustamante y Bal'lí-vlán' (é bá'yé-vyán'), **Enrique**. 1883-. Peruvian writer and diplomat, b. Lima; edited *La Prensa*, *La Nación*, *La Opinión Nacional*, *El Perú* (Lima), and *El Triunfo* (Havana); prefect of departments of Junín and Arequipa. Author of *Elocios*, *Poemas Paganos y Místicos* (1910), *Arias de Silencio* (1916), *Epopeia do Trópico* (in Portuguese), *Odas Vulgares* (1927), and *Junín*, *Poemas* (1930).

Bustamante y Sirvén, Antonio Sánchez de. See SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVÉN.

Butch'er (búch'hér), **Samuel Henry**. 1850-1910. British classical scholar; collaborated with Andrew Lang in prose translation of *Odyssey* (1879), one of the best translations extant. Author of *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art* (1895) and other works on Greek subjects.

Bute (bút), **Eals** and **marquises** of. See under STEWART family.

But'e-nandt (bú'té-nánt), **Adolph**. 1903-. German chemist; known for work on sex hormones, esp. isolation of androsterone and investigation of chemical structure of progesterin. Declined share of 1939 Nobel prize for chemistry because of Nazi decree prohibiting acceptance.

But'ler (bút'lér). Family name: (1) of earls, marquises, and dukes of ORMONDE; (2) of earls of OSSORY.

Butler, Alban. 1711-1773. English Roman Catholic hagiographer. Author of *Lives of the Principal Saints* (4 vols., 1756-59). His nephew **Charles** (1750-1832), conveyancer, availed himself (1791) of provisions of Roman Catholic Relief Act (1791) and became first Roman Catholic to be called to bar since 1688; writer on legal and theological subjects.

Butler, Alfred J. 1850-1936. English scholar; author of *Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt* (1884), *Court Life in Egypt* (1887), *The Arab Conquest of Egypt* (1902), *Islamic Pottery* (1926), *Sport in Classic Times* (1930). His son **Harold Berensford** (1883-1951), served as secretary to foreign trade dept. of foreign office (1916), to ministry of labor (1917), to labor commission of Peace Conference (1919); deputy director (1920-32), director (1932-38) of International Labor Office; appointed British minister to U.S. (1942).

Butler, Amos William. 1860-1937. American anthropologist, zoologist, and ornithologist; a founder of the American Anthropological Society and American Association of Mammalogists; founder, International Com-

mittee on Mental Hygiene. Author of *Birds of Indiana*, and of sociological papers.

Butler, Andrew Pickens. See Preston Smith Brooks.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. 1795-1858. American lawyer, b. Columbia County, N.Y. U.S. attorney general (1833-38); secretary of war (1836-37). His son **William Allen** (1825-1902), lawyer and writer, b. Albany, N.Y., was author of *Nothing to Wear* (1857).

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. 1818-1893. American lawyer, army officer, and politician, b. Deerfield, N.H. Entered Union service at outbreak of Civil War; commanded land forces in capture of New Orleans (May 1, 1862); military governor, New Orleans (May 1-Dec. 16, 1862); by his arbitrary government, caused protest and charges of corruption. In command, districts of eastern Virginia and North Carolina (1863); in New York, to preserve order during elections of 1864. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1867-75; 1877-79). Governor of Massachusetts (1882-84). Candidate of Anti-Monopoly and National (Greenback) parties for president (1884).

Butler, Charles. 1750-1832. See ALBAN BUTLER.

Butler, Edward Cuthbert. 1858-1934. Irish scholar and authority on mysticism, b. Dublin. Abbot of Downside Abbey, Bath, England (1906-22); president of English Benedictine Congregation (1914-21). Author of *Benedictine Monachism* (1919, 1924) and of *Western Mysticism* (1922, 1927), treating of contemplation and views of SS. Augustine, Gregory, Bernard.

Butler, Ellis Parker. 1869-1937. American humorist, b. Muscatine, Iowa. Worked as bill clerk, salesman, store clerk (to 1897); moved to New York (1897) and devoted himself to writing. Made first great success with *Pigs is Pigs* (1906). Among other books were *Confessions of a Daddy* (1907), *That Pup* (1908), *Red Head* (1916), *Jibby Jones* (1923), *Pigs, Pels, and Pies* (1927), and *Hunting the Wow* (1934).

Butler, George. 1774-1853. English clergyman and educator. Headmaster of Harrow (1805-29); chancellor of Peterborough (1836), dean (1842). His four sons won distinguished honors at the universities. The eldest son, **George** (1819-1890), was public examiner at Oxford and principal of various schools, whose wife, **Josephine Elizabeth, nee Grey** (1828-1906), was an advocate of women's higher education, a social reformer influential in securing repeal of Contagious Diseases Act and reform of law affecting white slave traffic, and author of memoirs and reminiscences. The third son, **Arthur Gray** (1831-1909), was master at Rugby (1858-62), first headmaster of reconstituted Haileybury College (1862-67), and dean and tutor at Oriel College, Oxford (1875-97). The youngest son, **Henry Montague** (1833-1918), was headmaster of Harrow (1859-85), dean of Gloucester (1885-86), and master of Trinity College, Cambridge (1886-1918). A grandson, **Sir George Geoffrey Gilbert Butler** (1887-1929), educ. Cambridge, was lecturer in history (1910) and librarian (1912) of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; member of Balfour mission to U.S. (1917); member of royal commission on government of Ceylon (1927).

Butler, Harold Berensford. See under Alfred J. BUTLER.

Butler, Howard Crosby. 1872-1922. American archaeologist; by invitation of Turkish government, explored ruins at Sardis (between 1910 and 1922).

Butler, John. 1728-1794. American Loyalist, b. New London, Conn. At outbreak of American Revolution, recruited (1777-78) force of Indians and rangers, "Butler's Rangers," who invaded Wyoming Valley, Pa. (1778); defeated Continentals there, with atrocities committed by the Indians (Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778). Was defeated (1779) near Elmira, N.Y. Joined

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **k** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

in British raid through Mohawk Valley (1780). British commissioner of Indian affairs at Niagara, Canada, following Revolutionary War. His son, Walter N. (d. 1781), commanded Butler's Rangers in attack on Cherry Valley, N.Y. (Cherry Valley Massacre, Nov. 11, 1778).

Butler, Joseph. 1692-1752. English theologian. Of Presbyterian family, joined Church of England as a youth; rector of Stanhope (1725-40); clerk of the closet to queen (1736), to king (1746); bishop of Bristol (1738); dean of St. Paul's (1740); bishop of Durham (1750). Author of *Fifteen Sermons* (1726) and of *The Analogy of Religion* (1736).

Butler, Marion. 1863-1938. American lawyer and politician. U.S. senator from North Carolina (1896-1901); author of law establishing R.F.D.; secured first favorable report on bill to establish postal savings banks; advocated parcel post; led fight to appropriate funds for building first submarine. Aided in organizing cotton and tobacco co-operative marketing associations.

Butler, Nicholas Murray. 1862-1947. American educator, b. Elizabeth, N.J. A.B. (1882) and Ph.D. (1884), Columbia. Professor of philosophy and education, Columbia (1890-1902); president of Columbia (1902-45), Barnard (1904-45), Bard (1928-45), New York Post-Graduate Med. School (1931-45). An organizer and first president (1886-91) of New York Coll. for the Training of Teachers, now Teachers Coll., affiliated with Columbia. Chairman, Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration (1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912); president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1925-45). Awarded, jointly with Jane Addams, Nobel peace prize (1931). Received Republican electoral vote for vice-president of U.S. (1912), the regular candidate having died prior to election. Author of books on educational and public problems.

Butler, Pierce. 1866-1939. American jurist; b. in Dakota Co., Minn.; practiced law in St. Paul (from 1897); assoc. justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1923-39).

Butler, Sir Richard Harte Keatinge. 1870-1935. English army officer; major general (1915), corps commander (1918); head of Western Command (1924-28).

Butler, Samuel. 1612-1680. English satirical poet. Page to countess of Kent (c. 1628), wife of Henry, 7th Earl of Kent; clerk to puritan justices of the peace; secretary (1661) to 2d earl of Carbery, lord president of the marches, who appointed him steward of Ludlow Castle. Author of *Iludibras*, a much-quoted mock-heroic poem in octosyllabic couplets satirizing the hypocrisy, churlishness, greed, pride, and casuistry of the Presbyterians and Independents (parts I, 1663; II, 1664; III, 1678).

Butler, Samuel. 1835-1902. English satirist. Son of Rev. Thomas and grandson of Samuel (1774-1839), headmaster of Shrewsbury school and bishop of Lichfield. Sheep rancher in New Zealand (1859-64); his first book, *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, edited and published (1863) by his father. Began to study painting and exhibited at Royal Academy regularly (1868-76). First important literary work anonymous *Erewhon* (1872), a utopian novel of a land divested of machinery; the next an ironic defense of Christian evidences, *The Fair Haven* (1873). Attacked Darwin's law of natural selection in series of works, proposing that variations are due to striving of individuals and handed on through "unconscious memory." Recorded topographical study of Italian Switzerland with wit and humor and scenic appreciation in *Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino* (1881) and *Ex Voto* (1888). Studied music and, with H. Festing Jones, composed gavottes, minuets, a cantata, and an oratorio. In pamphlets and in *The Authoress of the Odyssey* (1897), developed theory that

the author of the *Odyssey* was a woman of Trapezi in Sicily. Published life and letters of his grandfather (1896). Advanced view that Shakespearean sonnets were addressed to a man of humble birth (1899). Chief work, *The Way of All Flesh* (written 1873-85, pub. 1903), an iconoclastic philosophical novel largely autobiographical, satirizing family life in mid-Victorian England, suppression of originality, and conventional opinion, in terse English devoid of ornamentation.

Butler, Smedley Darlington. 1881-1940. American officer, U.S. Marine Corps; brigadier general (1921), major general (1929). Engaged at capture of Veracruz (1914) and awarded Congressional Medal of Honor; also engaged at capture of Ft. Rivière, Haiti (1917); commanded as temporary brigadier general disembarkment camp at Brest, France (1918-19). Retired (1931).

Butler, Walter N. See John BUTLER.

Butler, William Allen. See under Benjamin Franklin BUTLER.

Butler, William Archer. 1814?-1848. Irish Anglican clergyman; professor of moral philosophy, Trinity College, Dublin (1837-48).

Butler, Sir William Francis. 1838-1910. British army officer, b. Ireland. Served in India (1860), Canada (1867-73), Ashanti War (1873-74), Zulu War (1879), the Sudan (1884-85). Commanded British troops at Alexandria (1890-93); ordered home from command in Boer War because of expression of views not approved by government (1899); lieutenant general (1900). His wife (m. 1877), Elizabeth Southerden, nee Thompson (1844-1933), was a Swiss-born English painter of military and battle scenes.

Butler, William Orlando. 1791-1880. American lawyer and army officer, b. Jessamine Co., Ky. Candidate for vice-president on Cass ticket (1848).

Butler, Zebulon. 1731-1795. American army officer, b. Ipswich, Mass. Served in French and Indian War. Led settlers (1769) into Wyoming Valley, Pa. Raised small force in Wyoming Valley which was defeated by Butler's Rangers (see John BUTLER).

But'le-rov (bút'lyé'róf), Aleksandr Mikhailovich. 1828-1886. Russian chemist; credited with discovery of the tertiary alcohols.

Bütsch'li (büch'lé), Otto. 1848-1920. German zoologist. Investigated developmental history of invertebrates, anatomical structure of nematodes, and constitution of protoplasm; interested in study of nuclear and cell division.

Butt (büt), Archibald. 1865-1912. American army officer; served in Philippines and in Cuba during the American occupation; military aide to Presidents T. Roosevelt and Taft; lost on *Titanic* (Apr. 15, 1912). Selections from his letters published as *Letters of Archie Butt* (1924) and *Taft and Roosevelt* (1930).

Butt, Dame Clara. 1873-1936. English contralto ballad and oratorio singer; m. (1900) R. Kemmerley Rumford, baritone; cycle *Sea Pictures* composed specially for her by Sir Edward Elgar (1899).

Butt, Isaac. 1813-1879. Irish lawyer and nationalist leader; as leader of coalition between Irish Protestants and other nationalists, inaugurated home-rule movement (1870).

But'ter (büt'er), Nathaniel. d. 1664. English printer and journalist.

But'ter-field (büt'er-fíld), Daniel. 1831-1901. American army officer; chief of staff, Army of the Potomac (1863) and at battle of Gettysburg, under Meade. Hooker's chief of staff at battle of Lookout Mountain. With Sherman in famous march to the sea.

Butterfield, William. 1814-1900. English architect.

ble, chaotic, chre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silent, maké, ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb; ôdd (40), ôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôd; out, oil; cûbe, énite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ôp u in Fr. menu;

Erected new buildings at Oxford U. and Rugby school; excelled in Gothic.

But'ter-ick (büt'er-ik), Ebenezer. 1826-1903. American inventor; tailor and shirtmaker by trade; invented paper patterns (Butterick patterns) for shirts, suits, dresses, etc.

Butt'mann (büüt'män), Philipp Karl. 1764-1829. German classical scholar.

But'ton (büüt'n), Sir Thomas. d. 1634. English navigator. Sent on expedition to search for Northwest Passage; explored coasts of Hudson Bay (1612-13).

But'trick (büüt'rik), George Arthur. 1892- . Clergyman, b. Northumberland, Eng.; to U.S. as a young man. Ordained in Congregational ministry (1915). Pastor, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City (from 1927).

Buttrick, Wallace. 1853-1926. American Baptist clergyman, b. Potsdam, N.Y. Secretary, general education board established by John D. Rockefeller to promote education (1902-17); president of board (1917-23); chairman (1923-26).

Butzer, Martin. See BUCKER.

Bux'höw'den (büöks'hüv'dän), Count Friedrich Wilhelm von. 1750-1811. Russian general, b. Livonia; commanded Russian left wing at Austerlitz (1805).

Bux'te-hu'de (büöks'te-hüv'dä), Dietrich. 1637-1707. Swedish-born organist and composer in Germany.

Bux'ton (büöks'tän), Sir Thomas Fowell. 1786-1845. English philanthropist. Accumulated fortune in brewing business. M.P. (1818-37); advocated amelioration of criminal law and prison discipline (1816-20); advocated abolition of slavery in British dominions (1822-33) and repression of African slave trade (1839-40). His third son and biographer, **Charles** (1823-1871), was advocate in parliament of church reform, disestablishment, and security of tenure in Ireland; urged clemency for mutineers after Sepoy mutiny, and opposed retributive measures against Governor Eyre of Jamaica for his conduct in the uprising of 1865. Charles's son **Sydney Charles** (1853-1934), 1st Earl Buxton, was undersecretary for colonies (1892-95); postmaster general (1905-10); president of Board of Trade (1910-14); largely responsible for writing and enactment of acts on copyright, unemployment insurance, pilotage, bankruptcy; governor general of South Africa (1914-20); created earl in 1920. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (1837-1915), grandson of Sir Thomas (1786-1845), was active in church missions, antislavery movement, and forest conservation; governor of South Australia (1895-98). His sons **Edward Noel-Bux'ton** [nó'bél-] (1869-1948), 1st Baron Noel-Buxton (fer. 1930), and **Charles Roden Buxton** (1875-1942) were attacked by a Turkish assassin while on mission to secure neutrality of Bulgaria (Oct., 1914); coauthors of books upon postwar problems in the Balkans and Near East. Edward was minister of agriculture and fisheries (1924, 1929-30); changed surname to Noel-Buxton (1930). Charles was principal of Morley College (1902-10), Liberal M.P. (1910), treasurer of Independent Labor party (1924-27) and author of works upon home rule, essays, and reviews.

Bux'torf (büöks'törf), Johannes, the Elder. 1564-1629. German, Protestant Hebraist; authority on rabbinical literature; author of *Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum* (1607), *Biblia Hebraica Rabbinica* (4 vols., 1618-19). His son Johannes, the Younger (1599-1664), also a Hebraist, completed and published his *Concordantiae Bibliorum Hebraicorum* (1639) and *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum, et Rabbinicum* (1639).

Bu'yids (büü'yids) or **Bu'yides** (-yids) or **Bu-way'hids** (büü-wi'hids). A Persian Shi'ite dynasty (932-1055)

founded by the Dallahites. It seized Baghdad and controlled caliphs until overthrown by Seljuk sultans.

Buys' Bal-lot' (bois'bä-löt'), Christoph Hendrik Didericus. 1817-1890. Dutch meteorologist. Director, Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute, Utrecht (from 1854); advocated uniform system of meteorological observations; formulated a law (Buys Ballot's law) for determining from the direction of the wind the location of the area of lower barometric pressure; used successfully a system of storm signals.

Buys'se (boi'se), Cyriel. 1859-1932. Flemish novelist, known as a realist.

Byalik, Chaim Nachman. See BIALIK.

Byellinsky. Variant of BELINSKI.

Byeluy. Variant of Bely. See Boris BUGAEV.

By'ers (bü'ers), William Newton. 1831-1903. American surveyor and pioneer; b. Madison Co., Ohio; to Colorado (c. 1858); founded at Denver (1859) first newspaper in state, *Rocky Mountain News*, of which he was publisher and editor (until 1878). The mineral *byerite* is named for him.

Byles (bilz), Mather. 1707-1788. American Congregational clergyman and writer of essays and light verse.

Byng of Vi'my (bing'äv vé'mi; Fr. vé'mè'), 1st Viscount. **Julian Hedworth George Byng**. 1862-1935. British military commander, 7th son of 2d earl of Strathford.

Served in Boer War; made skillful withdrawal from Dardanelles (1915); commanded Canadian division at capture of Vimy Ridge (Apr., 1917); commanding third army, executed on Cambrai front surprise attack with tanks that broke Hindenburg line (Nov., 1917); governor general of Canada (1921-26); commissioner of (London) Metropolitan Police (1928-31); field marshal (1932).

Byng (bing), Andrew. 1574-1651. English scholar. One of the translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible.

Byng, George. Viscount **Tor'ring-ton** (tör'ing-tän). 1663-1733. British admiral, b. in Kent. Captain (1688); present at Beachy Head (1690); and, as rear admiral, at taking of Gibraltar (1704); admiral of the fleet (1718); destroyed Spanish fleet off Cape Passero (1718); first lord of Admiralty (1727-33). His fourth son, **John** (1704-1757), was in navy (from 1718); rear admiral (1745); his squadron was defeated in defending Minorca and threatened by French fleet (1756); sentenced by court martial for neglect of duty (1757) and shot.

Byn'kers-hoek (bing'kërs-höök), Cornelis van. 1673-1743. Dutch jurist; member (from 1703) and president (from 1724), Supreme Council of Holland, Zeeland, and West Friesland. Author of works on international and Roman and Dutch Civil Law.

Byn'ner (bin'ër), Witter. 1881- . American writer; literary editor for publishing companies (1902-15). President, Poetry Society of America (1920-22). Author of poetry, as *Greenstone Poems* (1917), *The Beloved Stranger* (1919), *Caravan* (1925), *Eden Tree* (1931), etc.; plays, *Tiger* (1913), *Iphigenia in Tauris* (1915), *Cake* (1926); translations, *A Book of Love* (1923; from French of Charles Vildrac) and *The Jade Mountain* (verse from Chinese poets of the T'ang dynasty; with Kiang Kang-hu).

Byns, Anna. See Anna BIJNS.

Byr, Robert. Pseudonym of Karl Robert Emmerich von BAYER.

Byrd (bürd), Richard E've-lyn (ä'vè-lin). 1888-1957. American polar explorer, b. Winchester, Va., son of **Richard Evelyn** (1860-1925). Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1912); ensign, U.S. navy (1912); commander, U.S. air force in Canada (July-Nov., 1918). In charge of aviation unit, Navy-MacMillan Polar Expedition (1925); with Floyd Bennett flew by airplane over North Pole and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'düre (16), nat'üre (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

back to Kings Bay, Spitzbergen (1926); with three companions, made 42-hour transatlantic flight from New York to France (1927); flew over South Pole (1929); on expeditions to antarctic (1928-30; 1933-35), discovering Edsel Ford Mountains, Marie Byrd Land; rear admiral (1930) in recognition of his work of exploration. Equipped expedition to Antarctica with novel device, a monster snow cruiser (1939), recalled expedition after refusal of additional appropriation by Congress (1940); received new special award of gold star for attachment to Distinguished Service Medal (Oct., 1940). Author of *Skyward* (1928), *Little America* (1930), *Discovery* (1935), *Alone* (1938). His brother **Harry Flood** (1887-) was governor of Virginia (1926-30); U.S. senator (from 1933).

Byrd or Bird (búrd), **William**. 1540?-1623. English organist and composer; granted, with Tallis, 21-year monopoly of issuing printed music and music paper (1575); Catholic recusant; founder of school of English madrigalists (c. 1588); composed church music.

Byrd, William. 1652-1704. b. London, Eng. Tobacco planter, fur trader, and merchant in Virginia; member, council of state (from 1683) and its president (1703). His son **William** (1674-1744) was also a member of council of state (from 1709) and its president (1743-44).

Byr'gi-us (búr'jì-ús), **Justus**. Lat. form of **Joost** or **Jobst Búr'gi** (búr'gè). 1552-1632. Swiss mathematician; invented astronomical instruments; constructed a celestial globe; compiled a table of logarithms.

Byrne (búrñ), **Donn**. See Brian Oswald DONN-BYRNE.

Byrne, James. 1857-1942. American lawyer and educator; practiced law in New York (from 1883). Regent, U. of the State of New York (1916-37), and chancellor (1933-37).

Byrnes (búrñz), **James Francis**. 1879-. American jurist, b. Charleston, S.C.; admitted to bar (1903); member U.S. House of Representatives (1911-25); U.S. senator from S.C. (1931-41); associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1941-42); director of economic stabilization (1942-43); of war mobilization (1943-45); secretary of state (1945-47). Governor of S.C. (1951-55).

Byrns (búrñz), **Joseph W.** 1869-1936. American lawyer and politician, b. Cedar Hill, Tenn. Practiced law at Nashville (from 1891). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1909-36), majority leader (1933-35), speaker (1935-36).

By'rom (bí'rúm), **John**. 1692-1763. English poet, hymnologist, and inventor of a shorthand system (copyrighted 1742). His collected poems published (1773) and diary (1854-57); author of phrase "tweedledum and tweedledee," and of hymn *Christians, awake, salute the happy morn.*

Byron (bí'rán), **George Gordon**. 6th Baron **Byron**. 1788-1824. English poet, b. London, son of **John**, a libertine, and Catherine Gordon, a Scottish heiress; and grandson of John (1723-1786; q.v.); lived with mother at Aberdeen until on the death of his great uncle (1798) he succeeded to barony created for an ancestor John (d. 1652; q.v.); educ. Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he published (1807) volume of poems, *Hours of Idleness*, which was fiercely assailed by *Edinburgh Review*; replied in witty satirical poem *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809). Traveled in Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, swimming the Hellespont (May 3, 1810); addressed *Maid of Athens* to Theresa Maeri, his hostess's daughter; spoke twice in House of Lords (1812); sprang into fame with publication of first two

cantos of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, a narrative poem of travels through southern Europe by an imaginary pilgrim (1812); published (1813-14) Turkish tales in verse *The Giaour*, *The Bride of Abydos*, *The Corsair*, *Lara*, which were as popular as *Childe Harold*. m. (Jan., 1815) **Anne Isabella Mil'banke** [míl'bánk] (1792-1860), a mathematician and heiress who gave birth (1815) to Augusta Ada, returned to her father's protection (Jan., 1816), and became Baroness Wentworth (1856). Signed deed of separation from wife and left England (1816), never to return; traveled in Switzerland with Shelley; wrote *Childe Harold*, canto iii (1816) and *The Prisoner of Chillon* (1816); lived at or near Venice (1816-19); had a child, Allegra, by Jane Clairmont (1817); finished canto iv of *Childe Harold* (related in the first person) and began (1818) *Don Juan*, a satirical epic poem narrating adventures of a handsome libertine. Took Tetessa, Countess Guiccioli, from her husband (1819); composed historical dramas *Marino Faliero*, *Sardanapalus*, *The Two Foscari*, and *Cain, a Mystery* (1821). Joined Leigh Hunt in *The Liberal* magazine (1822), in which he took revenge upon Southey with *The Vision of Judgment*; was present at the cremation of Shelley (1822); in the *Prophecy of Dante* (1821) denounced tyranny and spoke out as champion of liberty for oppressed in Italy. Adapted a German tale as *Werner* (1822), a successful play with Macready in leading part; after death of daughter Allegra composed his last play *The Deformed Transformed* (1824); after completing *The Island* (1823), based on Bligh's account of mutiny on the *Bounty*, continued *Don Juan*; accepted invitation of Prince Mavrokordatos to join Greek insurgents in struggle for independence, enlisted a regiment, advanced large sums; died at Missolonghi of malaria. Took additional name Noel (1815), adopted it (1822) as prerequisite to reception of inheritance from wife's relative Lady Noel.

Byron, Henry James. 1834-1884. English playwright; author of *Our Boys* (played Jan., 1875 to Apr., 1879) and *The Upper Crust*, and of one novel, many farces, burlesques, pantomimes, etc.

Byron, John. 1st Baron **Byron**. 1600?-1652. English Cavalier commander in many battles of Civil War.

Byron, John. 1723-1786. English navigator. Called "Foul-weather Jack." Grandfather of the poet Byron. As midshipman with Anson, shipwrecked on Chile coast (1741); his account of this shipwreck used by Lord Byron in *Don Juan*; commanded exploratory voyage round the world (1764-66); governor of Newfoundland (1769-72); rear admiral (1775); worsted off Grenada (1779).

Byron, Robert. 1905-1941. English scholar; author of *Europe in the Looking Glass* (1927), *The Byzantine Achievement* (1929), *The Birth of Western Painting* (1930), *First Russia, then Tibet* (1933), *The Road to Oaxiana* (1937).

Ry'ström (bú'strúm), **Johan Niklas**. 1783-1848. Swedish sculptor.

By'wa'ter (bí'wó'tér; -wó'ér), **Hector Charles**. 1884-1940. British journalist and naval authority; engaged in intelligence work in World War (1914-18). Naval correspondent, London *Daily News and Observer* (1923-28), and European naval correspondent, *Baltimore Sun* (1921-30). Author of *Sea Power in the Pacific* (1921), *Navies and Nations* (1927), and *Cruisers in Battle* (1939).

Bywater, Ingram. 1840-1914. English classical scholar; regius professor of Greek, Oxford (1893-1908).

Byzantinus, Josephus. = **Josephus GENESIUS**.

ále, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sofá; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, maké; íce, íll, charítý; óld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; fōód, fōót; out, oil; cūbe, únite, ún, úp, circús, ú = u in Fr. menu;

C

Ca'a-ma'ño (kã'ã-mã'nyõ), **José María Plácido**. 1838-1901. Ecuadorian political leader, b. Guayaquil. Banned (1882) for conspiring against dictator Veintemilla; led expedition against Guayaquil (1883) and drove out Veintemilla. Provisional president of Ecuador (1883-84), president (1884-88); minister to Washington (1889-90); lived in Spain (1895-1901).

Ca'bal-le'ro (kã'bã-lyã'rõ), **Bernardino**. 1831-1885. Paraguayan general and political leader, b. in Brazil. Active in war against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay (1865-70); taken prisoner (1870); minister of war; acting president of Paraguay after death of Barreiro (1880-82); president (1882-85; died in office).

Ca'bal-le'ro (kã'bã-lyã'rõ), **Fernán**. Pseudonym of **Ce-ci'li-a Fran-cis'ca Jo-se'fa de Ar-rom'** (thã-thẽ'lyã frãn-thẽ's kã hõ-sã'fã (thã ã-rõn'), nee **Böhl von Fa'ber** (bõl' fõn fã'bẽr). 1797?-1877. Spanish novelist, b. Morges, Switzerland, of German and Spanish parentage; educ. Germany (1805-13); to Cádiz (1813); m. (1) Antonio Planells y Budaxi (d. 1817), (2) Francisco Ruiz del Arco (d. 1833), (3) Antonio de Arrom, or Arñõn, de Ayala (d. about 1859). Considered founder of modern novel in Spain and, more specifically, of local-color novel; made first collection of Spanish popular tales and poems, *Cuentos y Poesías Populares Andaluces* (1859, 1877). Author of novels, some written originally in French or German, *La Gaviota* (1849), *La Familia Albareda* (1880), *Clemencia* (1887), and *Elia*; collections of short stories, as *Cuadros de Costumbres y Relaciones*; *Epistolario*, letters (pub. 1922). Her father, **Johann Nikolaus Böhl von Faber** (1770-1836), scholar and businessman, b. Hamburg, published *Floresta de Rimas Antiguas Castellanas* (3 vols., 1821-25) and *Teatro Español anterior a Lope de Vega* (1832).

Caballero, Francisco Largo. See **LARGO CABALLERO**.

Ca'bal-le'ro y Fer-nán-dez de Ro'das (ã rãn-nã'-dãth thã rõ'thã), **Antonio**. 1816-1876. Spanish soldier; fought in Carlist wars, in national revolution (1868), and battle of Alcolea; governor of Cuba (1869-70).

Ca'bal-le'ro y Las'tres (kã'bã-lyã'rõ ã las'trã), **Ernesto**. 1872- . Peruvian naval officer, b. Lima; supervised construction in France of first South American submarines (1909); rear admiral (1930); naval attaché in U.S., Italy, Greece, Spain.

Ca'ba-nel' (kã'bã-nẽl'), **Alexandre**. 1823-1889. French painter; studied under Picot; professor at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris); known as historical, genre, and portrait painter. His works include *La Naissance de Vénus*, *Le Repos de Ruth*, *Françoise de Rimini* (in Amiens museum), *Christ au Jardin des Oliviers* (in Valenciennes museum).

Ca'ba-nis' (kã'bã-nẽs'), **Pierre Jean Georges**. 1757-1808. French physician and philosopher. Administrator of hospitals in Paris; professor of hygiene (1795), later of legal medicine and history of medicine (1799), Medical School of Paris; sympathizer with Revolutionists; physician to Mirabeau; member of Council of Five Hundred; senator. Disciple of philosopher Condillac, the scope of whose work he extended; regarded the soul as a faculty, not an entity; often called founder of modern physiological psychology; changed from a materialistic to a vitalistic point of view. Author of *Traité du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme* (1802).

Ca'bar-rús' (kã'bã-rõbã'), **Conde Francisco de**. 1752-1810. Spanish financier, of French ancestry; represented Spain at Congress of Rastatt (1797); developed trade with Philippines; served as minister of finance under

Ferdinand VII and Joseph Bonaparte. See **Jeanne M. I. T. Tallien**.

Cab'ell (kã'bẽl'), **James Branch**. 1879-1958. American novelist and essayist, b. Richmond, Va. A.B., William and Mary (1898). Journalist with *New York Herald* (1899-1901) and *Richmond News* (1901); editor, *The American Spectator* (1932-35). Contributor to magazines (from 1902); first came to notice with the novel *Jurgen* (1919), attacked for immorality and temporarily suppressed. Many of his novels have their scenes laid in the imaginary country of Poictesme, esp. a series referred to as the "Biography of Manuel," purporting to trace lineage of its nobility from Dom Manuel, Count of Poictesme, to his Virginia descendants. Among his works are *The Eagle's Shadow* (1904), *The Line of Love* (1905), *Gallantry* (1907), *Chivalry* (1909), *The Cords of Vanity* (1909), *The Soul of Melicent* (1913; reissued 1920 as *Domuel*), *The River in Grandfather's Neck* (1915), *The Certain Hour* (1916), *Jurgen* (1919), *Figures of Earth* (1921), *The High Place* (1923), *The Music from behind the Moon* (1926), *The Silver Stallion* (1926), *Townsend of Lichfield* (1930), *These Restless Heads* (1932), *Smirt* (1934), *Ladies and Gentlemen* (1934), *Smith* (1935), *Preface to the Past* (1936), *Smire* (1937), *The King Was in His Counting House* (1938), *The First Gentleman of America* (1942), etc.

Ca-be'ro Df'az (kã-bã'rõ thẽ'ãs), **Alberto**. 1874- . Chilean lawyer and diplomat, b. Santiago. Senator (from 1925); president of senate (1932); minister of national defense (1938); ambassador to U.S. (from 1939).

Ca'bes'taing' (kã'bẽs'tã'ny') or **Ca'bes'tan'** (-tã'n') or **Ca'bes'tant'** (-tã'n'), **Guillaume de**. Late 12th-century Provençal troubadour, author of a number of love lyrics. According to legend, he loved Marguerite, wife of Raymond of Château Roussillon, and was therefore slain by Raymond, his heart torn from his body, cooked, and served to Marguerite, who, having learned what she had eaten, committed suicide by starvation, declaring that since she had eaten such noble food her lips should touch no other.

Ca'bet' (kã'bẽ'), **Étienne**. 1788-1856. Political radical, b. Dijon, France. Involved in revolution of 1830; exiled for radical articles (1834-39). Influenced by Robert Owen, led a group to Nauvoo, Ill. (1849), to found a utopian community, called Icaria; its president (1849-56); became American citizen (1854); withdrew from community after dissension (1856).

Ca-be'za de Va'ca (kã-bã'thã thã vã'kã), **Álvar Núñez**. 1490?-1557. Spanish colonial official and explorer, b. Jerez de la Frontera. Soldier in campaigns in Italy, Spain, and Navarre (1511-26). Treasurer of expedition of Narváez (1527-28); wrecked on island on Texas coast and imprisoned by Indians (1528); escaped and finally reached Mexico City via northern Mexico (1530-36); returned to Spain (1537). Led expedition to Río de la Plata region, across southern Brazil 1000 miles to Asunción (1541-42). Colonial governor in Paraguay (1542-44); deposed and sent to Spain (1544-45); imprisoned (1551-56). His reports of Narváez expedition led directly to expeditions of Niza (1539) and Coronado (1540-42).

Ca'ble (kã'bẽl'), **George Washington**. 1844-1925. American author, b. New Orleans, La. Served in Confederate army; self-educated; clerk in New Orleans business house (1869-79). After success of first book, *Old Creole Days* (1879), made writing his profession; other works include *The Granddissimes* (1884), *The Creoles of Louisi-*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

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ana (1884), *Dr. Sevier* (1885), *Bonaventure* (1888), *Strange True Stories of Louisiana* (1889), *The Cavalier* (1901), *The Flower of the Chapdelaines* (1918).

Cab'ot (kăb'ŏt), **George**. 1752-1823. American businessman and politician, b. Salem, Mass. Educ. Harvard (1766-68); in shipping business (1768-95); U.S. senator (1791-96); leading member of Federalist group called the Essex Junto.

Cabot, John. *Ital. Giovanni Ca-bo'to* (kă-bŏ'tŏ). 1450-1498. Italian navigator and explorer, b. Genoa. Naturalized citizen of Venice (1476); visited Mecca; moved to England (c. 1484); sailed from Bristol (1497) in the *Mathew*, under patent from Henry VII, in search of route to Asia; landed after 52 days on Cape Breton Island; made second voyage (1498), explored east and west coasts of Greenland, reached Baffin Land and Newfoundland, explored coast south to 38th parallel.

His son **Sebastian** (1476?-1557), b. Venice, made map of Gascony and Guienne for Henry VIII of England (1512); map maker to Ferdinand the Catholic (1512-16); prepared to sail on voyage of discovery, which was canceled (1517); pilot major to Emperor Charles V (1519-26, 1533-44); commander of Venetian expedition from Seville in search of Tarshish and Ophir, which explored the La Plata (1526-30); published engraved map of world (1544); granted pension by Edward VI (1549); restricted privileges of German Hanseatic merchants of the Steelyard (1551); founded, and made governor of, company of Merchant Adventurers of London (1551), which sent expeditions (1553, 1555-56) to search for northeast passage to the east, effecting trade with Russia as result.

Cabot, Richard Clarke. 1868-1939. American physician, b. Brookline, Mass. A.B. (1889), M.D. (1892), Harvard. With Mass. General Hospital (from 1898), chief of medical staff (1912-21); teacher (from 1903), professor of clinical medicine (1919-33), Harvard Medical School; professor of social ethics, Harvard (1920-34). Author of *Clinical Examination of the Blood* (1896), *Physical Diagnosis* (1901), *Social Service and the Art of Healing* (1909), *Differential Diagnosis* (2 vols., 1911-15), *What Men Live By* (1914), *Social Work* (1919), *Facts on the Heart* (1926), *The Meaning of Right and Wrong* (1933), *Christianity and Sex* (1937), etc.

Ca-bral' (kă-bră'l'), **Pedro Alvares**. 1460?-1526. Portuguese navigator. After da Gama's return, sent by King Emanuel I of Portugal in command of fleet of 13 vessels to establish trade with East Indies (1500-01). For some unknown reason, took westward course; carried by wind and current to coast of Brazil (Apr. 22, 1500) and took possession of it in name of Portugal. Continued voyage to East; lost four ships in storm off Cape of Good Hope; reached Calicut, India; established trading post there. Nothing known of him after his return.

Ca-bre'ra (kă-bră'ră), **Luis**. 1876-1954. Mexican lawyer, b. Zacatlán. Professor of Civil law (1907-08) and director (1912), National School of Jurisprudence, Mexico City; deputy (1912, 1917); secretary of finance (1914-17, 1919-20); member, Mexican-American Mixed Claims Commission (1916-17); in law practice, Mexico City (from 1920). Author of *El Cantar de los Cantares* (1919), *Obras Políticas* (1920), *La Ilcencia de Carranza* (1920), *Musa Peregrina* (1929), *El Balance de la Revolución* (1931), *Veinte Años Después* (1937), etc.

Cabrera, Manuel Estrada. See ESTRADA CABRERA.

Cabrera, Ramón. Conde de Mo-rel'la (mŏ-ră'lyă). 1806-1877. Spanish Carlist general, noted for his cruelty; commander of Carlist troops (1833-40, 1848-49); defeated; retired to France.

Cabrera Bobadilla Cerda y Mendoza. See Conde de Chiriquón.

Ca-bril'lo (kă-brē'l'yŏ), **Juan (Juan) Ro-drí'guez** (rŏ-thrē'gāth; -gās). d. 1543. Explorer in America, b. in Portugal. To Mexico with Narváez (1520); with Cortes at capture of Mexico City (1521). Made explorations on west coast of Mexico, northward to San Diego Bay, Santa Catalina Island, Santa Barbara Channel. Died on San Miguel Island (Jan. 3, 1543).

Cac-cl'ni (kăt-chŏ'nĕ), **Giulio**. Called also **Giulio Ro-ma'no** (rŏ-mă'nŏ). 1550?-1618. Italian singer and composer, b. Rome; pioneer in monody, dramatic recitative, and operatic style. Settled in Florence (1564) and entered service of grand duke of Tuscany. His works include the musical dramas *The Rape of Cephelus* (1597), and *Euridice* (1600, later than the *Euridice* of Jacopo Peri, q.v.), the collection of canzonets and madrigals for one voice with basso continuo *Nuove Musiche* (1602; new series, 1614), etc.

Cá'ce-res (kă'să-rās), **Andrés Avelino**. 1836-1923. Peruvian general, political leader, and diplomat, b. Ayacucho. Military attaché at Peruvian legation in Paris (1857-60); fought in War of the Pacific (1879-83); general; after capture of Lima by Chileans, head of provisional government (1883); led Peruvians who refused to accept Treaty of Ancón (1884) and overcame President Iglesias, whom Chileans supported in civil war (1885-86); president of Peru (1886-90); minister to France and Great Britain (1890-94); again president (1894-95), but defeated by party of Piérola; left Peru (1895), returned (1903); again active in politics; minister to Italy (1903-11).

Cáceres, Zoila Aurora. 1877-. Peruvian writer, b. Lima; daughter of Andrés Avelino Cáceres, former president of Peru; educ. Sorbonne, Paris; lectured at Sorbonne (1908), U. of San Marcos, Lima (1911), Athenaeum, Madrid (1921), and National Inst. of Panama (1925); leader of women's Catholic movement, Lima. Author of *Mujeres de Ayer y de Hoy* (1910), *España en la Poesía del Perú* (1913), *Ignacio Merino Pintor Peruano* (1919), *La Ciudad del Sol* (1927), *La Princesa Sumática* (1929), *Mi Vida con Gomes Carrillo*, and *El Arte Pictórico en el Perú*.

Ca'chín' (kă'shăn'), **Marcel**. 1869-1958. French Socialist political leader.

Ca-dal'so y Váz'quez (kă-thăl'sŏ ē vāth'kūth), **José de**. 1741-1782. Spanish writer, b. Cádiz; educ. Paris; traveled in England, Germany, and Italy; entered Spanish army; promoted colonel; founded school of poets at Salamanca; killed during siege of Gibraltar. Author of *Sancho García, Conde de Castilla* (tragedy; 1771), *Eruditos a la Violeta* (satire; 1772), and verse, including *Noches Lúgubres* (1773) and *Cartas Marruecas* (1793).

Ca' Da Mo'sto or **Ca'da Mo'sto** or **Ca'da-mo'sto** (kă'dă-mŏs'tŏ), **Alvise (or Luigi) da**. 1432?-1511. Venetian navigator and explorer; explored west coast of Africa under commission from Prince Henry of Portugal (1455-56); discovered Cape Verde Islands (1456). Author of *Il Libro della Prima Navigazione per Oceano alle Terre de' Negri della Bassa Etiopia* (1507).

Cad-bur-y (kăd'bēr-i; -bŏr'i), **George**. 1839-1922. English industrialist and social reformer, b. Birmingham. Son of John (1801-1889; tea and coffee dealer; founder of Cadbury Brothers, cocoa and chocolate manufacturer); entered father's business (1856); with his brother **Richard** (d. 1899) took over management (1861); promoted welfare, educational work, and improved housing for employees. His wife (m. 1888), **Elizabeth Mary, nee Taylor** (1858-1935), was also known as a social worker and philanthropist.

Cade (kăd), **John, known as Jack**. d. 1450. Engl.

ăle, chăotic, căre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, mäkä; äce, äli, charity; öld, öbey, örp, ödd (40), öfft (41), öñnect; öödd, ööft; out, oil; cûbe, änite, ärn, üp, circûs, ü-u in Fr. menu;

rebel leader. Landed proprietor claiming name Mortimer, possibly a relation of duke of York; asserted by government after his death to have been Irishman banished for murder (1449) and to have served in French wars under name of Aymer. Leader of Kentish rebellion (May-July, 1450) in protest against court corruption, maladministration, oppressive taxation; defeated Henry VI's forces at Sevenoaks (June 18); entered London (July 3); forced lord mayor and judges to condemn to death Lord Saye-and-Seale and William Crowmer, sheriff of Kent, hated instrument of oppressive taxation; refused readmission to city on exaction of forced contributions; repulsed at London Bridge; hunted down after dispersion of army under amnesty and killed at Heathfield (July 12).

Cad'ell (kād'ēl'), **Francis**. 1822-1879. Scottish explorer in Australia. Served East India Company and in Opium War (1840-41); explored Murray River and tributaries in Australia (1848-59); murdered by his crew.

Cadell, Robert. 1788-1849. Scottish publisher; partner (1811-26) in Edinburgh house of Constable & Co.; after its failure, dissolved partnership and began business again alone; realized fortune by several editions of Scott's works.

Ca-de-ras (kā-dē-rās), **Gian** (jān) **Fa-dri'** (fā-dre'). 1830-1891. Rhaeto-Romanic lyric poet; published *Rimas* (1865), *Nuovs Rimas* (1879), *Floors Alpinas* (1883), *Sorris e Larmas* (1887); also wrote comedies. *Il Farmacist* (1864) and *Patùlla* (1866).

Cad'il-lac (kād'ī-lāk; Fr. kād'ē-lāk'), **Sieur Antoine de la Mothe** (dē lā mōt'). 1658-1730. French administrator in America, b. in Gascony, France. Officer in French army. To America (1683); in command of post at Mackinac (1694); obtained grant of land at what is now Detroit; settled large French colony on site (1701); recalled (1711). Governor of Louisiana (1713-16). Lived in Gascony (after 1717).

Cad'man (kād'mān), **Charles Wakefield**. 1881-1946. American composer, b. Johnstown, Pa. Music critic, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*; organist in Pittsburgh churches, and for Pittsburgh Male Chorus. Made special study of North American Indian songs and flute pieces; on basis of this study, wrote a number of popular Indian songs and several Indian operas (*The Land of the Misty Water*, *The Garden of Death*, *Shanewis*). Also composed a cantata (*The Vision of Sir Lannfal*), song cycles (*White Enchantment*, *The Morning of the Year*), suites for orchestra, piano, stringed instruments, operettas, and grand operas (*Garden of Mystery*, *A Witch of Salem*).

Cadman, Samuel Parkes. 1864-1936. Congregational clergyman, b. Wellington, Eng. Educ. Wesleyan Coll., in Richmond, Surrey. To U.S. (1890); pastor of Metropolitan Temple, New York City (1895-1901) and Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn (1901-36). President (1924-28), and radio minister (1928-36), Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; first radio preacher. Author of *The Victory of Christmas* (1909), *Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers* (1911), *William Owen...* (1912), *Ambassadors of God* (1920), *Christianity and the State* (1924), *Imagination and Religion* (1926), *Every Day Questions and Answers* (1930), *The Pursuit of Happiness* (1935), etc.

Cad'mus (kād'mās), **Paul**. 1904-. American painter, b. New York City. Studied at National Academy of Design and Art Students' League, New York; worked three years as commercial artist; spent two years in Europe (1931-33). His paintings include *The Fleet's In*, *Greenwich Village Cafeteria*, *Coney Island*.

Ca-dog'an (kā-dūg'ān), **William**. 1st Earl Cadogan. 1675-1726. Irish soldier and diplomat. As quar-

master general to Marlborough (1701-11), organized march of allies to Danube, acted as chief of staff at Blenheim, commanded advance guard in victory of Oudenarde, was dangerously wounded at Mons. Under Jacobite party, lost rank and emoluments (1712); restored to lieutenant generalship (1714); lieutenant of ordnance (1714-18); as plenipotentiary signed third Barrier Treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and the emperor (1715); waged last campaign against Jacobite insurrection (1715-16), restored order in Scotland; general (1717); negotiated Quadruple Alliance (1720); commander in chief (1722). His brother **Charles** (1691-1776), 2d Baron Cadogan, served in Marlborough's later campaigns and in Scotland (1715); general (1761). A descendant, **George Henry Cadogan** (1840-1915), 5th earl, grandson of 1st duke of Wellington, was undersecretary of state for war (1875), for colonies (1878), lord privy seal (1886-92), lord lieutenant of Ireland (1895-1902).

Cadore, Duc de. See Jean Baptiste Nompère de CHAMPAIGNY.

Ca-dor'na (kā-dōr'nā), **Conte Carlo**. 1809-1891. Italian statesman and lawyer. Supporter of Gioberti; deputy (1848 ff.); president, chamber of deputies (1850-55), senator (1858 ff.); minister of education (1848-49, 1858-59); prefect of Turin (1864); minister of interior (1868); ambassador to London (1869); president, council of state (1875). Author of *La Politica di Cavour nelle Relazioni fra la Chiesa e lo Stato* (1882), *Dell'Espansione Coloniale dell'Italia* (1885).

His brother **Raffaele** (1815-1897), general, took part in national movements (1848, 1859, 1866) and in Crimean War (1854-56); deputy in Sardinian parliament (1848 ff.); minister of war, Tuscany (1859); crushed insurrection in Sicily as military commandant (1866); captured and occupied Rome (Sept. 20, 1870); senator (1871 ff.); commanding general in Turin (1873-77). Author of *La Liberazione di Roma nel 1870* (1889).

Raffaele's son **Conte Luigi** (1850-1922), soldier; on general staff (1896); commander, 7th army corps, Genoa (1910); chief of general staff (1914 ff.); commander in chief of Italian armies (1915-17); conducted operations on the Isonzo; captured Gorizia; succeeded in chief command by Diaz after Italian retreat (Nov., 1917); member, supreme war council of Allies; created marshal of Italy by Mussolini (1923). Author of *Il Generale Raffaele Cadorna nel Risorgimento Italiano* (1903), *La Guerra alla Fronte Italiana* (2 vols., 1921).

Ca'dou'dal' (kā-dōw'dāl'), **Georges**. 1771-1804. French royalist conspirator; leader of Chouan uprising (1799); implicated in plot formed by Pichegru and Moreau (1803); guillotined (June 25, 1804).

Cad-wal'a-der (kād-wōl'a-dēr). d. 634. See CAEDWALLA.

Cadwalader, John. 1742-1786. American Revolutionary officer, b. Philadelphia. Brigadier general of Pennsylvania militia (Apr., 1777); engaged at Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. Supported Washington in winter of 1777-78; challenged General Conway to duel on charge that Conway was undermining Washington's authority; severely wounded Conway, who later confessed to his intrigue (Conway Cabal) and left the army. His father, **Thomas** (1708?-1799), was a Philadelphia physician and surgeon.

Cad-wal'a-dr (kād-wōl'a-dēr). d. 1172. Welsh prince; son of Gruffydd, King of Gwynedd (North Wales). Expelled by Owain Gwynedd, his elder brother; fled to Ireland; returned with army of Irish Danes, who blinded him in pique when he became reconciled to Owain Gwynedd without fighting; after further strife, fled to

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{ch}$ in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

England; restored to his lands (1159) by Henry II.
Cadwallon. See CAEDWALLA.

Ca'dy (kă'dī), **Hamilton Perkins.** 1874-1943. American chemist, b. Morris Co., Kans. A.B. (1897), Ph.D. (1903), Kansas; professor, Kansas (from 1911). Authority on helium and other rare gases in natural gas.

Caecili'us (sē-sil'i-ūs; -sil'yūs). Greek scholar of early 1st century A.D., from Calacte, in Sicily. Only fragments of his works are extant, including *On the Style of the Ten Orators*, *History of the Sicilian Wars*, *On Rhetoric*.

Caecili'us Sta'ti-us (stā'shī-ūs; -shūs) or **Statius Caecilius.** 219?-2106 B.C. Roman comedist; b. in Gaul, taken to Rome as a slave. His plays, extant only in fragments, were adapted from Greek playwrights, esp. Menander.

Caecili'na (sē-si'nā). In full **Aulus Caecina A'li-c'us** (ā'li-c'ūs; ā'l'i-). Roman general in Spain. After death of Nero (68 A.D.), supported Galba, and later Vitellius; commanded part of army of Vitellius in campaign in Italy; when confronted with Vespasian's army, turned traitor and attempted unsuccessfully to induce his contingents to desert to Vespasian. Involved in plotting against Vespasian (79 A.D.); executed by Titus.

Caed'mon (kăd'mān). fl. 670. Earliest English Christian poet. A herdsman who, according to Bede, received divine call in a dream to sing of "the beginning of created things," which he obeyed in the dream and afterwards from memory wrote in verses previously unknown; composed additional verses and put into verse Scriptural passages translated for him; accepted by Abbess Hilda as inmate of monastery at Whitby, where he continued to write poetry on sacred themes; generally recognized as a saint. Probably author of only part of so-called Caedmon poems, paraphrases of parts of *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Daniel*, and poems on lamentations of fallen angels, descent into hell, the temptation; accepted author of nine-line *Hymn*, supposed to be his first song, preserved in Northumbrian version of Bede's Latin paraphrase.

Caed-wal'ia (kăd-wōl'ā) or **Cad-wal'a-der** (kăd-wōl'-d-der) or **Cad-wal'lon** (kăd-wōl'ān). d. 631. King of Gwynedd (North Wales). Allied with Penda of Mercia, defeated Northumbrians near Doncaster and killed Edwin (633); defeated and killed by Oswald, Edwin's nephew.

Caeli-us Au-re'li-a'nus (sē'li-ūs ā-re'li-a'nūs). Physician of 5th century A.D. (or earlier) in Numidia, orig. from Rome; author of treatises on chronic and acute diseases, largely translated from works by Soranus of Ephesus.

Caelius Ru'fus (rōf'ūs), **Marcus.** d. 48 B.C. Roman politician; tribune (52 B.C.); aedile (50); friend and correspondent of Cicero, a number of his letters being preserved. Supported Caesar against Pompey; made praetor (48). Embittered by failure to receive higher honors, attempted to organize revolt; killed by some of soldiers he tried to bribe. Defended by Cicero (in oration *Pro Caelio*) against charge of attempted poisoning brought by Catullus's mistress.

Caep'i-o (sē'p'i-ō), **Quintus Servilius.** Roman general. Consul (106 B.C.); governor in Gaul (105); defeated by the Cimbri; deprived of office and property; expelled from Roman Senate; convicted of misconduct and imprisoned.

Caeru-lar'i-us or **Ce'ru-lar'i-us** (sē'rō-lār'i-ūs; sē'r'-ā-lār'-), **Michael.** Patriarch of Constantinople (1043-59) through imperial favor; revived and brought to completion (1054) schism between Greek and Roman church prepared by Photius; excommunicated by Leo IX (1054); banished by Isaac I (1059); died in exile.

Caesalpinus, Andreas. See **Andrea CESALPINO.**

Caesar (sē'zēr), **Gaius Julius.** 100 B.C.-44 B.C. Roman general and statesman. m. (83 B.C.) Cornelia (d. 67?), daughter of Lucius Cinna, head of popular party in Rome; identified himself with popular party and became chief rival of Sulla, head of oligarchic party. Quaestor (68 B.C.); curule aedile (65); pontifex maximus (63); praetor (62); propraetor in Spain (61); m. Pompeia, a relative of Pompey. Succeeded in reconciling the two influential statesmen in Rome, Pompey and Crassus, and with them formed an alliance (First Triumvirate, 60); elected consul (59) and proconsul in Gaul and Illyria (58); m. (59) Calpurnia. Made military reputation in Gaul, defeating the Helvetii and Ariovistus (58) and the Belgi (57), invading Britain (55, 54), crossing Rhine (55, 53), and subduing revolt under Vercingetorix (52). When senate, induced by Pompey, voted that he should disband his army by a given date or be regarded as an enemy to the state, led army across the Rubicon (49), small river that separated his province from Italy, and moved against Pompey in Rome, beginning actual fighting of civil war; quickly mastered all Italy; pursued Pompey to Thessaly and decisively defeated him at Pharsalus (48). Roman dictator (from 49); aided Cleopatra (49) and brought her to Rome; defeated Pharnaces at Zela (47) and remnants of Pompey's forces at Thapsus (46) and Munda (45). Offered the crown (Feb. 15, 44), but refused it. Murdered by group of nobles, including Brutus and Cassius, in senate building on ides of March (Mar. 15, 44). Renowned also as orator and writer; his works on the Gallic wars, *Commentaries (De bello Gallico)* and civil war (*De bello civili*) regarded as models of clear, concise, and vigorous historical composition. While head of Roman state, effected many reforms, including reform of the calendar (Julian calendar; introduced 46 B.C.); prevented by death from completing other reforms he planned, including codifying the law, draining Pontine marshes, enlarging harbor at Ostia, building canal through Isthmus of Corinth.

Caesar, Irving. 1895-. American lyricist and librettist, b. New York City. Author of popular songs and of lyrics for George White's *Sandals* (1929, 1931), and for musical comedies *No, No, Nanette*, *Sweetheart Time*, *No Foolin'*, *Transatlantic Rhythm*, etc.

Caesar, Sir Julius. 1558-1636. English judge and philanthropist; son of Adelmare Caesar (orig. Cesare Adelmare), a medical adviser to Queens Mary Tudor and Elizabeth, descended from Italian dukes de' Cesurini; M.A., Oxon. (1578); judge of admiralty (1581); chancellor of exchequer (1606); master of rolls (1614-36).

Caesar'i-us of Arles (sē-zā'i-ūs, ār), **Saint.** 470?-513. Bishop of Arles (502-512), b. near Cabillonum (Chalon-sur-Saône) of a noble Roman family. Took habit at Lérins (489); bishop of Arles (502); obtained pallium from Pope Symmachus and became apostolic vicar of Gaul and Spain; presided over councils of Agde (506), Arles (524), Carpentras (527), Vaison and Orange (529), the last of which defended Augustinian doctrines against Semi-Pelagianism; introduced many ecclesiastical reforms and founded several monasteries, including one for his sister Caesaria.

Caesarius of Heisterbach (hē'stēr-bāk). 1180?-1240. Cistercian monk of Cologne; author (in Latin) of works on history of Cologne, as *Calalogus Archiepiscoporum Coloniensium* (pub. 1879) and a biography of Archbishop Engelbert of Cologne (pub. 1843), collections of miscellaneous stories, as *Dialogus Miraculorum* (pub. 1851) and *VIII Libri Miraculorum* (3 books, pub. 1901), etc.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ū-nite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Ca'e-ta'ni (kă'tă-nē) or **Ga'e-ta'ni** (gă-). Italian noble family, prominent since election (1294) of **Benedetto Caetani** to papacy (see **BONIFACE VIII**). One branch, holding title of duke of **Ser'mo-ne'ta** (săr-mō-nă'tă), includes: **Guglielmo**, who received the duchy from Pope Pius III (1503); **Francesco**, 7th duke, who acquired by marriage the county of Caserta (1642); **Michelangelo** (1804-1882), duke, Italian patriot, and student of Dante; his son **Onorato** (1842-1917), Italian senator and for a short period minister of foreign affairs; **Onorato's** sons **Leone** (1869-1935), duke, a student of Islamism, and **Gelsio** (1877-1934), former Italian ambassador to U.S. Another branch holds title of duke of **Lau'ren-za'na** (lou'răn-tsă'nă), acquired by marriage (1606).

Ca'fa-rel'li (kă'fă-rē'lē). Stage name of **Gaetano Ma'jo-ra'no** (mă'yō-ră'nō). 1703-1783. Italian singer; studied under the composer **Pasquale Caffaro** (hence his stage name); successful on concert stage throughout Italy and in England and France.

Ca'fa-rel'li' (kă'fă-rē'lē'). French family of Italian origin, including the four brothers: **Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien** (1756-1799), general under Napoleon; **Charles Ambroise** (1758-1826), a prefect under Napoleonic regime; **Louis Marie Joseph** (1760-1845), Comte de Caffarelli, counselor of state under Napoleon; **François Marie Auguste** (1766-1849), general under Napoleon.

Caff'ery (kă'fē-rē), **Jefferson**. 1880-. American diplomat, b. Lafayette, La.; entered diplomatic service 1911; U.S. ambassador to Cuba (1934-37), Brazil (1947-48), France (1944-49), Egypt (from 1949).

Caff'i (kă'fē), **Ippolito**. 1809-1866. Italian painter. Studied at Venice Academy. Fought drawing in Rome; known particularly for his city views and battle scenes; killed in naval battle of Lissa (1866).

Caf'fé-ri' (kă'fē-rē'). Family of French sculptors of Italian origin, including: **Philippe** (1634-1716); his sons **François Charles** (1667-1729) and **Jacques** (1678-1755); a son of François, **Charles Philippe** (1695-1766); and a son of Jacques, **Jean Jacques** (1725-1792), most renowned of the family, sculptor of statues of **Cornéille** and **Molière** and portrait busts of many noted men.

Ca'glia-ri or **Ca'lla-ri** (kă'glā-rē). Family of Venetian painters including: **Paolo**=**Paolo Veronese**; his brother and pupil **Benedetto** (1538-1598), whose works include *Saint Agatha* (in Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Murano) and *Rape of Proserpine* (Venice Acad.); Veronese's sons **Gabriele** (1568-1661), who assisted in completion of Veronese's unfinished works, and **Carlo**, called **Carletto** (1570-1596), whose works include *Saint Catherine* (Florence) and *Virgin and Saints* (Venice).

Ca'glio'stro (kă'glō'strō), (count) **Alessandro di**. Real name **Giuseppe Bal'sa-mo** (băl'să-mō). 1743-1795. Italian impostor, b. at Palermo of poor parentage. As assistant to apothecary in a monastery, picked up some knowledge of chemistry and medicine; traveled in Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Rhodes, and Malta; assumed title of count; in Italy, married **Lorenza Feliciani**, who accompanied and assisted him. Traveled widely in Europe, posing as a physician, alchemist, necromancer, and freemason; practiced many frauds to obtain money, selling love philters, elixirs of youth, etc.; in London, posed as founder of a kind of freemasonry; in Paris, involved, with **Cardinal de Rohan** (q.v.) and others, in affair of the diamond necklace and confined in Bastille; in Rome, condemned to death for being a heretic, but sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Ca'gnat' (kă'nyă'), **René Louis Victor**. 1852-1937. French classical archaeologist. Professor of epigraphy and Roman antiquities, Collège de France (1887).

Author of *Étude Historique sur les Impôts Indirects Chez les Romains* (1882), *Explorations Épigraphiques et Archéologiques en Tunisie* (1883-86), *L'Armée Romaine d'Afrique* (1892), *À Travers le Monde Romain* (1912). **Ca'gni** (kă'nyē), **Umberto**. 1863?-1932. Italian explorer. Joint leader with duke of the Abruzzi of polar expedition (1900); led gledge party that attained a point 239.15 miles from North Pole. Accompanied duke of the Abruzzi on ascent of Mt. St. Elias, Alaska, also of Ruwenzori, Africa (1906). Leader of government expedition to investigate fate of **Nobile** flight to North Pole (1928).

Ca'gnlard' de la Tour' (kă'nyăr' də lă tōr'), **Charles**. 1777-1859. French engineer and physicist; inventor of a blowing machine and of a siren used for determining number of vibrations corresponding to sounds of various pitches.

Ca'gno'la (kă'nyō'lă), **Marchese Luigi**. 1762-1833. Italian architect, b. Milan; known especially for his two triumphal arches in Milan, **Porta Di Marengo** and **Arco della Pace**, the latter surpassed in size only by **Arc de Triomphe**, Paris; other works include the campanile at **Uignano** and chapel of **Santa Marcellina** in Milan.

Ca'han (kă'han), **Abraham**. 1860-1951. Author, b. Vilna, to U.S. (1882); editor of *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York. Author of *Yekl*, *A Tale of the New York Ghetto*, *White Terror* and *The Red*, *The Rise of David Levinsky*, and an autobiography (5 vols.; in Yiddish).

Ca'hill (kă'hil), **Marie**. 1874-1933. American actress, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. (1903) **Daniel V. Arthur**. Starred in *The Wild Rose* (1902), *Sally in Our Alley* (1902), *Nancy Brown* (1904), *Molly Moonshine* (1905), *Marrying Mary* (1906), etc.

Ca'hill, Thaddeus. 1867-1934. American inventor, b. Mt. Zion, Iowa. Studied at Oberlin (1884-85), also in various laboratories; L.L.B. (1892), L.L.M. (1893), D.C.L. (1900), George Washington U. Removed laboratory from Washington to Holyoke, Mass. (1902), then to New York (1911). Invented electric typewriter and the telharmonium, a device for producing music at distant points by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard; also invented devices for heat engines, composing machines, and wireless telephony.

Ca'ia-phas (kă'yă-făs; kă'ă-), **Joseph**. In Douay Version **Ca'i-phas** (kă'ī-făs). Jewish high priest (from c. 18 A.D. to 36 A.D.). Soured death of Jesus; presided at council that condemned him to death (*Matthew* xxvi. 57-68); took part in trial of Peter and John (*Acts* iv).

Caill'ard (kă'ărd), **Sir Vincent Henry Penalver**. 1856-1930. English financial expert. Grad. Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; commissioned in Royal Engineers (1876). President, council of administration of Ottoman public debt (1884-98; resigned); instrumental in securing British participation in building the Baghdad Ry. Financial director, Vickers Co. (1906-27); negotiated for share in reconstruction of Turkish fleet, arsenals, and dockyards.

Caill'aux' (kă'yō'), **Eugène Alexandre**. 1822-1896. French civil engineer and politician; minister of public works (1874) and of finance (1877).

Joseph Caillaux (1863-1944), his son. Member of chamber of deputies (1898); minister of finance (1899-1902, 1906-09, 1911); premier of France (1911-12); again minister of finance (1913-14); accused of financial irregularities in office by editor of *Le Figaro*, **Gaston Calmette**, who was afterwards shot and killed in his office by Caillaux's wife (Mar. 16, 1914); advocated policy of making peace with Germany during World War; arrested (Dec., 1917) and convicted of having had

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

correspondence with the enemy; in prison (1920-23); again finance minister (1925).

Call'la'vet' (kà'yà'vè'), Gaston Arman de. 1870-1915. French journalist and playwright; collaborator with R. de Fiers in a number of comic operas and comedies.

Caillat, Guillaume. See CALÉ.

Caill'le-tet' (kà'y'-'tè'), Louis Paul. 1832-1913. French physicist and industrialist; devoted himself to study of metallurgy and liquefaction of gases; credited with liquefying oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases considered theretofore as unliquefiable (1877-78).

Caill'laud' (kà'yò'), Frédéric. 1787-1869. French explorer in Egypt and Nubia.

Caill'lié' or Caill'lé' (kà'ya'), René Auguste. 1799-1838. French explorer in Africa. In order to reach Timbuktù from Senegal, learned Arabic, studied as convert to Islam, posed as Arab from Egypt, and joined caravan going inland; reached Timbuktù a year later after many hardships (1827-28); crossed Sahara to Morocco with another caravan; received prize of Geographical Society of Paris for being first white man to journey to Timbuktù and return safely.

Cain (kàn), Georges Jules Auguste. 1853-1919. French painter and author; his paintings include *Une Barricade en 1830*, *Rixe au Café de la Rotonde*, *Mort des Derniers Montagnards*; his writings include *Coins de Paris* (1905), *Anciens Théâtres de Paris* (1906), *Les Environs de Paris* (1912-13), etc. His brother Henri (1859-1937), painter, especially of genre scenes and portraits; author of librettos for light operas; collaborator in several plays, as *Sapho* (after Alphonse Daudet; with Arthur Bernède, 1897), *Les Mirages* (also with Bernède).

Cain (kàn), James Mallahan. 1892-. American journalist, b. Annapolis, Md.; author of *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (detective story, 1934; play, 1936).

Cain, Richard Harvey. 1825-1887. American Negro clergyman and political leader, b. of free parents in Greenbrier Co., Va. Joined African Methodist Episcopal Church (about 1844); ordained (1862). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1873-75, 1877-79). Bishop (1880) of Louisiana and Texas diocese.

Caine (kàn), Sir Hall, in full **Thomas Henry Hall.** 1853-1931. English novelist. Educ. Isle of Man and Liverpool. On staff of Liverpool *Mercury*. To London at invitation of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and was his guest until Rossetti's death (1882); published *Recollections of Rossetti* (1882). In later years, lived on Isle of Man; member of Manx legislature (from 1901). Author of *Shadow of a Crime* (1885), *Son of Hagar* (1886), *The Deemster* (1887), *The Bondman* (1890), *The Manxman* (1894), *The Christian* (1897), *The Woman Thou Gavest Me* (1913), *The Master of Man* (1921), and *Life of Christ* (posthumous, 1938). Several of his novels have been dramatized.

His brother **William Ralph Hall** (1865-1939), journalist and writer; on staff of Liverpool *Mercury*; editor of *Court Circular*, *Family Churchman*, and *Household Words*; director and manager, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd. Author of a number of books on the Isle of Man, including *The Isle of Man* (1909), *The Kingdom of Man and the Isles* (1919), *The Story of Sodor and Man* (1925); compiler of anthologies *Humorous Poems of the Century* (1890) and *Love Songs of England* (1893).

Calphas. See CALAPHAS.

Caird (kàrd), Edward. 1835-1908. Scottish philosopher and theologian. Educ. Glasgow and St. Andrews; B.A., Oxon. (1863). Professor of moral philosophy, Glasgow (1866-93); succeeded Jowett as master of Balliol Coll., Oxford (1893-1906); with T. H. Green, founded English neo-Hegelian school of philosophy; advocate of higher education for women. Author of *Philosophy of Kant*

(1878), *Hegel* (1883), *Evolution of Religion* (1891-92), *Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers* (1904). His brother **John** (1820-1898), clergyman and philosopher; M.A., Glasgow (1845); professor of theology, Glasgow (1862); principal (1873); author of *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion* (1880), expounding Hegel.

Cairnes (kàruz), John Elliott. 1823-1875. Irish economist. M.A., Dublin (1854); professor of political economy at Dublin (1856-61), Galway (1861-66), University Coll., London (1866-72); regarded by contemporaries as second only to J. S. Mill. Author of *The Slave Power* (1862) and treatises on political economy, treating it as almost a pure science and defending the wage-fund theory.

Cairns (kàruz), Hugh McCalmont. 1st Earl Cairns. 1819-1885. Irish lawyer, parliamentary orator, and statesman. B.A., Dublin (1838). British solicitor general (1858); in parliament won reputation by brilliant speeches (1858); attorney general and lord justice of appeal (1866); leader of Conservative party in House of Lords (1869-74); opposed disestablishment of Irish church and Irish land bill (1870); lord chancellor of England (1868, 1874-80); made memorable speech in criticism of Gladstone's policy in Transvaal (1881).

Cairns, John. 1818-92. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. M.A., Edinburgh (1841); joint professor of systematic theology and apologetics (1876), and principal (1879), United Presbyterian Theological Coll.; author of religious works.

Cai-ro'li (kì-rò'lì), Benedetto. 1825-1889. Italian statesman, b. Pavia. Prime minister of Italy (1878, 1879-81); lost office following French seizure of Tunis.

Caitanya. See CHAITANYA.

Calthness. Title of Scottish earldom held by SINCLAIR family.

Ca'lus (kà'yàs; k'ús). Variant of GAIUS.

Calus (kèz; orig. káz), John. Real surname **Kees** (káz), **Keys** (káz), **Kay** (kà), or **Key** (kà). 1510-1573. English physician. Educ. Gonville Hall, Cambridge; studied medicine under Vesalius at Padua; M.D. (1541); lecturer on anatomy, London (1544-64); one of physicians to Edward VI, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth. Enlarged and refounded his old college as Gonville and Caius College (1557); master (1559-73). Author of critical, antiquarian, and scientific works.

Ca-jan'der (kà-yán'dér), Aino Kaarlo. 1879-1943. Finnish forestry expert and statesman, b. Uusikaupunki. Educ. Helsingfors U.; professor of forestry there (1911-34); chief of forestry in Finland (1918 ff.). Prime minister (1922, 1924, 1937-40); minister of defense (1928-29); deputy (1929-33).

Caj'e-tan (kàj'è-tàn), Cardinal. *Lat.* **Caj'e-ta'nus** (-tàn'ús). *Ital.* **Ga'e-ta'no** (gà'è-tà'nò). Real name **Tommaso de Vio** (dà vò'ò). 1469-1534. Italian cardinal, b. Gaeta; papal legate at Augsburg (1518); summoned Luther before his tribunal.

Cajetan of Thie'ne (tyá'nà), Saint. *Ital.* **Gaetano Tie'ne** (tyá'nà). *Lat.* **Cajetanus**. 1480-1547. Italian lawyer and religious reformer; founded (with G. P. Caraffa, later Pope Paul IV, q.v.) the Oratory of Divine Love, which developed into an order of the clerks regular known as the Theatines.

Ca'ji-gal' de la Ve'ga (kà'hé-gál' dà lá vè'gà), Francisco Antonio. 1695-1777. Spanish colonial governor, b. Hoz, Santander. Governor of Santiago, Cuba (1738-47); successfully repelled attack of English fleet under Admiral Vernon (1741); governor general of Cuba (1747-60); viceroy pro tem of Mexico (1760-61).

Cajori, Florian. 1859-1930. American mathematician,

àle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), so'fà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makè; ice, ill, char'ity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, únite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

b. Switzerland; to U.S. (1875). B.S., Wisconsin (1883), Ph.D., Tulane (1894). Professor of physics (1899-98), mathematics (1898-1918), dean of engineering (1903-18), Colorado Coll.; professor of history of mathematics, Californian (from 1918).

Čak'ste or **Čhak'ste** (čhak'stá), Jānis. Also **Tachak'ste**. 1859-1927. Latvian politician. Chairman of people's council (1918) after proclamation of Latvian republic; president, Latvian constituent assembly (1920). Unanimously elected first president of Latvia (1922); re-elected (1925); died in office.

Calabrese, Il (Cavaliere). See **Mattia Pærti**.

Ca'la-mat'ta (kál'la-mát'tá), Luigi. 1802-1869. Italian engraver, b. Civitavecchia. To Paris (1822); studied with Ingres; professor, École des Beaux-Arts, Brussels (1837 ff.), Brera Acad., Milan (1861 ff.). His engravings include a death mask of Napoleon, portraits of Ingres, Paganini, Gutzot, George Sand, and *Francesca da Rimini*, *La Gioconda*, *Madonna di Foligno*.

Ca'lamé (kál'ám'), Alexandre. 1810-1864. Swiss landscape painter, illustrator, lithographer, and etcher. Studied under Diday in Geneva (1829) and traveled in Europe and England. His works include *Ruins of Paestum* (now in Leipzig), Alpine scenes, as *Mount Rosa at Sunrise* and *Bernese Oberland* (Leipzig), *The Four Seasons* (Geneva), *Lake of the Four Cantons* (London), and *Wetterhorn* (Basel), and lithographs, sketches, and etchings esp. of Swiss Alps.

Cal'a-mis (kál'd-mis). Greek sculptor, of early 5th century B.C.; carved statues of various deities, as Apollo, Aphrodite, Hermes.

Ca-lam'i-ty Jane (ká-lím'i-tí ján'). *Sobriquet* of **Martha Jane Burke**. 1852-1903. American horsewoman and frontier character, esp. in Deadwood, South Dakota; known as markswoman.

Cal'a-my (kál'd-mí), Edmund. 1600-1666. English Puritan clergyman, b. London, of Huguenot parents; B.A., Cantab. (1619); attached himself to Calvinist party; resigned church office on enticement of ceremonial observances (1636); active defender of Presbyterian cause; one of principal authors of *Smectymnus*, assailing Bishop Joseph Hall's claim of divine right of episcopacy; member of Westminster Assembly (1643); opposed execution of Charles I.; declined bishopric at Restoration; imprisoned for preaching without license. Father of **Edmund** (1635?-1685), M.A., Cantab. (1658), Presbyterian minister, and **Benjamin** (1642-1686), M.A., Cantab. (1665), High-Church clergyman. **Edmund** (1671-1732), Presbyterian minister, son of the younger Edmund, was a prolific writer; known for his biography of the 2000 ministers ejected from Church of England by Act of Conformity.

Ca'lan-drel'li (ká'lán-duél'li), A'le-xan'der (x'le-kaán'dér). 1834-1903. Sculptor, b. Berlin, of Italian parents; studied at Berlin Acad.; later worked under Drake; known esp. for his monuments, as equestrian statue of Frederick William IV (before National Gallery, Berlin), statue of Peter von Cornelius (Berlin), etc.

Ca'las' (ká'las'), Jean. 1698-1762. French Calvinist merchant of Toulouse; judicially convicted on a baseless charge of murdering his son **Marc Antoine** (a suicide) to prevent the son from becoming a Roman Catholic; executed by being broken on the wheel.

Ca'la-san'zlo (ká'la-sán'thý), San José. *English* **Saint Joseph** of **Ca'la-san'za** (ká'la-sán'thá; *Angl.* kál'd-sán'zú). 1556-1648. Spanish priest, b. Calananza, Aragon; founder of Piarist order; canonized (1767) by Clement XIII.

Cal'car or **Kal'kar** (kál'kár) or **Kalck'er** (kál'kér), **Jan Stevanszoon van**. 1499?-17550. Landscape and

portrait painter and designer of woodcuts, b. Calcar, Duchy of Cleves. Active in Dordrecht, Venice (c. 1536; as disciple of Titian), and Naples. His works include illustrations for anatomical work of Vesalius *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (1543), and imitations of works of Titian and Raphael. Portrait of Councillor Melchior von Brauwiler of Cologne (1540; now in Louvre) is also ascribed to him.

Cal-da'ni (kál-dá'né), **Leopoldo Marco Antonio**. 1725-1813. Italian anatomist and physiologist; professor, Bologna (1755), Padua (1771-1805); advocate of irritability theory of Albrecht von Haller; published with his nephew anatomical plates entitled *Icones Anatomicae* (4 vols., 1801-14) and *Explicatio Iconum Anatomiarum* (5 vols., 1802-14).

Cal-da'ra (kál-dá'rá), **Antonio**. 1670-1736. Italian composer; studied in Venice under Legrenzi; assistant Kapellmeister, Vienna (from 1716); composed much church music including masses, motets, and cantatas, over 70 operas, 36 oratorios, chamber music, etc.

Caldera, Polidoro. See **CARAVAGGIO**.

Cal'de-cote (kál'dé-kát), 1st Viscount (cr. 1939). **Sir Thomas Walker Hobart In'skip** (ín'skip). 1877-1947. English jurist and government official, b. Bristol. Educ. Cambridge; called to bar (1899). Served in Admiralty naval intelligence division (1915-18) and head of naval law branch (1918). M.P. (1918-29, 1931-39); solicitor general (1922-24, 1924-28, 1931-32); attorney general (1928-29, 1932-36); minister for co-ordination of defense (1936-39); secretary of state for dominion affairs (1939; 1940); lord chancellor (1939-40); leader of the House of Lords (1940).

Cal'de-cott (kál'dé-kát), **Randolph**. 1846-1886. English artist and illustrator. Did illustrations for Washington Irving's *Old Christmas* (1876) and *Bracebridge Hall* (1877) and for children's favorites, such as *The House that Jack Built*; worked for *The Graphic*; contributed to *Punch*.

Caldeira Brant Pontes, Feliberto. See **Marquês de BARBACENA**.

Cal'der (kál'dér), **Alexander Stirling**. 1870-1945. American sculptor, b. Philadelphia. Studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and in Paris under Chapu and Falguière. Sculptor of John James Audubon and William Penn in American Hall of Fame. Represented by works in Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, St. Louis Art Museum, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, etc. His father, **Alexander Milne Calder** (1846-1923), sculptor, b. Aberdeen, Scotland; studied art in Edinburgh, London, and Philadelphia; designed and carved many art pieces for Philadelphia, including an equestrian statue of General Meade for Fairmount Park and work on the municipal building. A. S. Calder's son **Alexander** (1898-), b. Philadelphia; grad. Stevens Inst. (1919); best known for his original constructions of bent wire, metal, etc., of two types termed by him *stables* ("static abstract sculptures") and *mobiles* ("plastic forms in motion").

Calder, Sir Robert. 1745-1818. British naval officer, b. in Scotland. Took part in battle of Cape St. Vincent (1797); rear admiral (1799); outmaneuvered by French squadron (1801); failed to win complete victory over Villeneuve; censured for error of judgment; admiral (1810).

Cal'de-rón' (kál'dá-rón'), **Francisco García**. 1832-1905. Peruvian statesman, b. Arequipa. Member of congress (1867); after occupation of Lima by Chilean army (1881) and flight of President Piérola, elected president of Peru (1881); sought aid of U.S., but made prisoner by Chileans, who sent him to Valparaíso; re-

chair; got; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

turned to Lima (1886); president of senate; rector of U. of San Marcos. Father of Francisco and Ventura GARCIA CALDERÓN.

Cal'der-on (kál'dér-ón), **Philip Hermogenes**. 1833-1898. British painter. Son of a Spanish Protestant clergyman and professor in London; studied in Paris under Picot; exhibited *Broken Vows* (1857); R.A. (1867); keeper of Royal Academy (1887); exhibited *The Renunciation of St. Elizabeth of Hungary* (1891); leader of so-called St. John's Wood school of genre painters. His son **George** (1868-1915), dramatist; educ. Oxford; student of Russian literature, dialects, and folklore; author of *The Fountain* (1909), *Revolts* (1912), *Cromwell: Mall of Monks*, and a book of travel impressions, *Tahiti* (pub. 1921); served in British army at Dardanelles in World War; reported missing (1915).

Cal'de-rón (kál'dá-rón), **Serafin Estébanes**. See ESTÉBANES CALDERÓN.

Cal'de-rón' de la Bar'ca (kál'dá-rón' dá lá bár'ká; Angl. kól'dér-ón), **Pedro**. 1600-1681. Spanish dramatist and poet, b. Madrid. Educ. under Jesuits at Madrid; grad. (1619), U. of Salamanca. Entered Spanish army (to c. 1630); created knight, Order of Santiago (1647), by Philip IV; served in campaign against Catalan rebels (1640); retired (1643); pensioned (1645). Entered Order of St. Francis (1650), priest (1651); honorary chaplain to Philip IV (1663); superior, Brotherhood of San Pedro, Madrid. Author of 120 comedias, 80 autos, and 20 smaller pieces (*entremeses*, etc.), including *La Hija del Aire*, *El Tetrarca de Jerusalén*, *El Médico de Su Honra*, *El Alcalde de Zalamea*, *La Dama Duende*, *El Secreto a Voces*, *La Cena de Baltasar*, *El Príncipe Constante*, *El Mágico Prodigioso*, *La Devoción de la Cruz*, *La Vida Es Sueño*, *El Purgatorio de San Patricio*, *Poor Está Que Estaba*, and *Astrologo Fingido*.

Cal'de-rón' Guar'dia (kál'dá-rón' gwár'thyá), **Rafael Ángel**. 1900- . President of Costa Rica (1940-).

Cal'der-wood (kál'dér-wúd), **David**. 1575-1650. Scottish Presbyterian apologist. M.A., Edinburgh (1593). Banished for refusing to surrender roll of signatures to a remonstrance; defended Presbyterianism in *The Altar of Damascus* (1621); author of *A History of the Kirk of Scotland* (abridged edition pub. 1678).

Caldewood, Henry. 1830-1897. Scottish philosopher. Educ. Edinburgh; professor of moral philosophy, Edinburgh (1868); first chairman of Edinburgh school board. Author of *The Philosophy of the Infinite* (1854) criticizing Sir William Hamilton's agnostic tendencies, and of *Evolution and Man's Place in Nature* (1893).

Cal'di-cott (kál'dí-kát), **Alfred James**. 1842-1897. English conductor, and composer of two cantatas, *The Widow of Nain* (1881) and *A Rhine Legend* (1883), and part songs, operettas, and glee; director of London College of Music (from 1892).

Cald'well (kóld'wél; -wél; kóld'-), **Anne**. 1876-1936. American librettist and song writer, b. Boston; m. James O'Dea; author of librettos for musical comedies including *The Top of the World*, *The Nest Egg*, *Pom-Pom*, *The Sweetheart Shop*, *The Magnolia Lady*, and of lyrics for *Peg o' My Dreams* (1924) and *The City Chap* (1925); collaborated on songs for *Babes in Toyland* and *Flying Down to Rio*; composed the popular songs *Kalua* and *Wait Till the Cows Come Home*.

Caldwell, Erskine. 1903- . American author, b. White Oak, Ga. Educ. universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Worked as journalist, cotton picker, stagehand, professional football player, book reviewer, and editor; wrote scenarios for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (1933-34). Author of *The Bastard* (1929), *Poor Fool* (1930), *American Earth* (1931), *Tobacco Road* (1932);

subsequently dramatized, breaking [1939] record for number of New York performances formerly held by *Abie's Irish Rose*, *God's Little Acre* (1933), *We Are the Living* (1933), *Journeysman* (1935), *Kneel to the Rising Sun* (1935), *Some American People* (1935), *All-Out on the Road to Smolensk* (1942). Collaborator with his second wife, **Margaret, nee Bourke-White** (bárk'hwít'), photographer, in pictorial books *You Have Seen Their Faces* (1937), *North of the Danube* (1938), *Shooting the Russian War* (1942).

Caldwell, Otis William. 1869-1947. American botanist and educator, b. Lebanon, Ind. B.S., Franklin Coll., Ind. (1894), Ph.D., Chicago (1898). Associate professor of botany (1907-13), professor and dean of University Coll. (1913-17), U. of Chicago; professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia (1917-35). Author of *Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany* (1901), *Introduction to Botany* (1914), *Then and Now in Education* (1923), *Introduction to Science* (with F. D. Curtis, 1929), etc.

Caldwell, Taylor, in full Janet Taylor. 1900- . Novelist, b. near Manchester, Eng.; to U.S. (1907); m. as 2d husband Marcus Reback (1931). Author of *Dynasty of Death* (1938), *The Eagles Gather* (1940), *The Earth is the Lord's* (1941), *The Shone City* (1942).

Cale (kál) or **Cail'let'** (ká'yé'), **Guillaume**. d. 1358. French peasant insurgent leader of the Jacquerie (1358); captured, tortured, and beheaded.

Ca'leb (ká'leb). In Bible, one of twelve Israelites sent to spy out land of Canaan; took part in its conquest; one of those appointed by Moses to patrol it out (*Numbers* xiii. 6, 30; xiv. 6, 24, 38; xxxiv. 19; *Joshua* xiv. 6-15; xv. 13-19).

Ca-le'nus (ká-lé'nús), **Quintus Fufus**. d. 41 B.C. Roman general; tribune of people (61 B.C.); praetor (59); served under Julius Caesar in Gaul (51) and Spain (49); consul (47). Joined Mark Antony after Caesar's death and commanded Antony's forces in north Italy; died while preparing to attack Octavian.

Ca-le-pi'no (ká-lá-pé'nó) or **Ca-le'pio** (ká-lá'pyó), **Ambrogio**. 1435-1511. Italian lexicographer and Augustinian monk. His Latin-Italian dictionary (1502) developed in successive editions and enlargements into a polyglot of eleven languages (1590), re-edited by Faccioliati (q.v.) as a seven-language polyglot (1718) and by Forcellini (q.v.) as *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon* (1771). Hence the term *cal-pin* for a dictionary.

Calgacus. = CALGACUS.

Cal'houn' (kál'hóon'), **John**. 1806-1859. American lawyer. President, constitutional convention at Leecompton, Kansas (1857); blamed, perhaps unjustly, for the Leecompton proslavery constitution.

Calhoun, John Caldwell. 1782-1850. American lawyer, b. near Calhoun Mills, S.C. Grad. Yale (1801). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1811-17). U.S. secretary of war (1817-25). Vice-president of U.S. (1825-32). Champion of states' rights; instrumental in guiding South Carolina policy during nullification crisis (1832-33). U.S. senator (1832-43). U.S. secretary of state (1844-45). U.S. senator (1845-50). Champion of slavery and southern cause in Senate debates.

Calhoun, William James. 1848-1916. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. On investigating mission to Cuba (1897). Member, Interstate Commerce Commission (1898-1900). U.S. confidential agent to Venezuela (1905-08). U.S. minister to China (1909-13).

Callari. See CAGLIARI.

Caliban. Pseudonym of Richard NORDHAUSEN.

Ca-lig-u-la (ká-líg'ú-lá). Real name **Calus Caesar**. 12 A.D.-41 A.D. Roman emperor (37-41). Youngest son

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, here (18), évent, end, silent, makér, ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), önnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, ü-ü in Fr. menu;

of Germanicus Caesar (nephew of Tiberius) and Agrippina, b. probably at Antium (Porto d'Anzio). Brought up in camps among soldiers; nicknamed Caligula because in youth he wore *caligae*, or military shoes. Declared heir to throne by Tiberius; for a short time ruled with moderation; suffered severe illness (c. 38) after which his reign marked by extreme cruelty and tyranny; undoubtedly insane; delighted in torture and bloodshed; made his horse a consul. Murdered by members of praetorian cohorts led by Chaerea.

Căli-ne'scu (kă-lî-ně'skō), **Armand**. 1893-1939. Rumanian lawyer and statesman; leader in National Peasant party; minister of interior (1937-39); under orders from King Carol, endeavored to suppress Iron Guards, pro-Nazi organization; premier of Rumania (March 7, 1939); slain by Iron Guardists (Sept. 21, 1939).

Calippus. Variant of CALLIPPUS.

Cal-is'tus (kă-lîks'tūs). *More properly Cal-lis'tus* (kă-lîs'tūs). Name of three popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 16, 162, 211), especially:

Calixtus II. *Real name Gui'do of Vienne* (gwě'dō, vyēn) or of Burgundy. d. 1124. Pope (1119-24); expelled Antipope Gregory (VIII) from Rome (1121); concluded (1122) Concordat of Worms with Henry V of Germany on question of investiture.

Calixtus III. *Real name Alfonso Bor'gia* (bōr'ji). 1378-1158. Pope (1455-58); b. in Spain; uncle of Pope Alexander VI; attempted unsuccessful crusade against Turks. An antipope (in office 1168-78) also is known as **Calixtus III**.

Cal-ia'tus (kă-lîks'tōōs; *Ampl. kă-lîks'tūs*) or **Cal-ixt'** (kă-lîkst'). **Georg**. *Orig. surname Cal'li-sen* (kă-lî'sēn). 1586-1656. German Lutheran theologian, b. Medelby, Schleswig. Traveled extensively in Europe and England and became acquainted with leading reformers; professor of theology, Helmstedt (after 1614). Upheld reunion of Lutheran and Reformed Protestant sects with each other and with Roman Catholic Church, and became involved in syncretistic controversy with orthodox opponents. Author of *Disputationes de Praecipuis Religionis Christianae Capitulis*, *Epitome Theologiae Moralis* (1634), etc.

Cal'kins (kă'kînz), **Clinch**, in full **Marion Clinch**. American writer; m. Mark Metrell. Author of a book of verse, and of *Some Folks Won't Work* (1930), *Spy Overhead* (1937), etc.

Calkins, Mary Whiton. 1863-1930. American philosopher and psychologist, b. Hartford, Conn.; taught at Wellesley (from 1891); her works include *Der Doppelpunkt in der Psychologie* (1905), *The Persistent Problems of Philosophy* (1907).

Calkins, Norman Allison. 1822-1895. American educator, b. Gainesville, N.Y. In *Primary Object Lessons for a Graduated Course of Development* (1861), introduced to U.S. principles of object teaching set forth by Pestalozzi.

Calkins, Phineas Wolcott. 1831-1924. American clergyman, b. Corning, N.Y. Grad. Yale (1856); studied at Union Theol. Sem., and U. of Halle, Ger. Ordained in Congregational ministry (1862); pastor in Philadelphia (1864-66), Buffalo (1866-80), Newton, Mass. (1880-95), Kansas City, Mo. (1896-98), Woburn, Mass. (1898-1907). Author of *Keystones of Faith* (1888), *Parables for Our Times* (1901).

His son **Raymond** (1869-), Congregational clergyman, b. Buffalo. Educ. Harvard (A.B., 1890) and Harvard Divinity School (1893-95); ordained (1896); pastor in Pittsfield, Mass. (1896-1903), Portland, Me. (1903-12), Cambridge, Mass. (from 1912). Author of *The Christian Idea in the Modern World* (1918), *The Eloquence of Christian Experience* (1927), *The Holy Spirit* (1930), *Religion and Life* (1935), etc.

Cal'la-ghan (kă-lî'ā-hān; -gān), **Sir George Astley**. 1852-1920. English naval officer. Commanded naval brigade that relieved legations in Peking during Boxer uprising (1900); commander in chief of home fleets (1911-14); admiral of the fleet (1917-18).

Cal'la-ghan (kă-lî'ā-hān), **Morley Edward**. 1903- . Canadian novelist and story writer, b. Toronto. B.A., Toronto (1925). Author of *Strange Fugitive* (1928), *Native Argosy* (1929), *Broken Journey* (1932), *They Shall Inherit the Earth* (1935), *More Joy in Heaven* (1936).

Cal'la-han (kă-lî'ā-hān), **James Morton**. 1864-1956. American educator, b. Bedford, Ind. A.B., Indiana (1894); Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1897). Professor and head of department of history and political science, West Virginia U. (1902-29) and research professor there (from 1929). Author of *Confederate Diplomacy* (1901), *The American Expansion Policy* (1903), *The Monroe Doctrine and International Relations*, etc.

Call'cott (kă'l'kāt), **Sir Augustus Wall**. 1779-1844. English landscape painter; R.A. (1810); surveyor of royal pictures (1834). Exhibited landscapes, as *The Mouth of the Tyne* (1818), and figure paintings, as *Milton Dictating to his Daughter* (1840). His wife, **Lady Callcott** (1786-1844), *nee Maria Dundas*, widow of Capt. Thomas Graham, R.N.; author of books about India, Rome, and South America, and of *Little Arthur's History of England* (1836). His elder brother **John Wall** (1766-1821), musician and composer; author of *Musical Grammar* (1806); known for his glees and catches, as *O beautifuls fair and Dull repining sons of care*. J. W. Callcott's son **William Hutchins** (1807-1882), composer of songs and glees, including *The last man*, and the anthem *Give peace in our time, O Lord*.

Cal-le'ja del Rey' (kă-lî'yě'hî thêl rê'ē), **Félix María**. Conde **de Cal'de-rón'** (thâ kă-lî'ā-rōn'). 1750-1820. Spanish general, called "the Butcher"; b. Medina del Campo. To Mexico (1789 ff.); defeated Hidalgo (q.v.) at Puente de Calderón, near Guadalajara (Jan., 1811), and later (May, 1811), Hidalgo's successor Morelos, both of whom he executed; known for his cruel treatment of prisoners; viceroy of Mexico (1813-16); imprisoned (1819) by own soldiers at Cádiz.

Cal'len-dar (kă-lēn-dēr), **Hugh Longbourne**. 1863-1930. English physicist. Educ. Cambridge. Professor, McGill U., Montreal (1893-98), University Coll., London (1898-1902), Imperial Coll. of Science, London (from 1902). Known for investigations relating to steam and to thermometry; invented a compensated air thermometer (1891) and a radio balance (1910). Author of *Callendar Steam Tables* (1915) and *Properties of Steam and Thermodynamic Theory of Turbines* (1920).

Cal'les (kă'yās), **Plutarco Elías**. 1877-1945. Mexican political leader, b. in Sonora. Schoolteacher, farmer, and tradesman in Sonora; soldier under Obregón and Carranza (1913-15); governor of Sonora (1917); held cabinet positions under Carranza (1919-20) and Obregón (1920-21); in latter struggle with Huerta for supremacy (1924-24). President of Mexico (1924-28); carried out reforms; administration marked by struggle between church and state. Contended for control with President Cárdenas (1935-36); driven into exile in U.S. (1936).

Cal'li-as (kă-lî'ās). Athenian soldier and diplomat; fought at Marathon (490 B.C.); sent on mission (c. 445) to Artaxerxes, King of Persia, but apparently failed in his object; indicted for treason and fined 50 talents. His grandson **Callias** commanded Athenian infantry in victory at Corinth (392 B.C.) and headed mission which negotiated peace of Callias (371); ridiculed by Aristophanes for his extravagance.

Cal-lic'ra-tes (kă-lîk'rā-tēs). Greek architect, of 5th

chair; gō; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

prior to accession as king (title held 1706-27). (3) **Adolphus Frederick** (1774-1850), seventh son of George III; served in Hanoverian and British armies; cr. duke of Cambridge (1801); privy councillor (1802); field marshal (1813); viceroy of kingdom of Hanover (1816-37); m. (1818) Augusta (1797-1889), daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. (4) His son and successor, **George William Frederick Charles** (1819-1904), 2d duke; served in Hanoverian army (1837) and British army; commanded division in Crimean War (1854); succeeded Lord Hardinge as commander in chief (1856); field marshal (1862); criticized many of changes inaugurated (1870, 1880) in army, opposing short service, formation of army reserve, and linking of battalions; chief personal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria (1882-95).

Cambridge, Marquis of. See **Adolphus Charles, Duke of TECK.**

Cambridge, Earl of. A title of English nobility, originally united with earldom of Huntingdon and held by Plantagenet kings, which was bestowed: (1) on other Plantagenets, including Edmund of Langley and several dukes of York; (2) in 1619 on James Hamilton, 2d Marquis of Hamilton, and held by his sons James and William, 1st and 2d dukes of Hamilton (see **HAMILTON** family); (3) in 1659 on Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of Charles II.

Cambridge, Ada. Maiden name of Mrs. **George Frederick Cross.** 1844-1926. Australian novelist, b. in England; resident of Victoria (after 1870). Author of *A Marked Man* (1891), *The Three Miss Kings* (1891), *The Hand in the Park* (1913).

Cambridge, Richard Owen. 1717-1802. English satirical poet. Educ. Oxford; lived in Twickenham (from 1751). Author of mock epic poem, the *Scribblersiad* (1751), with Martin Scriblerus hero.

Cam'bronne' (kām'brōn'), **Comte Pierre Jacques Étienne.** 1770-1842. French general; served with distinction in campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814; accompanied Napoleon to Elba; commanded division of Imperial Guard at Waterloo (1815).

Cam-by'ses (kām-bī'sēz). fl. first half of 6th century B.C. King of Anshan; m. Mandane, daughter of Astyages, King of Media; father of Cyrus the Great. Sometimes called **Cambyses I**, King of Persia.

Cambyses (II). d. 522 B.C. King of Persia (529-522 B.C.). Son of Cyrus the Great. Secretly murdered younger brother Smerdis before setting out to conquer Egypt; defeated Psamtik III at Pelusium (525); added Nile Valley as far as Nubia to Persian Empire; failed in expeditions against Ammon and Ethiopia; died while returning to Persia (522) after learning of usurpation of his throne by "false Smerdis." See **SMERDIS.**

Cam'den (kām'dēn), **Earls and marquis of.** See **Sir Charles PRATT.**

Camden, William. 1551-1623. English antiquary and historian. Educ. Oxford; traveled in various parts of England collecting archaeological material; second master of Westminster School (1575); headmaster (1593-97), traveling during vacations; Clarenceux king-of-arms (1597-1623). Compiled *Britannia*, an account in Latin of British Isles from earliest times (first pub. 1586); printed list of epitaphs found in Westminster Abbey (1600); wrote a history of reign of Queen Elizabeth (1615, 1625).

Camel or Camellus, George Joseph. See **KAMEL.**

Cam'e-rar'ius (kām'ēr-ā'ri-ūs; Ger. kām'ar-rä'rē-ōōs), **Joachim.** Surname Latinized from Ger. **Kam'mer-meister** (kām'ēr-mī'stēr), i.e. "chamberlain," added to orig. family name **Lieb'hard** (lēp'härt) because of hereditary family office of chamberlain to prince bishop of Bamberg.

1500-1574. German classical scholar. Professor of Greek, Erfurt (1518) and Nuremberg (1526); embraced Reformation and became friend of Melancthon at Wittenberg (1521); attended Diet of Augsburg as delegate from Nuremberg and helped Melancthon formulate Augsburg Confession (1530); took part in university reform and helped develop Latin and Greek studies at Tübingen (1535) and Leipzig (from 1541). Author of handbooks of grammar, translations and editions of classical texts (notably of Plautus, 1552), an edition of Melancthon's letters (1569), biographies of Helius Eobanus Hessus (1553) and of Melancthon (1566), *Epistolae Familiares*, a contribution to the history of his time, etc. His son **Joachim** (1534-1598), physician and botanist, specialized in cultivation of rare plants.

Camerarius, Rudolf Jakob. 1665-1721. German physician and botanist of Tübingen; known for work on the reproductive organs of plants.

Cam'er-on (kām'ēr-ŭn), **Basil.** 1885-. Orchestra conductor, b. Reading, Eng. Studied in Berlin (1901-03). Served in World War; wounded in action (1918). Conducted Hastings Municipal Orchestra (1923-30), Harrogate Municipal Orchestra (1924-30), Royal Philharmonic Society concerts at London (1928-31), British Broadcasting Company symphony concerts at London (1928-33), San Francisco Symphony Orchestra (1930-32), Seattle Symphony Orchestra (1932-38).

Cameron, Sir David Young. 1865-1945. British painter and etcher; educ. Glasgow and Edinburgh; represented in leading English, Australian, and Canadian galleries. Collections of his etchings appeared in *Paris Etchings* (1904) and *Etchings in Belgium* (1907); also made etchings to illustrate *The Compleat Angler*, etc.

Cameron, Donald (1695?-1748). See **CAMERON LOCHILL.**

Cameron, Edgar Spier (spīr). 1862-1944. American figure, landscape, and mural painter, b. Ottawa, Ill. Studied in Chicago Academy of Design, Art Students' League in New York, Académie Julian and École des Beaux-Arts (Paris). Art critic on Chicago *Tribune* (1891-1900). Executed murals for supreme court library of Springfield, Ill.

Cameron, Sir Ewen or Evan. See **CAMERON OF LOCHIEL.**

Cameron, John. 1579? 1625. Scottish theologian. Protestant minister, Bordeaux (1608-17); professor of divinity, Saumur (1618-20, 1623-24), Montauban (1624); disliked in Scotland and France for his doctrine of passive obedience; stabbed in street in Montauban. Called founder of moderate Calvinistic school of Saumur, often called *Cameronians*.

Cameron, Margaret. See **Margaret Cameron KILVERT.**

Cameron, Richard. d. 1680. Scottish Covenanter, founder of religious sect of Reformed Presbyterians, popularly called *Cameronians*. Schoolmaster; tutor; on return from Holland (1650) resisted reinstatement of Episcopal Church in Scotland; preached in fields; renounced allegiance to Charles II (1680); killed in skirmish in hills of Ayrshire, the survivors of which were amnestied and formed nucleus of the famous Cameronian regiment of British army.

Cameron, Simon. 1799-1889. American financier and politician, b. in Lancaster County, Pa. U.S. senator (1845-49, 1857-61, 1867-77); controlled Republican political machine in Pennsylvania (1857-77). U.S. secretary of war (1861-62); criticized for manner of awarding army contracts. U.S. minister to Russia (1862). His son **James Donald** (1833-1918) succeeded him in control of Republican machine in Pennsylvania; U.S. secretary of war (1876-77); senator (1877-97).

Cameron, Verney Lovett. 1844-1894. English explorer

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ūp, circūz, ū-u in Fr. menu;

in Africa. Served in British navy (1857-83); in Abyssinian campaign (1868); leader of Royal Geographic Society's expedition to aid Livingstone (1873); sent Livingstone's papers to England; explored southern half of Lake Tanganyika; first European to cross equatorial Africa east to west (1875). Author of *Across Africa* (1877) and, with Sir R. F. Burton, *To the Gold Coast for Gold* (1883).

Cameron of Loch-lel' (lök-lē'). Appellation of: (1) Sir Ewen or Evan Cameron (1629-1719), Scottish highland chieftain; led clan against forces of Commonwealth (1652); submitted to Monck and was received at Charles II's court (1660); raised his clan to join John Graham of Claverhouse in battle of Killiecrankie (1689); sent clan to join in earl of Mar's uprising (1715); said to have killed last wolf in Scotland. (2) His grandson Donald Cameron (1695?-1748), called "the Gentle Lochiel," chieftain of Clan Cameron; reluctantly supported Prince Charles Edward (1745); took Edinburgh (1745); fought at Prestonpans; captured Falkirk; wounded at Culloden (1746); escaped with Prince Charles Edward to France (1746).

Ca-mil'ius (kă-mil'ūs), Marcus Furius. d. about 365 B.C. Roman soldier and statesman. Captured Veii after ten-year siege; saved Rome from complete destruction in Gallic invasion under Brennus (q.v.); five times elected dictator; aided in securing passage of Licinian laws (367 B.C.); died of plague.

Cam'maerts (kām'arts), Émile. 1878-1953. Belgian poet, writer, and patriot, b. Brussels; settled in England (1908) but remained Belgian subject. Translator of Ruskin and Chesterton into French. Author of *Les Bellini* (essay on art criticism), of plays, of verse written during World War and translated into English by his wife, Tita Brand, including *Belgian Poems* (1915), *New Belgian Poems* (1916), and *Messines and Other Poems* (1918), of *Through the Iron Bars* (account of Belgium's suffering in World War; Eng. trans., 1918), of *Poèmes Intimes* (1922), and of *Discoveries in England* (1930), *The Laughing Prophet* (1937), *The Child of Divorce* (1938), *The Keystone of Europe* (1939), etc.

Cam'mann (kām'an), George Philip. 1804-1863. American physician in New York; inventor of the binocular stethoscope.

Cam'ma-ra'no (kām'mā-rā'nō), Salvatore. d. 1852. Italian librettist; wrote libretti of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Il Trovatore*, etc.

Ca-mões' (kă-mōēs'sh'), Eng. spelling **Cam'o-ēns** (kām'ō-ēnz; kă-mō-ēnz), Luiz Vaz de (vāzh thē). 1524-1580. Portuguese poet, b. Lisbon. Educ. U. of Coimbra (1539-42). To Lisbon (1542); banished from court (c. 1547) as result of conflicts arising from his passion for a lady in the queen's retinue, Caterina de Ataide (the "Natercia" of his verse). Participated in campaign of John III against Morocco, losing right eye (1550); to India (1553-69) as common soldier; led adventurous life; clashed with Portuguese authorities at Goa over alleged abuses; imprisoned. Returned to Lisbon (1570); gained patronage of King Sebastian; reinstated at court. Author of *Os Lusíadas* (Eng. *The Lusiad*, better *Lusiads*; composed, 1556 ff.; pub., 1572), his masterpiece, treating in ottava rima the chief episodes in Portuguese history; wrote also sonnets, odes, elegies, satires, epigrams, and comedies, including *Os Amphitryões* and *Filodemo*. Notable for his development of Portuguese lyric to its highest point and for his influence on national drama.

Camp (kāmp), Walter Chauncey. 1859-1925. American football coach, b. New Britain, Conn. Grad. Yale (1880). In employ of New Haven Clock Co. (from 1883). Football coach, Yale (1888); influential in shaping American

football rules; originator of practice of choosing an all-America football team (from 1889). Deviser of the "Daily Dozen," a series of simple calisthenic exercises.

Cam-pa'gna (kām-pā'nyā), Gerolamo. c. 1549-after 1626. Venetian sculptor, b. Verona; pupil of Cattaneo at Verona and Venice. His works include statue of Doge Leonardo Loredano on tomb in church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice, statue of St. Justina over portal of Arsenal, altar of San Giorgio Maggiore, statue of St. Anthony in church of San Giacomo di Rialto (all in Venice), statue of Duke Federico Montefeltro (at Urbino), and bronze statues on façade of Palazzo del Consiglio (at Verona).

Cam-pa'gno'la (kām-pā-nyō'lā), Domenico. c. 1484-c. 1563. Italian painter; worked chiefly in Padua; thought to have assisted Titian in decoration of Scuola del Santo, Padua. His paintings include frescoes in Scuola del Santo and Scuola del Carmine (Padua), *Birth of Christ* (in Vienna Academy), *Holy Family* (Pitti Palace), *Four Prophets* (Venetian Academy), *Madonna* (Museo Civico, Padua); other works include engravings, woodcuts, and many pen-and-ink drawings.

Campagnola, Giulio. 1482?-1515. Italian engraver and painter; engraved chiefly after Giorgione, as *The Astronomer*, *The Samaritan*, *Two Nude Women*. His technique of engraving anticipated stippling.

Cam-pa'gno'li (kām-pā-nyō'lē), Bartolomeo. 1751-1827. Italian violinist and composer. Studied in Bologna and Modena, and under Nardini in Florence; in service of duke of Courland, Dresden (1780-83); conductor of Gewandhaus concerts, Leipzig (1797-1816); court Kapellmeister, Neustrelitz (from 1826). Composed 41 caprices for viola, a violin school (1797), concertos and sonatas for violin and flute, etc.

Cam'pan' (kām-pān'), Jeanne Louise Henriette, nee **Ge-net'** (zhē-nē'). 1752-1822. French educator; first lady of the hédchamber to Marie Antoinette (c. 1769-89). Opened girls' boarding school at Saint-Germain (1794); appointed by Napoleon (1807) head of a school for daughters, sisters, and nieces of officers of the Legion of Honor. Author of *Mémoires sur la Vie Privée de Marie Antoinette* (1822).

Campaña, Pedro. See Peter de KEMPENER.

Cam-pa-na'ri (kām-pā-nā'rē), Giuseppe. 1858-1927. Italian cellist and dramatic baritone. Made debut as opera singer in New York City (1893), and sang in first American performance of *Pagliacci*; member, Metropolitan Opera Company (1895-98).

Cam-pa-nel'la (kām-pā-nē'lē), Tommaso, orig. Giovanni Domenico. 1508-1639. Italian philosopher, b. Stilo, Calabria; opponent of scholasticism and Aristotelian logic. Dominican monk (from c. 1533); studied at Naples and Cosenza; taught at Rome and Naples; imprisoned (1599-1626) on charges of heresy and conspiracy against Spanish rule; forced to flee to France (1634); protégé of Louis XIII and Richelieu. Known especially for his *Civitas Solis* ("City of the Sun"), written during imprisonment, a description of a utopian state similar to that of Plato's *Republic*. His works, over 80 in all, also include *Philosophia Senecibus Demonstrata* (1591), *De Sensu Rerum et Magia* (1620), *Philosophia Epilogistica Realis* (printed with *Civitas Solis*, 1623), and *Atheismus Triumphatus*... (1630).

Cam-pa-ni'ni (kām-pā-nē'nē), Italo. 1846-1896. Italian operatic tenor. Studied in Parma and under Lamperti in Milan; sang at La Scala in Milan (1869), in Bologna (1871), London (1872), and New York (1873); later toured in U.S. and Russia; lived chiefly in New York (after 1883). His brother Cleofonte (1860-1919), conductor, studied at Parma conservatory (1870-78) and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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Milan; conductor, Parma Opera (1883); as assistant conductor, Metropolitan Opera, N.Y. (1883), conducted first American production of Verdi's *Otello* (1887); conductor, Covent Garden, London (1897-1902), La Scala, Milan (1903-06); toured in Europe and South America; conductor and general artistic director, Manhattan Opera House, New York City (1906-09); conductor and director (1910-19) and general manager (from 1913), Chicago Opera Company.

Camp'anus (kām-pā'nūs), **Johannes**. 13th-century Italian mathematician, b. Novara; chaplain to Pope Urban IV; wrote commentaries on Euclid.

Camp'bell (kām'bēl; in U.S., also kām'pēl). Family name of earls, marquises, and dukes of ARGYLL.

Campbell, Alexander. 1738-1866. Founder of the Disciples of Christ, b. in County Antrim, Ireland. To U.S. (1809); settled first in Washington, Pa.; pastor, Brush Run, Pa., church (1813), affiliated with a Baptist association; was refused license as preacher. Itinerant undenominational preacher (1813-27). Founded (1823) and edited (1823-30) *Christian Baptist*, edited *Millennial Harbinger* (1830-63), using these magazines to promulgate his reforms and his criticism of current Baptist organization and practice. His followers, known as Disciples of Christ (nicknamed Campbellites), were dropped from Baptist affiliation and from about 1827 began to form a new and separate denomination. Founded Bethany College, Bethany, W.Va. (1840); president (1840-66). Coalescence of churches of the Christian Connection with churches of the Disciples of Christ formed a vigorous organization, spreading through Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and westward. Chief work: *The Christian System* (1839). Cf. John McLEOD CAMPBELL.

Campbell, Sir Alexander. 1822-1892. Canadian politician. Postmaster general (1867-73, 1879, 1880, 1885-87); senator (1867); minister of militia (1879), of justice (1881); lieutenant governor of Ontario (1887-92).

Campbell, Sir Archibald. 1769-1843. British army officer. Served in India (1788-99), in Portugal (1808-20); Portuguese commander at Lisbon (1816-20); conducted Burmese War (1824-26); governor of British Burma (1826-29); lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, Canada (1831-37); lieutenant general (1838).

Campbell, Sir Colin. Baron Clyde (kīd). 1792-1863. British military commander, b. Glasgow. Original surname *Mac-Iv'er* (māk-lē'vēr) changed to *Campbell* through error of duke of York (1807). Served in Peninsular War (1810-13), in West Indies (1819-26), in China (1842-46), in India (1846-53); commanded first division in Crimean War (1854-55). Commander in chief in India (1857-60); relieved Lucknow (1857); suppressed Sepoy Mutiny (1857-58); cr. baron Clyde (1858); field marshal (1862).

Campbell, Douglas Houghton. 1859-1953. American botanist, b. Detroit. Ph.M. (1882) and Ph.D. (1886), Michigan; studied in Germany (1886-88). Professor, Stanford (from 1891). Author of *Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany* (1890), *Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns* (1895), *Plant Life and Evolution* (1911), *Outline of Plant Geography* (1926), etc.

Campbell, George. 1719-1796. Scottish theologian. Principal of Marischal Coll., Aberdeen (1759-92) and professor of divinity (1771-92). Author of *Dissertation on Miracles* (1762) and of *Philosophy of Rhetoric* (1776), resembling and rivaling the lectures of Blair.

Campbell, Sir George. 1824-1892. British administrator in India, b. and educ. in Scotland. Entered Indian civil service (1842); employed by governor general to write official account of Sepoy Mutiny (1857); judge of

high court of Bengal (1862); chief commissioner of Central Provinces (1867); lieutenant governor of Bengal (1871-74). Author of *Ethnology of India* (1868).

Campbell, George Washington. 1769-1848. Lawyer, b. in Sutherland, Scotland; to America as a child. Grad. Princeton (1794); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1814); U.S. senator from Tenn. (1815-18); U.S. minister to Russia (1818-21).

Campbell, James. 1812-1893. American lawyer, b. Philadelphia; U.S. postmaster general (1853-57).

Campbell, James Dykes. 1838-1895. Scottish merchant (in Mauritius 1873-81) and author of a biography, long the standard biography, of Coleridge (1894).

Campbell, John. 1st Earl of Loudoun (lou'd'n). 1598-1663. Scottish organizer of the subscribers to the National Covenant. Lord chancellor of Scotland (1641-60); frequent envoy from parliament to Charles I (1642-47); fought at Dunbar (1650) and in Scottish uprising (1653); heavily fined by Charles II (1662). His great grandson **John Campbell** (1705-1782), 4th Earl of Loudoun, British general, b. in Ayrshire, Scotland; entered army (1727); commander in chief in America (1756); lost Forts Oswego and William Henry; failed in planned invasion of Canada; recalled (Dec., 1757); acting commander, British troops in Portugal (1762-63); general (1770).

Campbell, John. 1st Earl of Breadalbane (brēd-ā'l'bān). 1635-1716. Scottish politician. Attempted to dispossess male heir to earldom of Caithness; his claim rejected by privy council; submitted to William III (1689) and employed to bribe Highland chiefs to submit; with Argyll, organized massacre of MacDonalds of Glencoe (1692); joined, but soon withdrew from, Jacobite rising (1715).

Campbell, John. 1653-1728. Journalist, b. in Scotland; emigrated to Massachusetts (c. 1695); postmaster at Boston (from 1702). Publisher of *Boston News-Letter* (1704-22), first regular newspaper in America.

Campbell, John. 1708-1775. Scottish man of letters in London; agent for Georgia (1765-75); author of *Military History of Prince Eugene and Duke of Marlborough* (1736), *Lives of British Admirals* (4 vols., 1742, 1744).

Campbell, John. 1st Baron Campbell. 1779-1861. British jurist, b. in Fife, Scotland. Called to bar in England (1806); M.P. (1830); took active part in law reform, largely by abolition of obstructive technicalities; solicitor general (1832); attorney general (1834-41); chief justice of queen's bench (1850); lord chancellor (1859). Author of *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (1845-47), *Lives of the Chief Justices* (1849, 1857).

Campbell, John Archibald. 1811-1889. American jurist, b. Washington, Ga. Educ. U.S.M.A., West Point (3 years). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1853); resigned (1861). Assistant secretary of war in Confederate cabinet (1862-65).

Campbell of Islay (fīd; līl), **John Francis**. 1822-1885. Scottish writer of Highland folklore; government official; Gaelic scholar. Author of *Popular Tales of the West Highlands* (4 vols., 1860-62).

Campbell, John McLeod. 1800-1872. Scottish theologian. Educ. Glasgow and Edinburgh; ejected from ministry in Church of Scotland because of his views on personal assurance of salvation and on universality of the atonement (1831); preached without remuneration, Glasgow (1833-59). His followers, known as Campbellites; cf. **Alexander CAMPBELL**, 1788-1866.

Campbell, Joseph. 1879-1944. Irish poet, b. Belfast; under his Gaelic name (*Seo'samh Mac Cathm'haol* [shō'sāf māk kā'wīl]) published *The Rushlight* (1906), *The Mountain Singer* (1909), etc.

āle, chāotic, chāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āak (11), āoid; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, āilēnt, māhā; īoa, āl, chārfy; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnet; fōdd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, āpīte, ārn, āp, cīrcle, ā = u in Fr, menu;

- Campbell, Levin H.** 1886-. American army officer; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis, but transferred to the army; advanced through the grades to colonel (1940); lieutenant general (April, 1945) and chief of ordnance, U.S. army.
- Campbell, Lewis.** 1830-1908. Scottish classical scholar. Educ. Glasgow and Oxford; professor of Greek and Gifford lecturer, St. Andrews (1863-94). Edited Sophocles, translated Sophocles and Aeschylus into English verse, completed Jowett's translation of Plato's *Republic* (1894).
- Campbell, Sir Malcolm.** 1885-1948. English businessman and automobile racer; on staff of Lloyds, London (1906). Served through World War (1914-18; air pilot 1916-18). Began motor racing as hobby (1910); subsequently established (chiefly at Daytona Beach, Fla., and Salt Lake City, Utah) many world records for speed. Author of *Speed* (1931), *The Romance of Motor-Racing* (1936), *The Roads and the Problem of their Safety* (1937), etc.
- Campbell, Mrs. Patrick.** *Née* Beatrice Stella Tun'ner (tū'n'ēr). 1867-1940. English actress; m. 1st, Patrick Campbell (1884; killed in South Africa, 1900), 2d, George Frederick Myddleton Cornwallis-West (1914). On professional stage (from 1888); appeared in *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, *The Masqueraders*, *The Notorious Mrs. Elphinstone*, *Little Fyol*, *Magda*, *Hedda Gabler*, *Pygmalion*; well known also in roles of Ophelia, Lady Teazle, Lady Macbeth, and Juliet.
- Campbell, Reginald John.** 1867-1956. English clergyman, b. London. Educ. Oxford; ordained in Congregational ministry (1895); minister of City Temple, London (1903-15), where his sermons were credited with teaching a new theology; ordained in Church of England ministry (1916); chancellor of Chichester Cathedral (from 1930). Author of many religious books, including *A Faith for To-day* (1900), *Christianity and the Social Order* (1903), *The War and the Soul* (1916), *Problems of Life* (1919), *The Call of Christ* (1933), *The Peace of God* (1936).
- Campbell, Robert.** See Robert Macgregor, 1671-1734.
- Campbell, Roy, in full Ignatius Roy Dunnachie.** 1901-1957. British poet, b. Durban, South Africa. War correspondent of the *Tablet*; served in Spain during Spanish Civil War. Author of *The Flaming Terrapin*, *Adamastor*, *Flowering Reeds*, *Broken Record*, *Flowering Rifle*.
- Campbell, Thomas.** 1763-1854. Associated with his son Alexander Campbell (q.v.) in founding and organizing the Church of the Disciples of Christ.
- Campbell, Thomas.** 1777-1844. British poet, b. and educ. Glasgow. Studied law in Edinburgh (1797) and worked as tutor; published his didactic poem *The Pleasures of Hope* (1799), treating of contemporary subjects, including French Revolution, partition of Poland, Negro slavery, which scored a success; man of letters in or near London (1803-44); pensioned by crown (1805); published *Specimens of the British Poets* (1819), selections with short lives; edited *New Monthly Magazine* (1820-30); lord rector of Glasgow (1826-29); buried in Westminster Abbey. Remembered chiefly for his stirring patriotic and war lyrics, including *Hohenlinden*, *Ye Mariners of England*, *The Soldier's Dream*, *The Battle of the Baltic* (mostly written 1800-01).
- Campbell, Lord William.** d. 1778. English administrator in America. Appointed governor of Nova Scotia (1766), of South Carolina (1773); arrived at Charleston June 17, 1775; attempted unsuccessfully to keep colony loyal.
- Campbell, William.** 1876-1936. American metallurgist, b. Gateshead, England. Grad. King's Coll., London (1892); studied at Oxford (1892-94), Durham U. (B.S., 1897), Royal School of Mines, London (1899-1901); Ph.D., Columbia (1903). Teacher, School of Mines, Columbia (from 1904), professor (from 1914). Metallurgist connected with U.S. Geological Survey (1907-21).
- Campbell, William Wallace.** 1862-1938. American astronomer, b. Hancock County, Ohio. B.S., Michigan (1886). Astronomer (1891-1930), director (1901-30), Lick Observatory, Calif.; president, U. of Calif. (1923-30). In charge of eclipse expeditions to India (1898), Georgia (1900), Spain (1905), Flint Island (1908), Russia (1914), Washington (1918), Western Australia (1922). Author of *The Elements of Practical Astronomy* (1899), *Stellar Motions* (1913), and *Stellar Radial Velocities* (with J. H. Moore; 1928).
- Campbell, William Wilfred.** 1861-1918. Canadian poet, b. in Ontario. Anglican clergyman (1885-91; resigned); entered Canadian civil service (1891). Author of *Lake Lyrics* (1889), *Beyond the Hills of Dream* (1899), *Collected Poems* (1905), *Poetic Tragedies* (1908); editor, *Oxford Book of Canadian Verse* (1906).
- Camp'bell-Ban'ner-man** (bā'n'ēr-mān), Sir Henry. 1836-1908. British statesman, b. Glasgow; son of Sir James Campbell (Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1840-43); assumed name Bannerman under maternal uncle's will (1872). M.A., Cantab. (1861). Liberal M.P. (1868-1908); financial secretary to war office (1871-74, 1880-82); chief secretary for Ireland (1884-85); secretary for war (1886, 1892-95); supported Gladstone's home-rule policy for Ireland; leader of Liberals in House of Commons (1899); advocated conciliatory measures toward conquered Boers, and denounced British "methods of barbarism" in South Africa (1901). Prime minister (1905-08), on Balfour's resignation; ended importation of indentured Chinese labor into South Africa; granted Boer ex-republics responsible government; led campaign against House of Lords; advocated arbitration of international disputes and limitation of armaments, alliances with great naval powers; forced by continued ill health to resign (1908).
- Cam'pe** (kām'pē), Joachim Heinrich. 1746-1818. German writer and educator. Studied theology; tutor to Humboldt family, Berlin (1769 and 1774-75); helped reorganize school system as educational adviser in Brunswick (1786-1805); took over Brunswick educational book house (1787-1808), which he developed largely through publication of his own works. Author of juveniles, including *Robinson der Jüngere* (1779-80; based on Defoe; translated into many languages), works on education, and works on German language, including *Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache* (5 vols., 1807-11).
- Cam-peg'gio** (kām-pād'jō), Lorenzo. 1474?-1539. Italian papal legate. Studied law at Pavia and Bologna; bishop of Feltri (1512); cardinal (1517); sent to England (1518), ostensibly to urge crusade against Turks; made bishop of Salisbury by Henry VIII (1524-34); archbishop of Bologna (1524); as colegate with Wolsey to hear Henry VIII's suit to divorce Catherine of Aragon (1528-29), was under papal instructions not to offend Catherine's nephew Charles V of France; failed to satisfy Henry; assisted at coronation of Charles V (1530).
- Cam'pen-hout** (kām'pēn-hout), François van. 1779-1848. Belgian violinist, composer, and tenor singer. His works include several operas, cantatas, choruses, religious music, and songs, notably the music of the Belgian national air, *La Brabançonne* (written during revolution of 1830).
- Cam'per** (kām'pēr), Pieter. 1722-1789. Dutch anat-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdy're (16), nat'y're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

mist and naturalist. Educ. at Leiden. Professor at Franeker (1750), Amsterdam (1755), Groningen (1763-73). Known for work in human and comparative anatomy, also in surgery and obstetrics; attempted to determine the degree of human intelligence by measuring the facial angle; discovered the large air content of the bones of birds.

Camperdown, Earl of. See under Adam DUNCAN.

Cam-pe-ro (kām-pā'ro), **Narciso**. 1815-1896. Bolivian soldier. Minister of war (1872); president of Bolivia (1880-84); in war with Chile, commanded Peruvian and Bolivian armies at Tacna; defeated (1880).

Camp'hau'sen (kāmp'hau'zēn), **Ludolf**. 1803-1890. Prussian statesman. Banker in Cologne (1826); member, Rhenish Provincial Diet (1843) and General Diet of States, Berlin (1847); president of Prussian ministry (March-June, 1848); Prussian plenipotentiary at Frankfurt (1849); proposed closer confederation of states under Prussian leadership; sat in Prussian upper chamber (1849-51) and in Erfurt Parliament (1850).

His brother **Otto von Camphausen** (1812-1896), statesman and financial expert; member of lower chamber (1849, 1850-52) and of Erfurt Parliament (1850); president of shipping trade (1854); member, Prussian Herrenhaus (1860); minister of finance (1869) and vice-president of state ministry (1873); resigned offices (1878) following conflict with Bismarck on latter's protective tariff.

Camphausen, Wilhelm. 1818-1885. German painter; studied under Alfred Rethel and at Düsseldorf Acad., where he taught (from 1859). His works include historical and battle scenes, equestrian portraits of German princes, statesmen, and soldiers; also sketches for woodcuts and lithographs. Author and illustrator of a diary of the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, *Ein Maler auf dem Kriegsfeld* (1865).

Camphuy'sen (kāmp'hui'sēn), **Dirk Rafelsz**. 1586-1627. Dutch painter, religious poet, and theologian; devoted art for theology; preacher in Vleuten, near Utrecht (1616); deprived of post because of Arminian views (1619); lived subsequently in poverty, and resided in Dokkum as dealer in flax; author of a translation of the Psalms, the volume *Comforting Rhymes* (1624), etc. His nephew **Raphael** (1597?-1657), painter esp. of moonlight scenes, including a *Winter Landscape* (now in Leipzig). Another nephew, **Govaert** (1624?-1672), painter and engraver; court painter at Stockholm (c. 1653-63); painted esp. landscapes with animals in Paul Potter's style, stable interiors, and farmyard scenes.

Cam'pi (kām'pē). 16th-century Italian family of painters in Cremona, including: **Galeazzo Campi** (1477-1536), pupil and imitator of Botticelli, painter chiefly of religious pictures. His son **Giulio** (c. 1502-1572), pupil of Giulio Romano in Mantua; chief works include high altar in San Abbondio at Cremona (1527) and frescoes in Santa Margherita at Cremona (1547). Another son, **Antonio** (d. 1591?), known also as an architect and writer; imitator of Correggio; employed in several Italian cities and by Philip II in Madrid; works include the painting *Birth of Christ* in church of San Paolo in Milan and a chronicle of Cremona decorated with original engravings. A third son, **Vincenzo** (1536-1591), pupil of his brother Giulio, painter chiefly of portraits, as in Bergamo Gallery, and of still-life and genre scenes, as in the Brera at Milan. **Bernardino Campi** (1522-c. 1590), pupil of Giulio Campi, influenced chiefly by Giulio Romano and Correggio; chief work frescoes in cupola of San Sigismondo at Cremona; author of *Parere sopra la Pittura* (1584).

Campin, Robert. See under Le Maître de FLÉMALLE.

Cam'pin'chi' (kān'pān'kē'), **César**. 1882-1941. French criminal lawyer and politician; minister of marine; opposed policy of appeasement adopted at Munich (1938); fled to North Africa when French army was defeated (June, 1940).

Cam'pi-on (kāmp'pī-ŋ; -pyān), **Edmund**. 1540-1581. English Jesuit martyr. Son of London bookseller; M.A., Oxon. (1564); Anglican deacon (1568?); suspected of papist leanings, escaped to Douai; joined Jesuits (1573); professor of rhetoric, Prague. Sent to England (1580) with Robert Parsons (q.v.) on mission to coerce temporizing Catholics; distributed at Oxford commencement (1581) audacious attack on Anglican Church; indicted for conspiracy to dethrone queen; racked three times; executed as traitor. Beatified (1886).

Campion, Thomas. 1567-1620. English poet and musician. Gentleman pensioner, Cambridge (1581); doctor of physic (1606); practiced medicine in London. Wrote masques and composed music for them, for court occasions (1607-17); wrote *Poemata*, a collection of epigrams, elegies, etc., in Latin (1595), *Observations on the Arte of English Poetrie* advocating rhymeless verse on model of classical quantitative verse (1602), and a textbook on counterpoint (1617?). Remembered chiefly for graceful and musical lyrics, including *Cherry Ripe*; *Come, Cheerful Day*; and *Whether Men Do Laugh or Weep*.

Cam-pis'te-guy (kāmp'pēs'tā-gō), **Juan**. 1859-1937. Uruguayan political leader, of Basque descent, b. Montevideo. Teacher and journalist; took part in overthrow of Santos government (1886); engaged in various social projects (1891-96); secretary of treasury (1897, 1899). President of Uruguay (1927-31).

Cam'pis'tron' (kān'pēs'trōn'), **Jean Galbert de**. 1656-1723. French playwright. Author of *Virginie* (1683), the opera *Acte et Galatée* (1689), the tragedies *Phocion*, *Alcibiade*, *Phraur*, and *Juba*, the comedy *Le Jaloux Désabusé*.

Cam'po-a-mor' y Cam'po-o-so'rio (kāmp'pō-ā-mōr' ē kāmp'pō-ō-so'ryō), **Ramón de**. 1817-1901. Spanish poet, philosopher, and statesman, b. Navia, Asturias. Educ. at Santiago and Madrid; studied medicine; deputy to Cortes; governor of Alicante and Valencia (1854); councilor of state (after 1874); senator. Author of political tracts, as *Polémicas con la Democracia* (1862), philosophical treatises, as *La Filosofía de las Leyes* (1846) and *La Metafísica y la Poética* (1891), poems, as *Ternezas y Flores* (1840), *Fábulas Morales y Políticas* (1842), *Colón* (16 cantos, 1853, 1857), *El Drama Universal* (1869), *Los Buenos y los Sabios* (1881), and *Los Amores de Juana* (1882), and verse plays, as *Días Iras* (1873) and *El Palacio de la Verdad* (1871).

Cam'po-ma'nes (kāmp'pō-mā'nās), **Conde de. Pedro Ro-drí'guez** (ā-thrē'gāth). 1723-1802. Spanish statesman and economist, b. in Asturias. President of council (1788-93); director, Royal Acad. of History; studied economic causes of Spain's impoverishment and pursued policy of economic reform. Author of *Tratado de la Regalía de la Amortización* (1765), *Discurso sobre el Fomento de la Industria Popular* (1771), and *Discurso sobre la Educación Popular de los Artesanos y Su Fomento* (1774-76).

Cam'pos (kāmp'pōs), **Rubén**. 1876-. Mexican educator, b. Guanajuato. Official in secretariat of public education (1898-1919, 1922 ff.). Author of *El Folklore y la Música Mexicana*, *El Folklore Literario de México*, *La Producción Literaria de los Aztecas*, *Tradiciones y Legendas Mexicanas*.

Cam'pos Sal'les (kāmp'pōs sal'ēs), **Manuel Fer-raz'**

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēř; ice, ill, charřty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū ē u in Fr. menu;

de (fêr-râz' thê). 1846-1913. Brazilian lawyer and politician, b. Campinas, São Paulo state. Deputy (1884-89); minister of justice (1889 ff.); governor of São Paulo (1896-1898). President of Brazil (1898-1902); administration characterized by many reforms in finance, peaceful settlement of boundary question, and friendly relations with Argentina and European nations.

Cam'pra' (kân'prâ'). 1660-1744. French opera composer. Kapellmeister, Toulon cathedral (1679), Arles (1681), Toulouse (1683-94); to Paris (1694); royal Kapellmeister (from 1722). Composed ballet operas *L'Europe Galante* (1697) and *Le Carnaval de Venise* (1699), other operas including *Tancredi* (1702) and *Les Fêtes Vénitennes* (1710), five books of motets (1695-1720), three books of cantatas (1708-28), a mass (1700), psalms, etc.

Ca'muc-ci'ni (kâ'moot-ché'ni). Vincenzo. c. 1773-1844. Italian historical painter; chief representative of academic classical period in Italy.

Ca'mus' (ka'mü'). Armand Gaston. 1740-1804. French politician; member of States-General (1789), of the Convention (1792); president of Council of Five Hundred (1796-97). Author of *Lettres sur la Profession d'Avocat*, etc.

Can'a-chus (kân'â-kâs). fl. late 6th century B.C. Greek sculptor, of Sicily; known esp. for two statues of Apollo, one for Miletus and one for Thebes.

Ca-na'le (kâ-nâ'lâ). Michele Giuseppe. 1808-1890. Italian historian; professor, Genoa; author of histories, plays, and historical-romantic novels.

c'jas y Mén'dez (kâ'nâ-k'hâs & mân'dâth). José. 1851-1912. Spanish statesman, b. El Ferrol. Educ. Madrid; deputy to Cortes (1881 ff.); held several cabinet offices (between 1888 and 1902); president of Cortes (1906); premier (1910-11); accomplished separation of church and state, securing passage of anticlerical measures; assassinated by anarchist (Madrid, Nov. 12, 1912). Author of *El Partido Liberal* (1912) and volumes of speeches.

Ca'na-let'to (kâ'nâ-lâ'tô). Antonio. Orig. surname **Ca-na'le (kâ-nâ'lâ)** or **Ca-nal' (kân.nâ')**. 1697-1768. Venetian painter; studied under his father, Bernardo Canale; worked chiefly in Venice, also in Rome (1719 ff.), London (1716-47, 1753); known particularly for his urban scenes, esp. of Venice; his works found chiefly in Windsor Castle, in National Gallery in London (as *View on the Grand Canal, Regatta on the Grand Canal*), in the Louvre (as *Palace of the Doges, Piazza San Marco*), and in galleries of Turin and Dresden; known also for his etchings of urban scenes.

His nephew and pupil **Bernardo Be-lot'to (bâ-lôt'tô)** or **Bel-lot'to (bâ-lôt'tô)** (1720-1780), also called **Canaletto** or **Canale**, was also a painter and etcher of Venetian scenes; worked in Rome, Milan, Dresden (1746-58, 1761-66), Vienna (1758-60), and Warsaw; his works found at Dresden and Vienna.

Ca'na-li'zo (kâ'nâ-lé'sô). Valentín. 1797?-1847. Mexican general, b. Monterrey. Acting president of Mexico during Santa Anna's absences (1843, 1844); impeached for arbitrary acts (1844); banished (1845); allowed to return and served in war against U.S. (1846-47); in command of Mexican retreat after Cerro Gordo.

Canares or Canaris. Variants of KANARES, KANARIS.

Can'by (kân'bî). Edward Richard Sprigg. 1817-1873. American army officer, b. in Kentucky; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1839); served through Mexican War and Civil War; murdered by Indian envoys in conference (Apr. 11, 1873).

Canby, Henry Sei'del (si'dî). 1878-. American author and editor, b. Wilmington, Del. Ph.B. (1899),

Ph.D. (1905), Yale. Teacher of English, Yale (from 1900; with rank of professor from 1922). Assistant editor, *Yale Review* (1911-20); editor, "Literary Review" of *New York Evening Post* (1920-24); editor, *Saturday Review of Literature* (1924-36). Author of *The Short Story in English* (1909), *College Sons and College Fathers* (1915), *Education by Violence* (1919), *Everyday Americans* (1920), *Definitions* (1st series, 1922, 2d series, 1924), *American Estimates* (1929), *Classic Americans* (1931), *The Age of Confidence* (1934), *Alma Mater* (1936), *Thoreau* (1939), *Handbook of English Usage* (1942), etc.

Can-crin' (kân'krîn'). Count Georg. Russ. name Egor Frantsevich Kan-krin' (kân'kryên'). 1774-1845. Russian statesman, b. Hanau, Germany. To Russia (1796); entered Russian army; commissary general (1812); accompanied Czar Alexander I to Paris (1814). Russian minister of finance (1823-44). Author of *International Wealth, National Wealth, and Political Economy* (1820), etc.

Can'da-ce (kân'dâ'sê; kân'dâ'sê). According to inscriptions, a title (*Kadake*) meaning "queen." Name of several queens of Ethiopia (Meroë), esp.: (1) Queen (or queen regent) who waged war with Roman governor of Egypt, was defeated (c. 22 B.C.) and her capital, Napata, destroyed. (2) Queen ruling at Meroë; her eunuch converted (c. 60 A.D.) by Philip (*Acts viii. 27*).

Can-da'mo (kân-dâ'mô). Francisco Antonio de Bances. See BANCES CANDAMO.

Candamo, Manuel. 1842-1904. Peruvian journalist and politician, b. Lima. Provisional president (1895), president (1903-04; died in office).

Can'di-do (kân'dé-dô). Pietro. Italian name of Pe'ter Can'did (pé'têr kân'dîd). Orig. Pieter de Wit' (dê vit') or de Wit'te (vit'tê). 1548?-1628. Flemish painter, b. Bruges; studied under Vasari in Italy; court painter at Munich (from 1586). Best known for his murals (as in the Residenz, Munich) and altarpieces.

Can-diô'ti (kân-dyô'tê). Alberto María. 1889-. Argentine diplomat and writer. In consular service (1913-29); minister to Yugoslavia and Greece (1930-34), Colombia and Ecuador (1935-39); ambassador to Colombia (1939-42), Mexico (1942-). Author of *En la Penumbra de la Tarde* (1917), *Die Friedensbewegung in Süd- und Mittelamerika* (1922), *Historia de la Institución Consular en la Antigüedad y en la Edad Media* (1923), *El Jardín del Amor* (1936), *Inveredumbre* (1944), etc.

Candish, Thomas. See CAVENDISH.

Can'dler (kân'dîlêr). Asa Griggs. 1851-1929. American manufacturer, b. in Carroll County, Ga. Developed manufacture and marketing of Coca-Cola. His brother Warren Akin (1857-1941), Methodist Episcopal clergyman; A.B., Emory Coll. (1875); president, Emory Coll. (1888-98); bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South (from 1898); author of *History of Sunday Schools* (1880), *High Living and High Lives* (1901), *The Christ and the Creed* (1927), etc.

Can'dlish (kân'dlish). Robert Smith. 1806-1873. Scottish Free Church leader. Minister of St. George's, Edinburgh (1834-73); took a leading part (from 1843) in formation of independent Free Church, and succeeded Thomas Chalmers as its controlling spirit (1847); principal of New College, Edinburgh (1862).

Can'dolle' (kân'dôl'). Augustin Pyrame de. 1778-1841. Swiss botanist. Educ. Geneva; moved to Paris (1796). His *Historia Plantarum Succulentarum* (4 vols., 1799-1803) and *Astragalogia* (1802) attracted notice of Cuvier and J. B. Lamarck, who entrusted him with publication of third edition of *Flore Française* (1803-15), the introduction to which contained first exposition of his natural system of plant classification; made botanical

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and agricultural survey of France in six summers for French government (1806-12); botanist and director of botanical garden (1807), professor of botany (1810), U. of Montpellier; professor of natural science and co-director (with son) of botanical garden at Geneva (1816-34). Attempted in his *Prodromus Systematis Regni Vegetabilis* (pub. 1824-74; based on his earlier *Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale*, of which only 2 vols. were published, 1819 and 1821), to set forth a complete natural system of plant classification but finished only 7 vols. His son Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyrame de Candolle (1806-1893), b. Paris, succeeded him as professor at Geneva and, in collaboration with his son Anne Casimir Pyrame (1836-1925), continued his *Prodromus Systematis*...; author also of *Géographie Botanique Raisonnée* (1855), *Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique* (1867), etc.

Cane Grande della Scala. See SCALA.

Cañe'te (kã-nyã'tã), Manuel. 1822-1891. Spanish poet, dramatist, and critic, b. Seville; secretary to Infanta Doña Isabella (later queen of Spain); dramatic critic on *Ilustración Española y Americana* (1883-91). Author of verse and of plays, as *Un Rebato en Granada* (1845), *El Duque de Alba* (1845), and (with Tamayo y Baños) *La Esperanza de la Patria*.

Cañe'va (kã-nã'vã), Carlo. 1845-1922. Italian soldier; in Austrian army (1863-66); in Italian army (1867 ff.); served in Abyssinian campaign (1896); lieutenant general (1902); commander in chief, Tripoli expeditionary force (1911); recalled (1912); member of senate (1912 ff.); presided over commission investigating Caporetto disaster (1917).

Canfield, Dorothy. See Dorothy Canfield FISHER.

Can'ga Ar-güel'les (kãng'gã ár-gwã'lyã), José. 1770-1843. Spanish statesman, b. in Asturias. Deputy to constituent Cortes (1812); exiled by Ferdinand VII (1814); minister of finance (1820-21); exile in England (1823-29). Author of *Elementos de la Ciencia de Hacienda* (1825), *Diccionario de Hacienda, con Aplicación a España* (1827), *Observaciones sobre la Guerra de la Península* (5 vols., 1833-36), and verse translation of odes of Sappho.

Cange, du. See DU CANGE.

Can Grande. See under SCALA.

Ca-ni'na (kã-nã'nã), Luigi. 1795-1856. Italian archaeologist and architect; architect at Rome (1818 ff.); directed excavation of Tuscum (1839) and the Appian Way (1848). Author of *L'Architettura Antica* (9 vols., 1834-44), *Foro Romano* (1845), *Gli Edificii di Roma Antica* (6 vols., 1846-56), *Descrizione dell'Antico Tuscolo* (1841).

Canino, Prince of. See under BONAPARTE.

Ca-ni'stus (kã-nish'tis; -tüs), Saint Peter, Lat. Petrus. Orig. name *Pieter De Hondt* (dê hõnt'). 1521-1597. Jesuit theologian in Germany, b. Nijmegen. Entered Jesuit order (1543), and founded at Cologne first house of that order in Germany; influential in re-establishing Roman Catholicism in parts of Germany and in Poland; first provincial of Jesuit order in Germany (1556); prepared a catechism in Latin, *Summa Doctrinae Christianae* (1555). Beatified (1869); canonized (1925).

Ca'nitz (kã'nits), Friedrich Rudolf Ludwig von. 1654-1699. Prussian diplomat and poet; minister plenipotentiary in peace negotiations at Ryswick. Author of odes, satires, and elegies, chiefly imitations of Latin and French models.

Cannmore. See MALCOLM III (of Scotland).

Can'na-bich (kã-nã-bich), Christian. 1731-1798. German violinist, conductor, and composer; concertmeister and music director at court of Duke Karl Theodor at Mannheim (1757) and later (1778) at Munich. Composer

of symphonies, violin concertos, chamber music, operas, and ballets.

Can'nan (kã'nãn), Gilbert. 1884-1955. English novelist and playwright; educ. Cambridge; called to bar (1908); dramatic critic on *Star* (1909-10). Author of *Peter Homunculus* (1909), *Little Brother* (1912), *Old Mole* (1914), *Windmills* (verse; 1915), *Mummery* (1918), *Pugs and Peacocks* (1921), and the plays *Miles Dixon* (1910), *James and John* (1911), *Mary's Wedding* (1912), *The Arbour of Refuge* (1913), *The Release of the Soul* (1920), etc.

Can'ning (kã'ning), George. 1770-1827. British statesman, b. London, of an English family that had settled in Ireland (1618). Through aid of an uncle, educ. at Oxford, where he was noted as a Jacobin. M.P. (1793); supported Pitt, partly because of fear of French Revolution; brilliant orator; undersecretary for foreign affairs in Pitt's administration (1796-99); supported ministry by his periodical the *Anti-Jacobin* (1797-98); barred from advancement because of poverty and direction of merciless wit against Whigs, yet influential as chief confidant of Pitt; left office of treasurer of navy on Pitt's death (1806). Foreign secretary (1807-10); planned seizure of Danish fleet; fought duel with Castlereagh (1809), occasioned by latter's failure to co-operate in vigorous war policy. After twelve years in minor offices, succeeded Castlereagh as foreign secretary and leader of House of Commons (1822), and real director of cabinet. Succeeded Liverpool as prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer (1827); promoted policy of non-intervention and fostered liberal and nationalist movements in Europe; acknowledged independence of revolted Spanish colonies in America (1823); shielded Greece against Turkish aggression (1825-27); established British independence of Holy Alliance; contended for Catholic emancipation and laid groundwork for repeal of corn laws.

His third son, **Charles John** (1812-1862), Earl Canning, governor general of India (1856-62); brought war with Persia to successful conclusion (1857); on own responsibility, intercepted troops en route to China for service against Taiping rebels, and diverted them to India to help quell Sepoy Mutiny (1857); nicknamed "Clemency Canning" because of refusal to make reprisals; re-established order in North India according to a liberal policy (1859-62); first viceroy of India (1858).

Canning, Hubert George de Burgh. See CLANRICARDE.

Canning, Sir Samuel. 1823-1908. English pioneer in manufacture and submersion of submarine telegraphic cable. Engineer in chief of Atlantic cable-laying expeditions (1865-66, 1869) in steamship *Great Eastern*; laid cables from England to Malta and Alexandria.

Canning, Sir Stratford. 1st Viscount Stratford de Red'cliffe (rãd'klit). 1786-1880. British diplomat; called "the Great Elect." 1st cousin of George Canning. Educ. Cambridge. Minister plenipotentiary at Constantinople (1810-12); negotiated treaty of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey (1812). As plenipotentiary to Switzerland (1814-18), aided in establishing federal government there. Minister to U.S.A. (1820-24). Sent on missions, among others, to obtain general recognition of Greek independence from Turkey (1825), to negotiate settlement of Greek affairs with French and Russian envoys (1828). M.P. (1828-41). Ambassador at Constantinople (1842-58). Author of verses and pamphlets.

Can'niz-za'ro (kã-nãd-dãz'ró), Stanislao. 1826-1910. Italian chemist, b. Palermo. Assistant in chemistry at Pisa, later at Turin; took part in Sicilian Revolution (1848); fled to Paris (1849); professor of physical chem-

ile, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofé, àve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charítý; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òft (41), cõnnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cûbe, ànite, òrn, ùp, circûs, à = u in Fr. menu;

istry, National Coll. of Alexandria (1851); professor of chemistry, Geneva (1855), Palermo (1861), Rome (1871); senator (1871). Discovered Cannizzaro reaction; clearly defined distinction between molecular and atomic weights; amplified Avogadro's hypothesis and applied it to the atomic theory; showed method of deducing atomic weights of elements in volatile compounds from molecular weights of the compounds.

Cannizzaro, Tommaso. 1838-1916. Italian poet, b. Messina, Sicily; author of *La Voix* (1862, in French), *In Solitudine* (2 vols., 1877-80), *Antivespro* (1882), *Cianfrusaglie* (1884), and prose works, as *L'India* (1899), *Garibaldi e Mazzini* (1900).

Can'non (kân'n), Annie Jump. 1863-1941. American astronomer, b. Dover, Del. B.S., Wellesley (1884); studied at Radcliffe. Assistant (1896-1911), curator of astronomical photographs (1911-38), Harvard Observatory. Observed visually many variable stars of long period; in photographic work, discovered 300 variable stars, five new stars, and one spectroscopic binary; catalogued 286,000 stellar spectra, filling ten quarto volumes; compiled bibliography of variable stars comprising about 200,000 references.

Cannon, George Quayle. 1827-1901. Mormon leader, b. Liverpool, Eng. Convert to Mormonism (1840). To U.S. (1842); settled at Nauvoo, Ill.; emigrated to Salt Lake City, Utah (1847). Delegate, U.S. House of Representatives (1843-81). Fined and imprisoned (1888) for polygamy. An executor of will of Brigham Young; member, Council of Apostles, Mormon Church (from 1859); first counselor (from 1880).

Cannon, Harriet Starr. 1823-1896. b. Charleston, S.C. Founder and mother superior. Sisterhood of St. Mary, incorporated 1865, an Episcopal sisterhood.

Cannon, Henry White. 1850-1931. American banker, b. Delhi, N.Y. U.S. comptroller of currency (1884-86); president, Chase National Bank (1886-1901). His brother **James Graham** (1858-1916), president, Fourth National Bank, New York (1910-14); author of books on clearinghouse methods and administration.

Cannon, James. 1864-1944. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman, b. Salisbury, Md. A.B., Randolph-Macon (1884), A.M., Princeton (1889), B.D., Princeton Theol. Sem. (1888). Admitted to Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1888). President, Blackstone Coll. for Girls (1894-1918). Elected Bishop (1918); supervisor of missions in Mexico, Cuba, Africa, and Brazil (from 1918). Member of executive committee, Anti-Saloon League of America (from 1902), and of its administrative committee (from 1927), and chairman of its national legislative committee (from 1914); also chairman of executive committee of World League Against Alcoholism (from 1919). Leader of Southern Democrats opposed to Alfred E. Smith in presidential campaign of 1928 because of his antiprohibition stand.

Cannon, Joseph Gurney. 1836-1926. Called "Uncle Joe." American politician, b. New Garden, N.C. Admitted to bar (1858). Practiced, Danville, Ill. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1873-91; 1893-1913; 1915-23); speaker (1903-11). Leader of the reactionary Republicans. As speaker, accused of autocratic methods in controlling house procedure; power of speaker overthrown (March, 1910) by combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

Cannon, Walter Bradford. 1871-1945. American physiologist, b. Prairie du Chien, Wis. A.B. (1896), M.D. (1900), Harvard. Teacher (from 1899), professor (from 1906), Harvard Medical School. Known for work on movements of stomach and intestines, effects of

emotions on bodily processes, the autonomic nervous system, etc.; discovered a substance (called by him *sympathin*) which is produced by stimulation of sympathetic nerves and which causes stimulation of certain organs. Author of *A Laboratory Course in Physiology* (1910), *Traumatic Shock* (1923), *The Wisdom of the Body* (1932), etc. His wife, **Cornelia**, nee **James** (1876-), novelist, b. St. Paul, Minn.; A.B., Radcliffe (1899); author of *The Pueblo Boy* (1926), *Red Rust* (1928), *Heirs* (1930), *The Fight for the Pueblo* (1934), etc.

Cannon, William Austin. 1870- . American botanist, b. Washington, Mich. A.B., Stanford (1899), Ph.D., Columbia (1902). On staff, department of botanical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington (from 1906), research associate (from 1925). Authority on desert plants and roots.

Ca'no (kâ'nô), Alonso. Called **El Gra'na-di'no** (el grâ'nâ-thê'nô). 1601-1667. Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, b. Granada; appointed court painter (1638); canon of Granada (1651 ff.); chief architect, Granada Cathedral (1667 ff.). Works include design for Granada Cathedral façade, statuettes of the Virgin, busts of Adam and Eve, and a cycle of paintings, *Seven Joys of the Virgin*.

Cano, Diego. See **Diogo CAM.**

Cano, Juan Sebastián del. Also **Juan Sebastián de El Ca'no** or **El-ca'no** (el-kâ'nô). d. 1526. Spanish navigator, b. Guetaria. Commanded *Concepción*, one of Magellan's five ships (1519 ff.); after death of Magellan and deposition of Carabello, became commander of expedition; arrived in Spain (Sept. 6, 1522), with one ship, *Victoria*, via Moluccas and Cape of Good Hope, first to circumnavigate earth by sailing westward.

Cano, Melchor. 1509-1560. Spanish theologian. Entered Dominican order (1523), priest (1531); theologian to Council of Trent (1551); rector at college of Valladolid (1553); prior at Salamanca (1557) and provincial of Castile (1560); bitter opponent of Jesuits. Author of *De Jactis Theologicis*, inquiry into sources of theological knowledge.

Ca-non'i-cus (kâ-nôn'î-kûs). 1565?-1647. Sachem of Narragansett Indians; friendly with English; ceded land comprising present state of Rhode Island to Roger Williams.

Ca-no'va (kâ-nô'vâ), Antonio. 1757-1822. Italian sculptor, b. Possagno, Treviso; founder of modern classic school of sculpture; marks transition from baroque style to classicism of Thorvaldsen. To Rome (1779) on pension from Venetian government; called to Paris to execute commissions for Napoleon (1802, 1805, 1810); sent to Paris (1815) by Pius VII to recover art treasures taken from Rome; created marquis of Ischia; perpetual president, Academy of St. Luke. His works include *Orpheus*, *Eurydice*, *Daedalus and Icarus*, *Theseus Vanquishing the Minotaur*, *Cupid and Psyche* (Louvre), monument to Pope Clement XIV (church of Santi Apostoli, Rome), *Venus and Adonis* (Naples Museum), *Hebe Pouring Nectar* (Berlin), *Persens* (Vatican), *Venus and Napoleon* (Pitti Palace), *Three Graces* (Leningrad), *Venus Borghese* (Villa Borghese, Rome), *Paris* (Munich), *Theseus and the Centaur* (Vienna), *Mars and Venus* (London).

Cá'no-vas del Cas-til'lo (kâ'nô-vâs thêl kâs-tê'lyô), Antonio. 1828-1897. Spanish statesman and writer, b. Málaga. Educ. Madrid. Deputy to Cortes (1852); chargé d'affaires, Rome (1854); minister of interior (1864), of colonies (1865); banished (1868-69). A leader in securing restoration of Bourbons (Alfonso XII, 1874); premier (1875-79, 1879-81, 1884-85, 1890-92, 1895-97); prepared law for abolition of Negro slavery; set up plan

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

granting autonomy to Cuba. Author of verse, several volumes of literary studies, a life of Estébanes Calderón, and of *Problemas Contemporáneos* (3 vols., 1884-90), *Estudios del Reinado de Felipe IV* (3 vols., 1888-90), and *Historia General de España* (10 vols., 1890-97).

Can'ro'bert' (kân'rô'bât'), **François Certain**. 1809-1895. French army commander. General and aide-de-camp to Louis Napoleon (1850); active in coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851). French commander in Crimean War (1854-55); marshal of France (1855). Commanded Army of Rhine (1870); taken prisoner at Metz (Oct. 27, 1870). Elected senator (1876).

Can'ta-cu-zene' (kân'tâ-kû-zên'). *Lat.* **Can'ta-cu-zene-nus** (kân'tâ-kû-zê-nûs). *Rum.* **Can'ta-cu-zî'no** (kân'tâ-kû-zê-nô). Name of a Byzantine and a later Rumanian family including **John VI Cantacuzene** (v.r.), Emperor of Eastern Roman Empire (1347-55), and descendants of his who became distinguished in Rumania (17th-19th centuries): **Șerban Cantacuzino** (1640-1688), Hospodar of Walachia (1679-88); compelled to serve under Turks at siege of Vienna (1683); national benefactor; introduced Indian corn; influential in substituting Rumanian for Slavonic language in liturgy. **Gheorge** (1837-1913), Rumanian public official; head of Conservative party (1899-1905); premier of Rumania (1905-07).

Can'ta-cu-zeno' (kân'tâ-kû-zân'). *Russ.* kân-tû-kôo'-zyân), Princess. *Nee* **Julia Dent Grant**. 1876- . American author, b. Washington, D.C.; granddaughter of President Grant; m. Major General Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, of Russia (1899). Author of *Revolutionary Days* (1919), *Russian People* (1920), *My Life Here and There* (1921).

Can'ta-rî'ni (kân'tâ-rî-nê), *also da* **Pe'sa-ro** (dâ pâ-zâ-rô), **Simone**. *Called* **Il Pe'sa-re'se** (îl pâ-zâ-râ-sâ). 1612-1648. Italian painter and etcher; b. near Pesaro; imitator of Guido Reni. His paintings include *Holy Family* (in Louvre), *Magdalen* (church of San Filippo, Pesaro), *Transfiguration* (Brera, Milan), *Portrait of Guido* (Bologna gallery); his etchings include *Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto Honoring the Arms of Cardinal Borghese*.

Can'te-lupe or **Can'ti-lupe** (kân'tî-lôop), **Walter de**. d. 1266. English prelate. 2d son of **William de Cantelupe** (d. 1239), 1st Baron Cantelupe, a constant adherent of King John and of Henry III. Justice itinerant (1231); bishop of Worcester (1236-66); defended pluralities against papal legate Otto (1237); opposed archbishop Boniface's claim of right of visitation (1251) and papal demands for money (1252, 1255); took part in excommunicating infringers of Magna Carta (1253); one of 24 representatives who set up Provisions of Oxford (1258); supported Simon de Montfort's cause and won over Oxford University to popular side. His nephew **Thomas de Cantelupe** (1218?-1282), prelate and saint; educ. Paris and Orléans; taught canon law at Oxford; favored Montfort party; chancellor of England (Feb.-Aug., 1265); bishop of Hereford (1275-82); chief adviser of Edward I; led opposition to Archbishop Peckham (1279); appealed against Peckham to Rome in dispute over jurisdiction; excommunicated by Peckham; went to Rome; died at Orvieto. Canonized by Pope John XXII (1320).

Can'te-mîr' (kân'tê-mêr'). *Russ.* **Kan-to-mîr'** (kân'tyê-myêr'). Mollavian family of Tatar origin, including: **Con'stan-tîn'** (kôn'stân-tên'), Prince of Moldavia (1685-93). His brother **Di-mî'tri-e** [dê-mê'-trê-yê] (1673-1723), Prince of Moldavia (1710-11), joined Peter the Great in war against Turks, placing Moldavia under Russian sovereignty; also known as

linguist and writer, author of *History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire*. Demetrius's son **An-tî-och'** [ân-tyl'-ôk'] (1709?-1744), poet and diplomat; Russian minister to Great Britain (1732-38) and France (1738); known as writer of satires and as translator.

Can'te-rac' (kân'tâ-râk'), **José**. c. 1775-1835. Spanish general; of French descent and birth. To America (1815) as brigadier general; to Peru (1818) to assist in quelling revolt; fought several campaigns with La Serna in upper Peru; member of military cabal which deposed viceroy Joaquín de la Pezuela in favor of La Serna (1821); lieutenant general and commander in chief of royalist forces in Peru; defeated by Bolívar at Junín (1824); commanded reserves at Ayacucho (1824); to Spain; appointed captain general of New Castile (Jan., 1835). **Canterbury, Viscounts**. See **MANNERS-SUTTON**.

Canth (kânt), **Ulrika Vilhelmina, called Minna. Nee Jo'hans-son** (yô'hân-sôn). 1844-1897. Finnish writer and feminist; author of novels including *Hanna* (1886) and *Poor Folk* (1886), and plays including *The Invasion* (1882), *The Preacher's Family* (1890), and *Anna Liisa* (1895).

Can'til'lon' (kân'tê'yôn'), **Richard**. 1680?-1734. Irish economist; merchant in London and Paris; author of *Essai sur la nature du commerce en général* (1755), with which economics as a science was said by Jevons to have originated.

Can'ti'lo (kân'tê'lô), **José María**. 1877-1953. Argentine diplomat. Minister to Paraguay (1916-19), Portugal (1919-27), Switzerland (1927-32); ambassador to Uruguay (1930-33), Italy (1933-38); member, Council of League of Nations; minister of foreign affairs (1938-41). Author of *Les Jardins de France* (poetry; 1906), *Los Desorbitados* (a novel), *La Ganga* (short stories), etc.

Cantilupe. See **CANTILUPE**.

Cant'lie (kânt'li), **Sir James**. 1851-1926. Scottish physician. Educ. Aberdeen U. and Charing Cross Hospital, London, where he became a demonstrator of anatomy (1872), assistant surgeon (1877), and surgeon (1887). With cholera expedition in Egypt (1883); dean of College of Medicine for Chinese in China (1889-96); returned to London and became plague officer for London County Council; consulting surgeon, North Eastern Railway Co.; consulting surgeon, Seamen's Hospital Society. Founder (1921) and president (1921-23) of Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; founder and coeditor, *Journal of Tropical Medicine*. Author of *Naked Eye Anatomy, Beri-beri, Tropical Surgery, Degeneration Amongst Londoners* (1885), *Physical Efficiency* (1906), etc.

Can'ton (kân'tûn; -tûn), **John**. 1718-1772. English physicist. Elected to Royal Society for paper on making artificial magnets (1749); first in England to verify Franklin's hypothesis of identity of lightning and electricity; invented an electroscope and an electrometer; demonstrated compressibility of water in refutation of Florentine academicians (1762); discovered phosphorescent substance known as Canton's phosphorus (1768).

Canton, William. 1845-1926. English poet and journalist, b. on Chinese island of Chusan, son of an English colonial official. Teacher and journalist in London (1867-76), Glasgow (1876-91); manager of Ishbel & Co., publishers, London (1891). Author of verse, including *Through the Ages: the Legend of a Stone Axe* (1873) and *A Lost Epic and Other Poems* (1887), of a series of books for his daughter Winifred Vida Canton including *The Invisible Playmate* (1894), *W. V. Her Book* (1896), *A Child's Book of Saints* (1898), and *In Memory of W. V.* (1901), and of a *History of the British and Foreign Bible Society* (1901-10).

âle, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makêr'fice, îll, char'f'y; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; îôdd, îôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

Can-to'ni (kän-tō'nē), Carlo. 1840-1906. Italian philosopher; professor, Pavia (1878 ff.); disciple of Kant.

Can'tor (kän'tēr), Eddie. 1892-. American comedian, b. New York City. In vaudeville and burlesque; later in musical comedies (as *Kid Boots*, 1923-26, and *Whoopie*, 1929-30), in motion pictures (from 1926; starred in *The Thief of Bagdad*, *Roman Scandals*, etc.), and on radio.

Can'tor (kän'tör), Georg. 1845-1918. German mathematician, b. St. Petersburg; professor, Halle (from 1872). Developed a theory of irrational numbers, an arithmetic of the infinite, and the theory of sets of points; introduced transfinite numbers.

Cantor, Moritz Benedikt. 1829-1920. German mathematician; professor at Heidelberg (1863-1913); author of *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* (3 vols., 1880-98; a 4th vol. later prepared under his supervision), a history of mathematics to 1799.

Can-tù' (kän-tō'), Cesare. 1804? 1895. Italian historian. Professor of belles-lettres, Sondrio. Known especially for his historical works, as *Storia Universale* (35 vols., 1838-47), *Storia degli Italiani* (6 vols., 1854); author also of the historical romance *Margherita Paveria*, describing prison life (1837), and a volume of poems (1870).

Can-tù' (kän-tō'), Federico. 1908-. Mexican painter; traveled and studied in U.S. and Europe; assisted Rivera on frescoes for secretariat of public education, Mexico City.

Cant'well (kän'twēl; -wēl), Robert Emmett. 1908-. American novelist, b. Little Falls, Wash.; associate editor of *Time* (from 1948); author of *Laugh and Lie Down* (1931) and *The Land of Phlox* (1934), proletarian novels about the lumber-mill industry in the Northwest.

Can'u-le'ius (kän'nē-lē'ūs), Cneius or Gnaeus. Roman politician; tribune (c. 445 B.C.); sponsored the lex Canuleia, making marriages between patricians and plebeians legal.

Ca-nute' (kä-nūt') or **Cnut** (k'nūt) or **Knut** (k'nūt). Anglo-Saxon **Cnūt** (k'nūt). Danish **Knud** (k'nōth). Name of six kings of Denmark, two of whom were also kings of England.

Canute II of Denmark (994?-1035), known as "the Great." Son of Sweyn Forkbeard, King of the Danes. King of England (1016-35) and of Denmark (1018-35). Fleed to Denmark (1014); returned and waged war with Edmund Ironside (1015-16); defeated Edmund at Assandun in Essex but allowed him to rule in the south (1016); thoroughly conquered all England after Edmund's death (1016-18); chosen by witan as king of all England (1017); m. (1017) Emma of Normandy, widow of King Ethelred; in Denmark for a few months (1019) to strengthen his hold there; at first cruel, but during most of reign (1020-35) an able, just, and popular ruler; strongly supported the church; defeated attempt (1026) of kings of Norway and Sweden to conquer Denmark; overcame Swedish fleet and damaged their combined fleet; made pilgrimage to Rome (1026-27); became king of Norway (1028-35); subject of many legends.

Canute III, his son by his second wife; better known as Hardecnute (q.v.), king of Denmark and England.

Canute IV (d. 1086), called "the Saint." Grandnephew of Canute II. King of Denmark (1080-86); strong supporter of the church; tried to invade England (1085); murdered by rebels. Canonized (1100); patron saint of Denmark.

Canute V (d. 1157). Son of Magnus. King of Denmark (1147-57); ruled in Jutland; waged civil war with Sweyn III; assassinated.

Canute VI (1163-1202). Son of Waldemar the Great.

King of Denmark (1182-1202); crowned as coregent (1170); extended Danish dominion over Pomerania and Holstein; came into conflict with Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa; styled himself "king of the Danes and Wends."

Ca-nute' La'vard (kä-nūt' lá'vär). 1094?-1131. Prince of Denmark. Son of Eric I. Became duke of Sles'vig (Dan. sls'vø) (1115); brought German culture to Denmark; ruler of Wendish tribes on frontier; assassinated.

Cão, Diogo. See Diogo CAM.

Caoil'te (kē'lē). Famous Fenian poet of third century A.D.

Ca'pa-blan'ca y Gran-per'ra (kä'pä-bläng'kä ē gräm-pēr'rá), José Raoul. 1888-1942. Cuban chess master. Grad. Columbia (1910); official in Cuban foreign office (from 1913). Defeated Marshall, of U.S. (1909); won first place in masters' tournament at San Sebastian, Spain (1911); defeated Lasker in match for world's championship at Havana (1921); defeated by Alekhine (1927); author of books on chess.

Capac, Manco. See MANCO CAPAC.

Cap'de-vi'la (kä'p'há-vē'lá), Arturo. 1889-. Argentinean professor and writer, b. Córdoba; author of *Babel y el Castellano* (awarded national literary grand prize), *La Dulce Patria*, *La Fiesta del Mundo*, *Los Románticos*, *Branca D'Orta*, *Los Incas*, etc.

Ča'pek (cháp'ěk), Karel. 1890-1938. Czech journalist, playwright, and miscellaneous writer. Educ. U. of Prague, and in Paris and Berlin. On staff of *Národní Listy*, Prague (1919-23) and *Lidové Noviny* (from 1923). Author of plays, including *R. U. R.* (*Rossum's Universal Robots*; 1920), *The Life of the Insects*, also known as *The World We Live In* (1921; with his brother Josef, 1887-1945), *The Makropoulos Secret* (1922), *Adam the Creator* (1927; with his brother), *The White Scourge* (1936; produced in England under title *Power and Glory*), and *The Mother* (1937), of novels, including *The Manufacture of the Absolute* (1922), *Krakatit* (1924), *War with the Neuts*, and the *Cheat* (unfinished; Eng. trans. 1941), and of miscellaneous writings, including volumes of short stories and *Letters from England* (1924), *The Gardener's Year*, *Conversations with T. G. Masaryk*, *Criticism of Words* (1920).

Ca'pel (kä'pēl), Arthur. Baron Capel of Had'ham (hād'ām). 1610?-1649. English Royalist leader. Lieutenant general of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales; escorted queen to Paris (1646); aided Charles I's escape to Isle of Wight (1647); one of leaders of Second Civil War (1648); beheaded. His son Arthur (1631-1683), Earl of Essex; lord lieutenant of Hertfordshire (1660), of Wiltshire (1668), of Ireland (1672-77); opposed grants to Charles II's favorites and opposed his Catholic leanings; first lord of treasury (1679); on discovery of Rye House Plot (1683) sent to Tower; found with throat cut, probably a suicide.

Capel, Thomas John. 1836-1911. English Roman Catholic priest. Established Roman Catholic University at Kensington (1874-78); London pulpit orator and successful proselytizer; figured as Monsignor Catesby in Disraeli's *Lothair* (1870); to California (1883); prelate in charge of district of northern California.

Ca'pell (kä'pēl), Edward. 1713-1781. English Shakespearean commentator. Deputy inspector of plays (1737); published edition of Shakespeare's plays (10 vols., 1768) and a complete commentary, *Notes and Various Readings to Shakespeare* (1779-83).

Capella, Martianus. See MARTIANUS CAPELLA.

Ca-pel'le (kä-pē'lē), Eduard von. 1855-1931. German naval officer; vice-admiral (1909); admiral (1913); succeeded von Tirpitz as secretary of the navy (1916-18);

chair; go; sing; then, this; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

put in effect (1917) unrestricted submarine warfare against Allies, esp. Great Britain.

Ca-pel'lo (kă-pel'lo; -päl'lo) or **Cap-pel'lo** (kăp-pel'lo; -päl'lo), Bianca. 1542?-1587. Italian adventuress, b. Venice. Mistress of Francesco de' Medici, Duke of Tuscany; simulated pregnancy and palmed off on him as his own son a child of the people; caused assassination of all her accomplices in this deceit; m. Francesco (1579) and was proclaimed grand duchess of Tuscany four months later; died suddenly with her husband after a hunt dinner at Poggio villa near Florence, believed poisoned by order of Francesco's brother Ferdinand.

Capello, Luigi. 1859-1941. Italian soldier. Commanded army which captured Gorizia (Aug., 1916); commanded 2d army in Italian offensive on Bainsizza plateau (1917); retired (July, 1918). Opponent of Fascism; arrested (Nov., 1925) and accused of being involved in plot to kill Mussolini; sentenced to 30 years' penal servitude.

Ca'pen (kă'pën), Elmer Hewitt. 1838-1905. American educator, b. Stoughton, Mass.; president. Tufts College (1875-1905). His son **Samuel Paul** (1878-1956), b. Somerville, Mass., chancellor, U. of Buffalo (from 1922).

Ca'pern (kă'për'n), Edward. 1819-1894. English poet, known as "the rural postman of Bideford"; employed in lace factory at Tiverton, Devonshire. Author of *Poems* (1856), *The Devonshire Melodist* (1862), *Wayside Warbles* (1865).

Cap'er-ton (kă'për-t'n; -tân), William Banks. 1855-1941. American naval officer, b. Spring Hill, Tenn. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1875); rear admiral (Feb., 1913); commanded naval forces at Vera Cruz (1915), intervening in Haiti (1915-16), suppressing Santo Domingo revolution (1916); named commander in chief of U.S. Pacific fleet, with rank of admiral (July, 1916); retired (1919).

Capet, Hugh. See HUGH CAPET; CAPETIAN.

Ca-pe'tian (kă-pē'shān) dynasty. Fr. **Ca'pé'tien'** (kă-pä'syān'). The third dynasty of French kings, derived from its first ruler, Hugh Capet; ruled (987-1328), through 14 kings in the direct line; followed by Valois dynasty (1328). For collateral branches see BURGUNDY, ANJOU, VALOIS, ORLÉANS, BOURBON. Members of family earlier than Hugh Capet include **Robert the Strong** (d. 866), Count of An'jou' (än'zhōō'; Angl. än'jōō), founder of the family; his sons, the counts of Paris, **Eudes** (äd) or **O'do** [ō'dō] (reigned 888-898) and **Robert I** (reigned 922-923); and **Hugh the Great** (g.r.), Duke of France and Count of Paris, son of Robert I and father of Hugh Capet. These counts often considered as kings of France because they held the power much of the time (888-987), although the last of the Carolingians were the nominal kings. See *Table (in Appendix)* for FRANCE.

Cap'grave (kăp'gräv), John. 1393-1464. English chronicler and hagiologist. Joined order of Augustinian hermits and resided most of life in friary at King's Lynn, Norfolk; provincial of order in England. Author of *Novae Legenda Angliae*, a catalogue of English saints, in Latin, printed by Wynkyn de Worde (1516, 1527), *The Chronicle of England* (from Creation to 1417) in English, and *Liber de illustribus Henricis*.

Capistrano. See JOHN OF CAPISTRANO.

Ca-pl'to (kă-pē'tō; as Lat., kăp'tō), orig. **Köp'fel** (kăp'fēl), **Wolfgang Fa-br'i-ci-us** (fä-brē'täe-sōs; as Lat., fä-brish'fäs; -brish'fäs). 1478-1541. German clergyman, supporter of Martin Luther in the Reformation. Roman Catholic priest at Basel (1515) and in service of Archbishop Albert, at Mainz (1520). To Strasbourg (1523); became leader of Reformation movement in that vicinity; endeavored to reconcile Lutherans and Swiss

reformers. One of chief authors (1530) of Tetrapolitan Confession submitted to Diet of Augsburg, and of First Helvetic Confession (1536).

Cap-mā'ny y Mon'pa-la'u (kăp-mān'y ē môm-pä-lä'ō), **Antonio de**. 1742-1813. Spanish philologist and historian, b. Barcelona; officer in Spanish army; member of Cortes at Cádiz (1812-13); fought against Napoleonic domination. Author esp. of works on Castilian philology and on history of Barcelona; compiled French-Spanish dictionary (1805).

Capnio. See JOHANN REUTCHLIN.

Capodistrias, Capo d'Istria. See KAPODISTRIAS.

Cap'pel' (kă'pē'l'), **Louis**. Lat. **Ludovicus Cap-pel'lus** or **Ca-pel'lus** (kă-pē'l'ās). 1585-1658. French Protestant clergyman; professor of Hebrew, later of theology, at theological seminary at Saumur; known for his critical studies of Old Testament texts, especially their orthography and pointing.

Cappello, Bianca. See CAPELLO.

Cap'por (kăp'pōr), **Arthur**. 1865-1951. American editor and politician, b. Garnett, Kans. On staff (from 1884), proprietor and publisher (from 1892), Topeka, Kans., *Daily Capital*; proprietor and publisher of other Kansas papers and of several rural magazines, including *Cap-per's Weekly*, *Capper's Farmer*, *Kansas City Kansan*. Governor of Kansas (1915-19), U.S. senator (1919-49).

Cap'pon (kăp'pōn), **James**. 1855-1939. Canadian educator, b. in Scotland; educ. Glasgow; to Canada (1888); professor of English and dean of arts faculty, Queen's U., Kingston, Can. Author of *Studies in Canadian Poetry*, *Bliss Carman...*, *Canada and the Empire*, and *A School of Idealism*.

Cap-po'ni (kăp-pō'nē), **Marchese Gino**. 1792-1876. Florentine statesman and scholar; prime minister of Tuscany (1848); head of council of state (1859) which prepared union of Tuscany and Piedmont; created senator by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy (1860). Author of *Storia della Repubblica di Firenze* (1875).

Capponi, Piero. 1447?-1496. Florentine statesman and soldier; diplomat in service of Lorenzo de' Medici (to 1492); opposed party of the Medici after Lorenzo's death (1492); as head of Florence, negotiated favorable terms with invading Charles VIII of France (1494); killed in action while leading Florentine army against city of Pisa.

Capps (kăps), **Edward**. 1866-1950. American educator, b. Jacksonville, Ill. A.B., Illinois Coll. (1887), Ph.D., Yale (1891). Professor of Greek, U. of Chicago (1892-1907), of classics, Princeton (1907-36); American editor of Loeb Classical Library; managing editor of *Classical Philology* (1906-07). Author of *From Homer to Theocritus*, *The Greek Stage According to the Extant Dramas*, *Greek Comedy*, etc.

Capps, Washington Lee. 1864-1935. American naval officer, b. Portsmouth, Va. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1884); B.S., Glasgow (1888). On Dewey's staff (1898-99); chief constructor, U.S. navy, and chief of bureau of construction and repair, with rank of rear admiral (1903-10); general manager, Emergency Fleet Corporation (1917); retired (1928).

Cap'ra (kăp'rā), **Frank**. 1897-. Motion-picture director, b. Palermo, Sicily; to U.S. (1903). Director for Columbia Studios, Hollywood, Calif. Pictures produced under his direction include *Power of the Press*, *Ladies of Leisure*, *It Happened One Night* (1934), *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* (1936), *Lost Horizon*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *You Can't Take It With You* (1938). Received Motion Picture Academy award (1934, 1936, 1938).

Ca-pra'ra (kă-prä'rā), **Giovanni Battista**. 1733-1810. Italian ecclesiastical diplomat. Nuncio to Cologne,

ñle, chāōtic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, mak'kr; ice, ill, charl'ty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūls, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Lucerne, Vienna; cardinal (1792); bishop of Isel (1793); at Napoleon's request, legate to France to complete negotiations for Concordat of 1801; archbishop of Milan (1802); officiated at coronation of Napoleon as king of Italy (1805). Author of *Concordat et Recueil des Bulles et Brefs de N. S. Pie VII sur les Affaires de l'Eglise en France* (1802).

Ca-pr'i-vi (kă-prē'vê), Count Leo von. 1831-1899. German soldier and statesman. Entered Prussian army (1849); chief of staff of 10th army corps in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Appointed chief of the admiralty (1883); reorganized German navy. Commanding general, 10th army corps, in Hanover (1888). Succeeded Bismarck (1890) as imperial chancellor (resigned 1894) and president of Prussian ministry (resigned 1892).

Ca'pron (kă'prân), Horace. 1804-1885. American farm expert, b. Attleboro, Mass.; U.S. commissioner of agriculture (1867-71); agricultural adviser to Japanese government (1871-75).

Ca-pro-ni (kă-prō'nê), Gianni. 1886-1957. Italian airplane builder; constructed biplane bomber during World War, later developed as a triplane, and bombers used in Spanish Civil War and in world war (1939 ff.).

Ca-pua'na (kă-pwă'nâ), Luigi. 1839-1915. Italian writer and literary critic, b. in Sicily; professor, history of literature, U. of Catania (1895 ff.); leader with Verga of Sicilian realists. Author of novels and short stories including *Profil di Donne* (1878), *Giunta* (1879), *Il Profumo* (1890), *Il Marchese di Roccaverdina* (1901), *La Sfinge, Homo*, and *Le Parsane*, of plays, as *Giunta* and *Malta*, and of critical works, as *Teatro Italiano Contemporaneo* (1865), *Studi sulla Letteratura Contemporanea* (5 vols., 1882-87), *Cronache I. Sicilie* (1899).

Ca'pus' (kă'pû'), Alfred. 1858-1922. French journalist and playwright, b. Aix; political editor of *Figaro* (1914-22). His plays include *Brignol et sa Fille* (1894), *La Vaine* (1901), *La Châtelaine* (1902), *Monsieur Piégé* (1905), *Les Deux Hommes* (1908), *Ilène Ardouin* (1913), *La Frayère* (1920).

Car'a-cal'la (kăr-dă-kăl'd). Real name Marcus Aurelius An'to-ni'nus (ăn'tô-ni'nûs). Orig. name Bas'si-a-nus (băs'si-ân's). 188-217 A.D. Nicknamed Caracalla from name of long hooded tunic or coat, worn by Gauls, which he introduced. Roman emperor (211-217); son of Lucius Septimius Severus; b. at Lugdunum (Lyon). Became (211) joint emperor with his brother Geta (q.v.); caused murder of Geta (212) and persuaded praetorian guards to proclaim him sole ruler; had many (20,000 according to Dio Cassius) of Geta's relatives, friends, etc., killed, including the jurist Papinian. His reign spent in various provinces where excesses and extravagance were indulged in; with a motive of avarice, granted Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire; in campaigns against Gauls, Germans, and Parthians practiced extreme cruelty and treachery. Assassinated by Macrinus, Roman prefect at Edessa. The Baths (Thermae) of Caracalla and Arch of Septimius Severus erected in Rome by senate (205-207) in honor of the emperor and his two sons.

Caracci. Variant of CARRACCI.

Ca-rac'cio-li (kă-răt'chô-lê) or **Ca-rac'cio-lo** (-lô). Neapolitan noble family, including: **Mario Caraccioli** (1459?-1538), diplomat, cardinal (1535), imperial governor of Milan. **Ser Giovanni** (1480-1550), prince of Melfi, marshal of France, governor of Piedmont (1545 ff.). **Saint Francesco** (1563-1608), founder of Clerici Regulares Minores (1588). **Domenico**, Marchese di Caraccioli (1715-1789), governor of Sicily (1781, 1786), minister of foreign affairs under Ferdinand IV of Naples. **Luigi Antonio** (1721-1803), Parisian writer, as

of *Lettres Interessantes du Pape Clément XIV*. **Principe Francesco** (1752-1799), revolutionist; admiral; in service of Ferdinand IV of Naples (to 1798); in service of Parthenopean Republic (1799); successfully prevented landing of British and Sicilian fleet; arrested at capture of Naples by Cardinal Ruffo; hanged at Lord Nelson's order on mast of frigate *Minerva*.

Ca-rac'ta-cus (kă-răk'tă-kûs) or **Ca-rat'a-cus** (kă-răt'd-kûs). English Ca-rad'oc (kă-răt'ăk). Welsh Ca-ra'dawg (kă-ră'lou). British chieftain of the Catuvellauni. Leader in resisting Roman invasion under Aulus Plautius (43-47); after defeat withdrew into south Wales; defeated by Ostorius Scapula, governor of Britain, in Shropshire (50 A.D.); sent captive with his family to Rome.

Ca-ra'fa (kă-ră'fa), Michele Enrico. 1787-1872. Composer of operas, b. Naples, of noble family. Cavalry officer under Murat, King of Naples; took part in Russian campaign (1812); decorated by Napoleon; retired from army after Napoleon's fall; lived in Naples (1814 ff.), Paris (1827 ff.); naturalized French citizen; professor of composition, Paris Conservatory (1840). His operas include *Il Fantasma*, *Il Vascello di Occidente*, *Gabriele*, *Ifigenia*, *Berenice*, *Le Solitaire*, *La Violette*, *La Fiancée de Lammermoor*, *Maniello*, and *La Prison d'Édimbourg*.

Ca-ra-gia'le (kă-ră-jă'lê), Ioan Luca. 1853-1912. Rumanian writer; author of satirical comedies, as *The Stormy Night* (1879) and *The Lost Letter* (1884), and of short stories, as *The Easter Torch* (1889), *The Sin* (1892).

Ca-ra-thé'o-do-ry' (kă-ră-thă'ô-thô-rê'), Constantin. 1873-1950. Mathematician, b. Berlin; professor, Munich (from 1924); his publications deal especially with the calculus of variations.

Ca-rau'si-us (kă-rô'zhi-us), Marcus Aurelius. 245?-293. Roman usurper in Britain. Originally a Menapian pilot on Scheldt; served Roman Emperor Maximian against revolted Gauls (286); put in command of Roman fleet at Boulogne to ward off Frankish and Saxon pirates, enriched himself by plunder; set himself up as emperor in Britain (287); defeated Maximian's fleet; struck numerous coins; murdered by Allectus.

Ca-ra-vag'gio (kă-ră-vă'jô), Michelangelo da. Real name Michelangelo Me-ri'si (mă-rê'zê) or Me-ri'sio (mă-rê'zyô). c. 1565-1609. Italian painter, b. at Caravaggio; founder of naturalistic school. Painted chiefly plebeian types in their natural surroundings; influenced Ribera; in Rome (c. 1585-87); protégé of Cardinal del Monte; forced to leave Rome after killing companion in quarrel; to Palestrina, Naples, Malta, Catania, Syracuse (Sicily), etc. His works include *The Entombment of Christ* (Vatican), *Card Players* (Rome and Dresden), *Gipsy Fortune Teller* (in Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome), *Love as a Ruler*, *Love Conquered*, and *St. Matthew Writing the Gospel* (all in Berlin Museum), *Death of Mary* (Louvre), *Christ and the Apostles at Emmaus* (London), and portraits, as *Grand Master of the Knights of Malta* (Louvre) and a self-portrait (Uffizi Gallery).

Caravaggio, Polidoro da. Real name Polidoro Cal-da'ra (kă-dă'ră). c. 1495-1543. Italian painter, b. at Caravaggio; pupil of Raphael; known especially as frieze decorator in Vatican, his works being known chiefly through etchings of Bartoli, Alberti, etc.; among his canvases are *Christ Bearing the Cross* (in Naples Gallery), *Cephalus and Procris* (in Vienna Museum).

Carbajal, Francisco de. See CARVAJAL.

Car'bia (kăr'byā), Remulo. 1885-. Argentinean historian, b. Buenos Aires. Author of *La Nueva Historia del Descubrimiento de América* (1936), etc.

Car'bo-nell' y Ri-ve-ro (kăr-bô-nel'y ê-rê-vă'rô), José Manuel. 1880-. Cuban statesman. Officer in

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16); nat'gre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cuban war; general in civil war (1906). Founded *El Ateneo de la Habana* (1902); coeditor, with brother Néstor, of *Letras* (1905-17); founded *Anales de Academia Nacional de Artes y Letras*; editor, *Evolución de la Cultura Cubana*. Delegate to fourth (1910) and sixth (1928) Pan-American conferences; minister to Brazil (1934-37); ambassador to Mexico (from 1931). Author of several volumes of verse and many critical works on Cuban literature. His brother Néstor (1883-), diplomat; in educational, police, and editorial work in Havana (1909-28); minister, Cuban Pan-American office (1924-28); secretary-general, Pan-American Conference (1928); minister to Argentina (1928-33), Colombia (1934); ambassador to Peru (from 1943). Author of *El Ayuntamiento de La Habana* (1918); with E. S. Santovenia, *Próceres* (1919), biographical studies of Martí (1923, 1933), and *Frosas Oratorias* (1927).

Carbutt (kär'büt), John. 1832-1905. Photographer, b. Sheffield, Eng.; to U.S. in 1853; devised new gelatin-covered dry plate for use in photography; introduced the orthochromatic plate, giving correct color values in photography.

Car'ca-no (kär'kät-nö), Giulio. 1812-1884. Italian writer. Secretary to provisional government, Milan (1848); professor, Academy of Fine Arts, Milan (1859); secretary and director of studies, Istituto Lombardo (1868); senator (1876 ff.). Author of romances, as *Angiola Maria* (1839) and *Damiano* (1850), tragedies, translations from Shakespeare, and several volumes of poetry.

Car'ca-no (kär'kät-nö), Miguel Ángel. 1880- . Argentine statesman; negotiated Anglo-Argentine commercial treaty (signed 1933); minister of agriculture (1935-38); ambassador to France (1938-41), to Great Britain (1941-45). Writer on economics and political theory.

Cárcano, Ramón José. 1860-1946. Argentine lawyer and writer; member of the legislature (1883-86; 1913 ff.); director of post and telegraph (1887-90); governor of Córdoba (1913-16; 1925-28); ambassador to Brazil (1933-39). Author of *El General Quiroga y la Expedición al Desierto* (1882), *Perfiles Contemporáneos* (1885), *Estudios Coloniales* (1895), *Juan Facundo Quiroga*, etc.

Car'cel' (kär'sel'), Bertrand Guillaume. 1750-1812. French clockmaker; inventor (c. 1800) of the Cuccel lamp, in which the oil is pumped by clockwork into the wick tube.

Car'co' (kär'kô'), Francis' (fräs'sê'). Orig. surname **Car'co'pi'no'** (kär'kô'pé'nô'). 1886-1958. French novelist and poet; author of *La Bohème et Mon Cœur* (1912), *Chansons Aigres-Douces* (1912), *Au Vent Crispé du Matin* (1913), *Les Innocents* (novel; 1917), *L'Homme Traqué* (1922), *Perversité* (1923), *Nostalgie de Paris* (1941), etc.

Car-da'no (kär-dä'nô), Geronimo or Girolamo. Eng. **Jerome Car'dan** (kär'dän; -d'n). Lat. **Hieronymus Car-da'nus** (kär-dä'nûs). 1501-1576. Italian mathematician, physician, and astrologer. Grad. in medicine, Padua. Public lecturer in geometry at Milan (1534); professor of medicine, Pavia (1559), Bologna (1562); arrested for heresy or debt or both (1570); on release, moved to Rome (1571); pensioned by Pope Gregory XIII. Successful as a physician, being summoned to Scotland, where he cured the archbishop (1552). In *Ars Magna* (1545), gave as his own the cubic solution which he had obtained from Tartaglia, its discoverer, thus giving rise to a controversy; published *De Subtilitate Rerum* (1551) and *De Rerum Varietate* (1557) containing scientific speculation and information on contemporary physical knowledge; also wrote works on astronomy, astrology, rhetoric, medicine, etc., and an

autobiography, *De Propria Vita* (1576). See N. TARTAGLIA.

Car'den (kär'd'n), Sir Sackville Hamilton. 1857-1930. British naval officer; vice-admiral, commander of Mediterranean squadron (1914-15) in its attempt to silence Turkish forts at Dardanelles; retired with rank of admiral (1917).

Car'de-nal' (kär'dē-näl'), Pierre. 13th-century Provençal poet, sometimes termed "Juvenal of the Provençals" because of vigor of his satire.

Cár'de-nas (kär'thā-nās), García López de. Spanish explorer in America; with Coronado's expedition (1540-42) to New Mexico; penetrated to Grand Canyon of Colorado River.

Cárdenas, Lázaro. 1895- . Mexican soldier and radical leader, b. in Michoacán state. Joined revolutionary forces (1913); brigadier general (1924); follower of Gen. Calles; provisional governor of Michoacán (1920), governor (1928-32); minister of interior (1931); minister of war and marine (1933). President of Mexico (1934-40); launched Six-Year Plan; administration marked by plans for redistribution of land, industrial and transportation development, renewal of struggle with Roman Catholic Church, and expropriation (1938) of foreign-owned oil properties. Commander, forces on Pacific coast (1941), Mexican army (1945); minister of defense (1943-45).

Cárdenas y E-char'te (ē ā-chār'tā), Raúl de. 1884- . Cuban statesman; deputy from Havana province (1911 ff.), secretary to Cuban president (1933); attorney general of Supreme Court (1934); secretary of justice (1934). Author of *El Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad* (1912) and *La Política de los Estados Unidos en el Continente Americano* (1921).

Cardi da Cigoli, Lodovico. See CIGOLI.

Car'di-gan (kär'di-gán), 7th Earl of. **James Thomas Brude'nell** (brüd'nēl). 1797-1868. English soldier. M.P. (1818-29); entered army (1824); lieutenant colonel by purchase (1830); unpopular because of his unconciliatory temper; fought duel with one of his own officers (1840). Commander of cavalry, led the "Six Hundred" in the famous charge of the Light Brigade, in battle of Balaclava in Crimean War (1854); first man to reach the Russian lines; lieutenant general (1861).

Car'di'nal' (kär'dē-näl'), Pierre. = Pierre CARDENAL.

Cár-do'zo (kär-dō'zō), Benjamin Nathan. 1870-1938. American jurist, b. New York City. A.B., Columbia (1889). Adm. to bar (1891); practiced in New York; justice, supreme court of New York (1914-28). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1932-38). Author of *The Nature of the Judicial Process* (1921), *The Growth of the Law* (1924), *The Paradoxes of Legal Science* (1928), etc.

Car-duc'ci (kär-dūč'chē), Bartolommeo. Span. **Bartolomé Car-du'cho** (kär-thōā'chō). 1560-1608. Italian painter, b. Florence. Accompanied his master Federigo Zuccaro to Spanish court (1585); protégé of Philip II and III; painted frescoes in Escorial library and several altarpieces in church of San Felipe el Real. His works include *Holy Eucharist, Descent from the Cross, St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata, Adoration of the Kings*. His brother **Vincenzo**, Span. **Vicente** (1568?-1638), accompanied him to Spain (1585); painter to Spanish court (1609 ff.); protégé of Philip II and IV. His works include *Martyrdom of St. Andrew* (in cathedral at Toledo), and 54 paintings for the El Paular monastery (now in the Prado); author of the dialogue *De las Excelencias de la Pintura* (1633).

Carducci, Giosuè. Early pseudonym **E-no'tri-o Ro-ma'no** (ē-nō'trē-ō rō-mā'nō). 1835-1907. Italian

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (12), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, chark'y; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōēt; ōut, ōil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

poet, b. Valdicastello, Tuscany. Professor of literary history, Bologna (1861-1904). Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1906). Staunch classicist; attempted to introduce classical metrical schemes into Italian poetry; considered national poet of modern Italy. Author of historical studies in literary criticism, including *Storia del Giorno di Parini* (1892), *La Poesia Barbara nei Secoli XV e XVI* (1881), and of many volumes of verse, including *Satana e Polemiche Sataniche* (1879), *Odi Barbare* (1887), *Nuovi Odi Barbare* and *Terze Odi Barbare* (1888-89). Representative poems are *Inno a Satana, Il Boce, Pianto Antico, Funere Mersit Acerbo, Ça Ira* (12 sonnets on French Revolution), *Alle Fonti del Clitumno, In Una Chiesa Gotica, La Chiesa di Polenta, and Alla Stazione*.

Cardwell (kär'dwél; -wél), **Edward**. 1787-1861. English theologian. M.A., Oxon. (1812); Camden professor of ancient history (1826-31); principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford (1831-61); published editions of Aristotle's *Ethics*, Greek New Testament, and Josephus's *History of the Jewish War*, and projected a history of Church of England.

His nephew **Edward** (1813-1886), Viscount Cardwell, statesman and military reformer; B.A., Oxon. (1835); M.P. (1842); supported Peel and free-trade policy; president of Board of Trade in Aberdeen's coalition ministry (1852-55); carried Merchant Shipping Act (1854), consolidating all existing shipping laws; secretary for Ireland (1859-61); secretary for colonies (1864-66); refused to keep British troops in colonies during peacetime unless colonies paid for them; abolished penal transportation (1868); laid foundations for federation in Canada; secretary for war under Gladstone (1868-74); abolished commissions by purchase and instituted short-service system and the reserve in army.

Careless, William. See William CARLOS.

Car-ew' (kär'róo'), **Bamfylde Moore**. 1693?-1770. English vagabond; son of a Devonshire rector; ran away from school to join Gypsies, of whom he was eventually chosen king; clever sharper; transported to Maryland; escaped despite heavy iron collar; returned to wandering life in England and Scotland.

Car-ew, George. Baron **Car-ew of Clop'ton** (klöp'tän) and Earl of **Tot'næs** (tót'næs). 1555-1629. English soldier. Educ. Oxford; held a command in Irish wars against earl of Desmond (1575-83); master of ordnance in Ireland (1588-92); on Essex's expedition to Cadiz (1596) and Azores (1597); ambassador to France (1598). President of Munster, Ireland (1600-03); after failure of Essex, repressed rebellion of earl of Tyrone with ruthlessness. Master general of ordnance (1608-17); governor of Guernsey (1610-21).

Car-ew, Richard. 1555-1620. English poet and antiquary. Educ. Oxford; M.P. (1584); high sheriff of Cornwall (1586). Translator of five cantos of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (1594); published *Survey of Cornwall* (1602).

Car-ew, Thomas. 1595?-1645. English poet, one of Cavalier Poets. B.A., Oxon. (1611); secretary to Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1619); served in court of Charles I; friend of Sir John Suckling, Ben Jonson, Davenant; admirer of Donne; his masque *Caelum Britannicum* acted at Whitehall (1633). Author chiefly of short brilliant lyrics of gossamer order, as *He that loves a rosy cheek*, his longest poem being *A Rapture*.

Car-ey (kär'i), **Henry**. 1st Baron **Huns'don** (hūnz'dän). 1524?-1596. English soldier and diplomat; son of Anne Boleyn's sister; envoy to France (1564, 1591), to Scotland (1587); governor of Berwick (1568-87); commissioner on treason trials (1585-95) and to try Mary, Queen of Scots (1586). His youngest son, **Robert**

(1560?-1639), 1st Earl of **Mon'mouth** (mön'mäth; mün'-), soldier; fought in Netherlands (1587), against Armada (1588), in Normandy (1591); warden of Scottish border (1593-1603); by sixty hours of riding carried news of Queen Elizabeth's death to James VI of Scotland (1603); followed Charles, Prince of Wales, to Spain (1623).

Carey, Henry. d. 1743. English poet and composer. Reputed illegitimate son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. Published first poems (1713); wrote farces, burlesques, and songs, and often the accompanying music, for London stage (1715-39), including *Chronoholothologos*, a burlesque of contemporary theatrical bombast (1734), and *A Wonder; or the Honest Yorkshireman*, a ballad opera (1735). Author and composer of *Sally in our Alley* (now usually sung to tune borrowed from *The Country Lass*, not Carey's); rumored to be author of words and music of *God Save the King*. His posthumous son **George Saville** (1743-1807) failed as actor; successful as vocalist and mimic (1770-1807); author of masques, farces, burlettas, operas, songs.

Carey, Henry Charles. 1793-1879. American economist, b. Philadelphia; son of Mathew Carey. In publishing business (1817-35); retired to devote himself to study and writing. Author of *Principles of Political Economy* (3 vols., 1837, 1838, 1840); *The Principles of Social Science* (3 vols., 1858-59); etc.

Carey, James. 1845-1883. Dublin builder and town councilor, originally a bricklayer; a founder of the Invincibles (1881); directed assassination (1882) of Lord Frederick Cavendish and T. H. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin; betrayed Fenians and by his evidence caused execution of five associates; shot at sea on way to Natal by Patrick O'Donnell, a bricklayer sent by the Invincibles to avenge the deaths.

Carey, Mathew. 1760-1839. Publisher, b. Dublin, Ireland. Editor, *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin (1780-83); *Volunteer's Journal* (1783-84). Fled to America (1784) to escape prosecution for attacks on British government; founded *Pennsylvania Herald* (1785), *Columbian Magazine* (1786); publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia (from 1790). See Henry Charles CAREY.

Carey, Rosa Nou-chette' (nōw-shét'). 1840-1909. English writer of stories for girls, including *Nellie's Memories* (1868), *Wee Wife* (1869), *Only the Governess* (1868), *The Mistress of Brac Farm* (1908).

Carey, William. 1761-1834. English Orientalist and missionary; shoemaker by trade. Helped found Baptist Missionary Society; one of first missionaries to go to India (1793); established church, school, and printing press at Serampore (1799-1801); professor of Sanskrit in college at Fort William near Calcutta (1801-30); issued translations (known as *Serampore versions*) of the Scriptures in nearly 40 languages and dialects; compiled grammars and dictionaries of Malhatta, Sanskrit, Punjabi, and other native languages; edited the *Ramayana* (1806-10).

Car'gill (kär'gíl), **Donald**. 1619?-1681. Scottish Covenanter. Ejected from his parish for rebuking Charles II's conduct (1662); wounded at Bothwell Bridge (1679) during insurrection by Scottish Covenanters; with Richard Cameron (q.v.) declared Charles II deposed and excommunicated (1680); beheaded for treason.

Car'hart (kär'härt), **Henry Smith**. 1844-1920. American physicist, b. Coeymans, N.Y. Grad. Wesleyan (1869). Teacher at Michigan (1886-1909). Known for work in electricity, especially on standard cells (devising the Carhart-Clark cell) and primary batteries; author of textbooks and treatises.

Carhart, Paul Worthington. 1871-1933. American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- orthoptist and lexicographer, b. Jackson, Mich. Ph.B., Yale (1894); studied phonetics abroad under Sweet and Vitor (1900-02). Phonetician on staff of G. & C. Merriam Co., publishers of Webster's Dictionaries (1898-1900, 1903-33); managing editor (1923-33).
- Ca-rí-as An-dí-no** (ká-ré'as an-dé'no), Tiburcio. 1876-1933. Honduran general; president of Honduras (from 1933).
- Carí-as**. See **CARRI-AS**.
- Ca-rí-gna'no** (ká-ré'nyá'no). The cadet, or Savoy-Carignan, branch of house of Savoy (q.v.).
- Carilef**. See **WILLIAM OF SAINT CARILEF**.
- Ca-rí-nus** (ká-rí'ná-s). d. 285. Roman emperor (283-285). Elder son of emperor Carus (q.v.). Appointed (282) governor of western provinces, as his father and brother (Numerianus) left on expedition against Persians; on death of Carus (283) left joint emperor with Numerianus; indulged in violent excesses, but displayed some bravery and military skill against barbarians; fought with Diocletian; won decisive battle near Margum in Moesia; killed by one of his officers.
- Ca-ris'si-mi** (ká-ré'sé-mé), **Giacomo**. c. 1604-1674. Italian composer, b. Marino. Kapellmeister, Assisi (1624-28), St. Apollinaris, Rome (1628-84); among his pupils were Bononcini, Scarlatti, and Charpentier. Marks transition from polyphonic style of Palestrina school to monodic style of founders of opera; originator of chamber cantata; developed instrumental accompaniment to motet; one of originators of oratorio. His compositions include masses, motets, and the oratorios *Jephthah*, *Judithum Salomonis*, *Baltazar*, and *Jonas*. Author of *Ars Cantandi* (1696).
- Carl**. Variant of **KARL**.
- Carl** (kárl), **William Crane**. 1865-1936. American organist, b. Bloomfield, N.J. Studied in Paris under Guilmant. Organist in Newark, N.J. (1882-92) and at First Presbyterian Church, New York City (1892-1936). Founded and directed Guilmant Organ School, New York City (1899).
- Car-lén'** (ká-rán'), **Emilie, nee Smith** (smít). 1807-1892. Swedish novelist and feminist; leader of a literary coterie in Stockholm. Author of *Waldemar Klein* (1838), *The Rose of Tistelö* (1842), *The Hermit* (1846), *The Merchant's House on the Cliff* (1860). Married 1st (1827) Dr. Axel Flygare (d. 1833), 2d (1841) **Johan Gabriel Carlén** (1814-1875), writer, author of *Romances of Swedish Life* (1846).
- Carle'ton** (kárl'tán; -t'n), **Sir Guy**. 1st Baron Dor'-ches'ter (dór'ché'stér; -ché'stér). 1724-1808. British soldier and administrator, b. in County Tyrone, Ireland. Served in America (1758-62); acting governor of Quebec (1766-70); governor of Quebec and commander of British forces in Canada (1775-77); repelled attack of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold on Quebec (1775-76); defeated Arnold on Lake Champlain and took Crown Point (1776); superseded as commander by Burgoyne (1777); succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander in chief in America (1782-83); governor of Quebec (1786-91, 1793-96); general (1793).
- Carleton, Henry Gay**. 1856-1910. American playwright, b. Fort Union, N.Mex. Chief plays, *The Gilded Fool* (1892), *Butterflies* (1894).
- Carleton, Mark Alfred**. 1866-1925. American plant pathologist, b. Jerusalem, Ohio. B.S. (1887), M.S. (1893), Kansas State Coll. Cerealist with U.S. Department of Agriculture (from 1894); introduced grain crops from foreign countries, notably Kubanka wheat from western Asia; founded durum wheat industry.
- Carleton, Will**, in full **William McKendree**. 1845-1912. American poet, b. near Hudson, Mich.; author of *Farm Ballads* (1873), *City Ballads* (1875); best-known poem, *Over the Hill to the Poor House*.
- Carleton, William**. 1794-1869. Irish novelist. Son of a cottier; attended hedge schools; tutor in Dublin. Author of stories delineating Irish peasant life, reflecting its pathos and humor, including two series of *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry* (1830, 1833) and a long powerful novel *Fardorougha the Miser* (1837); alienated many Irishmen by unsparing criticism in later stories, including *The Tithe Proctor* (1849), *The Squanders of Castle Squander* (1852).
- Car'li or Car'li-Rub'bi** (kárl'é-róob'bé), **Conte Giovanni Rinaldo**. 1720-1795. Italian economist and antiquary. Professor of astronomy and navigation, Padua (1744); president, council of commerce, Milan (1753); president, school of finance, Milan (1771). His works include *Delle Origini e del Commercio della Moneta e dell'Istituzione delle Zecche d'Italia* (1754-60), *Sul Libero Commercio dei Grani* (1771), *Antichità Italiane* (1771), *Lettere Americane* (2 vols., 1780-81).
- Car'ille'** (kárl'il'; kár'il), **John Snyder**. 1817-1878. American lawyer, b. Winchester, Va. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1855-57; 1861); influential in creation of State of West Virginia; U.S. senator from West Virginia (1861-65).
- Carille, Richard**. 1790-1843. English freethinker and reformer. Journeyman tinsmith in London; disciple of Thomas Paine; vendor of *Black Dwarf*, a prohibited radical weekly (1817); printed Southey's *Wat Tyler* and other free-thought papers; imprisoned for publishing his *Political Litany* and again (1819-25) for publishing Paine's works; published journal *The Republican* (1819-26), despite imprisonment of his wife, sister, and shopmen as his accomplices; edited a weekly *The Gorgon* and (1830) opened hall for free discussion; imprisoned for refusing to pay church rates (1830-33, 1834-35).
- Carlingford, Baron**. See **Chichester Samuel Fortescue**.
- Car-lisle'** (kárl'il'; kár'il), **Earls of**. Title in English peerage held by James Hay (q.v.) and (from 1661) by the Howard family (q.v.).
- Carlisle, John Griffin**. 1835-1910. American lawyer, b. in Campbell County (now Kenton County), Ky. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1877-90); speaker (1883-89); identified with movement for tariff reform; U.S. senator (1890-93); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1893-97); noted for sound-money policy.
- Carlo Alberto, Carlo Emanuele, Carlo Felice**. See **CHARLES ALBERT**, **CHARLES EMMANUEL**, **CHARLES FELIX**.
- Car'lo-man** (kárl'ó-mán; Fr. kár'ló'mán'), **Ger Karl'mann** (kárl'mán). (1) d. 754. Son of Charles Martel. Mayor of the palace (741-747) jointly with his brother Pepin the Short; administered eastern Frankish kingdom; fought wars with Germans and strengthened power of church; retired to a monastery (747) and later to Monte Cassino (750).
- (2) 751-771. Son of Pepin the Short. King of Eastern Franks (768-771); joint king of the Franks with his brother Charlemagne (q.v.).
- (3) 828-880. Son of Louis the German and father of the Emperor Arnulf. Duke of Bavaria (865-876); king of Bavaria and Carinthia (876-880). Crowned king of the Lombards at Pavia (877).
- Carloman**. d. 884. Son of Louis II. King of France, joint ruler with his brother Louis III (879-882); sole ruler (882-884); reigned in south (Aquitaine and Burgundy); at war with Northmen.
- Car'los** (kárl'ós). Spanish form of **CHARLES**.
- Car'los I** (kárl'ósh). **Eng. Charles I**. 1633-1708. King of Portugal (1689-1708). Son of King Louis I and

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make, ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

María Pia; b. Lisbon. Strained relations with Great Britain (1889-90) over acts of Portuguese colonists in South Africa; suspended constitution (1907); appointed João Franco dictator; discontent aroused because of Franco's measures; assassinated with eldest son, Louis, in streets of Lisbon.

Car'los (kăr'lôs; *Span.* -lôs), Don (dăn; *Span.* dôn). Name of several princes of Spain:

(1) See CHARLES, Prince of Viana.

(2) Don Carlos de Aus'tri-a [thă ous'trê-ä] (1545-1568), eldest son of Philip II and María of Portugal, b. Valladolid. Prince of Asturias and heir to Spanish throne; his betrothal to Elizabeth of Valois, daughter of Henry II of France, suddenly annulled and Elizabeth married to his father; accused (1567) of plotting against father's life; died in prison, possibly murdered. Subject of Schiller's tragedy *Don Carlos* (1801) and of dramas by Alfieri, Chénier, Otway, Núñez de Arce, etc.

(3) Don Carlos de Bor-bón' (bôr-bôn'). See CHARLES III of Spain.

(4) Don Carlos 1st, full name Carlos María Isidro de Borbón (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV and brother of Ferdinand VII (q.v.); became pretender to Spanish throne when Ferdinand, persuaded by his wife María Christina, abrogated statute in favor of male heirs and secured throne to his daughter Isabella II (1833); supported by Basques and Catalonians, proclaimed king as Charles V; revolted, but in Carlist wars (1833-39) overcome by government forces; fled to France (1839); resigned pretensions (1845) to his son Don Carlos 2d.

(5) Don Carlos 2d, full name Carlos Luis Fernando de Borbón, Conde de Mont'e-mo-lín' [môn'tä-mô-lên'] (1818-1861); recognized by Carlists as Charles VI (1845); made prisoner during insurrection (1860); released on signing renunciation of claims; died without issue, claims passing to youngest brother, Don Juan (q.v.), who abdicated (1868) in favor of his son Don Carlos 3d.

(6) Don Carlos 3d, full name Carlos María de los Do-lo-res (lôs thă-lô-râs) de Borbón (1848-1909); published proclamation claiming Spanish throne as Charles VII (1872); entered Spain (1873); waged civil war (1873-76); fled to France; gave up struggle, but did not relinquish claims; expelled from France (1881) for Orleanist sympathies; abdicated (1909) in favor of his son Don Jaime of Madrid (b. 1870).

Car'los (kăr'lôs) or **Care'less** (kăr'lês; -lês), William. d. 1689. English Royalist officer who, after battle of Worcester, shared with Prince Charles (later Charles II) his hiding place in a hollow oak (the "Royal Oak") at Boscombe, Shropshire (Sept. 6 and 7, 1651); escaped to France; later in service of Charles II.

Car-lo'ta (kăr-lô'tä). Incorrectly **Car-lot'ta** (kăr-lôt'tä). *Eng.* Charlotte. Full name Marie Charlotte Amélie Augustine Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine. 1840-1927. Empress of Mexico (1864-67). Only dau. of Leopold I of Belgium; b. Laeken, near Brussels; m. (1857) Maximilian, Archduke of Austria; accompanied him to Mexico (1864) when he was given imperial crown; sent by Maximilian (1866) to Europe to secure aid from Napoleon III and the pope against Mexican republicans; realizing failure of her husband's cause became hopelessly insane; confined in château near Brussels (1879-1927).

Car-lo'ta (kăr-lô'tä). *Eng.* Charlotte. In full Joaquina Carlota de Bor-bón' (thă bôr-bôn'). 1775-1830. Queen of Portugal. Dau. of Charles IV of Spain; m. (1790) John VI of Portugal; marriage unhappy; publicly disavowed by John, then regent (1806); fled with royal

family to Brazil (1808); encouraged her son Dom Miguel in revolt against Dom Pedro and Maria (1828-30).

Carlovingian dynasty. See CAROLINGIAN dynasty.

Carl'sen (kăr'l'sn), E-mil' (ê-mêl'). 1853-1932. Painter, b. Copenhagen, Denmark; to U.S. (1872). Best known for his still-life and marine paintings. His son Dines (1901-), also an artist.

Carl'son (kăr'l'sn), An'ton (än'tôn) Julius. 1875-1956. American physiologist, b. in Sweden; to U.S. (1891). B.S., Augustana Coll., Ill. (1898), Ph.D., Stanford (1902). Teacher at U. of Chicago (from 1904; professor from 1909). Known for researches on the heart and circulation, lymph, saliva, the thyroids, the parathyroids, the pancreas, immune bodies, also on metabolism, gastric secretion, and hunger.

Carl'son (kăr'l'sn), Fredrik Ferdinand. 1811-1887. Swedish historian and politician. Professor, Uppsala (1849-77); member of Riksdag (1850-66, 1878-87); minister of public worship (1863-70, 1875-78). Author of a *History of Sweden* (seven volumes, 1855-85). His son Ernst (1854-1909), historian; professor at Göteborg; member of Riksdag (1897-1905); wrote *Charles XII in Saxony, Sweden and Prussia 1701-1709*, etc.

Carl'son (kăr'l'sn), John Fa'b-ian (fä'bi-än; fäb'yän). 1875-1945. Landscape painter, b. in Sweden; to U.S. (1886). Studied at Art Students' League in Buffalo and New York; head instructor of landscape painting, Art Students' League, New York. Work represented in Corcoran Art Gallery, Toledo museum, Brooks Memorial Gallery of Memphis, Baltimore museum, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts at Richmond, and Carnegie Institute. Author of *Elementary Principles of Landscape Painting* (1928).

Carlstadt. See KARLSTADT.

Carl'ton (kăr'l'tn; -tän), Effie, *nee* Crock'ett (krök'ët; -it). 1857-1940. American actress; author, under pen name **Effie Can'ning** (kän'ing), of the lullaby *Rock-a-Bye Baby* (orig. copyright, 1887).

Car-lyle (kăr-lil'; kăr'lil'), Thomas. 1795-1881. Scottish essayist and historian, b. Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, son of a stonemason. Educ. Annan Academy and Edinburgh U., where he studied arts course and divinity. Taught mathematics, Annan (1814); schoolmaster at Kiercaldy (1816); intimate of Edward Irving; briefly studied law in Edinburgh (1819); began to suffer from insomnia and dyspepsia; tutor to Charles Buller (1822-24). Wrote articles for Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*; translated Legendre's *Geometry* and Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*; wrote *Life of Schiller* (1824). Met Coleridge, Hazlitt, and other literary men in London (1824); m. (1826) Jane Baillie Welsh; settled in Edinburgh; wrote essays for *Edinburgh Review*; formed friendship with Jeffrey. Moved to Craigenputtock (1828); wrote the autobiographical *Sartor Resartus* (pub. in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1833-34), a speculative discussion of creeds and systems of philosophy under guise of a philosophy of clothes; corresponded with Goethe. Settled in London in Cheyne Row, Chelsea (1834-81), whence often called the "Sage of Chelsea." His *French Revolution* (1837), published despite burning of manuscript for most of first volume by John Stuart Mill's servant, established his reputation as one of foremost men . letters; began lectures (1837), one course of which was *Heroes and Hero Worship* (pub. 1840). Attacked shams and corruption of modern society in *Chartism* (1839), *Past and Present* (1843), *Latter Day Pamphlets* (1850); in *Oliver Cromwell* (1845) revolutionized contemporary estimate of Cromwell; biographized his friend John Sterling (1851); devoted himself (1851-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

65) to his *History of Frederick the Great*, making two trips to Germany (1852, 1858) for research. After death of his wife (1866) discovered from her diary extent of her privations and suffering from his want of consideration for her because of absorption in his work. Made plea for Germany during Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); suffered failing health and paralysis of right hand (1872); buried in Ecclefechan. His *Reminiscences* (written, 1866; published without editing by Froude, 1881), containing harsh comments upon individuals and misanthropic passages written in periods of nervous depression, prejudiced the popular estimate of his genius.

His wife, **Jane Baillie, nee Welsh** (1801-1866), daughter of a Scottish physician, descendant of John Knox; wrote a tragedy at age of 14; wished to marry her teacher, Edward Irving, who was bound by previous engagement; corresponded with Carlyle; declined to become engaged to him (until 1825); married (1826); more tractable with visitors than Carlyle; suffered from Carlyle's temper and his absorption in work; victim (1845-57) of jealousy over Lady Ashburton's friendship with Carlyle; became an invalid (1858).

His younger brother, **John Aitken** (1801-1879), M.D., Edinburgh (1825), traveling physician to countess of Clare in Italy (1831-37), and to duke of Buccleuch (1838-43); translated Dante's *Inferno* into prose (1849); student of Icelandic.

Car'ma-gno'la (kär'mä-nö'lä). *Orig. name Francesco Bus-so'ne* (bü'sso'nä). Conte di Ca'stel-nuo'vo (kä'stäl-nwö'vö). c. 1390-1432. Italian condottiere, b. at Carmagnola; in service of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1416-23); subdued Bergamo, Brescia, Parma, Piacenza, Genoa, and other cities; after break with Visconti, led Venetians against Milan (1436); convicted of treason by Venetian Council of Ten after unsuccessful campaign; beheaded (Apr. 5, 1432) despite intercession of doge.

Car'man (kär'män), **William Bliss**. 1861-1929. Canadian poet, b. Fredericton, N.B. Educ. U. of New Brunswick, U. of Edinburgh (1882-83), Harvard (1886-88). On staff successively of *New York Independent*, *Current Literature*, *Atlantic Monthly*. His many volumes of verse include *Low Tide on Grand Pré* (1893), *A Sea-Mark* (1895), *Ballads of Last Haven* (1897), *By the Aurelian Wall* (1898), *Sappho* (1902), *Pipes of Pan* (1904), *Pipes of Dawn* (1912), *April Airs* (1916), *Later Poems* (1921). Collaborated with Richard Hovey in *Songs from Vagabondia* (1894), *More Songs from Vagabondia* (1896), and *Last Songs from Vagabondia* (1900). Prose essays collected in *Kinship of Nature* (1904), *The Poetry of Life* (1905), etc.

Carmarthen, Marquises of. See Thomas and Francis OSBORNE.

Carmen Sylva. Pseudonym of ELIZABETH, Queen of Rumania.

Car'mer (kär'mēr), **Carl Lamson**. 1893- . American poet and novelist, b. Cortland, N.Y. Ph.B., Hamilton (1914), M.A., Harvard (1915); served in World War; teacher of English; professor, U. of Alabama (1924-27); asst. editor, *Vanity Fair* (1928-29), *Theatre Arts Monthly* (1929-33). Author of *Frenchtown* and *Deep South* (verse), *Stars Fell on Alabama* (1934), *Listen for a Lonely Drum* (1936), *Genesee Fever* (1941), *America Sings* (1942).

Car'mi'chael (kär'mi'käl; -k'l; kär-mi'-), **Sir Thomas David Gibson**. Baron **Carmichael of Skir'ling** (skür'ling). 1859-1926. British colonial administrator and art connoisseur, b. Edinburgh. B.A., Cantab. (1881). Governor of Victoria, Australia (1908-11), Madras (1911-12), Bengal (1912-17).

Car'mo-dy (kär'mö'dī), **John Michael**. 1882?- . American federal administrator, b. Towanda, Pa. In business (1900-26); editor of *Coal Age* and *Factory and Industrial Management*, New York City (1927 ff.). Chairman, Bituminous Coal Labor Board (1933); chief engineer in Civil Works Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1933-35); served also on National Labor Relations Board. Rural electrification (1936-39) and Federal works (1939-41) administrator; member Maritime Commission (1941-47).

Car-mo'na (kär-mö'nä), **Antonio Oscar de Fra-go'so** (dē frä-gö'sō). 1869-1951. Portuguese general and statesman, b. Lisbon. Made prime minister and minister of war by military decree (1926); virtually dictator; faced with revolts in Oporto and Lisbon (1927); suppressed outbreaks with aid of monarchists; reconstructed cabinet (1927); elected president by plebiscite (1928); re-elected (1935 and 1942).

Car'mon'telle' (kär'mön'tél'), **Louis**. *Professional name of Louis Car'rogis'* (kä'rö'zhé'). 1717-1806. French painter, engraver, and writer; published collections of proverbs and plays, *Proverbes Dramatiques* (8 vols., 1768-81) and *Théâtre de Campagne* (1775). Among his paintings were portraits of Philidor, Boufflers, Grimm.

Car'nall (kär'näl), **Rudolf von**. 1804-1874. German mining engineer after whom the mineral carnallite is named; active in founding German Geological Society.

Car-nar'von (kär-när'vün; kër-), **Barlool**. See HERAKLI family, 3.

Car-ne'a-des (kär-ne'ä-dēz). 214?-129 B.C. Greek skeptic philosopher; founder in Athens of what is known as the New, or Third, Academy. Cf. CRITOMACHUS.

Car-ne'gie (kär-nä'g; -nē'g; kä'r-nē'g; *the first was his own pron.*), **Andrew**. 1835-1919. Industrialist and humanitarian, b. Dunfermline, Scotland. To U.S. (1848); settled in Allegheny, Pa. Held minor positions in cotton textile factory and telegraph company; secretary to superintendent, Pittsburgh division, Pennsylvania Railroad; served in military transportation section, U.S. War Dept., through Civil War. Entered iron and steel business (1865); concentrated on steel industry (from 1870); chief owner, Homestead Steel Works, by 1888; controlled seven other manufacturing concerns; consolidated his interests into Carnegie Steel Co. (1899); merged this company with United States Steel Corp. (1901), and retired. Devoted rest of life to distribution of huge fortune for benefit of society, in accordance with views expressed in his article "Wealth" in *North American Review* (June, 1889). Benefactions include large contributions for public libraries, public education, and international peace; endowed Carnegie Corporation of New York with \$125,000,000 to support his benefactions after his death.

Car-nel'ro Le-ão' (kär-nä'rō le-ōun'), **Honorio Her-meto**. **Marquês de Pa-ra-ná'** (thē pä-rä-nä'). 1801-1856. Brazilian statesman; minister of justice (1832-33); prime minister (Jan., 1843-Feb., 1844; 1854-56); president of Rio de Janeiro (1841 ff.), Pernambuco (1849 ff.).

Car'ney (kär'nī), **Julia, nee Fletcher**. 1823-1908. American verse writer, b. Boston. Author of *Little Things* (1845), containing the verses beginning *Little drops of water, little grains of sand*.

Car'ni-cer' y Bat'lie (kä'r-nē-sär' ä bat'lyä), **Ramón**. 1789-1855. Spanish composer, b. Tárrega, Catalonia. Professor of composition, Madrid conservatory (1830-54). Contributed to formation of national opera in Spain. Composer of Italian operas, symphonies, religious works, and songs including Chilean national anthem *Dulce Patria*.

Carnock, **Baron**. See Sir Arthur NICOLSON.

äle, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; äve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charäty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), ööft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oll; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Car'not' (kär'nô'). Name of a Burgundian family prominent during French Revolution and after.

Joseph François Claude (1752-1835), jurist, b. Nolay; advocate at Dijon assembly and active in revolutionary movement; procureur général at Dijon; author of law commentaries (1812-1823).

Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), his brother; called "le grand Carnot" (lê grân); statesman and general, b. Nolay; deputy to Legislative Assembly (1791) and National Convention (1792); member, Committee of Public Safety (1793); called "Organizer of Victory" for his work while in charge of organization and direction of the armies (1793-95); president of the Convention (1795); member of the Directory (1795-97), and twice its president; fled to Switzerland and Germany at coup d'état of Fructidor (1797) to escape proscription on account of supposed Royalist sympathies; minister of war (1800-01); member of Tribunal (1802-07); governor of Antwerp (1814); Napoleon's minister of interior during Hundred Days (1815); exiled by Louis XVIII (1815); lived in Warsaw and Magdeburg (1815-23). Author of works on mathematics and military strategy including a work on fortification *De la défense de places fortes* (1810), soon accepted as standard for most European armies.

Nicolas Léonard Sadi (1796-1832), elder son of Lazare; physicist, pioneer in thermodynamics, b. Paris; entered Polytechnic School (1812); served in engineer corps (1814-28); engaged in research; published (1824) his famous essay on heat, *Réflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu*; his theory, later developed by other scientists, notably Lord Kelvin, was in substance the second law of thermodynamics (*Carnot's principle*); devised a reversible engine to investigate theories on energy produced and heat applied under ideal conditions; also added to knowledge of principle now known as conservation of energy; died of cholera.

Lazare Hippolyte (1801-1888), younger son of Lazare; politician and journalist, b. Saint-Omer; lived in exile with his father (1815-23); elected deputy from Paris (1839-48), voting with extreme Radical Left; in Legislative Assembly (1850-51), opposed to Louis Napoleon; although elected to National Assembly several times, did not take his seat until 1864; again deputy (1871-75); made life senator (1875); author of several works on history and biography.

Sadi, in full Marie François Sadi (1837-1894), son of Lazare Hippolyte. Fourth president of the French Republic, b. Limoges. Entered engineering profession; made prefect of Department of Seine-Inférieure (1871); Republican member of National Assembly (1871-76); in Chamber of Deputies (1876-80); twice cabinet officer (1880-81, 1885-86). Elected president to succeed Grévy (1887-94); administration marked by his tact and ability, especially in meeting crises of Boulangist agitation (1889) and Panama scandals (1892); assassinated by an Italian anarchist.

Ca'ro (kär'rô), Heinrich, 1834-1910. German industrial chemist; one of the founders of the coal-tar dye industry.

Ca'ro or Ka'ro (kär'rô), Joseph ben Ephraim, 1488-1575. Jewish Talmudist and codifier of Jewish religious laws, b. in Spain or Portugal. Exiled from Spain with parents (1492); migrated to Nicopolis (Bulgaria), Adrianople, Salonika, and Constantinople; settled in Palestine (c. 1535). Author of *Beith Joseph* (or *House of Joseph*, a commentary on the religious lawbook *Arba Turin* of Jacob ben Asher; 4 parts, 1550-59) and of *Shulhan Aruk* (or *Arranged Table*, an authoritative code of Jewish religious and civil law based chiefly on Talmud; 4 parts, 1565). *Maggid Mesharim* (pub. 1646), a kind of

diary containing discussions with a personified Mishnah as his heavenly mentor, is also ascribed to him.

Ca'ro (kär'rô), Miguel Antonio, 1843-1909. Colombian politician and author, b. Bogotá. Relative of Rafael Núñez. Editor of conservative journal and partly responsible for 1886 constitution. Vice-president of Colombia (1892-94), and president (1894-98) at death of Núñez. Writer on philosophy, politics, and history; known esp. for poetry, as in collection *Horas de Amor*.

Ca'ro (kär'rô), Nikodem, 1871-1935. German chemist; with Adolf Frank (q.v.), developed cyanamide process for nitrogen fixation.

Carobert. = CHARLES I of Hungary.

Ca'rol (kär'rôl; Angl. kär'ül). Eng. Charles. Name of two kings of Rumania:

Carol I. Orig. Karl Eitel Friedrich, 1839-1914. Prince of Rumania (1866-81); first king of Rumania (1881-1914). Second son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (see CHARLES ANTHONY and HOHENZOLLERN) and brother of Leopold; entered military service; m. (1869) Elizabeth (q.v.), Princess of Wied; elected prince (1866) after deposition of Alexandru Ioan Cuza; aided Russia in war against Turkey (1877), independence of Rumania being recognized by Treaty of Berlin (1878); proclaimed king (1881); made secret alliance with Austria (1883); promoted economic development of country; declared war on Bulgaria (1913) in Second Balkan War; proclaimed neutrality at beginning of World War (1914), though sympathizing with Germany. Succeeded by his nephew Ferdinand I.

Carol II. 1893-1953. King (1930-40). Eldest son of Ferdinand I; b. Sinaia. Contractedmorganatic marriage (1917) with Mme. Zizi Lambrino; divorced her to marry (1921) Princess Helen of Greece, by whom he was father of King Michael (q.v.). Renounced (1925) right of succession to throne, deserted wife, and went to Paris (where he was known as M. Carol Ca'rai-man' [kär'rai-man']) to live in exile with Mme. Magda Lupescu; formally divorced Princess Helen (1928). Returned to Rumania by airplane (1930); supplanted his son Michael as king; reign marked by continued attempts to please both Russia and Germany; broke with National Peasant party which had at first supported him; tried unsuccessfully to become dictator; driven from throne (1940) by German influence; fled with Mme. Lupescu to Spain; to Cuba (1941), Mexico (1942).

Carolan, Torlogh. See O'CAROLAN.

Car'o-line Ma-til'da (kär'ô-lin mät'il'dä), 1751-1775. Queen of Denmark; wife of Christian VII, King of Denmark. Posthumous daughter of Frederick Louis, eldest son of George II of England. Married (1766); gave birth to son, later King Frederick VI; treated with coldness and neglect by profligate husband; involved in amour with court physician, Struensee (q.v.), who became all-powerful in palace (1770) and chief minister (1771); arrested with Struensee (1772); confessed guilt; divorced; spent last years in Hanover.

Car'o-line of Ans'pach (kär'ô-lin äv änz'päk). In full *Wilhelmina Carolina*, 1683-1737. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, wife of George II. Daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. Married (1705) George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hanover; went to England on accession of George I (1714); gathered distinguished circle including Pope, Gay, Chesterfield, and Lord Hervey; connived at husband's amour with Henrietta Howard; crowned queen (1727); kept Sir Robert Walpole in power; appointed bishops rather for learning than orthodoxy; regent during absence of king on four occasions; hated her eldest son Frederick.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Caroline of Brunswick (brūnz'wīk). In full **Amelia Elizabeth Caroline**. 1768-1821. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, wife of George IV. Daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Forced as bride (1795) upon prince of Wales by George III; persecuted by prince's mistresses; deserted by profligate husband after birth of Princess Charlotte Augusta (1796); censured for improprieties and unguarded speech (1806); traveled on Continent; on death of George III (1820) refused offer of settlement on condition of renouncing title of queen; held popular support and secured abandonment of bill in House of Lords divorcing her on ground of adultery with Bergami (1820); forcibly excluded from Westminster Hall on coronation day (1821).

Car'ol-in'gi-an (kār'ō-līn'jī-ān) or **Car'lo-vin'gi-an** (kār'lō-vīn'jī-ān) dynasty. Second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, succeeding Merovingian dynasty; ruled in France from Pepin the Short (751) to death of Louis V (987) and in Germany to death of Louis III, the Child (911). See *Tables* (in Appendix) for FRANCE and HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

Carolsfeld. See SCHNORR VON CAROLSFELD.

Carolus-Duran. See DURAN.

Carolus Magnus. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Ca'ron' (kā'rōn'), **Pierre Augustin**. Original name of BEAUMARCHAIS.

Caron, René Édouard. 1800-1876. Canadian jurist and politician; judge, Court of Queen's Bench (1853); lieutenant governor, Province of Quebec (1873-76).

Ca'ron-de-let' (kā'rōn-dā-lēt'; Angl. kā-rōn'dā-lēt'), **Barón Francisco Luis Héctor de**. 1748?-1807. Spanish administrator in America, b. Noyelles, Flanders. Governor of Louisiana and West Florida (1791-95); after sale of West Florida to France, continued as governor of Louisiana (1795-97); governor general of Quito, Ecuador (1799-1807).

Ca-roth'ers (kā-rōth'ēz), **Wallace Hume**. 1896-1937. American chemist, b. Burlington, Iowa. B.S., Tarkio Coll. (1920), Ph.D., Illinois (1924); teacher (1921-28); research chemist, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del. (from 1928). Patented (1937) synthetic material nylon, patent being issued posthumously and assigned to du Pont company.

Ca-ro'to (kā-rō'tō), **Giovanni Francesco**. c. 1480-1555. Veronese painter; pupil of Liberale and Mantegna. His works include frescoes in church of Sant'Eufemia, *Annunciation* in San Girolamo, altar of San Fermo Maggiore, and several panels in Pinacoteca Comunale (all in Verona).

Ca-ro-vé' (kā-rō-vē'), **Friedrich Wilhelm**. 1789-1852. German philosopher; advocate of a universal religion of humanity, founded on Christianity but having neither hierarchy nor dogma.

Carp (kārp), **Petrache**. 1837-1919. Rumanian statesman; prime minister of Rumania (1900-01, 1911-12).

Car-pac'cio (kārp-pā'chō), **Vittore**. b. before 1460-d. before 1526. Venetian painter; influenced by Gentile Bellini. His works include *History of St. Ursula* (series of nine pictures including particularly *Dismissal of the Ambassadors*, *Departure of the Betrothed Pair*, and *St. Ursula's Dream*), *Life of St. George* (another nine-picture series), six scenes from the life of Mary, a series *Life of St. Stephen*, also *Presentation in the Temple* (Venetian Acad.), *Death of the Virgin* (Ferrara), and *Maidonna Enthroned* (London).

Car-pa'ni (kārp-pā'nē), **Giuseppe**. 1752-1825. Italian librettist and musicographer; author of Milanese dialect poems, librettos, as *Camilla* (music by Paer), *La Passione di Gesù Cristo* (music by Weigl), translations of

French and German operas, a translation of Haydn's oratorio *Creation*, and critical works, as *Le Haydnisme ovvero Lettere sulla Vita e le Opere del Celebre Maestro Giuseppe Haydn* (1812), *Le Rossiniane ossia Lettere Musico-Drammatiche* (1824).

Car'peaux' (kārp'pō'), **Jean Baptiste**. 1827-1875. French sculptor; studied at Beaux-Arts, Paris (to 1844) and in Rome (1845-50). Notable works include *La Danse* (on façade of Opéra, Paris), *Les Quatre Parties du Monde* (in gardens of Luxembourg), and portrait busts of Napoleon III, Alexandre Dumas fils, Princess Mathilde, the painter Gérôme, etc.

Car'pen-ter (kārp'pən-tēr), **Edward**. 1844-1929. English writer, b. Brighton. Educ. Cambridge; in Anglican ministry (1869-74); visited U.S. (1877) and met Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Bryant, and Whitman; settled in Derbyshire (1883), devoting himself to study and writing; became interested in socialist movements inspired by Hyndman and William Morris; lectured on socialism. Author of *Chants of Labour* (1888), *Civilization, its Cause and Cure* (1889), *Angels' Wings* (1898), *Love's Coming of Age* (1896), *Iolaus* (1902), *The Art of Creation* (1904), *My Days and Dreams* (1916).

Carpenter, Edward Childs. 1872-1950. American author, b. Philadelphia. Financial editor, Philadelphia *Inquirer* (1905-16). Author of novels, as *The Chasm* (1903), *Captain Courtesy* (1906), *The Code of Victor Jallot* (1907), *The Easy Mark* (1912), and a number of plays, including *The Cinderella Man* (1916), *The Bachelor Father* (1928), *Whistling in the Dark* (1932).

Carpenter, Ford Ashman. 1868-1947. American meteorologist and aeronaut, b. Chicago. With U.S. weather service (1888-1919); manager, department of meteorology and aeronautics, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce (from 1919); radio broadcaster (1923-35); international balloon pilot; inventor of meteorological devices.

Carpenter, George Lyndon. 1872-1948. Salvation Army general, b. Newcastle, New South Wales; entered Salvation Army (1892), general (1939-46).

Carpenter, John Alden. 1876-1951. American composer, b. Park Ridge, Ill. A.B., Harvard (1897); studied music at Harvard under John K. Paine, in England under Sir Edward Elgar, and in Chicago under Bernhard Ziehn; in business (1897-1936). Composer of an orchestral suite (*Adventures in a Perambulator*), a concertino for piano and orchestra, a symphony, a ballet pantomime (*The Birthday of the Infanta*), a ballet (*Skyscrapers*), a symphonic poem (*Sea Drift*), and many songs.

Carpenter, Lant. 1780-1840. English Unitarian minister. Educ. Glasgow; minister and master of boarding school in Exeter (1805-17), at Bristol (from 1817); had Harriet and James Martineau as pupils; for infant baptism substituted infant dedication; drowned off Leighorn. His daughter **Mary** (1807-1877), educational and social reformer; opened girls' school at Bristol (1829); organized a "working and visiting society" (1835); founded a ragged school, Bristol (1846), reformatories, an industrial school (1859); visited India in interests of female education and prison management (1866, 1868, 1869, 1875); author of treatises on reformatories, juvenile delinquents, young convicts. His son **William Benjamin** (1813-1885), physiologist; grad. in medicine, Edinburgh (1839); professor of physiology at Royal Institution, London (1844); professor of forensic medicine, University Coll., London; took part in expedition for deep-sea exploration (1868-74); advocated doctrine of vertical circulation of ocean currents distinct from horizontal currents; author of a handbook on microscopy and treatises on principles of general, comparative, human, and mental physiology (1839-74).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

William's son Joseph Estlin (1844-1927), Unitarian clergyman; M.A., University Coll., London (1863); grad. from divinity course in Manchester New Coll., London; professor (from 1875), principal (1906-15), Manchester New Coll.; also, lecturer in comparative religion, Oxford (1914-24); author of *The Composition of the Hexateuch*... (1902), *The Bible in the Nineteenth Century* (1903), and *The Johannine Writings*... (1927).

Carpenter, Louis George. 1861-1935. American consulting engineer, b. Orion, Mich. B.S. (1879), M.S. (1883), Michigan State. Professor, Colorado State (1888-1911). Expert in irrigation litigation in Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, etc.

Carpenter, Rhys. 1889-. American archaeologist, b. Cotuit, Mass. A.B. (1908) and Ph.D. (1916), Columbia; B.A. (1911) and M.A. (1914), Oxon. Teacher of classical archaeology; professor at Bryn Mawr (from 1918); director, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece (1927-32). Author of *Tragedy of Elarre* (1912), *The Sun-thief, and Other Poems* (1914), *The Plainsman, and Other Poems* (1920), *The Land Beyond Mexico* (1921), *The Esthetic Basis of Greek Art* (1921), *The Greeks in Spain* (1925), *The Sculpture of the Nike Parapet* (1929), *The Humanistic Value of Archaeology* (1933), *The Defenses of Acrocorinth* (1935).

Carpenter, William Benjamin. See under Lant CARPENTER.

Carpenter, William Henry. 1853-1936. American educator, b. Utica, N.Y. Educ. Cornell, Leipzig, Freiburg (Ph.D., 1881); also, A.B., Hamilton (1881). Taught Germanic languages and literature at Columbia (1883-1926; professor from 1895); also provost of Columbia (1912-26). Author of *Grundriss der Neuständischen Grammatik* (1881), and numerous technical articles.

Car'pen'tier' (kâr'pân'tyâr'; Angl. kâr'pîntiâr'), **Georges.** 1894-. French puglist; won light-heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Battling Levinsky in four rounds (1920); defeated by Dempsey in fourth round of fight for heavyweight championship (1921); lost light-heavyweight crown to Battling Siki (1922).

Car'pen'tier' (kâr'pân'tyâr'), **Jules Adrien Marie Louis.** 1851-1921. French railroad engineer; inventor of many precision instruments, esp. for measuring electric, optical, and photographic powers; a pioneer of the periscope and of cinematograph apparatus.

Car'pi (kâr'pî), **Girolamo da.** Orig. **Girolamo de' Sel-la'ri** (sâl-lâr'î). 1501-1556. Italian painter; pupil of Garofalo; directed architectural work on pontifical palaces under Paul III. His paintings include a *Pietà* (in Pitti Palace), *Adoration of the Magi* (at Bologna), *Holy Family* (in Capitol, Rome), *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (in church of St. Francis, Rovigo).

Carpi, Ugo da. c. 1455-c. 1523. Italian wood engraver. Formerly held to be inventor of printing in chiaroscuro; actually, he improved original German technique and originated the term *chiaroscuro*. His prints, chiefly after Raphael and Parmigianino, include *Sybil*, *Descent from the Cross*, *Massacre of the Innocents*, *Diogenes*.

Car'pi'ni (kâr'pî'nî), **Giovanni de Pia'no** (dâ pyâ'nô). 1182? or 1200?-71252. Franciscan monk, b. near Perugia; one of first Europeans to explore the Mongol empire. Companion and disciple of St. Francis of Assisi; head of Catholic mission sent by Pope Innocent IV to the khan of Tatar to protest against Mongols' invasion of Christian lands and to gain information about them; started from Lyon on April 16, 1245, reached destination on July 22, 1246, after suffering many hardships; dismissed by khan with letter to pope bearing information of no significance; returned to Kiev on June 9, 1247, and

finally to pope at Lyon. His *Liber Tartarorum*, containing information concerning the regions and peoples visited, was not published in its entirety until 1839.

Carpio, Bernardo del. See BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.

Car-poc'ra'tes (kâr'pôk'râ'tês). Gnostic of Alexandria in 2d century A.D.; founded Gnostic sect of Carpocratians; taught doctrine that men can attain to a higher degree of illumination than that of Jesus.

Car'p'zov (kâr'p'tsôf). Distinguished Saxon family, including notably: **Benedikt** (1565-1624), jurist, professor at Wittenberg and chancellor of Saxony. His son **Benedikt** (1595-1666), jurist, and professor at Leipzig; author of *Practica Nova Imperialis Saxonica Rerum Criminalium* (1635), *Jurisprudentia Romano-Saxonica*, and *Jurisprudentia Ecclesiastica seu Consistorialis* (1649).

Carr (kâr), **Benjamin.** 1769-1831. Musician, b. in England; to U.S. (1793), settling at Philadelphia. Composer of *The Archers* (an opera, 1796), *Masses, Vespers, and Litanies* (1805), etc.

Carr, Eugene Asa. 1830-1910. American brigadier general, b. Concord, N.Y. Served through Civil War; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at battle of Pea Ridge.

Carr, Gene. 1881-. American comic-strip artist, b. New York City. On staff of New York *Herald*, Philadelphia *Times*, New York *Journal*, New York *World*. Creator of comic-strip series including *Lady Bountiful*, *All the Comforts of Home*, *The Prodigal Son*, *Father, Willie Wise*, *The Jones Boys*, *Flirting Flora*, *Little Nell*.

Carr, Howard. 1880-. English composer and operatic conductor, b. Manchester. Music editor for Australian broadcasting commission. Composer of symphonic and orchestral works, songs, and theatrical pieces.

Carr, Joseph Bradford. 1828-1895. American brigadier general, b. Albany, N.Y.; held center of Union line at Gettysburg.

Carr, Robert. Viscount **Roch'es'ter** (rôch'ês'tër; -lâtër). Earl of **Som'er-set** (sôm'er-sêt; -sît). d. 1645. Scottish favorite of James I of England; a cadet of Ker of Ferniehirst (see KER family). Commended to James I by good looks and high animal spirits; substituted by James for his constitutional adviser; loaded with honors; given Sir Walter Raleigh's manor of Sherborne (1609); created viscount Rochester (1611), earl of Somerset (1613). Enamored of Lady Frances Howard, wife of earl of Essex; opposed in his marriage to countess of Essex upon her obtaining of a decree of nullity, by his confidant in the intrigue, Sir Thomas Overbury, who was found poisoned in the Tower (1613); married countess of Essex (1613); attached himself to wife's great-uncle the earl of Northampton, and Spanish party; lord chamberlain (1614); dislodged as favorite by George Villiers (1614). With his wife (who pleaded guilty and was pardoned, 1616) accused of murdering Overbury (1615); prosecuted by Francis Bacon; imprisoned in Tower (until 1622); later pardoned.

Carr, Sir Robert. d. 1667. English colonial administrator; appointed (1664), with Nicolls, Maverick, and Cartwright, a commissioner to New England; with Nicolls, captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch (1664) and renamed it New York; encountered opposition to his authority in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but governed Maine (1666-67).

Car-rac'ci or **Ca-rac'ci** (kâr'râ'tî'chê). Bolognese family of painters; founders of the Eclectic school and Accademia degli Incamminati. Their joint works include frescoes in Palazzo Farnese at Rome and Palazzo Fava at Bologna (latter depicting scenes from *The Aeneid* and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

voyage of the Argonauts) and a frieze (story of Romulus) in Palazzo Magnani at Bologna.

Lodovico Carracci (1555-1619), pupil of Prospero Fontana at Bologna; studied works of Italian masters at Parma, Mantua, and Venice; worked chiefly at Bologna; noted teacher.

Annibale (1560-1609), Lodovico's cousin; studied at Parma and Venice; influenced by Correggio, Titian, and Veronese.

Agostino (1557-1602), Annibale's brother; known also as an engraver; studied painting under Fontana, and engraving under Tibaldi at Bologna and Cornelis Cort at Venice; friend of Tintoretto.

Antonio Marziale (1583-1618), natural son of Agostino; works include frescoes in Church of San Bartolomeo del Isola (Rome) and *The Flood* (Louvre).

Car-ran'za (kär-rän'thā), **Bartolomé de**. 1503-1576. Spanish theologian, b. Miranda, Navarre; professor of theology at Valladolid; confidant of Charles V and Philip II; confessor to Mary Tudor; theologian at Council of Trent; archbishop of Toledo; imprisoned (1559-67) by Inquisition on charges of heresy evinced in his *Comentario sobre el Catecismo Cristiano*; reimprisoned at Rome (1567-76).

Car-ran'za (kär-rän'sä; Angl. kä-rän'rā), **Venustiano**. 1859-1920. Mexican revolutionist and political leader, b. Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila. Took part in local revolt in Coahuila (1893); held various state offices; governor at time of Madero revolution (1911), in which he supported Madero; after Madero's assassination (1913), became leader of Constitutionalists; successful in opposition to Victoriano Huerta; proclaimed "First Chief" of Mexico (Aug.-Nov., 1914); adopted program of social and economic reform; unfriendly to U.S.; attacked by forces of Villa and Emiliano Zapata; provisional president (Oct., 1915-Mar., 1917); recognized by U.S. (1915) but Villa raids into U.S. territory resulted in American punitive expedition (1916); accepted Constitution of 1917; elected president (1917-20); kept Mexico neutral in World War; forced to leave capital by Obregón, defeated in battle and murdered in Puebla state (May 21).

Car-ra'ra (kär-rä'rā), **Francesco**. 1805-1888. Italian jurist, b. Lucca; instructor in criminal law, U. of Pisa; deputy (1865-70); senator (1876 ft.). Opposed capital punishment. Known especially for his *Programma del Corso di Diritto Criminale* (13 vols., 1879-86); author also of *Opuscoli di Diritto Criminale* (7 vols., 1878-80) and *Lineamenti di Pratica Legislativa Penale* (2d ed., 1882).

Car-ras-quill'la (kär-räs-kē'yā), **Tomás**. 1858-1941. Colombian novelist; author of *Frutos de mi Tierra* (1896), *Salve Regina* (1903), *Grandeza* (1910), *El Padre Casafus* (1914), *Ligia Cruz* (1926), *Dimitas Arias*, *En la Diestra de Dios Padre*, etc.

Car-ré' (kär'rā'), **Albert**. 1852-1938. French theatrical producer, b. Strasbourg; succeeded Carvalho as director of Opéra-Comique (1898-1912, 1918-25); director of Comédie Française (1914-1918). Author of the comedy *Le Docteur Jojo* and the libretto for *La Basoche*.

Carré, Michel. 1819-1872. French playwright and librettist; author or coauthor (often with Paul Jules Barbier) of *Galatée* (1852), *La Statue* (1861), *Mignone* (1867), *Paul et Virginie* (1877), *Polyeuchte* (1878), etc.

Car-rel (kär'rē; kä-rēl'; Fr. kä'rēl'), **Alexis** (ä-lēk'sis; Fr. ä-lēk'sē'). 1873-1944. French surgeon and biologist, b. Sainte-Foy-lès-Lyon, France. L.B. (1890), M.D. (1900), U. of Lyon. Prosecutor, U. of Lyon (1900-02); in U.S.A. (1905-39); on staff (1906-12), member (1912-39; emeritus), Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research;

in military medical service, France (1914-19); in France on special mission for French Ministry of Public Health (from 1939). Developed methods for suturing blood vessels and transplantation of organs; awarded 1912 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine; successful in cultivating chicken heart tissue outside of the body for period of many years; developed the Carrel-Dakin treatment of wounds by regular intermittent irrigation with Dakin's solution (see II. D. DAKIN); assisted by Charles A. Lindbergh on construction of the perfusion pump, used in keeping organs alive outside of the body. Author of *Man, the Unknown* (1935), *The Culture of Organs* (with Lindbergh; 1938).

Car-rel' (kä'rēl'), **Nicolas Armand**. 1800-1836. French journalist and political leader; founder, with Thiers and Mignet, and editor (1830-36) of *Le National*, in Paris; mortally wounded in duel.

Car-re'ño (kär-rē'nyō), **Teresa**. 1853-1917. Venezuelan piano virtuoso, composer, and singer; composer of a string quartet, many piano works, and a Venezuelan festival hymn (not the national anthem, which was written by J. F. Landaeza).

Carreño de Mi-ran'da (thā mē-rän'dā), **Juan**. 1614-1685. Spanish painter, b. Avilés, Asturias; succeeded Velázquez as court painter and portraitist. Works include portraits, as of Charles II, and religious paintings.

Car-rer' (kär-rēr'), **Luigi**. 1801-1850. Venetian poet and scholar; professor of belles-lettres, U. of Padua; director, Museo Correr, Venice. His works include *Poesie* (1831), *L'Anello di Sette Gemme* (1838), *Ballate* (1838).

Car-re'ra (kär-rē'rā), **José Miguel de**. 1785-1821. Chilean revolutionist, b. Santiago. Served in Europe in Spanish army; joined revolutionary movement in Chile (1810) with his brothers **Juan José** and **Luis** (both shot as rebels at Mendoza, 1818); overthrew conservative junta (1811); dissolved congress and established new government, ruling as military dictator (1811-13); replaced by Bernardo O'Higgins (1813); made pretense of aiding O'Higgins at Rancagua (1814); fled to Buenos Aires and U.S.A.; after return to Buenos Aires (1816), attempted to stir up rebellion against Chile; captured and executed at Mendoza.

Carrera, Rafael. 1814-1865. Guatemalan revolutionist and political leader, b. Guatemala City, of mixed white and Indian parentage. Active against anticlerical Liberal revolt (1837); led Guatemalan insurgents and finally destroyed Central American Federation (1839); proclaimed Guatemala independent (1839); dominated Guatemala as dictator (1840-65) and, for much of the time, Central American states also; president of Guatemala (1844-48, 1854-65); made president for life (1854); led war against El Salvador (1850-53, 1863); illiterate and conservative, strongly favored the church.

Car-re'ra (kär-rä'rā), **Valentino**. 1834-1895. Italian dramatist; employed in Italian customs department (to 1878); attempted to found popular movement in modern drama. Author of *La Quaderna di Nanni* (1870), *Galateo Nuorissimo* (1875), *Bastoni fra le Ruote* (1884), *La Filosofia di Giannina* (1885).

Car-re'ra An-dra'de (kär-rē'rā ān-drā'thā), **Jorge**. 1903-. Ecuadorian poet; author of *Estanque Infame* (1922), *La Guirnalda del Silencio* (1926), *Boletines de Mar y Tierra* (1930), *La Hora de las Ventanas Iluminadas* (1937), etc.

Car-rère' (kä'rär'), **Jean**. 1865-1932. French journalist and poet; war correspondent in Transvaal during Boer War (1899-1902); author of *L'Aube* (1891), *Premières Poésies* (1893), *Les Buccins d'Or* (1918), *Les Chants Orphiques* (1923), etc.

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), solä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ìce, ìll, charìty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööp; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, ø = u in Fr. menu;

Car-rère' (ká-rá-r'), John Mervin. 1858-1911. American architect, b. of American parentage in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Received diploma, École des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1882). In office of McKim, Mead and White, New York (1883-84). With Thomas Hastings, formed firm of Carrère and Hastings, New York (1886). Examples of their work: hotels Ponce de Leon (1887) and Alcazar (1888), St. Augustine, Fla.; Central Congregational Church, Providence, R.I. (1891); Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal (1906); Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. (1906); Memorial Hall, Yale Univ. (1906); U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives office buildings, Washington, D.C.; New York Public Library (completed 1911).

Car'rey' (ká-rá'), Jacques. 1646-1726. French painter whose drawings of the Parthenon (1673-74) before its bombardment by the Venetians have been of great value to students of Greek art.

Car'rier' (ká-ryá'), Jean Baptiste. 1756-1794. French revolutionist; member of the Convention; sent on mission to Normandy and Brittany; notorious for his cruelty in executing sentences of revolutionary tribunal in Nantes (1793-94); guillotined in Paris (Dec. 16, 1794).

Car'rier'-Bel'leuse' (-bé-lí-z'), properly **Car'rier de Belleuse**, Albert Ernest. 1824-1887. French sculptor; studied under David d'Angers; among his works are *L'Amour et l'Amitié*, *Jupiter et Hélé*, *Bacchante*.

Car-ri-é-ra' (ká-ryá-r'), Rosalba. 1675-1757. Italian painter, b. Venice; known to her contemporaries chiefly for her portraits, miniatures, and pastels.

Car'rière' (ká-ryá'), Eugène. 1819-1906. French painter and lithographer. Studied at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris), and under Carancet; identified with impressionist group of painters in France.

Car-ri-er-é' (ká-ryé-é'), Moriz. 1817-1895. German philosopher; professor, Munich (from 1853). Author esp. of books on aesthetics.

Car'ri-és', orig. **Ca'ri-és'** (ká-ryés'), Jean Joseph Marie. 1835-1894. French sculptor and ceramist.

Car-ri'l'lo' (ká-ryé-vo), Braulio. 1800-1815. Costa Rican jurist and politician. Chief justice of supreme court; president of Costa Rica (1834-37, 1838-41); deposed (1841). To Salvador and practiced law; assassinated (1845).

Carrillo, Julián. 1875-. Mexican violinist and composer. Studied in San Luis Potosí and in Leipzig; director, National Conservatory of Music, Mexico City (1913); director, American Symphony Orchestra, New York (1915), and National Orchestra of Mexico, Mexico City (1919). Introduced new musical theory which he called *Sonido 13* (1925 ff.); author of many musical treatises.

Car'ring-ton (ká-ryng-tán), Lord. See Sir **Archibald Primrose** (1616-1679), under PRIMROSE family.

Carrington, FitzRoy. 1869-1954. Connoisseur of engravings and etchings, b. Subitton, Surrey, Eng.; bro. of Hereward Carrington (q.v.). To U.S. (1886); with Frederick Keppel & Co., art dealers in New York (1892-1913); member of firm from 1899; curator of department of prints, Boston Museum of Fine Arts (from 1913). Author of *Engravers and Etchers* (1917); compiler and editor of *Prints and Their Makers* (1916); editor (from 1911) of *The Print Collector's Quarterly*.

Carrington, Henry Beebe. 1824-1912. American lawyer, soldier, and writer, b. Wallingford, Conn.; served through Civil War; brigadier general (from 1862). Author of *Battles of the American Revolution* (1876), *The Six Nations* (1892), *Washington, the Soldier* (1898).

Carrington, Hereward Hubert Lavington. 1880-. American psychologist and psychical researcher, b. in

Jersey, Channel Islands; bro. of FitzRoy Carrington; educ. in England; to U.S. (1899). Author of *The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism* (1907), *Death Deferred* (1912), *The Natural Food of Man* (1912), *Side Show and Animal Tricks* (1913), *Modern Psychical Phenomena* (1919), *Magic for Everyone* (1927), *Houdini and Conan Doyle* (with B. M. L. Ernst; 1932), *Introduction to the Medium* (1937), etc.

Carrington, Richard Christopher. 1826-1875. English astronomer. Educ. Cambridge (1844-48); observer to Durham U. (1849-52); built private observatory, near Reigate, Surrey (1853); mapped stars and sunspots; discovered systematic drift of photosphere.

Car-rión' (ká-ryón'), Gerónimo. 1812-1873. Ecuadorian politician, b. Loja. President of Ecuador (1865-67); united Ecuador with Peru and Chile in alliance against Spain; resigned (Nov., 1867).

Car-ro-dus (ká-ró-dús), John Tiplady. 1836-1895. English violinist; debut as soloist, London (1863); leader at Covent Garden (1869); leader of (British) Philharmonic.

Carrogis, Louis. See CARMONTELLE.

Car'roll (ká-ról), Charles. Known as **Charles Carroll of Car'roll-ton** (ká-ról-tán; -t'n). 1737-1832. American Revolutionary leader, b. Annapolis, Md. Educ. Paris and London. Member, committee of correspondence and committee of safety (1775), Maryland convention (1776), Continental Congress (1776-78); signer of Declaration of Independence, U.S. senator (1789-92).

Carroll, Daniel. 1730-1796. American patriot. Delegate, Continental Congress (1780-84), Constitutional Convention (1787); representative from Maryland, U.S. House of Representatives (1789-91).

Carroll, Earl. 1893-1918. American theatrical producer, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. After aviation experience in World War and later, turned to the stage. Wrote lyrics and music for *So Long Letty* and *Canary Cottage*; author of *The Fox Mill*, *The Lady of the Lamp*, etc. Producer of revues, the Earl Carroll Vanities (from 1923), largely his own work.

Carroll, Gladys Hasty. 1904-. American novelist, b. Rochester, N.H.; author of *As the Earth Turns* (1933; dealing with Maine farm life), *A Few Foolish Ones* (1935), *Neighbor to the Sky* (1937).

Carroll, Howard. 1851-1916. American journalist, author, and playwright, b. Albany, N.Y. His comedy *The American Countess* (1884) had a run of 200 performances in New York.

Carroll, James. 1854-1907. Physician, b. Woolwich, Eng.; to Canada (1869) and shortly afterwards to U.S. Private, U.S. army (1874-83); hospital steward (1883-98). M.D., Univ. of Maryland (1891). Acting assistant surgeon, U.S. army (1898-1902); lieutenant, Medical Corps (1902-07); major (1907). Assisted Walter Reed (q.v.) in Cuba in investigations of yellow fever; for scientific purposes, had himself infected with the disease by a mosquito. Professor of bacteriology and pathology, Columbian Univ. and Army Medical School (1902-07).

Carroll, John. 1735-1815. American Roman Catholic prelate, b. Upper Marlboro, Md. Educ. in France; became Jesuit priest; after suppression of Jesuit order (1773), returned to America (1774). Consecrated bishop (Aug. 15, 1790); founded Geo. Town College (1791); his see being created an archdiocese (1808), became first archbishop of Baltimore.

Carroll, John. 1892-. American painter, b. Wichita, Kans. Educ. U. of California (1913-15); studied painting under Frank Duveneck, Cincinnati. Ensign, U.S. navy (1917-19). Professor of painting, Art Students' League, New York (1926), Society of Arts and Crafts, Detroit (from 1930). His *White Lace* in Toledo, Ohio, museum;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

his work represented also in Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Los Angeles Museum of Fine Arts, Indianapolis Institute of Art, Newark Museum of Art, etc.

Carroll, Lewis. Pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

Carroll, Paul Vincent. 1900-. Playwright, b. Dundalk, Ireland; resident in Glasgow, Scotland. Author of *Things that are Caesar's* (1934), *Shadow and Substance* (1937), *White Steed* (1939), *Plays for my Children* (1939).

Carrucci, Jacopo. See Jacopo da Pontormo.

Caruth'ers (kă-rŭth'ĕr), Alexander Douglas Mitchell. 1881-. English naturalist; educ. Cambridge. On collecting and exploring expeditions in Congo region (1905-06), Russian Turkestan and Bokhara (1907-08), northwest Arabia (1909), Mongolia and Central Asia (1910-11), Syria and Asia Minor (1913). Author of *Unknown Mongolia* (1913), *The Desert Route to India* (1930), *Arabian Adventure* (1935), and *Northern Najd* (1938).

Carruthers, Robert. 1799-1878. Scottish journalist. Editor of *Inverness Courier* (1828-78); edited Pope's works with a memoir (4 vols., 1853); compiler, with Robert Chambers, of *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature* (1844).

Car'son (kă's'n), Christopher, known as Kit (kĭt). 1809-1868. American trapper, scout, and Indian agent, b. in Madison Co., Ky. Ran away from home (1826); joined expedition to California (1829-31); trapper (1831-42); guide, Frémont's expeditions (1842, 1843, 1845); after battle of San Pascual (Dec. 6, 1846), when Kearny's force was surrounded, crawled at night through investing troops and summoned aid from San Diego. Appointed Indian agent (1853-61); served in southwest against Indians during Civil War; brevetted brigadier general (1865).

Carson, Edward Henry. Baron Carson of Dun-cairn' (dŭn-kărn', dŭn). 1854-1935. British jurist and politician, b. Dublin. Educ. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Called to bar; queen's counsel at Irish bar (1889) and English bar (1894); M.P. (1892-1921). Solicitor general for Ireland (1892); solicitor general (1900-06); attorney general (1915); first lord of admiralty (1917); member of war cabinet, without portfolio (1917-18); lord of appeal in ordinary (1921-29).

Car'stars or Car'stairs (kă'r'stărz), William. 1649-1715. Scottish clergyman and adviser to William of Orange; popularly nicknamed "Cardinal Carstares." Studied at Edinburgh (1663-67); transferred to Utrecht (1669-72) on father's outlawry as Covenanters; agent of William of Orange among disaffected in Scotland in preparation for 9th earl of Argyll's proposed invasion according to Rye House Plot (1683); put to torture of boot and thumbcrew; on release became chaplain to William of Orange, whom he accompanied to England (1688); king's chief adviser in Scottish affairs (1693-1702). In Queen Anne's reign strove to thwart Lord Oxford's attempt to strengthen Episcopalian Jacobites; principal of Edinburgh U. (1703-15).

Car'stens (kă'r'stĕns), Asmus Jakob. 1754-1798. German painter and designer; b. near Schleswig; studied in Copenhagen and Italy; professor, Academy of Art, Berlin (1790); lived in Rome (from 1792). Among his works are drawings representing scenes from Greek mythology (as a series of twenty-four Argonaut plates), Dante's *Divina Commedia*, Oasian's poems, and Shakespeare's plays. His drawings are credited with influencing German art.

Car's-well (kărz'wĕl; -wĕll), Donald. 1882-1940. British

journalist and writer, b. Glasgow; M.A., Glasgow (1904); on staff of *Glasgow Herald* (1904-12), *London Times* (1912-17). Author of *Trial of Ronald Tree* (1925), *Brother Scots* (1927), *Sir Walter...* (1930), *Trial of Guy Fawkes...* (1934). His wife (m. 1915), Catherine Roxburgh, nee Mac-far-lane [măk-făr'lin] (1879-1946) also a writer; m. (1st) Herbert P. M. Jackson (1903); marriage annulled (1908); dramatic critic for *Glasgow Herald* (1907-11); author of the novels *Open the Door* (1920), *The Camomile* (1922), and a biography of Robert Burns (1930); collaborator with husband in *The Scots Week-end* (1936).

Carte (kărt), Richard D'Oy'ly (doi'li). 1844-1901. English operatic impresario. Joined his father, a flutist, in musical-instrument business (1861); composed operettas. Became successful concert and lecture agent; produced Gilbert and Sullivan's *Trial by Jury* (1875), *Sorcerer* (1877), *H.M.S. Pinafore* (1878); formed partnership with Gilbert and Sullivan; sent Oscar Wilde, who was caricatured in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience*, to lecture in U.S. on aesthetic philosophy (1882); often had five companies performing Gilbert and Sullivan operas in U.S.; built Savoy Theatre, first public building in England lighted by electricity (1881), where rest of Gilbert and Sullivan operas (the last *The Grand Duke*, 1896) and other operas were performed; organized touring companies that continued to operate after his death; built an unsuccessful Royal English Opera House (1891).

Carte, Thomas. 1686-1754. English historian, B.A., Oxon. (1702), M.A., Cantab. (1706); strong Jacobite; resigned as reader at Bath Abbey rather than take oaths to George I (1715); secretary to Bishop Atterbury, fled to France (1722-28); published his *Life of Ormonde* (1736) and *General History of England* (4 vols., 1747-55).

Car'ter (kăr'tĕr), Elizabeth. 1717-1806. English poet and translator. Contributed verse to *Gentleman's Magazine* (from 1734); published poems (1738, 1762); expert linguist; translator from French and Italian; translator of Epictetus (1758); friend of Dr. Johnson, who praised her Greek scholarship.

Carter, Franklin. 1837-1919. American educator, b. Waterbury, Conn.; grad. Williams (1862); president, Williams College (1881-1901).

Carter, Frederick. English painter and etcher, b. in Yorkshire; studied in Paris and Antwerp. Published series of drawings and etchings on the *Comedy of Masks*; drew decorations for books by Cyril Tourneur and others. Author of *The Dragon of Revelation* (1932), *D. H. Lawrence and the Body Mystical* (1932), *Gold like Glass* (1932).

Carter, Henry. Original name of Frank LESLIE.

Carter, Henry Alpheus Peirce (pĕrs). 1837-1891. Hawaiian statesman, b. Honolulu, of American parentage. In mercantile business (from 1854); developed great sugar plantations and markets, negotiated (1876) treaty with U.S. putting Hawaiian sugar on free list for importation. Hawaiian minister of interior (1880-82); Hawaiian minister to U.S. (1883-91).

Carter, Henry Rose. 1852-1925. American physician, b. in Caroline Co., Va.; in marine hospital service (from 1879); specialist in study of yellow fever and malaria.

Carter, Howard. 1873-1939. English archaeologist, b. in Norfolk. On archaeological survey work in Egypt (from 1890); assisted Flinders Petrie at Tell el-Amarna (1892); served Egyptian government as inspector-general of antiquities department. Associated with 5th earl of Carnarvon (q.v., under HERBERT family, 3) in important Egyptian excavations (1907-12; 1919-23) culminating (1922) in discovery of tomb of Tutankhamen of XVIIIth Egyptian dynasty (c. 1350 B.C.).

file, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, ~~is~~ - u in Fr. menu;

Carter, James Coolidge. 1827-1905. American lawyer, b. Lancaster, Mass.; one of counsel for U.S. before Behring Sea Fur-Seal Tribunal of Arbitration in Paris (1893). Author of *Law: Its Origin, Growth and Function* (1907).

Carter, James Gordon. 1795-1849. American educational reformer, b. Leominster, Mass.; pioneer advocate of establishment of normal schools.

Carter, Mrs. Leslie. 1862-1937. American actress, b. Lexington, Ky.; m. 1st Leslie Carter (1880), 2d W. L. Payne (1906); made New York debut (1890); starred in (among other plays) *The Heart of Maryland*, *Zaza*, *La Tosca*, and *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*.

Carter, Nick. Pseudonym of the author or authors (from c. 1870) of a series of dime novels, chiefly detective stories and tales of adventure. The character Nick Carter was reputedly invented by **John R. Coryell** (1848-1924), American professional writer of popular fiction, and turned over by him to two other professional writers **Thomas Chalmers** [chāl'mfēz] **Harbaugh** [hār'bō] (1849-1924) and **Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey** [dā] (1861?-1922). These authors are also reputed to have written some of the romantic novels that have appeared under the pseudonym Bertha M. Clay (q.v.).

Carter, William Samuel. 1859-1923. American labor leader, b. Austin, Tex.; president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (1909-22); official of U.S. Railway Administration during World War emergency (1918-20).

Car'ter-et (kār'tēr-ēt; -it), **Sir George.** 1610?-1680. British naval officer and colonial proprietor, b. on island of Jersey. Second in command against Saltee pirates (1637); comptroller of English navy (1639); succeeded his uncle (Sir Philip de Carteret, 1584-1643) as lieutenant governor of Jersey; subdued Parliamentary party on island and sent out privateers in Royalist cause; surrendered Jersey to Parliamentary force (1651); vice-admiral in French navy. At Restoration, M.P. (1661-69) and privy councillor; treasurer of navy (1661-67); censured by House of Commons for mismanagement of navy funds (1669); one of eight to receive grant of Carolina (1663); proprietor (from 1664), with Lord John Berkeley, of territory between Hudson and Delaware rivers, named New Jersey because of his former governorship of island of Jersey; deputy treasurer of Ireland (1667-73).

Car'ter-et (kār'tēr-ēt; -it), **John.** Earl Granville (grān'vīl). 1690-1763. English orator, diplomat, and statesman. Grandson of Sir George Carteret; succeeded father as 2d Baron Carteret of Hawnes [hōnz] (1695). Educ. Oxford; entered House of Lords (1711); lord lieutenant of Devonshire (1716-21). Envoy to Sweden (1719), gained access to Baltic for British commerce, arranged peace treaties among Baltic powers (1719-20). Secretary of state under Walpole (1721-24). As lord lieutenant of Ireland (1724-30), ordered prosecution of publisher of *Drupier's Letters*; despite this became friend of Jonathan Swift. Opposed Walpole (1730-42); real head of administration (1742-44), though only secretary of state, with policy of supporting Maria Theresa; hated for his partiality to house of Hanover; advised George II to exclude William Pitt from office (1746); failed to form ministry (1746); lord president of council (1751-63).

Carteret, Philip. 1639-1682. Colonial governor in America, b. in Jersey, Channel Islands; distant cousin of Sir George Carteret. Governor of New Jersey (1664-76), and, after division of province, of East New Jersey (1676-82); had early difficulties collecting rents for the proprietors; in conflict with Andros, governor of New York, over collections of customs duties (1680-81).

Carteret, Philip. d. 1796. English navigator. Com-

manded second vessel in Wallis's expedition for exploration of Southern Hemisphere (1766); separated from first vessel in Straits of Magellan; discovered Pitcairn Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, explored St. George's Channel; retired as rear admiral (1794).

Carteromaco. Pseudonym of Niccolò FORTEGUERRI.

Cartesius, Renatus. See René DESCARTES.

Car'tha-lo (kār'thā-lō). Carthaginian general in Third Punic War (149-146 B.C.).

Car'tier (kār'tyēr), **Sir George Étienne.** 1814-1873. Canadian statesman, b. in St. Antoine, Que. Practiced law (from 1835); took part in Papineau's rebellion (1837); Conservative member of legislature (1848); attorney general (1856). Joint prime minister with Sir John Macdonald (1858-62); supported building of Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific; carried his native province into federation (1867). Minister of militia and defense under Sir John Macdonald (1867-73); defeated by Roman Catholic clerical influence (1872); died in England.

Cartier, Jacques. 1491-1557. French sailor and explorer. Made three voyages to Canada, exploring (1534) Gulf of St. Lawrence, sailing (1535) up St. Lawrence River to site of Montreal, and attempting to colonize (1541-42) in Canada. Known as the discoverer of the St. Lawrence River.

Car'ton (kār'tn; -ān), **Richard Claude.** Real surname **Critch'ett** (krich'ēt; -it). 1856-1928. English actor and playwright, b. London. On stage (1875-85); with Cecil Raleigh wrote melodrama *The Great Pink Pearl* (1885); thereafter devoted himself to writing plays, esp. comedies.

Car'ton de Wiart (kar'tān' dē vyār'), **Henry.** 1869-1951. Belgian statesman; member of Chamber of Representatives (from 1896); instrumental in securing passage of law providing for proportional representation (1899); premier of Belgium (1919-21).

Car'touche (kār'tōsh'), **Nickname of Louis Dominique Bourguignon** (bōrg'gnyōn'). 1693-1721. Head of a band of thieves in Paris (c. 1709-21); caught by police and broken on the wheel (Nov. 28, 1721). His supposed exploits have been the subject of various plays. The name *cartouche* has become, in French, the ordinary term applied to similar criminals.

Cart'wright (kār'trit), **Edmund.** 1743-1823. English inventor. M.A., Oxon. (1766); country clergyman. After visit to cotton-spinning mill (1784), conceived idea of applying machinery to weaving; patented a power loom (1785-87) which was improved and developed into the modern power loom; built a weaving mill (1787); patented a wool-combing machine (1789-92); bankrupt (1793); patented an alcohol engine (1797); rewarded with £10,000 by Parliament (1809).

His brother **John** (1740-1824), parliamentary reformer, called "father of reform"; served in navy (1758?-70); chief magistrate in Newfoundland (1765-70); warm supporter of American colonists in resistance to taxation (1774-75); major of militia (1775-90); devoted himself to writing in favor of strengthening the navy, manhood suffrage, annual parliaments, abolition of slavery, emancipation of Greece; indicted for sedition and fined (1820).

Cart'wright (kār'trit), **Peter.** 1785-1872. American Methodist clergyman, b. in Amherst Co., Va. Itinerant preacher (from 1803) in Kentucky and (1824) Illinois.

Cartwright, Sir Richard John. 1835-1912. Canadian statesman. M.P. (1863); minister of finance (1873), of trade and commerce (1896); Canada's representative on Anglo-American joint high commission at Quebec (1898-99); senator (1904); acting prime minister in absence of Laurier at Imperial conference in London (1907).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cartwright, Thomas. 1535?-1603. English Puritan clergyman. Left Cambridge on Queen Mary's accession (1553); M.A., Cantab. (1560); attacked use of surplice (1565); professor of divinity, Cambridge (1569-70); deprived of post by John Whitgift, vice-chancellor; lectured against constitution of Church of England; imprisoned for nonconformity; clergyman to English residents at Antwerp and Middelburg; author of exegetical treatises.

Cartwright, William. 1611-1643. English dramatist. M.A., Oxon. (1635); a florid preacher in university; junior proctor of university (1643). Author of *The Ordinary* (1635?), a play ridiculing Puritans, and of fantastic plays, including *The Royal Slave* (1636).

Car'ty (kär'ti), **John Joseph.** 1861-1932. American electrical engineer, b. Cambridge, Mass. Educ. Cambridge Latin School. Chief engineer, New York Telephone Co. (1889-1907); chief engineer (1907-19), vice-president (1919-30), American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Pioneer in switchboard construction and the development of the telephone, for which he made many inventions.

Ca'rus (kä'rōös), **Carl Gustav.** 1789-1869. German physician and philosopher. Adherent of Schelling in philosophy; sought to explain consciousness and the development of the soul. Author of works on gynecology, comparative anatomy, physiology, psychology, and the psyche.

Carus, Julius Victor. 1823-1903. German zoologist; professor, Leipzig (from 1853); author of a history of zoology; translator of most of Darwin's works.

Car'us (kär'ūs), **Marcus Aurelius.** 223?-283. Roman emperor (282-283), b. in Dalmatia. Prefect of Praetorian Guard; chosen emperor by soldiers (282) on murder of Probus; successful in campaign against Sarmatians in Illyricum; proceeded against Persians; killed on the Tigris. Succeeded by his two sons, Carinus and Numerianus (q.v.).

Ca'rus (kä'rōös), **Paul.** 1852-1919. Editor and philosopher, b. Ilseburg, Germany; educ. Strassburg, Tübingen; to U.S. (c. 1884); settled in Chicago. Editor (from 1887), *Open Court*, a forum for discussion of religion and ethics, also (from 1890) the *Monist*; established Open Court Publishing Co., to publish philosophical and scientific treatises. Author of *Monism, its Scope and Import* (1891), *Religion and Science* (1893), *The Surd of Metaphysics* (1903), *God* (1908), *The Principle of Relativity in the Light of the Philosophy of Modern Science* (1913), etc.

Ca-ru'so (kä'rōō'sō; Angl. kä-rōō'sō, -rō), **Enrico, orig. Er-ri'co** (är-rē'kō). 1873-1921. Tenor singer, b. Naples, Italy. Studied singing while working as mechanic and factory accountant (1883-93). Appeared on Italian stage (1894-98); at St. Petersburg and Buenos Aires (1898-99); at La Scala, Milan (1899-1900); made world-wide reputation; sang in Italy and abroad (1900-03). First appeared at Metropolitan Opera House, New York (Nov. 21, 1903) in *Rigoletto*, with great success; established as leading tenor of Metropolitan company. Had large repertoire, comprising more than forty operas.

Ca'rus Ster'ne (kä'rōös shtēr'nē). Pseudonym of **Ernst Ludwig Krau'se** (krou'zē). 1839-1903. German popular writer on natural science; contributed to spicing of Charles Darwin's theories.

Carvaille, Léon. See LÉON CARVALHO.

Car'va-jal' (kär'vā'hāl') or **Car'ba-jal'** (-bā-), **Francisco de.** 1464-1548. Spanish soldier, b. Arévalo. Fought under Gonzalo de Córdoba and was at Ravenna and Pavia (1525) and sack of Rome (1527); to Mexico (1528); sent by Hernando Cortes to Peru (1536) to aid

Francisco Pizarro; as field marshal under Vaca de Castro, overcame Diego de Almagro at Chupas (1542); joined Gonzalo Pizarro against Pedro de la Gasca; taken prisoner and executed.

Carvajal, Tomás José González- See GONZÁLEZ-CARVAJAL.

Car-va'lho (kär-vā'lyō), **José da Sil'va** (thā sil'vā). 1782-1845. Portuguese statesman; judge (1810); active in revolution of 1820 and in provisional government; minister of justice under John VI (1821-23); seconded Dom Pedro in conflict with Dom Miguel, the Usurper; minister of finance (1832-36); aided in establishing constitution of Dom Pedro (1842); appointed councilor of state.

Car'va'lho' (kär'vā'yō'), **Léon. Orig. Léon Car'vaille'** (kär'vā'y'). 1825-1897. French basso and theater director, b. Mauritius; sang at Opéra Comique, Paris (1847); director of Théâtre Lyrique (1855) and Opéra Comique (1876-87; 1891-97). His wife, **Marie Caroline Félix, nee Mio'lan'** [myō'lān'] (1827-1895), renowned singer at Théâtre Lyrique and Opéra Comique.

Car-va'lho (kär-vā'lyō), **Ronald de.** 1893-1935. Brazilian lawyer, diplomat, and writer; counselor of embassy, Paris (1931-33); secretary to president of Brazil (1933 ff.). Author of *Luz Gloriosa* (1913), *História da Literatura Brasileira* (1919), *Toda a América* (1926), and *Rabalais e o Risado Renascimento* (1931).

Carvalho e Mello, Sebastião José de. See MARQUÊS DE POMBALE.

Car'ver (kär'ver), **George Washington.** 1864-1943. American Negro botanist, b. of slave parents in Missouri. Stolen with his mother and carried into Arkansas; bought back by his master, who raised him. B.S. (1894), M.S. Agr. (1896), Iowa State. In charge of greenhouse, Iowa State; teacher, Tuskegee Institute (from 1896), director of its department of agricultural research; collaborator, division of mycology and disease survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture (from 1935). Known esp. for his researches on industrial uses of the peanut.

Carver, John. 1576?-1621. First governor of Plymouth Colony, b. in Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire, England. Emigrated to Holland (1609); joined Pilgrims at Leiden; contributed liberally to finance the group. Agent of Pilgrims (1617-20), in getting charter and financial aid in England for expedition to New World. Chartered the *Mayflower*, gathered the London Pilgrims together, and sailed from London (July 15, 1620). Elected governor under Mayflower Compact (Nov. 11, 1620).

Carver, Jonathan. 1710-1780. American explorer of Lake Superior and much of Minnesota. Began his travels (1766) at suggestion of Major Robert Rogers; went to England (1769) and published his *Travels in Interior Parts of America* (1778) and a treatise on tobacco (1779).

Carver, Thomas Nixon. 1865-. American economist, b. Kirkville, Iowa. A.B., Southern Calit. (1891), Ph.D., Cornell (1894). Professor, Oberlin (1894-1900) and Harvard (from 1902). Author of *The Distribution of Wealth* (1904), *Principles of Political Economy* (1919), *The Essential Factors of Social Evolution* (1935), etc.

Carver, Willard. 1866-1943. American chiropractor, b. Maysville, near Davenport, Iowa. LL.B., Drake (1891), grad. Parker School of Chiropractic, Ottumwa, Iowa (1906). Founder, Carver Chiropractic Institute, New York City (1919), Carver Chiropractic U., Denver, Colo. (1923). Author of *Carver's Chiropractic Analysis* (1909), *Applied Psychology* (1914), *Psycho-Bio-Physiology* (1919), etc.

Car'y (kär'i), **Alice** (1820-1871) and her sister **Phoebe** (1824-1871). American poets, b. near Cincinnati. Au-

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofā; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; öld, óbey, órbit, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü-u in Fr. menu;

thors of *Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary* (1849). Phoebe is best known for her poem *One Sweetly Solemn Thought* (1852).

Cary, Edward. 1840-1917. American newspaper editor, b. Albany, N.Y. Educ. Union College. Editor, *New York Times* (1871-1917).

Cary, Elisabeth Luther. 1867-1936. American literary and art critic, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; on staff of *New York Times* (1908-36); author of *Alfred Tennyson...* (1898), *Robert Browning...* (1899), *Ralph Waldo Emerson...* (1904), *The Art of William Blake* (1907), etc.

Cary, Henry Francis. 1772-1844. English clergyman and translator, b. Gibraltar, of Irish extraction. M.A., Oxon. (1796); published translation in blank verse of Dante's *Inferno* (1805) and of *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* (1812); translated Aristophanes' *Birds* (1824), and Pindar (1832).

Cary, Lucius. See Viscount FALKLAND.

Cary, Phoebe. See Alice CARY.

Ca'sa (kă'să), Giovanni della. 1503-1556. Italian prelate and writer. Protégé of Alessandro Farnese (Paul III); archbishop of Benevento (1544); fought against Italian Reformation; prepared index of prohibited books (1549); papal secretary of state under Paul IV. Author of manual of polite conduct *Il Galateo overo De' Costumi*, his best-known work (1558), translations of Thucydides, and many poems notable for their style.

Ca'sa'bian'ca' (kă'să'byăw'kă'), Louis de. 1755?-1798. French naval officer who, with his son *Gia'co'mo'* (zhya'kô'mô'), aged 10, went down with his ship, the *Orient*, in battle of the Nile. The incident is subject of a poem, *Casabianca* (1829), by Felicia Hemans.

Ca'sals' (kă'săls'), Pablo. 1876- . Spanish violoncellist, conductor, and composer; professor, conservatory of music, Barcelona (1897); toured France, England, South America, and U.S. (1901, 1903-04, 1914-16); composer of works for violoncello and piano, violin and piano, and orchestral and choral works.

Ca'sa-no'va (kă'să-nô'vă; Angl. kăs'dnô'vă, kăs'd-), Francesco. 1727-1805. Italian painter and etcher; brother of Giovanni Jacopo Casanova (q.v.). Painter to the king at Paris and member of the Academy; known for his battle paintings, including *Hannibal Crossing the Alps* and a series painted for Catherine of Russia. Another brother, *Giovanni Battista* (1730-1795), also a painter, was director of the Dresden Academy (from 1764).

Casanova or Casanova de Seln'galt' (dē sän'gălt'), Giovanni Jacopo. 1725-1798. Italian adventurer, b. Venice, of family of actors. Educ. for priesthood; showed brilliance of mind and wit; expelled for scandalous conduct from Seminary of St. Cyprian (1741). Secretary in household of Cardinal Acquaviva; entered Venetian army at Corfu; by turns preacher, abbé, alchemist, cabalist, gambler, violin player, for nearly 20 years visiting capitals of Europe, as far as Constantinople, alternately in fortune and in distress; skeptic and sensualist; involved in one intrigue after another. Imprisoned as spy on return to Venice (1755) but made a marvelous escape (1756), narration of which became his stock in trade; director of state lotteries in Paris, accumulated fortune; agent of Louis XV; declined post offered by Frederick II in Berlin (1764); made acquaintance of the great, including the pope (who bestowed upon him the papal order of the Golden Spur), Empress Catherine, Voltaire, von Haller, Mme. de Pompadour, Cagliostro. Traveled to Russia, whence forced to flee because of a scandal and a duel; finding lettre de cachet on return to Paris, fled to Spain; expelled from Madrid (1769); police spy for Venetian inquisitors (from 1774); exiled for satirical libel

upon one of patrons (1782); librarian for Count von Waldstein at Dux Castle in Bohemia. Author of *Memoires Écrits par Lui-Même* (12 vols., 1826-38), a clever and cynical record of his rogueries and amours, historically of great value.

Casas, Bartolomé de las. See LAS CASAS.

Ca-sa'ti (kă-să'té), Gaetano. 1838-1902. Italian explorer in southern Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and neighboring central African region (1879-83); joined Emin Pasha (1883) and was sent on a mission to a native king, who held him prisoner; escaped and returned to Emin Pasha (1888).

Ca-sau'bon (kă-sô'bôn; Fr. kă'zô'bôn'), Isaac. 1559-1614. Theologian and classical scholar, b. Geneva, of French-Huguenot refugee parents. Professor of Greek at Geneva (1582-96), Montpellier (1596-99); corresponded with Joseph Scaliger; summoned to Paris by Henry IV but prevented from receiving professorship by Catholic opposition. Feeling insecure after murder of king, crossed to England (1610); favorably received by James I and made prebendary of Canterbury and Westminster; welcomed by Anglican bishops as having reached theological position midway between Puritanism and Romanism; forced to share increasing unpopularity of James and bishops; persecuted by Jesuit pamphleteers after failure of attempt to buy his recantation and adoption of Romanism; spent last years on assignment by king and bishops to refute the *Annales* of Baronius; buried in Westminster Abbey. With Scaliger and Lipsius, member of famous triumvirate of 16th-century classical scholars. Author of commentaries on Theophrastus (1592), Suetonius (1595), Persius (1605), Polybius (1609, unfinished till 1617), of a revision, with commentary, of Athenaeus (his most ambitious work; 1600), of a diary, *Ephemerides* (begun 1597, pub. 1850). His son *Florence Etienne Méric* (1599-1671), classical scholar; M.A., Oxon. (1622); edited works of Marcus Aurelius (1643), Terence, Epictetus (1659); defended his father against Roman Catholic detractors and preserved his manuscripts.

Cas'ca (kăs'kă), Publius Servilius. d. after 42 B.C. First among the assassins of Julius Caesar to strike Caesar.

Case (kă), Anna. 1889- . American operatic soprano, b. Clinton, N.J. Debut with Metropolitan Opera Company (1909); member of company (1909-17); also on concert stage in U.S., Europe, and Canada; m. (1931) Clarence H. McKay.

Case, Everett Needham. 1901- . American educator, b. North Plainfield, N.J. A.B., Princeton (1922); B.A., Cambridge, Eng. (1924); president, Colgate U. (1942-).

Case, Leonard. 1820-1880. American lawyer and philanthropist, b. Cleveland, Ohio; grad. Yale (1842); founder and benefactor of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Case, Thomas. 1844-1925. English philosopher and educator, b. Liverpool. Educ. Oxford. On faculty at Oxford (from 1870), professor (1889-1910), president of Corpus Christi Coll. (1901-24). Author of *Realism in Morals* (1877), *Physical Realism* (1888).

Ca-sel'la (kă-sel'lä), Alfredo. 1883-1947. Italian pianist and composer. Studied at Paris Conservatory; first known in Paris as concert pianist, director of Trocadero popular concerts, and music critic; instructor, Conservatorio di Santa Cecilia, Rome (from 1915); founded *Società Italiana di Musica Moderna* (1917); leader of Italian modernist movement in music. Composer of operas, symphonies, rhapsodies (as *Italia*), suites (as *Le Couvent sur l'Eau*), *Flegia Eroica*, *Pagine di Guerra*, *Concerto Romano*, ballets (as *La Giara*, *Ballets Suédois*),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

chamber music, songs, and piano pieces. Author of *L'Evoluzione della Musica* (1919), *Igor Stravinski* (1923), the autobiography *21+26* (1932), *Il Pianoforte* (1937).

Caselli, Jean. Pseudonym of Henry CAZALIS.

Casement (kās'mēnt), Sir Roger David. 1864-1916. British consular agent and Irish rebel. Distinguished himself in investigation for British government of conduct of rubber trade of Upper Congo (1903) and in investigation of atrocities by Anglo-Peruvian Amazon Company (1910); knighted. Joined Irish Nationalists in opposition to Redmond and to participation of Irishmen in World War; visited Berlin (1914) to seek assistance toward gaining Irish independence; landed from German submarine near Tralee (1916); hanged by British as traitor.

Cases, Las. See LAS CASES.

Cassey (kā'sī), Edward Pearce. 1864-1940. American architect, b. Portland, Me. C.E. (1886), Ph.B. (1888), Columbia; studied at École des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1888-91). Practiced in New York City. Architect for completion of Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.; winner of first prize in competition for Grant monument in Washington, D.C. (1902); architect of New York State monuments on fields of Antietam and Gettysburg.

Casey, Joseph. 1814-1879. American jurist, b. in Washington Co., Md. Reporter of decisions, supreme court of Pennsylvania (1855-61); published *Pennsylvania State Reports*, known as *Casey's Reports*. Judge, U.S. Court of Claims (1861-63); chief justice of the reorganized court (1863-70).

Casey, Richard Gardiner. 1890-. Australian soldier and diplomat, b. Brisbane; served in World War, in France and at Gallipoli; Australian minister to United States (1940-42); British minister of state in the Middle East (1942-43); gov. of Bengal (1944-46).

Casgrain (kāz'grān; kās'-), Henri Raymond. 1831-1904. Canadian historian, b. Rivière Ouelle, Quebec. Ordained Roman Catholic priest (1856); rector, Quebec basilica (1860-73). Author of *Biographies Canadiennes* (1885), *Montcalm et Lévis* (2 vols., 1891), etc. His nephew **Thomas** (tóm'ās) Chase (chās) Casgrain (1852-1916), lawyer and politician; postmaster general of Canada (1914-16).

Casgrain, Philippe Ba'by (bā'he'). 1826-1917. Canadian lawyer and historian, b. Quebec. Author of *Les Plaines d'Abraham* (1900), *La Maison de Montcalm* (1902), *Notre Système Judiciaire* (1911).

Casim' mir (kāz'mīr). Pol. **Ka-zi'mierz** (kā-zē-myēsh). Ger. **Ka'si-mir** (kā'zē-mēr). Name of kings of Poland: **Casimir I** (1015-1058), called "the Peaceful" and "the Restorer"; king (1040-58); proclaimed king (1034) but revolt of nobles led to anarchy; fled to Hungary; lost Kraków and Gniezno to duke of Bohemia; with help of Holy Roman Emperor Henry III (1041), reconquered much lost territory and restored Christianity; succeeded by Boleslav II. **Casimir II** (1138-1194), called "the Just"; son of Boleslav III; king (1177-94); organized Polish senate and introduced laws protecting peasants. **Casimir III** (1309-1370), called "the Great"; son of Ladislav Lokietek; king (1333-70); stopped war with Teutonic Knights; worked with Hungary to establish order (1335-53); seized principality of Galicia (1340); defeated Lithuanians (1353); codified laws of Great and Little Poland (1347) and befriended peasants (hence also known as "Peasants' king"); laid foundations for U. of Cracow (1364); last of Piast dynasty. **Casimir IV** (1427-1492), son of Ladislav II Jagello; king (1447-92); in youth, grand duke of Lithuania; subjugated Teutonic Knights after thirteen-year war (1454-66), terminated by (2d) Peace of Thorn

(1466), by which the order surrendered Pomerania, West Prussia, and other lands; unpopular, because of much trouble with subjects; founded (1467) Polish Diet (Sejm); his reign a golden age of culture for Poland. **Casimir V** = JOHN II CASIMIR.

Casim' mir-Périer (kā'zē'mār'pā'ryā'), Jean Paul Pierre. 1847-1907. French statesman, 5th president of the Republic; b. Paris, son of Auguste Casimir Périer (see PÉRIER). Decorated for conduct in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); entered public service (1871); elected to Chamber of Deputies (1874); undersecretary in departments of public instruction and war (1877-79); vice-president (1890-93), president (1893), Chamber of Deputies; prime minister (1893-94). Elected president after assassination of Carnot (1894-95); unexpectedly resigned and retired to private business, presumably because of belief that office of executive had become too restricted. Witness at Zola trial, but implication of connection with Dreyfus case never proved.

Caskodon, Sir Edwin. Pseudonym of Charles MAJOR.

Cas'lon (kāz'lōn), William. 1692-1766. English type founder; produced type excelling in legibility, which was used in England and America and on Continent till about 1800, revived about 1845 by Cliswick Press. His son William (1720-1778) became partner (1742) and carried on his father's business.

Cas-pa'ri (kāp-pā'rē), Karl Paul. 1814-1892. German Protestant theologian; professor, Oslo, Norway (1857).

Cass (kās). Lewis. 1782-1866. American lawyer, b. Exeter, N.H. Served through War of 1812. Governor of Michigan Territory (1813-31); responsible for constructive administration in opening up this territory, visiting Indian tribes in Lake Superior region on 5000-mile canoe trip. U.S. secretary of war (1831-36); U.S. minister to France (1836-42); U.S. senator (1845-48). Democratic candidate for president (1848); defeated by Taylor. U.S. senator (1849-57); U.S. secretary of state (1857-60).

Cassagnac. See GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

Cas-san'der (kā'sān'dēr). 350?-297 B.C. King of Macedonia (316-297 B.C.). Son of Antipater; failed to be named successor on Antipater's death (339); supported by many Greek states, waged successful war (319-317) against Macedonian regent Polyperchon; seized Olympus, mother of Alexander, and put her to death (316); m. (316) Alexander's half sister Thessalonica, for whom he built and named a city in Macedonia. Engaged in war with Antigonos (315-311); caused murder of Roxana and her son (310); waged Four Years' War against Demetrius I (307-304); joined forces with Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus against Antigonos, who was defeated and slain at Ipsus (301); in complete control of Macedonia and Greece. Cf. BERENICE I.

Cas-satt' (kā-sāt'), Alexander Johnston. 1839-1906. American railroad executive, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Grad. Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. (1859). In service of Pennsylvania Railroad (1861-82), first vice-president (1880-82), retired; recalled as president (1899-1906). His sister **Mary** (1845-1926), artist, b. Allegheny City, Pa.; studied in Europe (1868-74); studio in Paris (from 1874); associated with leaders of the impressionistic school; excelled in painting mothers and children.

Casse'grain (kā'sgrān'), Guillaume. fl. 17th century. French sculptor in service of Louis XIV.

Cassegrain, N. fl. 17th century. French physician; professor, Collège de Chartres; inventor of the Cassegrainian telescope, a form of reflecting telescope (1672); author of a treatise on proportions of the megaphone. **Cas'sel** (kā'sēl), Sir Ernest Joseph. 1852-1921. Financier and philanthropist, b. Cologne, Germany. Clerk in

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsof, āve, hāre (18), āvent, ānd, ālēt, māler; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; ōdd, ōbt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

banking firm of Elspacher. Member (1870-84) of house of Blachofschheim and Goldschmidt in London, England; began amassing large fortune; naturalized (1878). Set up own business (1884); reorganized finances of Uruguay and of railroads in Sweden, Mexico, and U.S.; issued Mexican and Chinese government loans; financed Nile dams and irrigation work and founded National Bank of Egypt; created State Bank of Morocco and National Bank of Turkey; art collector; made gifts to hospitals and educational institutions amounting to £2,000,000; privy councillor (1902).

Cas'sel (käs'sél), **Gustav**, in full **Karl Gustav**. 1866-1945. Swedish economist; professor in Stockholm (from 1904); lecturer, Oxford U. (1932); financial expert with Swedish delegation at Genoa conference (1922); Swedish delegate at international economic conference, Geneva (1927); called in by League of Nations (1920-21) for opinion on currency problems, and by U.S. committee on currency and finance (1928); delegate, world economic conference, London (1933). Author of *The Theory of Social Economics* (1918; translated 1923), *Fundamental Thoughts in Economics* (1925), *Recent Monopolistic Tendencies in Industry and Trade* (1927), *Quantitative Thinking in Economics* (1935), *The Downfall of the Gold Standard* (1936).

Cas'sell (käs'li), **John**. 1817-1865. English publisher; son of a publican; apprenticed to carpenter; self-educated; started publishing business to supply reading for instruction of working classes (1850), issued educational magazines and *Cassell's Magazine* (from 1852).

Casseres, **Benjamin de**. See **DE CASSERES**.

Cas'si-a-nus (käs'ti-á-nús), **Johannes**. Also known as **Johannes Mas-sil'i-en'sis** (má-sil'i-én'sis) and **Johannes Er'e-mi'ta** (ér'-é-mi'tá). 360?-7435. Monk and theologian; lived in Egypt as anchorite (385-400); founded monastery and convent at Marzeilles (c. 415); credited by some with being founder of Semi-Pelagianism; promoted monasticism in western Europe.

Cas'sin (käs'in), **John**. 1813-1869. American ornithologist, b. in Delaware Co., Pa.; ornithologist on Perry's expedition to Japan (1853).

Cas'si-ni' (ká'sé-né'). Family of French astronomers including: **Jean Dominique** (1625-1712), b. near Nice; professor at Bologna (1650); later became French citizen; first director of the Paris observatory; discovered four of Saturn's satellites (1671-84); observed a dark division in Saturn's ring; made earliest systematic observation of zodiacal light; determined parallax of sun, obliquity of ecliptic, and eccentricity of earth's orbit; in mathematics, discovered Cassinian oval. His son **Jacques** (1677-1756), b. Paris; succeeded him as director of Paris observatory (1712); known for work to determine figure of the earth. **César François Cassini de Thu'ry** [dē tú'rē'] (1714-1784), son of Jacques, and his successor as director of the Paris observatory (1756); began topographical map of France (1744); specialized in geodesy. **Comte Jacques Dominique de Cassini** (1748-1845), son of César and his successor as director of Paris observatory (1784-93); completed César's map of France (pub. 1793). **Vicomte Alexandre Henri Gabriel de Cassini** (1784-1832), son of Jacques Dominique; magistrate and peer; gave up astronomy for botany; published *Opusculs Phytologiques* (1826).

Cas'si-o-do-rus (käs'i-ó-dó-rús), **Flavius Magnus Aurelius**. Roman statesman and writer. Government official under Theodoric and Athalaric; retired (c. 540 A.D.) to devote himself to study and writing. Founded monasteries, in which he required the monks to copy and translate Greek works. Among his works are panegyrics on the Gothic kings and queens, a philosophical treatise *De*

Anima, an encyclopedia of literature and art, and *Variae*, a collection of the decrees of Theodoric and his successors, the regulations of government offices, etc., forming a valuable source for information about the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy. His *History of the Goths* has been lost.

Cas-si'r'er (käs'sé'rér), **Ernst**. 1874-1945. German philosopher; taught at Berlin U. (1905-19), Hamburg U. (1919-33), Oxford (1933-35), Göteborg (1936-41), Yale (1941-44), Columbia (1944-45). His works, chiefly on the philosophical foundations of natural science and psychology, include *Das Erkenntnisproblem in der Philosophie und Wissenschaft der Neu-en Zeit* (3 vols., 1906-19), *Determinismus und Indeterminismus in der Modernen Physik* (1937).

Cas'si-us (käs'é-tús), **Andreas**. 1640?-17673. German physician and chemist, b. Schleswig; discoverer of purple pigment known as purple of Cassius.

Cas'si-us (kásh't-ús; káh'ús; kás't-ús), **Avidius**. d. 175 A.D. Roman general, b. in Syria. First distinguished himself in Parthian War (162-165 A.D.). On rumor of death of Emperor Aurelius was encouraged to proclaim himself emperor; killed by his own officers.

Cassius Dio. = **DIO CASSIUS**.

Cassius Lon-gi'nus (lón-j'i'nús), **Gaius**. Roman general and conspirator. Distinguished himself in Parthian War (53 B.C.); sided with Pompey against Caesar and fought at Pharsalus (48); pardoned by Caesar. Headed conspiracy against Caesar (44) and was one of the actual assassins. Dejected at Philippi, he ordered his freedman to kill him (42 B.C.).

Cassius Longinus, **Gaius**. Roman jurist; consul (30 A.D.); governor of Syria (45-50); banished by Nero (65), recalled by Vespasian. Author of *Libri Juris Civilis* (10 books).

Cassius Longinus, **Quintus**. A relative of Cassius Longinus the conspirator. Roman politician of 1st century B.C.; as governor of Further Spain (54 B.C.), notorious for severity of his administration.

Cassius Par-men'sis (pár-mén'sis), **Gaius**. Roman politician. One of the assassins of Julius Caesar (44 B.C.). After battle of Philippi (42), joined Sextus Pompeius in Sicily; after Pompeius's defeat at Naulochus, joined Antony and fought at Actium (31); fled to Athens; captured and executed by Octavius. Author of satires, epigrams, elegies, and plays.

Cassius Vec-el-li-nus (vès'é-l'i-nús) or **Vic-el-li-nus** (vís'-). **Spurius**. Roman: semilegendary political and military leader of late 6th, early 5th centuries B.C.

Cas'si-ve-lau'nus (kás'i-vé-ló'nús) or **Cas'si-vel-lau'nus** (-vé-ló'nús). **Welsh Cas-wal-lawn** (kás-wál'oun) or **Cas-wal-lon** (-oun). fl. 54 B.C. British prince. Chief of Catuvellauni (in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire); opposed Julius Caesar's second expedition into Britain (54 B.C.).

Ca-sta'gno (kás-tá'nyó), **Andrea del**. 1423-1457. Florentine painter; succeeded Masaccio as outstanding realist. His works include frescoes in church of Sant' Apollonia, portraits of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others, an equestrian portrait of Niccolò da Tolentino (Florence cathedral), *Crucifixion* (church of Santa Maria Novella), and a mural in Palazzo del Podestà representing the enemies of Cosimo de' Medici hanging by their feet, whence his sobriquet "An'dré-í-no de-gl'im'píe-ca'ti" (án'drá-é-nó dā-lyén'pék-ká'té).

Ca-stal'di (kás-tá'dé), **Pamfilo**. 1398-71490. Italian physician and printer, b. Feltre. Thought by some to have invented printing from movable types, the invention later supposedly revealed to Gutenberg by Castaldi's pupil Johann Fust (q.v.); used types of Murano glass.

Castalio. See **CASTELLIO**.

chair; **go**; **sing**; **then**, **thin**; **verdure** (16), **nature** (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. **ich**, **ach**; Fr. **bon**; yet; **zh=z** in **azure**.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Castañeda, Jorge Ubico. See UBICO CASTAÑEDA.

Cas-ta-nhe-da (kásh-tá-nyá'thà), **Fernão Lo'pes de** (lô'pêsh thê). d. 1559. Portuguese historian, b. Santarém; lived in India (1528-1548); author of *História do Descobrimento e Conquista da Índia pelos Portugueses* (8 vols., 1551-61).

Cas-ta'ños (kás-tá'nyô), **Francisco Javier de. Duque de Bai-lén'** (bi-lán'). 1758-1852. Spanish soldier, b. in Biacay; defeated French under General Dupont de l'Étang at Bailén (1808); commanded Spanish army, under Wellington, at Vitoria (1813); president, council of Castile (1833); opponent of Carlists; guardian of Queen Isabella (1843 ff.).

Cas-te-lar' y Ri-poll' (kás-tá-lar' è-répól'y'), **Emilio.** 1832-1899. Spanish statesman, orator, and writer, b. Cádiz. Professor of history, Madrid (1856-65, 1868-75); exiled to France (1866-68); deputy to the Cortes (1869); advocate of republic and separation of church and state; minister of foreign affairs after proclamation of republic (1873); prime minister (Sept., 1873-Jan., 1874); deputy (1876-93). Author of *La Civilización en los Cinco Primeros Siglos del Cristianismo* (1859), *Historia del Movimiento Republicano en Europa* (2 vols., 1873-74), *Historia del Descubrimiento de América* (1892), and biographies of Byron and Fra Filippo Lippi.

Cas-te-lein' (kás-té-lin'), **Matthijs de.** 1488?-1550. Flemish poet and critic; an outstanding leader of the Rederijkerskamers, or Chambers of Rhetoric; author of many plays, including *Historie van Pyramus ende Thisbe*, and of *Const van Rhetoriken* (finished 1548; pub. 1555), first treatise on Flemish versification, containing also ballads, songs, etc.

Castelfranco, Giorgione da. See II GORGIONE.

Cas-tel-la'ni (kás-tál-la'né), **Aldo.** 1877-. Physician, b. Florence, Italy. M.D., Florence (1899); studied at Bonn and London School of Tropical Medicine. Investigated sleeping sickness in Uganda (1902-03); professor, Ceylon Medical Coll. (1903-15), Royal U. of Naples (1915-19), and in U.S. at Tulane (1926) and Louisiana State U. medical school (1932); surgeon general to Italian forces in Ethiopian campaign (1935-36). Known for work on tropical diseases, esp. for investigations of the organisms causing sleeping sickness and yaws, also for work in dermatology and bacteriology. See also Sir David BRUCE and D. N. NABARRO.

Cas-tel-la'nos (kás-tá-(llyá'nós), **Juan de.** 1522-1606. Spanish soldier, priest, and poet, b. Seville; to South America as a youth; cura of Tunja, Colombia; known particularly for his *Elegías de Varones Ilustres de Indias* (pub. 1588, 1619), a versified chronicle of the exploits of Columbus, Bobadilla, Aguirre, and other early conquistadors.

Cas-tel-la'nos (kás-tá-yá'nós), **Julio.** 1905-1947. Mexican painter and etcher, b. Mexico City; painted fresco for Melchor Ocampo School in Coyoacán; successful in stage designs.

Cas-tel'li (kás-tél'è), **Ignaz Franz.** 1781-1862. Austrian journalist, poet, and dramatist; author of over 200 plays (mostly adapted from French originals), chiefly satirizing weaknesses of the Viennese.

Cas-tel'li-o (kás-tél'í-ô) or **Cas-ta'li-o** (-tá'li-ô), **Sébastienus.** Latinized name of Sébastien Châ'til'lon' (shâ'té'yôn') or Châ'teil'lon' (shâ'tá'yôn'). 1515-1563. French Protestant theologian and humanist; forced to relinquish rectorship at Geneva (1545) because of deviations from Calvinist doctrine; translated the Bible into French and Latin.

Cas-tel'lo (kás-tél'î-ô), **Giovanni Battista. Called II Ber'ga-ma'sco** (èl bär'gá-más'kô). 1509?-1569. Italian painter and architect, b. at or near Bergamo; associated

with Genoese school; called to Madrid by Philip II (1567); aided in restoration of the Alcázar (Madrid) and in construction of Escorial.

Cas-tel'lo-Bran'co (kásh-té'lô-ô-brânng'kô), **Camilo.** Visconde de Cor-re'ia-Bo-te'lho (kôôr-rí-á-yô-bô-ô-tá'-lyô). 1826-1890. Portuguese writer, b. Lisbon; known particularly for novels of manners, as *Amor de Perdição* (1862) and *Amor de Salvação* (1864).

Cas'tel'nau' (kás'tél'nô'), **Comte de. Francis de la Porte** (dè lá pôrt'). 1812-1880. French naturalist and traveler; visited Canadian lakes, U.S., and Mexico (1837-41); led government scientific expedition to equatorial South America (1843-47); French consul at Melbourne (from 1862).

Castelnau, Michel de. Sieur de la Mau'vis'sière' (dè lá mô'vê'syâr'). 1520?-1592. French diplomat; ambassador to England (1575-85); attempted to negotiate marriage between Queen Elizabeth and duc d'Alençon.

Castelnau, Noël Marie Joseph Édouard de Cu'rières' (dè kü'ryâr' dè). 1851-1944. French general; commanded 2d army in Lorraine (1914) and group of armies constituting French center (1915); chief of staff to General Joffre (Dec., 1915); had share in early defense of Verdun (1916); commanded group of armies in eastern France at time of armistice. Member, Chamber of Deputies (1919-24).

Castelnuovo, Conte di. See CARMAGNOIA.

Cas'tel-nuo'vo (kás'tál-nwô'vô), **Enrico.** 1839-1915. Italian novelist, b. Florence. Author of *Racconti e Bozzetti* (1872), *Il Professore Romualdo* (1878), *Prima di Partire* (1890), *Il Ritorno dell'Aretusa* (1901).

Cas'tel-vo'tro (kás'tál-vâ'trô), **Lodovico.** 1505-1571. Italian critic and philologist, b. Modena. Forced to flee to Chiavenna on charges of heresy (1561). His works include a translation and exposition of Aristotle's *Poetics* (1570), commentaries on Cicero's *Rhetorica* (1553), Dante, and Petrarch.

Cas'til (kás'té), **Giambattista.** 1724-1803. Italian poet and adventurer; imperial court poet under Francis I (Vienna); settled at Paris (1798). His works include *Noelle Galanti in Ottave Rime* (1793), the political satire *Gli Animali Parlanti* (1802), a satire on court of Catherine II of Russia (1803), and librettos for operas of Paisiello, as *Il Re Teodoro* (1784).

Cas'ti-glio'ne (kás'té-lyô'né), **Duc de.** See Pierre François Charles AUGERANT.

Castiglione, Conte Baldassare. 1478-1529. Italian diplomat and writer, b. near Mantua. Attached to courts of Milan (1496-1500) and Urbino (1504 ff.); commander of papal troops; sent by Clement VII on diplomatic mission to Spain (c. 1526); after sack of Rome by Bourbons (1527), accused of treachery; settled in Spain; bishop of Ávila. Known particularly for his celebrated dialogue on ideal courtly life *Il Cortegiano*, sometimes called *Il Libro d'Oro* (1528; Eng. title *The Courtier*; 1st Eng. trans. by Sir Thomas Holby, 1561).

Castiglione, Conte Carlo Ottavio. 1784-1849. Italian numismatist and philologist, b. Milan; coeditor (with Cardinal Mai) of *Ulfilas' Gothic Biblical fragments*; known also for contributions in Oriental numismatics and literature.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. Called II Grech'et' (èl grá-kát'té). 1616-1670. Italian painter and etcher, b. Genoa; court painter to duke of Mantua (1664 ff.); known especially for his animal paintings; among his works are several studies of Noah and the animals of the Ark and of Jacob with his herds.

Cas'ti-glio'ni (kás'té-lyô'né), **Arturo.** 1874-1953. American physician and historian of medicine, b. Trieste, Italy; professor, U. of Padua (1922-38); lecturer, Yale

âle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cónnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, û-i-u in Fr. menu;

(1939), professor (from 1943); naturalized (1946); author of *Storia della Medicina* (1927; American ed. 1940), etc.

Castil-Blaze. See BLAZE.

Cas-ti'l'ho (kash-tē'lyōū), Visconde Antônio Feliciano de. 1800-1875. Portuguese poet, b. Lisbon; educ. U. of Coimbra; head of Romantic school in Portugal. Author of verse, as in *Amor e Melancolia* (1822), *A Primavera* (1822), *A Noite do Castelo* (1836), and *Escavações Poéticas* (1844), translations, as of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (1841), and free adaptations of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Goethe's *Faust*, etc.

Cas-ti'l'la (käs-tē'yä), Miguel III-dal'go y (t-thäl'gō ð). 1753-1811. Mexican priest and patriot; led revolution for independence; executed (1811).

Castilla, Ramón. 1797?-1867. Peruvian general and political leader; fought under Sucre in war for independence (1820-26) and in civil wars of Peru (1841-45); minister of war (1837); president of Peru (1845-51); led revolution which overthrew President José Echenique, becoming president for second term (1855-62); abolished slavery (1856); proclaimed new constitution (1860).

Cas-ti'l-le'jo (käs-tē'lyē'hō), Cristóbal de. 1490?-1550. Spanish poet; ordained priest; secretary to Ferdinand I at Vienna (1525 ff.). His works (collected edition, expurgated by Inquisition, 1573) include ballads, *Diálogo entre el Autor y Su Thema*, and satirical poems, as *Diálogo Que Habla de las Condiciones de las Mujeres*.

Castillejos, Marques de los. See Juan PRIM Y PRAIS.
Cas-ti'l-le-ro Re'yés (käs-tē'yä'ró ra'yās), Ernesto de Jesús. 1889-. Panamanian educator. Professor of history, Colegio de Artes y Oficios, Escuela Normal de Institutoras, and National Inst. (1929-35); superintendent of schools, Panama (from 1939).

Cas-ti'l'lo (käs-tē'lyō), Bernal Díaz del. See DÍAZ DEL CASTILLO.

Castillo, Ignacio María del. Conde de Bil-ba'ō (bil-ba'ō). 1817-1893. Spanish general; governor of Cuba (1883-84).

Cas-ti'l'lo (käs-tē'yō), Ramón S. 1873-1944. Argentine jurist and politician; minister of public instruction (1936); minister of the interior (1936-37); vice-president of Argentina (1938-40); acting president (1940-42); president (1942), on resignation of Roberto M. Ortiz.

Cas-ti'l'lo Ná'je-ra (käs-tē'yō nā'hä'rō), Francisco. 1886-1954. Mexican physician and diplomat. M.D. (1903), U. of Mexico; professor of urology (1919) and director (1920), army medical school; member, international commission for campaign against yellow fever (1921-25). Minister to China (1922-24), Belgium (1927-30), Holland (1930-32), France (1933-35); delegate to League of Nations; ambassador to U.S. (1935-45); foreign minister (from 1945). Author of *The Campaign against Yellow Fever in Mexico* (1923), *Un Siglo de Poesía Belga, 1830-1930* (1933), *El Gavilán* (1934).

Cas-ti'l'lo Sa-lór'za-no (käs-tē'yō sālör'thā-nō), Alonso de. 1584?-1647. Spanish writer, b. Tordesillas; author of humorous poems, plays, and, esp., picaresque novels, as *La Niña de los Embustes* (1634) and *La Garduña de Sevilla* (1642).

Castle (käs'li), Egerton. 1858-1920. English journalist, novelist, and playwright. Educ. Paris, Glasgow, and Cambridge; newspaper publisher in Liverpool; on staff of *Saturday Review* (1885-94). Among his numerous works are *Consequences* (novel; 1891), *Sutelo* (play; with W. H. Pollock; 1893), *Young April* (romance; 1899), *The Star-Dreamer* (1903), *Panther's Cub* (1910), *The Hope of the House* (1915), *Wolf Lane* (1917), *New Wine* (1919). His wife, Agnes, nee Sweet'man [swēt'män] (d. 1922), collaborated with him in many novels, in-

cluding *The Pride of Jennico* (1898; later dramatized) and *The Bath Comedy* (1899; dramatized as *Sweet Kitty Bellairs*).^a

Castle, Vernon Blythe. Orig. Vernon Blythe (blith). 1887-1918. Dancer and aviator, b. Norwich, Eng.; to U.S. (1906); on stage (from 1907); assumed name Castle. His dancing popular in Paris (1912), and later in New York; originated the one-step, turkey trot, Castle walk. Aviator in Royal Flying Corps (from 1916); killed in aviation accident, Fort Worth, Tex. (Feb. 15, 1918). His wife, Irene, nee Foote [foöt] (1893?-), dancer; m. Vernon Castle (1911), 2d Robert E. Treman, 3d Frederick McLaughlin, 4th George Fuzinger (1946); author of *Modern Dancing* (with Vernon Castle; 1914), *My Memories of Vernon Castle* (1918).

Castle, William Ernest. 1867-. American zoologist, b. Alexandria, Ohio. A.B., Harvard (1893); Ph.D., Harvard (1895); teacher at Harvard (from 1897; professor from 1908). Author of *Heredity in Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding* (1911), *Genetics and Eugenics* (1916), etc.

Castlemaine. (1) Earl of. See Roger PALMER. (2) Countess of. See Barbara VILLIERS.

Castlemoan, Harry. Pseudonym of Charles Austin FOSDICK.

Castlereagh, Viscount. See Robert STEWART (1769-1822).

Cast'ner (käs'tnēr), Hamilton Young. 1859-1899. American chemist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Educ. Brooklyn Polytech. Inst. and Columbia Coll. School of Mines. Invented an electrolytic method of manufacturing caustic soda and chlorine from sodium chloride.

Cas'trén' (käs'trēn'), Matthias Alexander. 1813-1852. Finnish ethnologist and philologist. Collected ballads and legends illustrative of Finnish mythology; professor of Finnish language and literature (1851), chancellor (1852), U. of Helsingfors. Regarded as founder of Ural-Altaic philology.

Castriota, George. See SCANDERBEG.

Cas'tro (käs'trō), Américo. 1885-. Spanish scholar, b. Rio de Janeiro. Educ. in Spain and Paris; professor (1915 ff.), Madrid U.; ambassador to Berlin (1931-32). Author of *Vida de Lope de Vega* (1919), *Les Grands Romantiques Espagnols* (1922), *El Pensamiento de Cervantes* (1925), etc.

Castro, Cipriano. 1858?-1924. Venezuelan general and dictator, b. near San Antonio, Táchira state. Led insurrection against President Ignacio Andrade (1899); became "supreme military leader" (1899-1901); provisional president (1901-02); elected president (1902-08); his administration marked by many revolts, and by despotic acts. Chiefly notorious for involving Venezuela in serious difficulties with foreign powers, notably with Germany, England, Italy, and Belgium as creditor nations (1902-07; their blockade of Venezuelan ports bringing about U.S. intervention, 1902), with U.S. (1904-08) because of confiscation of American properties in Venezuela, and with Colombia and France (1905). Deposed by revolution led by vice-president Gómez (1908) and never allowed to return despite many attempts, as one through U.S. (1916).

Castro, Cristóbal Va'ca de (vā'kā thā). d. 1558. Spanish administrator; member, audiencia of Valladolid; sent to Peru by Charles V. On assassination of Pizarro assumed government of Peru; suppressed rebellion of younger Almagro (Sept., 1542) and executed him.

Cas'tro (käs'trō), Eugénio de. 1869-1944. Portuguese symbolist poet, b. Coimbra; professor of French, U. of Coimbra; author of *Cristalizações da Morte* (1884), *Oaristos* (1890), *Sagrador* (1895), *Salomé* (1896), *Poesias*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Escolhidos (1902), and dramas, as *O Anel de Polícrates* (1907).

Castro (käs'trō), *Inés* (or *Inez* or sometimes, *Anglicized*, *Agnes*) *de*. 1320?-1355. Spanish noblewoman, descendant of royal family of Castile; m. (1354) Dom Pedro secretly; murdered at Coimbra by order of Alfonso who feared serious political consequences from the unequal union. Episode was celebrated by novelists and poets, esp. by Camões in *The Lusiad* and by Antônio Ferreira in *Inés de Castro*.

Castro (käs'trō), **João de**. 1500-1548. Portuguese naval commander, b. Lisbon; placed in command of fleet to rid European seas of pirates (1543). To Portuguese India (1545) as viceroy ad interim; defeated Mahmud Shah III, King of Gujarat; relieved city of Diu; subdued Malacca; appointed viceroy (1547) by John III.

Castro (käs'trō), **José María**. 1818-1893. Costa Rican statesman, b. San José. President of Costa Rica (1847-49, 1866-68); established independence of Costa Rica (1848) from federation of Central American states, hence called "Founder of the Republic."

Castro, Juan José. 1895-. Argentine orchestra conductor and composer.

Castro, Manuel Fernández de. See FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO.

Castro y Bell-vís (ê bë'y'-vës'), **Guillén de**. 1569-1631. Spanish dramatist, b. Valencia; best known for *Las Mocedades del Cid*, source for Corneille's *Le Cid*.

Castro y Velasco, Antonio Acisclo Palomino de. See PALOMINO.

Castro-vie'jo (käs'trō-vyê'hō), **Ramón**. 1904-. Spanish-born American ophthalmologist, practicing in New York City.

Castruc'cio Ca'stra-ca'ni de'gli An'tel-mi-nel'li (käs'trōt'chō käs'trā-kā'nē dā'lyē än'täl-mē-n'l'ē). 1281-1328. Italian soldier and Ghibelline leader; conquered Lucca and Pisa; assumed control of Pisa; created imperial vicar and duke of Lucca (1327).

Caswallawn or Caswallon. See CASSIVELAUNUS.

Cas'well (käs'wël;-wël), **Richard**. 1729-1789. American Revolutionary officer, b. in Cecil Co., Md.; delegate to Continental Congress (1774-76); colonel in Revolutionary army; governor of North Carolina (1776-80; 1785-87).

Cat (kät), **Christopher**. fl. 1703-1733. English tavern-keeper, of "The Cat and Fiddle" in London, meeting place of the Kit-cat Club, a social club for Whigs.

Ca'ta-la'ni (kät'äl-lä'nē), **Angelica**. 1780-1849. Italian operatic soprano.

Ca'tar-giu' (kät'ät'r-jō'), **Lucăr**. 1823-1899. Rumanian statesman; prime minister of Rumania (1866, 1871-76, 1889, 1891-95); leader in Senate of Conservative opposition to Brătianu (1876-88).

Ca'te'na (kä-tä'nä), **Vincenzo di Bia'gio** (dê byä'jō). c. 1470-1531. Venetian painter; pupil of Bellini. His works include *Holy Trinity* (church of San Simeone Grande, Venice), *Knight Adoring the Christ Child* (National Gallery, London), *Christ Giving the Keys to St. Peter* (Boston).

Caterina. Italian form of CATHERINE.

Cates'by (kät'sbî), **Mark**. 1679?-1749. English naturalist and traveler. In America (1712-19, 1722-25), studying flora and fauna. Author of *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands*.

Catesby, Robert. 1573-1605. English conspirator, son of Roman Catholic squire; took part in rebellion of earl of Essex (1601); named accomplice in Rye Plot (1603) to seize James I and force concessions of religious tolerance; chief instigator of Gunpowder Plot (1604-05); betrayed by Francis Tresham; killed resisting arrest.

Cath'a-rine (kät'h'd-rin). See CATHERINE.

Catharine Jagello. See JAGELLON.

Cath'cart (kät'h'kért;-kärt), **Sir William Schaw**. 1st Earl Cathcart. 1755-1843. English soldier and diplomat. Son of **Charles Cathcart** (1721-1776; 9th Baron Cathcart, ambassador to Russia 1768-71). Commanded an irregular corps, the "British legion," in America (1777-80); served in Low Countries (1793-95); commander in chief in Ireland (1803-05); bombarded Copenhagen (1807); general (1812); ambassador at St. Petersburg (1814-21).

His son **Charles Murray** (1783-1859), 2d earl, styled Lord Green'ock [grin'äk] (1807-43); soldier; served in Italy and Sicily (1805-06); at Walcheren (1809), in Iberian Peninsula (1810-12), as quartermaster general (1814-23), at Waterloo; commander in chief in Canada (1846-49); general (1854); discovered new mineral, greenockite (1841).

Sir **George** (1794-1854), soldier; 3d son of 1st earl; aide-de-camp to Wellington at Waterloo and in France (1815-18); commander in chief in South Africa (1852-54); conquered Kaffirs and Basutos; killed at battle of Inkerman.

Ca'the-ll'neau' (kät'le'nō'), **Jacques**. 1759-1793. French Royalist; leader of Vendéens in uprising of 1793; died (July 4, 1793) of wounds received leading assault on Nantes.

Cath'er (kät'h'ér), **Willa Sibert**. 1873-1947. American novelist, b. Winchester, Va. B.A., Nebraska (1893); on staff of *Pittsburgh Daily Leader* (1898-1901); associate editor of *McClure's Magazine* (1906-12). Author of *A April Twilight* (verse; 1903), and the novels *Alexander's Bridge* (1912), *O Pioneers* (1913), *The Song of the Lark* (1915), *My Antonia* (1918), *Youth and the Bright Medusa* (1920), *One of Ours* (1922; awarded Pulitzer prize), *A Lost Lady* (1923), *The Professor's House* (1925), *My Mortal Enemy* (1926), *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (1927), *Shadows on the Rock* (1931), *Obscure Destinies* (1932), *Lucy Gayheart* (1935), *Not Under Forty* (1936), *Sapphira and the Slave Girl* (1940).

Cath'er-ine (kät'h'ér-in). Name of three wives of king Henry VIII of England. See (1) CATHERINE OF ARAGON; (2) Catherine HOWARD; (3) Catherine PARR.

Catherine or Catharine. Name of two empresses of Russia:

Catherine I. *Russ.* Ekaterina Alekseevna. *Orig. name* Marfa Ska-vron'ska-ya (skü-vrön'skü-yä). 1684?-1727. Empress (1725-27). Of Livonian peasant origin; m. a Swedish dragoon; taken prisoner at Marienburg (1702); became serf of Prince Menshikov. Attracted attention of Peter I the Great and became his mistress (1703); exerted influence over Peter and became his adviser; saved his life in campaign against Turks on the Prut (1711); m. Peter as his second wife (1712); crowned empress (1724). Succeeded Peter as Catherine I (1725); during short peaceful reign, relied upon Prince Menshikov; established supreme privy council; founded Russian Academy of Sciences. Succeeded by grandson Peter II.

Catherine II. Called Catherine the Great. *Russ. name* Ekaterina Alekseevna. *Orig. name* (Anglicized) Sophia Augusta Frederica of An'halt-Zerbst' (än'hält-tsérpst'). Called "the Semiramis of the North." 1729-1796. Empress (1762-96). Married (1745) Peter (later Peter III), nephew of Empress Elizabeth; soon became estranged from Peter, both being subjects of much court scandal; soon after Peter's accession (1762), deposed him with help of her paramour Grigori Orlov, Potëmkin, Princess Dashkova, and others; usurped throne (1762). During her reign, serfdom and misery

äle, chaotic, chre (7), ädd, account, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hère (18), évent, ènd, silént, malär; äce, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, föbt; öut, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ð = u in Fr. menu;

among peasants increased but frontiers of empire extended by large conquests; participated in partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795); won victories over Turks in war (1768-72) and by Treaty of Küçük Kainarja (1774); annexed Crimea (1783); engaged in second war with Turks (1787-92), concluding favorable Treaty of Jassy (1792); although German, identified herself completely with Russian people; corresponded with Voltaire; disciple of the Encyclopedists. Followed by son Paul I.

Ca'the-rine' de Foix (ká'trén'). See Foix.

Ca'the-rine' de Mé'di'cis' (ká'trén' dē mā'dē'ss').

Ital. Ca'te-ri'na de' Me'di-ci (ká'tā-rē'nā dā mā'dē-chē; *Angl.* mē'dē, mā'dē). 1519-1589. Daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, b. Florence (see Medici). Married (1533) Henry, second son of Francis I of France. Became queen of France (1547). Had four sons, three of whom became kings of France; began to assert herself in government when eldest, Francis II, became king (1559); regent during minority of Charles IX (1560-63) and had practically complete control during his entire reign (1560-74); exerted some influence over Henry III (1574-89). Stirred up wars between Catholics and Huguenots; sided with either as selfishness dictated, but generally with Catholics; planned Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).

Cath'er-ine Howard (kăth'ēr-in). See Catherine Howard.

Catherine of Alexandria, Saint. d. about 307. Christian virgin and martyr, b. Alexandria; according to legend, beheaded after failure of attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel.

Catherine of Ar'a-gon (ār'd-gŏn). 1485-1536. 1st Queen of Henry VIII of England; mother of Mary I. Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; m. (1501) Arthur, Prince of Wales (d. 1502), marriage not consummated; betrothed (1503) to Prince Henry, with papal dispensation, but unmarried while Henry VII extorted new demands from her father. Married Henry VIII (1509); gave birth to, but lost, four children (1510-14); regent during Henry's invasion of France (1513). Informed by Henry (1526) that cohabitation must cease pending decision of validity of marriage with brother's widow; appeared before legatine court of Cardinals Campeggio and Wolsey (1529), after which case was revoked to Rome; abandoned by Henry (1531) and separated from her daughter Princess Mary. Refused to yield title of queen for princess-dowager after Archbishop Cranmer's declaration of nullity of her marriage (1533); passed rest of life in religious devotion, a prisoner, fearing poison; refused to swear to new act of succession (1534); dictated last letter of forgiveness to Henry.

Catherine of Bo-lo'gna (bō-lō'nyā), Saint. 1413-1463. Roman Catholic religious, b. Bologna; abbess of order of Poor Clares and founder of their convent of the Holy Sacrament at Bologna.

Catherine of Bragan'za (brā-gănz'd). 1638-1705. Queen of Charles II of England. Daughter of John IV, Duke of Braganza and (after 1640) King of Portugal; m. (1662) to Charles II; forced by Charles to receive his mistress Lady Castlemaine and to live in retirement; subjected to schemes for dissolution of marriage because of childlessness (1667-70); accused by Titus Oates of design to poison king and by Whigs of complicity in Popish Plot (1678-80); shielded from these attacks by king; abandoned for duchess of Portsmouth; reconciled Charles on his deathbed with Catholic Church. Retired to Lisbon (1693); regent of Portugal for her brother Peter II (1704-05), gaining successes over Spain.

Catherine of Gen'o-a (jēn'ō-ā), Saint. 1447-1510. Roman Catholic mystic.

Catherine of Ric'ci (rēt'ché), Saint. c. 1552-c. 1589. Dominican nun, prioress of convent at Prato in Toscana; noted for wisdom.

Catherine of Sie'na (syā'nā), Saint. 1347-1380. Roman Catholic religious, b. Siena; renowned for ecstatic visions and revelations; responsible for decision of Pope Gregory XI to leave Avignon and return to Rome (1377), and for the recognition of Pope Urban VI (1380). Author of letters and of devotional works.

Catherine of Sweden, Saint. c. 1330-1381. Swedish religious; daughter of Saint Bridget, whom she succeeded as abbess of the convent of the Brigittines at Valstena.

Catherine of Va'lois' (vā'lwā'). 1401-1437. Queen of Henry V of England; mother of Henry VI. Daughter of Charles VI of France. Married Henry (1420); crowned in Westminster Abbey (1421). After Henry's death in France (1423), may have been legally married to Owen Tudor (q.v.) by whom she was mother of three sons and a daughter, the eldest son (Edmund, cr. earl of Richmond 1453) being father of Henry VII.

Catherine of Würt'tem-berg (vür'tēm-bĕrk). 1783-1835. Daughter of King Frederick I of Württemberg. m. (1807) Jérôme Bonaparte on demand of Napoleon; queen of Westphalia (1807-13); accompanied husband in exile (1813-15).

Cat'i-line (kăt'ī-līn; -līn). *Full Lat. name Lucius Sergius Cat'i-lī'na* (kăt'ī-lī'nā). 108? 62 B.C. Roman politician; quaestor (77 B.C.); praetor (68); governor of Africa (67-66). Entered into conspiracy to assassinate the consuls and plunder Rome (63); foiled by Cicero, then a consul. Attacked by Cicero in speeches in senate and forum; fled to army of Manlius, his ally in Etruria; defeated (62) and slain.

Cat'i'nat' (kăt'ē'nā'), **Nicolas de**. 1637-1712. French soldier; commanded Italian army (1690-96) and forced duke of Savoy to sue for peace; created marshal of France.

Cat'lin (kăt'līn), **George**. 1796-1872. American artist, traveler, and author, b. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Devoted himself (from 1829) to study of American Indians; executed series of Indian portraits (painted 1829-38) now in National Museum, Washington, D.C., and of Indian sketches, in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Author of *Life Among the Indians* (1867), etc.

Ca'to (kăt'ō), **Dionysius**. Supposed author, in 3d century (or later) A.D., of *Dionysii Catonis Disticha de Moribus ad Filium*, collection of moral apothegms much admired in Middle Ages.

Cato, Marcus Porcius. *Known as Cato the Censor and Cato the Elder*. 234-149 B.C. Roman statesman, b. in Tusculum. Quaestor (204 B.C.); aedile (199); praetor (198); consul (195); censor (184). Endeavored to restore by legislation what he believed to be the high morals and simplicity of life characteristic of early days of the republic; champion of anti-Carthaginian policy and chiefly responsible for bringing on Third Punic War, ending every speech in the Roman senate with the words *Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam* ("For the rest, I vote that Carthage should be destroyed"). His only extant work is *De Agricultura*, or *De Re Rustica*.

His great-grandson **Marcus Porcius Cato**, surnamed **U'ti-cen'sis** (h'ti-sēn'sis) {from Utica, city of his death}. *Known as Cato the Younger*. 95-46 B.C. Roman Stoic philosopher. Served against Spartacus (72 B.C.); military tribune in Macedonia (67); quaestor (65); tribune of the people (62); praetor (54). Supported Cicero against Catiline, and Pompey against Caesar. Committed suicide on learning of Caesar's decisive victory at Thapsus (46).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cato, Publius Valerius. Roman scholar and poet of 1st century B.C.; a native of Cisalpine Gaul.

Ca'tron (kă'trôn), John. 1786?-1865. American jurist, b. probably in Pennsylvania; moved to Tennessee (1812); first chief justice of Tennessee (1831-34); associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1837-65).

Ca'troux (kă'trôx'), Georges. 1879-. French general; educ. St. Cyr; served in World War I; gov. gen. of Indo-China (1939-40); refused to obey orders of Vichy, and joined Free French; Free French high commissioner and General de Gaulle's representative in Near East (1940); commander in chief in Levant (1941-43); negotiated between de Gaulle and Giraud (1943); gov. gen. of Algeria (1943-44); amb. to Russia (1945-46).

Cats (kăts), Jakob. 1577-1660. Dutch poet and statesman; grand pensionary of Holland (1636) and keeper of the great seal (1648-51).

Catt (kăt), Carrie Chapman, nee Lane. 1859-1947. American woman-suffrage leader and lecturer, b. Ripon, Wis. Educ. State College of Iowa; high school principal, and superintendent of schools, Mason City, Iowa; m. Leo Chapman (1884; d. 1886), 2d George William Catt (1890; d. 1905). State lecturer and organizer, Iowa Woman Suffrage Association (1890-92); on staff of National American Woman Suffrage Association (from 1892), president (1900-04; and from 1915); also, president International Woman Suffrage Alliance (1904-24). A leader in campaign resulting in adoption of 19th amendment to U.S. Constitution (ratified and proclaimed, 1920).

Cat'tell (kăt-têl'), William Cassaday. 1827-1898. American Presbyterian clergyman, b. Salem, N.J. President, Lafayette College (1863-83). His son James McKeon Cattell (1860-1944), psychologist; A.M., Lafayette (1883), Ph.D., Leipzig (1886); professor and head of department of psychology, U. of Penn. (1888-91), Columbia (1891-1917); author of papers on psychological measurements, individual differences, applied psychology, education, etc.; editor of *Psychological Review* (1894-1904), *Science* (from 1894), *Scientific Monthly* (from 1900), *American Naturalist* (from 1907), *School and Society* (1915-39), also of *American Men of Science* (from 1906), *Leaders in Education* (from 1932); president of Science Press Printing Co.

Cat'ter-mole (kăt-êr-môl), George. 1800-1868. English water-colorist, architectural and topographical draftsman, and book illustrator; illustrated *Waverley Novels*.

Ca'tul'us (kăt-tûl'us), Gaius Valerius. 84?-51 B.C. Roman lyric poet, b. Verona. Among his poems, chiefly lyrics, over 100 in number, are many addressed to "Lesbia," who has been identified as Clodia, notorious sister of Clodius, and wife (63-59 B.C.) of Quintus Metellus Celer; his love for "Lesbia" remained the one great passion of his life. Regarded as one of the greatest lyric poets in Rome's literary history.

Cat'u-lus (kăt'g-lûs). Name of a family of ancient Rome, of the Lutatian gens, including notably: Gaius Lutatius, consul (242 B.C.), commander of fleet (241 B.C.) that defeated Carthaginian fleet of the Aegates (Aegadian Isles). Quintus Lutatius (152?-87 B.C.), consul with Marius (102 B.C.), and his colleague in defeating (101) the Cimbri at Vercellae (Vercelli); committed suicide (87). His son Quintus Lutatius (d. 60 B.C.), consul (78), joined Pompey in defeating Lepidus (77), censor (65), supporter of Cicero in his attack against Catiline (63).

Cau'chon (kô'shôn'), Pierre. d. 1442. French Roman Catholic prelate; bishop of Beauvais (1420-29); judge at trial of Joan of Arc (1431).

Cau'chy (kô'shê'), Augustin Louis. 1789-1857. French

mathematician, b. Paris. Held three professorships in Paris; refused to take oath required by Louis Philippe and went into exile (1830); taught at Turin; returned to Paris (1837); professor of mathematical astronomy at Sorbonne (1848). Known for important researches in pure and applied mathematics, esp. in calculus; invented calculus of residues; developed wave theory in optics; worked on theory of elasticity.

Cau'er (kou'êr). Family of German sculptors, including: Emil (1800-1867), whose chief works are statues of persons prominent in Reformation, as Sickingen, Hutten, Melancthon; his sons Karl (1828-1885), designer of Garfield memorial at Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert (1831-1893); Karl's three sons, Hugo (1864-1918), Ludwig (1866-1947), and Emil (1867-); Robert's son Stanislaus (1867-1943).

Cau'lain'court (kô'lân'kôor'), Marquis Armand Augustin Louis de. 1772-1827. French soldier and diplomat; served in Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; general and aide-de-camp to Napoleon (1802). Ambassador to Russia (1807-11). Created duc de Vicence (1808) and a senator (1813); minister of foreign affairs (1813-14, and during the Hundred Days). His brother Auguste Jean Gabriel (1777-1812), general; aide-de-camp to Berthier (1801); general of brigade (1806); served in Spain, Portugal, and Russia; killed in battle of Moscow.

Cau'mont (kô'môn'), Arcisse de. 1802-1873. French scholar; founder of science of archaeology in France.

Caus (kô) or **Cauls** (kô) or **Caulx** (kô) or **Caux** (kô), Salomon de. 1576?-1626. Norman engineer and architect in England and Germany. In book on motive power of water, anticipated steam engine (1615).

Causse, Charles. See Pierre MAËL.

Caus'sin' de Per'ce-val (kô'sân' dê pêr'sê-vâl'), Jean Jacques Antoine. 1759-1835. French Orientalist. His son Armand Pierre (1795-1871) was professor of Arabic, Collège de France (from 1822); author of *Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes avant l'Islamisme* (1847).

Caut'ley (kôt'li), Sir Proby Thomas. 1802-1871. English engineer and paleontologist. Member of council of India (1858-68); presented Indian fossils to British Museum.

Ca'val'gnac (kă'vê'nyâk'). French family, including: Jean Baptiste (1762-1829), lawyer and revolutionist; as member of National Convention (1792), voted for death of Louis XVI; member of Council of Five Hundred; exiled as regicide after Restoration. His two sons Éléonore Louis Godefroy (1801-1845), journalist and politician, active in revolutionary events and intrigues (1830-34), and Louis Eugène (1802-1857), army commander; served in Algeria (1832-48); as minister of war (1848), suppressed uprising in Paris; chief of the executive body (June-Dec., 1848); unsuccessful candidate for president of France (Dec., 1848). Jacques Marie Eugène Godefroy (1853-1905), son of Louis Eugène; member of various ministries (from 1892); declared (1898) before Chamber of Deputies his belief in Dreyfus's guilt. Eugène (1876-), son of Jacques; historian; author of *Histoire Financière d'Athènes* (1909), *Histoire de l'Antiquité* (1912 ff.), etc.

Ca'val-can'ti (kă'vâl-kân'tî), Guido. c. 1250-1300. Florentine poet and philosopher; leading Florentine poet before Dante, who called him his "first friend"; wrote in *dolce stil nuovo*.

Ca'val-ca-sel'le (kă'vâl-kâ-sêl'lâ), Giovanni Battista. 1820-1897. Italian art historian and critic, b. Legnano; inspector of Museo Nazionale, Florence (1867), and general director of fine arts in Rome. His works, written in collaboration with Joseph Archer Crowe (q.v.), include *Early Flemish Painters* (1857), *New History of Italian*

âle, chàuc, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; òe, òil, charfty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

Painting (1864), *Titian* (1876), and *Raphael* (1883). **Ca'va'lier'** (kă'vā'lyā'), **Jean**. 1681-1740. French military leader of the Camisards. Son of a peasant; baker at Geneva; led Huguenot insurgents in the Cevennes (1702); defeated superior forces but made submission (1704), failing to obtain liberty of conscience; explained the revolt to Louis XIV. Served under duke of Savoy and with English in Spain (1706).

Ca'va'lie'ri (kă'vā'lyā'rē), **Emilio de'**. Also **Emilio del Ca'va'lie're** (-rā). 1550?-1602. Italian composer, b. Rome; inspector general of arts at Medici court (1589 ff.); one of originators of figured-bass (basso continuo) accompaniment. Known esp. for dramatic compositions, as *Disperazione di Filene*, *Il Satiro*, *Giucoco della Ciera*, and *La Rappresentazione di Anima e di Corpo* (regarded as the first oratorio).

Cavalleri, Francesco Bonaventura. 1598-1647. Italian mathematician. At early age, became a Jesuit; professor at Bologna (1629). Originated the method of indivisibles which he published in 1635 and by means of which was able to solve problems proposed by Kepler.

Cavalleri, Lina. See under **Lucien MURATORE**.

Ca'val-le'ro (kă'vāl-lā'rō), **Conte Ugo**. 1880?-1943. Italian general; in Ethiopia, under duke of Aosta (1938-39); marshal and successor to Marshal Badoglio as commander in chief in campaign against Greece (1940-41); chief of staff, Italian high command (1941-43).

Ca'val'l'i (kă'vāl'lē), **Francesco**. Orig. **Pietro Francesco Ca'let'ti-Bru'ni** (kă'lat'tē-brū'nē). 1602?-1676. Italian composer, b. Crema. Protégé of Federico Cavalli, a Venetian nobleman; pupil of Monteverdi; organist (1665), Kapellmeister (1668-76) in church of San Marco, Venice; aided in development of modern opera by innovations, as introduction of solos and set numbers. His works include operas and religious music.

Ca'val-l'i'ni (kă'vāl-lē'nē), **Pietro**. c. 1250 - c. 1330. Italian painter and mosaicist, Rome; thought to have influenced Cimabue and Giotto. Among works ascribed to him are frescoes in upper church of St. Francis Assisi, and frescoes and mosaics in church of San Paolo fuori le Mura.

Ca'val'lo (kă'vāl'lō), **Tiberio**, Augl. **Tiberius**. 1749-1809. Italian physicist in England. Invented delicate instruments for measuring the quantity and force of electricity.

Ca'val-lot'ti (kă'vāl-lōt'tē), **Felice Carlo Emmanuele**. 1842-1898. Italian politician and writer. Fought under Garibaldi (1860, 1866); member of parliament (1873-98); leader of extreme Left (1886 ff.); ardent supporter of Irredentists; bitter opponent of Crispi; killed in his thirty-third duel. His works include lyric poetry and plays.

Cav'an (kăv'ān), 10th Earl of. **Frederic Rudolph Lam'hart** (lām'hārt). 1865-1946. British soldier; served in South Africa (1901) and in World War (1914-18); in charge of operations of 10th Italian army on Pieve front (1918). General (1921); chief of imperial general staff (1922-26); field marshal (1932).

Ca'va-nil'les (kă'vā-nē'lyās), **Antonio José**. 1745-1804. Spanish botanist; director of botanical gardens at Madrid (1801); author of *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum Hispanice* (6 vols., 1791-1801).

Ca'vaz-zo'la (kă'vāt-tsō'lā) or **Ca'vaz-zuo'la** (-tsuō'lā), **Il (il)**. Real name **Paolo Mo-ran'do** (mō-rān'dō). 1486-1522. Veronese painter. His works include *Baptism of Christ*, *Madonna in Glory* (an altarpiece), *St. Rocco* and *Madonna and St. John the Baptist* (both in National Gallery, London), and portraits.

Cave (kāv), **Edward**. 1691-1754. English printer. Printer and journalist at Norwich; employed in post

office, London; supplied country newspapers with London newsletters; founded and edited *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731-54) under pseudonym of "Sylvanus Urban, Gent."; issued reports of debates in House of Commons upon which Samuel Johnson had his first employment.

Cave, George. 1st Viscount Cave. 1856-1928. English jurist, b. London; educ. Oxford. Called to bar (1880); king's counsel (1904); M.P. (1906-18); privy counselor (1915); member of British cabinet (1915-19); lord chancellor of England (1922-28). His wife (m. 1885), **Anne**, nee **Math'ews** (māth'ūz), author of memoirs, including *Memoirs of Old Richmond* (1922), *Odds and Ends of My Life* (1929).

Cuve, William. 1637-1713. English ecclesiastical historian and patristic scholar; M.A., Cantab. (1660); chaplain to Charles II; canon of Windsor (1684). Author of *Apostolici* (1677), a history of apostles and fathers of first three centuries.

Ca've-do'ni (kă'vā-dō'nē), **Don Celestino**. 1795-1865. Italian numismatist and antiquary.

Ca've-lier' (kă've'lyā'), **Pierre Jules**. 1814-1894. French sculptor; notable works include *Pénélope Endormie*, *Abélard*, *La Poésie*, *L'Histoire*, and portrait busts.

Cav'ell (kăv'ēl), **Edith Louisa**. 1865-1915. English nurse. First matron of medical institute in Brussels, which became Red Cross hospital (1914); assisted about 200 English, French, and Belgian soldiers to escape to Dutch border (Nov., 1914-July, 1915); arrested by Germans, admitted her successful efforts; condemned to death by court-martial; shot (Oct. 12, 1915) along with a Belgian, Philippe Bauw, who had furnished guides.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ēn-dish). Pseudonym of **Henry Jones** (1831-1899).

Cavendish. English family, members of which bear titles of marquis of **Har'ting-ton** (hārt'ing-tān) and duke of **Dev'on-shire** (dēv'ān-shīr; -shēr); descended from Sir **John Cavendish** (d. 1381), chief justice of King's Bench (1372-81), who was beheaded by Jack Straw's followers, and from Sir **William Cavendish** of Cavendish, Suffolk (1505?-1557), founder of the house, who was treasurer of royal chamber under Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, and whose third wife, Bess of Hardwick (see **Elizabeth TALBOT**), brought Chatsworth to the family. Members of the family include the following.

George (1500?-1562), brother of Sir William; gentleman-in-ber (from 1526); biographer of Cardinal Wolsey (1557).

William (d. 1626), Sir William's second son; cr. first earl of Devonshire (1618); uncle of (1st) duke of Newcastle (q.v.).

William (1640-1707), 1st Duke of Devonshire; Sir William's great-grandson; a leader of anticourt and anti-Romanist party in House of Commons (1666-78); aided in raising the north country in favor of William of Orange; argued for James II's deposition (1689); cr. (1694) duke of Devonshire, and marquis of Hartington.

William (1720-1764), 4th Duke of Devonshire; great-grandson of 1st duke; lord lieutenant of Ireland (1755-56); prime minister (1756-57); lord chamberlain (1757-62).

Henry (1731-1810), another great-grandson of 1st duke; chemist and physicist; studied at Cambridge (1749-53); lived a wealthy bachelor in seclusion, carrying on scientific experimentation; determined specific gravity of hydrogen, the true nature of which he was the first to recognize, and carbon dioxide; discovered (before 1783) that water results from union of hydrogen and oxygen; discovered composition of nitric acid; apparently isolated argon without knowing it; anticipating certain re-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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searches of Coulomb and Faraday in electricity, devised ways of measuring capacity of apparatus, using "inch of electricity" as unit; discovered specific inductive capacity, introduced idea of potential under name of "degree of electrification"; devised Cavendish experiment, for estimating density of earth (1798). The Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge U. is named for him.

Georgiana (1757-1806), daughter of 1st Earl Spencer, wife of 5th duke of Devonshire; a reigning queen of society; friend of Fox, Sheridan, Selwyn, Dr. Johnson; a beauty whose portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, both as child and as duchess.

Spencer Compton [kūmp'tən] (1833-1908), 8th duke; M.A., Cantab. (1854); Liberal M.P. (1857); visited President Lincoln in U.S. (1862); war secretary in Lord Russell's government (1866); postmaster general under Gladstone; chief secretary for Ireland (1870-74); left Liberal party in House of Commons (1875-80); declined offer of premiership (1880); secretary of state for India under Gladstone (1880-82), war secretary (1882-85); partly responsible for sending Gordon back to Sudan and failing to support him; consistently opposed Gladstone's Irish home-rule policy, favoring coercion; with Joseph Chamberlain, founded new party of Liberal Unionists; declined premiership (1886, 1887); joined Salisbury's coalition government as president of council (1895-1902), continued under Balfour (1902-03); opposed to fiscal policy and, as a free trader, opposed to tariff reform; resigned (1903).

Lord Frederick Charles (1836-1882), bro. of 8th duke; B.A., Cantab. (1858); chief secretary for Ireland (1882); murdered, with Undersecretary Burke, by Irish Invincibles in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Victor Christian William (1868-1938), known as Lord Hartington; 9th duke; nephew of 8th duke; educ. Cambridge; M.P. (1891-1908); financial secretary to treasury (1903-05); governor general of Canada (1916-21); secretary of state for colonies (1922-24); high steward of Cambridge (from 1923).

Cavendish or Can'dish (kán'dish), **Thomas**. 1555?-1592. English navigator, third circumnavigator of the globe. Imitating Drake, sailed with three ships (1586) to Brazil; discovered Port Desire (Puerto Descado, Patagonia); passed Strait of Magellan; captured Spanish treasure galleon; returned home via Philippines, Moluccas, Java, Cape of Good Hope, with only one ship, the *Desire*, after 2 years and 50 days. Attempted second voyage with five ships (1591); unable to pass Strait of Magellan; died at sea.

Cavendish, William. Duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

Cavendish Bentinck. See BENTINCK.

Ca'ven'tou' (ká'ván'tōō'), **Joseph Blenaimé**. 1795-1877. French chemist; codiscoverer (with Pelletier) of quinine.

Ca-vi'glia (ká-vē'lyá), **Enrico**. 1862-1945. Italian army officer; lieutenant general commanding corps which broke Austrian lines on Balnsizza plateau (1917); commanded army which shared in victory of Vittorio Veneto (1918); general (1919); expelled D'Annunzio from Fiume (Dec., 1920).

Ca-vour' (ká-vōōr'), **Conte Camillo Ben'so di** (bēn'sē dē). 1810-1861. Italian statesman, b. Turin. Educ. Turin military academy; lieutenant of engineers (1826-31); retired to family estate at Leri, Piedmont, and devoted himself to agriculture and travel (to 1847). Founded, with Count Cesare Balbo, *Il Risorgimento*, organ for Italian national movement (1847); took part in war against Austria (1848); after Piedmont was granted new constitution, became member of chamber of

deputies, Sardinia (1848). Premier (1852-59); joined alliance of France, England, and Turkey against Russia (1854); dispatched Sardinian troops under La Marmora to Crimea (1855); gained admission of Sardinia to Congress of Paris (1856); formed alliance with Napoleon III against Austria (Plombières, 1858); assumed ministry of war (1859) during Italian War; resigned premiership after Napoleon's private peace with Austria at Villafranca (1859). Again premier (1860-61); ceded Nice and Savoy to France in return for unification of northern Italy; secretly aided Garibaldi in Sicilian expedition (1860); secured union of central and southern Italy (except Rome and Venetia) to Piedmont through plebiscites. His works have been published as *Opere Politico-Economiche del Conte Camillo di Cavour* (1855), *Discorsi Parlamentari del Conte Camillo di Cavour* (1863-80).

Caw'drey (kó'drē), **Robert**. fl. 1604. English lexicographer; published *The Table Alphabetical of Hard Words* (1604).

Ca-wein' (kā-wīn'), **Madison Julius**. 1865-1914. American poet, b. Louisville, Ky. Author of *Blooms of the Berry* (1887), *Lyrics and Idyls* (1890), *Poems of Nature and Love* (1893), *Shapes and Shadows* (1898), *Kentucky Poems* (1902), etc.

Ca-xi'as (ká-shē'ás), **Duque de. Luiz Alves de Li'ma e Sil'va** (thē lē'mā ē sil'vá). 1803-1880. Brazilian general and statesman, b. Rio de Janeiro. Commander in chief of Brazilian army in war against Argentina (1851-52); as marshal (1862), commanded forces in successful war against Paraguay (1866-69); made duke by Emperor Dom Pedro I. Prime minister (1850, 1856-57, 1861-62, 1875-78). See FRANCISCO DE LIMA E SILVA.

Cax'ton (káks'tán), **William**. 1422?-1491. First English printer. Apprenticed (1438) to London silk merchant; merchant on his own account at Bruges (1446-70); as governor of English merchants in Low Countries (1465-69), negotiated commercial treaties with dukes of Burgundy. Translated popular medieval romance *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye* (1469-71), finished at request of Duchess Margaret of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV. Learned printing in Cologne (1471-72); set up press, in partnership with Colard Mansion; printed his *Recuyell*... (1474 or 1475) and another translation, *The Game and Playe of the Chess*; returned to England (1476); established press at Westminster; issued an indulgence by Abbot Sant (1476), first known piece of printing from Caxton press in England; issued (1477) first dated book printed in England, Earl Rivers's *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers* (a translation from the French); contributed an eighth book to Higden's *Polychronicon* (revising John de Trevisa's work and bringing narrative to 1460).

Cay'ley (ká'li), **Arthur**. 1821-1895. English mathematician; educ. Cambridge (1842); called to bar (1849); Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics, Cambridge (1863-95). Contributed in 966 mathematical papers new theories, as his theory of matrices, a new subject, abstract geometry, and additions to existing theories; also contributed to theoretical dynamics and spherical and physical astronomy. His brother **Charles Bagot** (1823-1883), b. near St. Petersburg; educ. London and Cambridge; known for his translations in verse of Dante (1851), Aeschylus (1867), Homer (1877), Petrararch (1879).

Cay'lus' (ká'liis'), **Comtesse de. Marie Marguerite Le Va'lois' de Vil'lette' de Mur'cay'** (lē vá'lwa' dē vē'lē'tē dē mūr'sā'). 1673-1729. Nièce of Mme. de Maintenon; m. comte de Caylus (1686; d. 1704). Her son **Anne Claude Philippe de Tu'bières'** (tū'byār'), Comte de Caylus (1692-1765), was an archaeologist; published *Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Assyriennes,*

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōft; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ē = u in Fr. menu;

Grecques, Romaines, et Gauloises (7 vols., 1752-67); interested also in art and engraving.

Ca'za'lès' (kà'zà'lès'), Jacques Antoine Marie de. 1758-1805. French politician; deputy of the nobility in States-General (1789); defended royal authority; member of National Assembly; joined Mirabeau in effort to organize conservative liberal party; émigré (1792-1803).

Ca'za'lis' (kà'zà'lès'), Henry. Pseudonyms Jean Ca-sel'il (kà'sè'l'è; kà'zè'l'è) and Jean La'hor' (là'òr'). 1840-1909. French physician and poet; author of *Chants Populaires de l'Italie* (1865), *L'Illusion* (1875-93), etc. Wrote also *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue*, and treatises on medical subjects.

Ca'za'mian' (kà'zà'myàn'), Louis. 1877-. French scholar and authority on English literature; professor at Sorbonne, Paris (from 1909). Author of *Modern England* (1911), *Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise* (with Emile Legouis; 1924), *Essais en Deux Langues* (1939), etc.

Ca'zin' (kà'zàn'), Jean Charles. 1841-1901. French painter and ceramic artist. Director, *École des Beaux-Arts*, Paris (1868); to England (1871), designed ceramics for Fulham pottery. Best known for his landscapes, as *Souvenir de Fête*, *The Journey's End*, *The Marne*, *The Bathers*, and for religious works, including *Judith*, *Tobit*, and *Hagar and Ishmael*.

Ca'zotte' (kà'zòt'), Jacques. 1719-1792. French writer; author of *Le Diable Amoureux* (1772), and of a continuation of *The Arabian Nights* centering about an imaginary submarine meeting place (Domdaniel) near Tunis. Guillotined in Paris as a Royalist (1792).

Cead'da (chà'dà-dà) or **Chad** (chād), Saint. d. 672. English prelate. An Anglo-Saxon of Northumbria; succeeded Ceadd (q.v.) as bishop of East Saxons (664); bishop of Lindisfarne (was later removed to York; 665?-669); bishop of Mercia (c. 670); died of plague.

Ce-án'-Ber-mú'dez (thà-ám'bér-muò'thúth), Juan Agustín. 1749-1829. Spanish art historian and painter, b. Gijón; author of *Diccionario Histórico de los Músicos Ilustres Profesores de las Bellas Artes en España* (6 vols., 1800), etc.

Cé'ard' (sà'ar'), Henri. 1851-1924. French novelist and playwright.

Ce'bes (sè'bèz). fl. 5th century B.C. Greek philosopher, of Thebes; disciple and friend of Socrates. An interlocutor in Plato's *Phaedo*.

Cebes of Cyz'ic-us (siz'ik-ús). Greek Stoic philosopher of 2d century A.D.

Cec'chi (chàk'kè), Giovanni Maria. 1518-1587. Italian dramatist; wrote religious plays and comedies.

Cec'co d'A'sco-li (chàk'kò d'as'kò-lè). Popular name of Francesco de'gli Sta'bi-li (dà'lyè stà'bè-lè). c. 1257-1327. Italian poet and philosopher, b. Ascoli; professor of astrology, U. of Bologna (1322); burned at stake for heresy. Author of a commentary on Sacrobosco's *Sphaera Mundi* and of *L'Acerba*, an encyclopedic poem attacking Dante's *Divina Commedia*.

Cech (chæk), Svatopluk. 1846-1908. Czech poet. Educ. Prague; influenced by Byron; representative of distinctly national poetry. His verse includes epics (as *The Adamites*, *The Angels*, and *The Dreams*), satires, and lyrics.

Cec'il (sès'il; sès'il; sè'l'). An English family descended from David Cynsell or Sleseld or Cecil, sheriff of Northamptonshire (1532-33) and three times M.P., through his grandson William Cecil, Lord Burghley (see below), whose two sons were founders of two branches of the family, the elder line comprising the earls and marquises of Ex'e-ter (èk'sè-tèr), the younger line the earls and marquises of Salls-bur-y (sòlz'bèr-l; -bri).

William Cecil (1520-1598), 1st Baron Burgh'ley,

sometimes Bur'leigh (bûr'lè). Statesman; educ. Cambridge (1535-41); secretary to lord protector, Somerset; as secretary of state (1550-53), abolished some commercial monopolies; during reign of Queen Mary, conformed to Roman Catholicism and escorted Cardinal Pole from Brussels (1554). As chief secretary of state (1558-72) became the shrewd originator and cautious director of Queen Elizabeth's policy; organized an army of spies to detect plots against the queen (1570); cr. (1571) Baron Burghley of Burghley (or Burleigh); lord high treasurer (1572-98); assumed responsibility for execution of Mary, Queen of Scots (1587). Succeeded as queen's adviser by his son Robert Cecil (see below).

ELDER LINE:

Thomas Cecil (1542-1623), 1st Earl of Exeter and 2d Baron Burghley; son of 1st baron by his first wife, sister of the Greek scholar Sir John Cheke. Soldier; served in Scotland (1573), in Low Countries (1585), against Armada (1588); helped crush rising under earl of Essex (1601).

Sir Edward (1572-1638), Viscount Wim'ble-don (wim'b'l-dân); 3d son of 2d baron; held various commands in Low Countries (1596-1610); bungled Spanish expedition (1625), letting treasure ships reach Cadiz; avoided censure as favorite of Buckingham. The 10th earl of Exeter was created marquis of Exeter (1801).

David George Brown'low Cecil [brun'lw] (1905-), Lord Burghley; son and heir of 5th marquis of Exeter; educ. Cambridge; track athlete; M.P. (1931-43); parliamentary secretary; with ministry of aircraft production (1942-43); governor of Bermuda (1943-45).

YOUNGER LINE:

Robert Cecil (1563?-1612), 1st Earl of Salisbury and 1st Viscount Cran'borne (kràn'börn); son of 1st Baron Burghley by his second wife, dau. of Sir Anthony Cooke, ecclesiastical commissioner. Statesman; conducted foreign affairs as secretary of state (1596-1608); secured accession of James VI of Scotland to English throne (1603) as James I; continued as secretary and chief minister under James I, in charge of administration of national affairs; lord treasurer (1608); often called "crooked-backed earl."

Robert Arthur Talbot Gas'coyne-Cec'il [gàs'koin-] (1830-1903), 3d Marquis of Salisbury. Statesman; B.A., Oxon. (1849); wrote pungent articles for *Quarterly Review* (from 1860); secretary for India (1866-67, 1874-78), for foreign affairs (1878); leader of opposition in House of Lords on death of Beaconsfield (1881); helped defeat Gladstone's home-rule bill (1893); opponent of democracy and radical ideas of progress. Prime minister and foreign secretary (1885-86, 1886-92, 1895-1902); followed imperialist but cautiously conciliatory policy; annexed Burma; strengthened hold on Upper Nile and Zanzibar; secured open door in China; reconquered Sudan (1896); refused to avenge Armenian massacres (1897); retired, after conducting Boer War (1902), in favor of his nephew A. J. Balfour.

James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil (1861-1947), 4th marquis; eldest son of 3d marquis. Tory leader; educ. Oxford; M.P. (1885); served in Boer War; lord privy seal (1903-05); president of Board of Trade (1905); joined diehards in struggle over Parliament bill; critical of coalition government in World War; lord president of council (1922-23); lord privy seal (1924-29); leader of House of Lords (1925-29).

Robert, in full Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil (1864-1958), 1st Viscount Cecil of Chel'wood (chél'wôod); 3d son of 3d marquis. Educ. Oxford; M.P. (1906-23), opposed to Joseph Chamberlain's tariff policy; minister of blockade (1916-18); asst. secretary of state for foreign

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

affairs (1918); participated in drafting League of Nations Covenant. Member of Stanley Baldwin's first and second cabinets; representative on disarmament committee at Geneva, resigned from cabinet because of failure of cabinet to support compromise of cruiser question with U.S. (1927); president of League of Nations Union. Awarded Nobel peace prize (1937). Author of *Our National Church* and *The Way of Peace* (1928).

Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil (1869–1956), 5th son of 3d marquis. B.A., Oxon. (1891); M.P. (1895–1906, 1910–37); with Winston Churchill, headed group of independents in House of Commons; resisted tariff reform, limitation of powers of House of Lords, and the Parliament bill; member of Royal Flying Corps (1915); spoke with authority on ecclesiastical questions and Church of England prayer-book proposals; provost of Eton (1936).

Robert Arthur James Cecil (1893–), Viscount Cranborne, 1st Baron Cecil of Es'sen-den (ēs'n-dn). Eldest son of 4th marquis; secretary of state for dominion affairs (1940–42, 1943–45); lord privy seal (1942–43). His brother Lord Edward Christian David Cecil (1902–), writer; author of *Sir Walter Scott* (1933), *Early Victorian Novelists* (1934), *Jane Austen* (1935), *The Young Melbourne* (1939).

Cecil'ia (sē'sil'i-ā; -sī'l'yā; sē-sē'l'-), Saint. d. 230 (or, according to some, 176). Christian martyr, b. Rome. In spite of vow of celibacy, was compelled to marry young nobleman; converted husband to Christianity and with him suffered martyrdom. According to legend, she both sang and played musical instruments; hence, she is patron saint of music.

Cedd (chēd) or **Ced'da** (chēd'dā), Saint. d. 664. English prelate; brother of St. Ceadda (q.v.). Christianized East Saxons; bishop of East Saxons (654); founded and ruled monastery at Lastingham, Yorkshire; attended council of Whitby (664); died of plague.

Ceirlog. See John C'arlog HUGHES.

Ce'ja-dor' y Frau'ca (thē'hā-thōr' ē frōn'kā), **Julio**. 1864–1927. Spanish Hispanic philologist, b. Saragossa; author of *La Lengua de Cervantes* (1905), *Frascologia o Estilística Castellana* (4 vols., 1921–25), etc.

Ce'la-kov'ský (chē'lā-kōl'skŏ), **František Ladislav**. 1799–1852. Bohemian poet; published collection of Slavic folk songs (1822–27), *Centifolia* (1840), etc. His son **Ladislav** (1834–1902), botanist, professor at Prague (1882), wrote *Prodromus der Flora von Böhmen* (1867–81), *Die Gymnospermen* (1890), etc.

Celano, **Thomas of**. See THOMAS OF CELANO.

Cé'leste' (sē'lēs't'), **Mme**. 1815–1882. French dancer and actress in England and America.

Cel'es-tine (sē'lēs'tīn; sē-lēs'tīn, -tīn). Name of five popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 43, 165, 175, 179, 192), especially:

Celestine I, Saint. d. 432. Pope (bishop of Rome; 422–432); convoked Council of Ephesus (431) which condemned the Nestorian heresy; reputed to have sent Palladius (431) and Saint Patrick (432) as missionaries to Ireland.

Celestine III. *Real name* **Giacinto Bo-bo'ne** (bō-bō'nā). 1106?–1198. Crowned Henry VI of Germany emperor (1191); confirmed statutes of the Teutonic Order of Knights (1192).

Celestine V, Saint. *Real name* **Pietro di Mur-ro'ne** (mōr-rō'nā) or **Mo-ro'ne** (mō-rō'nā). 1215–1296. Benedictine monk; lived many years as a hermit; founded order of Celestines (c. 1254); elected pope (1294) at age of eighty; resigned after five months; kept in confinement by Boniface VIII to prevent a schism. An antipope (1124) also was known as **Celestine II**.

Céline, Louis-Ferdinand. See Louis Fuch DESTOUCHES. **Cel'lier** (sē'l'yā), **Alfred**. 1844–1891. English composer, esp. of light operas.

Cel'i-ni (chē'lē'nē; Ital. chāl-lē'nē), **Benvenuto**. 1500–1571. Italian goldsmith and sculptor, b. Florence. Pupil of Michelangelo, Bandinelli, and Marconi; banished from Florence as result of duel (1523); employed at Rome; protégé of Clement VII; worked under Michelangelo; to France in service of Francis I (1540); returned to Florence as protégé of Cosimo de' Medici (1545). Works include bronze relief *Nymph of Fontainebleau* (Louvre), bronze busts of Cosimo de' Medici (National Museum, Florence) and Bindo Altoviti (Gardner collection, Boston), life-size *Crucifixion* (Escorial), gold saltcellar of Francis I (Vienna museum), many decorative works in gold, designs for medals, coins, etc. His *Autobiography*, invaluable as record of Renaissance life in Italy, is a classic of Italian literature.

Cé'lo'ron' de Blain'ville' (sē'lō'rōn' dē blān'vél'), **Pierre Joseph de**. 1693–1759. French officer and explorer in America, b. Montreal. Commandant of post at Michilimackinac (1734–42); headed expedition (1749) which went down Ohio River, nailing signs to trees and buying lead plates along riverbanks with inscriptions asserting French sovereignty over region; in command at Detroit (1750–53); died of wounds.

Cel'si-us (sē'l'si-us; -sh'ūs; Swed. sē'l'st-ūs), **Anders**. 1701–1744. Swedish astronomer, b. Uppsala. Professor, Uppsala (1730–44); builder and director of observatory at Uppsala (1740); published collections of observations by himself and others on the aurora borealis (1733); on French expedition to measure degree of meridian in polar regions (1736); advocated introduction of Gregorian calendar; first to describe (1742) centigrade thermometer, hence also called *Celsius thermometer*.

His uncle **Olaf Celsius** (1670–1756), professor of theology and Oriental languages at Uppsala; also a botanist, teacher of Linnaeus, and authority on plants mentioned in Bible. His son **Olaf** (1716–1794), professor of history, U. of Uppsala (1747), and bishop of Lund (1777).

Cel'so de As-sis' Fi-guel-re'do (sē'l'sō thē d-sēs' fē-gē-rē-thōn), **Conde Affonso**. 1860–1938. Brazilian writer and historian. Dean, faculty of law, Rio de Janeiro. Author of several volumes of verse and of *O Imperador no Exílio* (1893), *Guerrilhas* (1895), *Glovanina* (play, 1896), *Imitação de Cristo* (1898), *Oito Anos de Parlamento*, . . . and *Páginas Avulsas* (1928).

Cel'sus (sē'l'sūs). Platonist philosopher of 2d century A.D.; author of first notable attack on Christianity, in his *True Word or True Account*, answered by Origen (q.v.) in his *Contra Celsum*.

Celsus, Aulus Cornelius. Roman writer of early 1st century A.D.; compiler of an encyclopedia on agriculture, medicine, military science, law, and philosophy, of which only the 8 books on medicine are extant.

Celsus, Publius Juventius. 67?–7130 A.D. Roman jurist, whose works (now lost) were often quoted by other legal authorities.

Cel'tis (tsē'l'tis; as Lat., sē'l'-) or **Cel'tes** (tsē'l'tēs; sē'l'tē), **Con-ra'dus** (kōn-rā'dōs; Lat. kōn-rā'dās). *Original name* **Konrad Pick'el** (pik'el). 1459–1508. German humanist and poet (in Latin). Studied under Agricola in Heidelberg; professor at Ingolstadt (1492–97) and Vienna (from 1497); promoted and systematized study of classics, esp. Greek; discovered Peutingerian table (cf. Konrad PEUTINGER) and the Latin plays of Roswitha (q.v.). His works include *Ars Versificandi et Carminum* (1486), verse, as in *Amores* (1502) and *Oden* (1513), histories, notably of Nuremberg, and editions of classical authors.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfō; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ēnite, ōrn, ūp, circūz, ū= u in Fr. menu;

Cen'ci (chén'ché), **Beatrice**. 1577-1599. Young Roman woman, daughter of **Francesco Cenci** (1549-1598), a man of great wealth but cruel and vicious nature; suffered much from her father's brutality; conspired with her brother and stepmother to secure father's death. Francesco was killed in his bed (Sept. 9, 1598) by Beatrice's friend Olimpio Calvetti and a hired assassin; Cenci family arrested and finally confessed the crime; were refused pardon by pope, despite efforts to obtain mercy for them; all executed (Sept. 11, 1599). Beatrice and her story have been the subject of a number of literary works, including a tragedy by Shelley and a novel by Guerrazzi.

Cen'drars (sén'drär'), **Blaise**. 1887- . French poet and fiction writer; author of *Séquences* (1912), *L'Or...* (1925), *Rhum* (1930), *Hors la Loi* (1936), *La Vie Dangereuse* (1938), etc.

Cen-ni'ni (chân-nē'nē), **Cennino**. c. 1370-c. 1440. Italian painter; known chiefly for his treatise on 14th-century painting *Trattato della Pittura* (1437, pub. 1821).

Cen'so-r'i'ni'us (sén'sō-rī'nūs), **Roman** scholar of 3d century A.D., whose only extant work is *De Die Natali* (238 A.D.).

Cen-te'no Val'le-ni'l'la (sân-tā'nō vā'lyā-nē'yā), **Pedro**. 1904- . Venezuelan painter and diplomat.

Cent-liv're (sén't-liv'rē; -lé'yēr), **Susanna**. 1667?-1723. English dramatist and actress. Left a widow at 17, wrote plays, her first a tragedy, *The Perjured Husband* (1700); appeared first in her own comedy *Love at a Venture* (1706); m. (1706) Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne; wrote among her comedies *The Gamester* (1705), *The Busy Body* (1709), *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, one of the characters in which is Simon Pure (1718), *The Wonder a Woman Keeps a Secret* (1744).

Cen'tu-ríon' (sân'tū-ryōn'), **Emilio**. 1894- . Argentine painter. Professor of drawing (1920-38) and director (from 1938), National Preparatory School of Fine Arts; professor, National Acad. of Fine Arts (1922-31).

Ceph'isod'o'tus (séf'isō'dō'tūs). Name of two Greek sculptors of 4th century B.C.: Cephisodotus the Elder, a close relative of Praxiteles; Cephisodotus the Younger, a son of Praxiteles.

Ce'po-la (chā'pō-lā; sometimes Anglicized sēp'ō-lā), **Bar-tolommeo**. 15th-century Italian lawyer; author of a treatise on legal technicalities which gave rise to phrase *devices of Ce'po-la*, to designate "technical devices, evasions, and quibbles for dragging out law suits and circumventing laws" (*Webster's New International Dictionary*, 2d Ed.).

Ce-rac'chi (chā'rāk'kō), **Giuseppe**. c. 1751-1802. Italian sculptor, in Rome, London (1775 ff.), U.S. (1790 ff.), Austria, Paris (1796 ff.); involved in conspiracy against life of Napoleon (Paris, 1800); executed with fellow conspirators (1802). His works include portrait busts of Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Washington (in Boston Athenaeum), Benjamin Franklin (in Penn. Academy), and Alexander Hamilton (in Penn. Academy; replica in American Hall of Fame).

Cerano, II. See GIOVANNI BATTISTA CRESPI.

Ceraunus. See PTOLKMY KERAUNOS.

Cer'dic (chēr'dich). d. 534. Founder of West Saxon kingdom. Landed near Southampton (495); defeated Britons (508) and at Charford, Hampshire (519); conquered Isle of Wight (530).

Cer'do (sār'dō). 2d-century Syrian Gnostic, founder of sect known as Cerdonians. Cf. MARCON.

Co're-a'lis (sē'rē'a'llā), **Petillius**. Roman general; related to emperor Vespasian; as consul, suppressed revolt of Civilis (70 A.D.); governor of Britain (71), where he defeated the Brigantes.

Ce-re'zo (thā-rā'thō), **Mateo**. 1635-1685. Spanish painter; b. Burgos; leading representative of Madrid school; works include *Ascension of the Virgin* and *Betrothal of St. Catharine* (the Prado), *Saint Jerome* (Leipzig), and *Christ in Agony* (Burgos Cathedral).

Ce-rin'thus (sē-rin'thūs). Heresiarch of 1st century A.D., probably of Syria; founder of sect whose members were known as Cerinthians.

Cer'mak (sūr'māk), **An'ton** (ān'tōn) **Jo'seph** (jō'zē; -zif). 1873-1933. American politician, b. Prague, Bohemia; to U.S. as infant. In real estate business, Chicago (1908-33); mayor of Chicago (1931-33). Fatally wounded (Feb. 15, 1933; died Mar. 6) in Miami, Fla., by bullet intended for President F. D. Roosevelt.

Cer-nu'schi (chār-nōōs'kē), **Enrico**. 1821-1896. Italian economist; to France (1850) after participating in nationalist insurrections (Milan, 1848; Rome, 1849); a director of Bank of Paris; known esp. as champion of bimetalism.

Cer-nu'schi (chār-nōōs'kē; sometimes Hispanized sār-nōōs'ché), **Félix**. 1907- . Argentine physicist, b. Montevideo, Uruguay; Ph.D., Cantab. (1938). Professor, U. of Tucumán, Argentina. Among his articles published in scientific journals are *Sur les Neutrons* (1937), *An Elementary Theory of Condensation* (1939), *Super-Novae in the Neutron-Core Stars* (1939), *A Tentative Theory of the Origin of Cosmic Rays* (1939), *On the Behavior of Matter at Extremely High Temperatures and Pressures* (1939).

Cerny, Frederick. Pseudonym of Frederick GUTHRIE.

Cerrito, Francesca. See under CHARLES SAINT-LÉON.

Cerro, Luis M. Sánchez. See SÁNCHEZ CERRO.

Cerularius, Michael. See CAERULARIUS.

Cer-van'tes Sa'a-ve'dra (thēr-vā'n'tēs sā'a-vā'thrā; Angl. sēr-vā'n'tēs), **Miguel de**. 1547-1616. Spanish novelist, b. Alcalá de Henares. Said to have studied under Jesuits at Seville (1564-65) and at U. of Salamanca (c. 1582-84). At Rome (1659); in service of Cardinal Giulio Acquaviva (c. 1570-74); left hand maimed in battle of Lepanto (1571)—hence nicknamed *El Man'co* [i.e., "the handless one"]; **de Le-pan'to** (ēl māng'kō thā lā-pān'tō; served also in engagements at Navarino, Corfu, and Tunis; garrisoned at Palermo (1574); captured by Algerian pirates while returning to Spain (1575); held for ransom, Algeria (1575-80). To Madrid (1580); m. Catalina de Salazar y Palacios (1584); essayed play writing (to 1587); commissary of Seville (1588-93); tax collector, Granada (1594-97); imprisoned for three months (1597); at Valladolid (1604-05); protégé of count of Lemos (1613 ff.); tertiary of Saint Francis, Alcalá de Henares (1613 ff.). His masterpiece is *Don Quixote* (*Don Quijote de la Mancha*; part I, 1605; part II, 1615), novel burlesquing chivalric romances of the day. His minor works include the pastoral novel *Galatea* (1585), many early plays (two extant: *El Trato de Argel* and *La Numancia*), *Novelas Ejemplares* (12 tales; 1613), *Viaje al Parnaso* (thymed criticism of contemporary poets; 1611), *Ocho Comedias y Ocho Entremeses Nuevos, Nunca Representados* (1615), *Pérsiles y Sigismunda* (1616), and many poems, esp. sonnets.

Cer-ve'ra y To-pe'te (thēr-vā'tā ē tō-pā'tā), **Pascual**. Conde de Je-rez' (hā-rāth'). Marqués de San'ta A'na (sān'tā ā'nā). 1839-1909. Spanish naval commander, b. Medina-Sidonia. Educ. naval academy at San Fernando (1848-51); naval officer in Morocco (1859), Philippines, Cuba (1868-78), etc.; minister of marine; admiral; adjutant to queen regent; head of Spanish commission to London naval conference (1891). Commander of Spanish squadron in Spanish-American War (1898); defeated and taken prisoner in attempt to break Ameri-

chair; gō; sing; thēn, thīn; verd'ŕe (16), nat'ŕe (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

can blockade in harbor of Santiago de Cuba (July 3, 1898); returned to Spain (Sept., 1898). Vice-admiral (1901); chief of staff, Spanish navy (1902); senator (1903 ff.).

Cesal-pi'no (chā'sāil-pē'nō), **Andrea**. *Lat.* **Andreas Cnesal-pi'nus** (sēs'āl-pī'nās; sēs'-). 1519-1603. Italian philosopher, botanist, and physician. Professor of materia medica and director of botanical garden, Pisa (1555). Anticipated Linnaean system of classification in his *De Plantis* (1583), to which Linnaeus acknowledged indebtedness.

Cesare, Carlo de. See **DE CESARE**.

Cesari (chā'sāri), **Antonio**. 1760-1828. Italian lexicographer; Oratorian; champion of Renaissance purity in language; works include an augmented re-edition of the *Vocabolario della Crusca* (1806-09), *Le Bellezze di Dante* (1824-26), and translations from the classics.

Cesari, Giuseppe. Cavaliere d'Ar-pi'no (dāt-pē'nō). Called **Il Glu'sep-pi'no** (il jōw'zāp-pē'nō). 1568?-1640. Italian painter; representative of a manneristic school distinct from the Carracci's Eclectic school and Caravaggio's naturalistic school. His works include *Ascension* in church of St. John Lateran, frescoed in the Capitol and in Borghese chapel of Santa Maria Maggiore (Rome), cartoons for mosaics in dome of St. Peter's.

Cesari-ni (chā'sāri-nē), **Cardinal Giuliano**. Known as **Cardinal Julian** (jōōl'yān). 1398-1444. Italian ecclesiastical diplomat. Counselor to Pope Martin V; cardinal (1426); preached and led unsuccessful crusade against Hussites (1431). President, Council of Basel (1431 ff.); prominent in negotiations at Council of Ferrara-Florence (1438 ff.); legate to Poland from Pope Eugene IV to incite crusade against Turks; killed in ensuing battle of Varna (1444).

Cesarion. See **PROLEMY XIV**.

Cesari-rot'ti (chā'sā-rōt'tē), **Melchiorre**. 1730-1808. Italian poet; professor of Hebrew and Greek, Padua (1768 ff.); influenced Italian literature by his translation of Macpherson's *Osian* (1763); among his other works are *Protea*, *Saggio sulla Filosofia delle Lingue* (1785), and translations, as of Homer's *Iliad*.

Ces-no'la (chāz-nō'lā), **Luigi Palma di**. 1832-1904. Army officer and archaeologist, b. near Turin, Italy. Officer in Italian army (1849-59); to U.S. (c. 1860); served in Union army through Civil War; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor; naturalized (1865). U.S. consul, Cyprus (1865-76); explored ruins on Cyprus; his collection of archaeological objects purchased by Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Director, Metropolitan Museum (1879-1904).

Cés-pe-des (sēs'pā-thās), **Carlos Manuel de**. 1819-1874. Cuban revolutionist, b. Bayamo. Finished education in Spain; took part in Prim y Prats' revolution (1843); after return to Cuba led armed revolt (1868), which began Ten Years' War; elected president of revolutionists (1869); deposed (1873), after growing discontent; killed (1874), probably by Spanish soldiers. His son **Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Que-sa'da** [ē kā-sā'thā] (1871-1939), lawyer and diplomat (at Washington, 1913-22); provisional president of Cuba (Aug. 12-Sept. 5, 1933).

Cés-pe-des (hās'pā-thās), **Pablo de**. 1538-1608. Spanish painter and writer, b. Córdoba; author of *Arte de Pintura* (poem; 1649); his paintings include *Last Supper* (in Córdoba cathedral and in Seville museum), *Ascension of Christ* (in Madrid Academy), and frescoes in Seville Cathedral.

Ces'ti (chās'tē), **Marc'Antonio**. 1623-1669. Italian composer; Kapellmeister, Florence (1646 ff.); assistant Kapellmeister to Leopold I, Vienna (1666-69). His works

include operas, as *Il Pomo d'Oro* (1667), and cantatas known particularly as first to be performed on stage.

Ces'ti-us (sēs'ti-ās), **Gaius**. Roman praetor and tribune of the people; his tomb, known as the Pyramid of Cestius, stands near the gate of St. Paul, Rome. Keats and Shelley were buried nearby.

Cet'e-way'o (sēt'ē-wā'yō; kēt-; **Zulu** kē-chwā'yō). Also **Cet'y-way'o** or **Cet'ti-way'o** or **Ke-tchwa'yō** (kē-chwā'yō) or **Ke-tshwa'yō** (-chwā'-). d. 1884. Zulu chief recognized as king by British (1872) but who rebelled (1878) against British rule, the Zulus destroying a British regiment at Isandhlwana (or Isandula) (1879); captured (1879), held prisoner in Cape of Good Hope (1879-82), and taken to England (1882); attempt by British government to reinstate him as king of the Zulus failed.

Ce-the'gus (sē-thē'gās), **Gaius Cornelius**. Roman politician of 1st century B.C.; involved in Catiline's conspiracy; executed (Dec. 5, 63 B.C.).

Cethegus, Marcus Cornelius. d. 196 B.C. Roman general and politician; consul (204). As proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (203), helped in defeating Hannibal's brother Mago and driving his Carthaginian army from Italy.

Ce-ti'na (thā'tē'nā), **Gutierre de**. c. 1520-c. 1570. Spanish lyric poet, b. Seville; a leading Spanish Petrarchist; known esp. for his madrigal *Ojos Claros Serenos*.

Ceu'len (kū'lēn), **Cornelius Janssen van**. See **JANSSEN VAN CEULEN**.

Ceu'len or **Keu'len** (kū'lēn), **Ludolph van**. 1540-1610. Dutch mathematician; professor of fortification at Leiden; known for computations of the value of π (*Ludolphian*, or *Ludolph's number*), which he finally carried to 35 decimal places.

Ce'va (chā'vā), **Giovanni** (1617? 1734) and his brother **Tommaso** (1648-1736). Italian mathematicians; Giovanni originated *Ceva's theorem* (which concerns lines through the vertices of a triangle); Tommaso wrote *Opuscula Mathematica* (1699) and a Latin poem, *Puer Jesus*.

Cé'zanne' (sā'zān'), **Paul**. 1839-1906. French painter, a leader of postimpressionism, b. Aix-en-Provence. Studio at Aix (from 1879). Excelled in still-life painting and in landscapes. Among his notable works are *Joueurs de Cartes*, *La Maison du Pendu*, *Les Baigneurs*, *Bouquet de Fleurs*, *Séjour Champêtre*, *Léda au Cygne*, *La Cour de Village*.

Cha'ba'neau' (shā'bā'nō'), **Camille Jean Eugène**. 1831-1908. French philologist; author of... *La Conjugaison Française* (1868), *La Langue et la Littérature du Limousin* (1892), etc.

Cha'ba'nel' (shā'bā'nēl'), **Noël**. 1613-1649. French Jesuit missionary in America; to Canada (1643); assigned to mission among Huron Indians; murdered by a renegade Huron (Dec. 8, 1649). One of group known as Jesuit Martyrs of North America canonized by Pope Pius XI (June 29, 1930).

Cha'bannes' (shā'bān'). Name of an old French family of Limousin, prominent in 15th century; esp.: **Jacques de Chabannes** (1400?-1453), general in Hundred Years' War; served with Joan of Arc under Charles VII; took part in Praguerie revolt (1440); captain of écorcheurs; pardoned and aided in expulsion of English from Normandy and Guéenne. His brother **Antoine** (1411?-1488), Comte de Dam'mar'tin' (dā'mār'tān'); general in Hundred Years' War; took part in Praguerie revolt; captain of écorcheurs; president over commission that procured conviction of Jacques Cœur; loyal officer under Louis XI.

Cha'bas' (shā'bās'), **François Joseph**. 1817-1882. French Egyptologist; known esp. for translations of hieroglyphic and hieratic writings.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, account, ārm, āsk (11), sofā, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; īōdd, īōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite; ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, ē = u in Fr. menu;

Chabas, Paul Émile. 1869-1937. French painter; pupil of Bouguereau and Robert-Fleury; among his works are *Crépuscule*, *Nageuse*, and the famous *Matinée de Septembre* (*September Morn.*).

Cha'bot' (shá'bô'), François. 1759-1794. French revolutionist politician. Capuchin monk; withdrew from order at outbreak of French Revolution (1789). Member of Legislative Assembly (1791) and National Convention (1792); a violent extremist; introduced motion to make Notre Dame the "Temple of Reason," and originated term "the Mountain" for extremist group occupying the top seats in the Convention; accused of bribery; condemned with Danton group; guillotined at Paris (Apr. 5, 1794).

Chabot, Philippe de. Seigneur de Bri'on' (br'ôn'). Comte de Char'ny' (shár'né'). Marquis de Bu'san'-çois' (bú'sán'swá'). 1480-1543. French soldier; defended Marseilles (1524); envoy in Italy (1529) to negotiate ratification of Treaty of Cambrai by Charles V; commander in chief of troops fighting duke of Savoy (1535); reputed to be first to suggest colonization of Canada.

Cha'bri-as (ká'brí-ás). d. 357 B.C.? Athenian general; defeated Spartans at Aegina (388 B.C.), and again near Thebes (378); defeated Spartan fleet off Naxos (376); held Athenian naval command at outbreak of Social War (357); killed at siege of Chios.

Cha'brí'er (shá'bré'á'), Alexis Emmanuel. 1841-1894. French composer. Compositions include two operettas, *L'Étoile* (1877) and *L'Éducation Manquée* (1879), symphonic work *España* (1883), choral works, operas, piano works, songs, etc.

Cha-cón' (chá-kón'), Lázaro. 1873-1931. Guatemalan soldier and politician, b. Teculután. President of Guatemala (1926-30); settled boundary dispute with Honduras.

Chacón y Cal'vo (é kál'vó), José María. 1893- . Cuban lawyer, diplomat, and writer; in Madrid as secretary of Cuban legation (1918-26) and embassy (1926-34); head of Dirección de Cultura in Cuba (from 1937). Author of *Orígenes de la Poesía en Cuba* (1913), *Ensayo de Literatura Cubana* (1922), *Cedulario Cubano, las Orígenes de la Colonización* (1929), etc.

Chacón y Cas'tel-lón' (kás'tá-yón'), Luis. 1670-1717. Cuban soldier, b. Havana; captain general of Cuba (1702-06, 1707-08, 1711-13); led expedition (1707) against English in Carolina.

Cha'cor'nac' (shá'kór'nák'), Jean. 1828-1873. French astronomer; published (1856) ecliptic atlas of the sky continued by Paul Henry (q.v.).

Chad, Saint. See CHADDA.

Chad'bourne (chád'bôyn), Paul Ansel. 1823-1883. American educator, b. North Berwick, Me. First president, Mass. Agricultural Coll. (1866-67), again president (1882-83); president, U. of Wisconsin (1867-70); Williams Coll. (1872-81).

Chad'dock (chád'ók), Charles Gilbert. 1861-1936. American neurologist, b. Jonesville, Mich. M.D., Michigan (1885); studied at Munich and Paris. Professor, St. Louis U. (from 1892). Author of *Outline of Psychiatry*.

Chad'er-ton (chád'ér'tún; -tún), Laurence. 1536?-1640. English Puritan theologian; son of Roman Catholic gentleman; became Protestant at Cambridge; B.A., Cantab. (1567); chosen by founder to be first master of Emmanuel Coll. (1584-1622); one of translators of Authorized Version of Bible (1607-11).

Chad'wick (chád'wík), Sir Edwin. 1800-1890. English sanitary reformer. Poor-law commissioner (1833); laid foundation of systems of government inspection by experts; commissioner of board of health (1848-54).

Chadwick, French Ensor. 1844-1919. American naval officer, b. Morgantown, Va. (now W.Va.). Chief of staff, under Admiral Sampson, at battle of Santiago de Cuba (July 3, 1898).

Chadwick, George Alexander. 1840-1923. Church of England clergyman and poet; ordained (1863); dean of Armagh (1886-96); bishop of Derry and Raphoe (1896-1915). Author of *Poems*, *Chiefly Sacred* (1900).

Chadwick, George Whitefield. 1854-1931. American conductor and composer, b. Lowell, Mass. Studied in Boston and (1877-80) Europe. Organist in Boston; also, director of New England Conservatory of Music (from 1897). Composer of three symphonies, overtures, choral pieces, string quartets, songs, and organ and piano works.

Chadwick, Hector Munro. English philologist; educ. Cambridge; professor of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge (from 1912). Author of *Studies in Old English* (1899), *Studies in Anglo-Saxon Institutions* (1905), *An Early Irish Reader* (1927), *Russian Heroic Poetry* (1932). d. 1947.

Chadwick, Henry. 1824-1908. Sports writer, b. Exeter, Eng.; to U.S. (1837); on staff of *New York Times*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *New York Clipper*. Fostered professional baseball; compiled annual baseball handbook (beginning 1869), which later became *Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide*.

Chadwick, Sir James. 1891- . English physicist, b. Manchester. Lecturer and asst. director of radioactive research, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge; professor of physics, Liverpool (1935). Discovered the neutron (1932); awarded 1935 Nobel prize for physics; chief British adviser at Los Alamos (N.M.) laboratory (1943-45).

Chae're-a (kê'ré'a), Gaius Cassius. Roman soldier and conspirator; assassin of Emperor Caligula (Jan. 24, 41 A.D.); executed by order of new emperor, Claudius (Jan. 25, 41 A.D.).

Chae're'mon (ké'rémón). Stoic philosopher and scholar in Alexandria; called to Rome (49 A.D.) to assist in education of Nero; author of a *History of Egypt*, and treatises on astrology, comets, hieroglyphics, etc.

Chaf'fee (cháf'fē), Adna Romanza. 1842-1914. American army officer, b. Orwell, Ohio. Served through Spanish-American War; commanded American troops in capture of Peking, China, at time of Boxer rebellion (1900); lieutenant general and chief of staff, U.S. army (1904-06; retired). His son Adna Romanza (1884-1941), army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1906); staff officer in France in World War; advocate of mechanized army; organized U.S. army's first mechanized brigade; brigadier general (1938); appointed to organize and command the armored force of U.S. army.

Cha-gall' (shü'gál'), Marc. 1887- . Russian painter, b. Vitebsk; studied under Bakst in St. Petersburg and (1910-14) in Paris; to U.S. (1941). Identified with impressionist and cubist schools, as in *Adam and Eve*, *Paris through a Window*, *Parisian Self-Portrait*; known esp. for scenes of Russian folk life and for series of water colors to illustrate La Fontaine's *Fables*.

Cha'gas (shá'gás), Carlos. 1879-1934. Brazilian physician and bacteriologist.

Chagatal. Variant of JAGATAL.

Chai-kov'ski (chí-kóf'skú-i; Angl. -skú), Nikolai Vasilievich. 1850-1926. Russian revolutionist, b. Vyatka; educ. St. Petersburg. At early age became involved in liberal political agitation; took refuge in Kansas, where he founded a community of people "seeking God within themselves"; returned to Europe after its failure; forced to live in exile. After Russian revolution (1917), opposed Bolsheviks; president of northern government on Archangel front; again driven into exile.

Chaikovski, Pётr Il'ich. See TCHAIKOVSKY.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16); nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Chail'le'-Long' (shā'yā'lōng'), **Charles**. 1842-1917. American army officer and explorer, b. in Somerset Co., Md. Served in Union army through Civil War. Appointed officer in Egyptian army (1869); chief of staff under General Gordon (1874); sent by khedive on secret mission to Uganda (1875); explored upper Nile basin. Returned to New York; studied law; practiced in Alexandria, Egypt (1882); in Paris, France (1882-87). U.S. consul general to Korea (1887-89). Author of *Naked Truths of Naked People*, an account of his experiences in Uganda (1876), *The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed (El Mahadi), Arabi Pasha* (1884), *My Life in Four Continents* (1912).

Chailu. See DU CHAILLU.

Chaireddin. See BARBAROSSA II.

Chai-tan'ya or **Cai-tan'ya** (chī-tūn'yā). 1485-1527. Indian mystic, b. Nadia, Bengal. Renounced the world (c. 1510); settled in Orissa, teaching a religious system later adopted by his followers, the Caitanyas, a Vaishnava sect; taught that caste was subordinate to faith in Krishna; said to have disappeared mysteriously (1527). Believed by followers to be an incarnation of Krishna.

Chait Singh (chū'it sīn'hū). Raja of Benares (1773-80), a zamindar under British East India Company, which assessed him for large sums annually (1778-80) as war contribution; because of refusal to pay, suspected by Warren Hastings (q.v.) of planning revolt; arrested and deposed (1781). This treatment of him figured prominently in trial of Hastings (1788-95).

Chai-jug' (kā-yōōj'), **Jehuda**. 11th-century Hebrew grammarian, known as the "Prince of Hebrew Grammarians"; his works aided early translators of Bible.

Chai'ka (chā'kā). 1773-1828. Zulu chief (1800-28); conqueror of most of southeastern Africa; assassinated (1828).

Chai'kri' (chū'k'krī'). Dynasty of kings of Siam (Thailand), founded by Chao P'ya Chakri, a pure Siamese, who established order in country after Burmese invasion and ruled as King Rama I (1782-1809). Succeeding rulers: Rama II-VI, Prajadibhōk, and Ananda Mahidol.

Chakste, Janis. See ČAKSTE.

Chal-con'dy-les (kāl-kōn'dī-lēz) or **Chal'co-con'dy-las** (kāl'kō-kōn'dī-lās), **Demetrius**. 1424-1511. Greek scholar, b. Athens. To Italy under patronage of Cardinal Bessarion (1447); professor, Padua (1463); called to Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici (1479); taught in Milan (1492). Published editions of Homer, Isocrates, and Suidas; credited with contributing to revival of letters in Italy. His brother **Laonicus** wrote a history of the Byzantine empire from 1298 to 1463.

Chal'grin' (shāl'grān'), **Jean François Thérèse**. 1739-1811. French architect; architect to Monsieur (later Louis XVIII); architect of Luxembourg palace, church of Sainte Philippe du Roule, Collège de France, etc.

Cha-lia'pin (shū-lyā'pyin), **Feodor Ivanovitch**. Russ. **Feodor Ivanovich Sha-lyā'pin** (shū-lyā'pyin). 1873-1938. Russian operatic basso. Sang in St. Petersburg (1894) and in chief cities of Europe and U.S. thereafter; long a member of Metropolitan Opera Co., N.Y. Left Russia (1927); settled in Paris; naturalized. His most successful performances included roles in *Faust*, Glinka's *A Life for the Czar*, Rimski-Korsakov's *Maid of Pskov*, *Sadko*, and *Mozart and Salieri*, Boito's *Mefistofele*, Massenet's *Don Quichotte*, Musorgski's *Boris Godunov*. Well known also as concert singer; credited with popularizing *The Song of the Volga Boatmen* and *The Song of the Flea*.

Chalk'hill (chōk'hil), **John**. fl. 1600. English poet. Author of a pastoral, *Theulma and Clearchus* (1683), published by Izaak Walton.

Chal'le-mel'-La'cour' (shāl'mél'lā'kōōr'), **Paul Armand**. 1827-1896. French statesman. Professor of philosophy at Pau (1849), of French literature at Zurich (1856-59). Member, Chamber of Deputies (1873); senator (1876); ambassador to Russia (1879), England (1880); minister of foreign affairs (1883); again senator (1885); president of Senate (1893).

Chal'lis (chāl'is), **James**. 1803-1882. English astronomer; educ. Cambridge; Plumian professor of astronomy, Cambridge (1836-82). Using Leverrier's computations, sought unknown planet indicated by behavior of Uranus and actually observed it (Aug. 4, 1846), without knowing it, before its announced discovery as Neptune. Invented a transit reducer (1849) and a meteoroscope (1848); introduced collimating eyepiece (1850).

Chal'lo-ner (chāl'ō-nēr), **Richard**. 1691-1781. English Roman Catholic prelate. Studied at Douai (1704), professor of philosophy (1713-20), of divinity (1720-30); carried on controversy with Conyers Middleton on popery and paganism (1737); coadjutor in London (1741); vicar apostolic in London (1758). Re-edited Douay Bible (1749-50). Author of historical works and *Garden of the Soul* (a popular manual of devotion).

Chal'mers (chāl'mēr'), **Alexander**. 1759-1834. Scottish journalist and biographer. M.A., Aberdeen; editor of works of Shakespeare, Fielding, Johnson, Warton, Pope, Gibbon, Bolingbroke; published *General Biographical Dictionary* (32 vols., 1812-17), *Glossary to Shakespeare* (1797).

Chalmers, George. 1742-1825. Scottish antiquary. Educ. Aberdeen and Edinburgh; emigrated to Maryland (1763); lawyer in Baltimore (till American Revolution); chief clerk to privy council, London (1786-1825). Author of pamphlets on American colonies (1777-82), and biographies.

Chalmers, George Paul. 1836-1878. Scottish portrait and landscape painter.

Chalmers, James. 1782-1853. Scottish bookseller; suggested an adhesive postage stamp (1834), claimed invention, but yielded to Sir Rowland Hill priority in making known plans for its use.

Chalmers, James. 1811-1901. Scottish missionary to New Guinea; killed and eaten by cannibals at Goariban Island.

Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell. 1847-1927. English jurist, b. Nonington. Educ. Oxford, called to bar (1869); in Indian civil service (1869-72); practiced in London (from 1872). Best known for his skill in drafting legal codifications for adoption by British Parliament.

Chalmers, Thomas. 1780-1847. Scottish theologian and preacher. Gained wide reputation as preacher at Glasgow and as administrator of poor relief; professor of moral philosophy, St. Andrews (1823-28), of theology, Edinburgh (1828-43). Leader of evangelical section of Church of Scotland; led withdrawal of 470 ministers from general assembly to constitute Free Church of Scotland (1843); principal of Free Church Coll., Edinburgh (1843-47). Author of *Institutes of Theology* and philosophical and devotional treatises.

Chal'mers (chāl'mēr'), **Thomas Hardie**. 1884-. American operatic baritone, b. New York City; studied in Florence, Italy; member, Metropolitan Opera Company, New York (1917-25). Also actor, as in Ibsen's *Wild Duck* and O'Neill's *Beyond the Horizon* and *Mourning Becomes Electra*, and (from 1927) director and editor of motion pictures and news reels.

Cha'l'on' (shāl'lōn'). A Burgundian princely house, princes of Orange (q.v.). **Philibert de Chalon** (1502-1530), last of the house, entered service of Emperor Charles V to avenge himself on Francis I, who had seized

šle, chāotic, cāre (7), šdd, šccount, šrm, šsk (11), šolš; švc, šhēre (18), švent, šnd, šilent, šakš; šce, šll, šcharšy; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd (40), ššft (41), ššnnect; ššdd, ššbt; out, oll; cšbe, šnite, šrn, šp, circšs, š = u in Fr. menu;

Orange; won fame at siege of Fuenterrabia (1523); viceroy of Naples (1528); killed at siege of Florence.

Cha'lon' (shá'lón'), John James (1778-1854) and his brother Alfred Edward (1780-1860). English painters, b. Geneva; John James, landscape and genre painter, is known for his *Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon*; Alfred Edward, miniature painter, for his *John Knox Reproving Queen Mary's Ladies*.

Chal'o-ner (chál'ô-nér), Sir Thomas. 1521-1565. English diplomat and poet; educ. Oxford and Cambridge; envoy to Scotland (1551, 1552, 1555-56); ambassador to France (1553), to Emperor Ferdinand (1559), to Spain (1561-64); author of Latin verses.

Chalotais. See LA CHALOTAIS.

Cha'luk-ya (chá'lók-yá). A medieval Hindu dynasty ruling in the Deccan (c. 500-753). Its most famous king, **Pu'la-ke'sin II** [poo'lá-ká'shín] (608-612), a contemporary of Harsha, was defeated (642) by the Pallava king (see PALLAVA) Narasimha-varman; later, Chalukyas joined with the Cholas (q.v.) and under Vikramaditya II overthrew the Pallavas (740); this early dynasty terminated (753) but eastern Chalukyas ruled (c. 610-c. 1074) at Vengi, near east coast, north of modern Masulipatam; continually at war with Cholas until absorbed by them (c. 1074). Another branch of dynasty was restored to power (973-c. 1190) at Kalyani (western Hyderabad); its most distinguished sovereign was Vikramaditya VI (1075-1125).

Cham. Pseudonym of Count Amédée de Noé.

Cham'ber-lain (chám'ber-lín), Sir Austen, in full **Joseph Austen**. 1863-1937. British statesman; eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain (q.v.) and half brother of Neville Chamberlain (q.v.). Educ. Rugby and Cambridge. His father's secretary during home-rule controversy; Unionist M.P. (1892); civil lord of admiralty (1895-1900); financial secretary to treasury (1900-02); postmaster general (1902); chancellor of exchequer (1903-06); supported father's tariff policy of imperial preference. Secretary of state for India (1915-17); resigned after assuming responsibility for Mesopotamia affair; member of war cabinet (1918). As chancellor of exchequer (1919-21), called for heavy income tax, super tax, excess profits tax; Conservative leader of House of Commons and lord privy seal (1921-23); co-operated with Lloyd George's administration, made settlement with Sinn Féin, urged creation of Irish Free State (1921). Foreign secretary (1924-29); handled with firmness situation upon Sir Lee Stack's murder in Cairo (1924); conducted diplomacy leading to signing of Locarno Pact (1925); awarded Nobel peace prize (jointly with Charles G. Dawes, 1925); attended all meetings of Council and Assembly of League of Nations and facilitated Germany's entry into league (1926); supported Kellogg Peace Pact (1927-28). First lord of admiralty (1931); opposed Four-Power Pact (1933) and revision of Treaty of Versailles. Author of *Peace in Our Time* (1928).

Chamberlain, Basil Hall. 1850-1935. English Japanese scholar; professor of Japanese and philology, Imperial U. of Tokio. Author of *The Classical Poetry of the Japanese* (1880), *Handbook of Colloquial Japanese* (4th ed., 1907), *Japanese Poetry* (1910), *Japanese Grammar* (1924), *Things Japanese* (6th ed., 1927), etc.

Chamberlain, Charles Joseph. 1863-1943. American botanist, b. Sullivan, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin (1888), Ph.D., Chicago (1897). On teaching staff, U. of Chicago (from 1897); professor (1915-29). Author of *Methods in Plant Histology* (1901), *The Living Cycads* (1919), *Gymnosperms, Structure and Evolution* (1935), etc.

Chamberlain, George Agnew. 1879- . American

novelist, b. São Paulo, Brazil, of American parentage. Educ. Princeton. U.S. consul general, Mexico City, Mexico (1917-19). Author of *Through Stained Glass* (1915), *John Bogardus* (1916), *White Man* (1919), *Cobweb* (1921), *Lost* (a play; 1926), *No Ugly Ducklings* (1927), *When Heggars Ride* (1930), *The Auction* (1932), *Two on Sufui* (1934), *In Defense of Mrs. Mazon* (1938), etc.

Chamberlain, George Earle. 1854-1928. American politician, b. near Natchez, Miss. Governor of Oregon (1902-09). U.S. senator (1909-21); as chairman, Military Affairs Committee (from 1913), instrumental in putting through measures for selective draft, food control, and war financing.

Chamberlain, Houston Stewart. 1855-1927. Publicist, b. Southsea, England; resident at Dresden (1885-89). Vienna (1889-1908), Bayreuth (1908-27); naturalized German citizen (1916); m., 2d (1908), Eva Wagner, daughter of Richard Wagner. Author of *Die Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* (1899), translated as *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century* (2 vols., 1911).

Chamberlain, John. 1553-1627. English letter writer, b. London; educ. Cambridge. Collection of his letters (written between 1597 and 1626) edited by Norman Egbert McClure, *The Letters of John Chamberlain* (2 vols., 1939).

Chamberlain, John Rensselaer. 1903- . American writer and editor, b. New Haven, Conn. Ph.B., Yale (1925). On staff of *New York Times* (1926-36); book columnist 1933 ff.; book editor, *Scribner's Magazine* (1936-38), *Harper's Magazine* (from 1939). Author of *Farewell to Reform* (1932), *The American Stakes* (1940).

Chamberlain, Joseph. 1836-1914. British statesman, b. London. Expanded his father's screw-manufacturing business in Birmingham (1854-74), retired with fortune championed nonconformist opposition to denominationalism; as mayor of Birmingham (1873-76), campaigned to improve municipal housing and sanitation. M.P. (1876), as John Bright's colleague; prompted reorganization of Liberal party. Member of second Gladstone cabinet; gained passage of act for reforming laws of bankruptcy (1883), Patent Act (1883), Merchant Shipping Bill (1884); opposed coercion in Ireland; negotiated Kilmainham Treaty with Parnell (1882); proposed scheme of semi-home-rule (1885); opposed Irish land purchase bill; resigned. Entered third Gladstone cabinet as president of local government board (1886); resigned on introduction of home rule bill (1886). Led Liberal Unionists in attempt to force Gladstone to modify home-rule bill; sent to U.S. to negotiate settlement of fisheries dispute between Canada and U.S. (1887-88). Leader of Liberal Unionists in Parliament and colonial secretary in third Salisbury cabinet (1895); instrumental in passing of Workmen's Compensation Act (1897); an imperial federationist, aimed to tighten bond between Great Britain and self-governing colonies; accused of privy in Jameson Raid (New Year's, 1896), acquitted by House of Commons committee; effected passage of Commonwealth of Australia Bill (1900) settling differences between colonial and imperial delegates; his attempt at conciliation of grievances of Transvaal uitlanders against the burghers (1897), especially the franchise, met by demand from President Kruger of British withdrawal from South Africa which precipitated Boer War; visited South Africa (1902), first secretary of state to visit an overseas colony on political matters; sought conciliation of rival races and dealt successfully with Transvaal financiers. Resigned on refusal of government to grant tariff preference to colonial grain and food, important to his ambition for closer political union of empire through

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

mutually preferential commerce; launched unofficial speaking campaign (1903-06); brought about crushing defeat of Unionist party under Balfour (1906) on issue of imperial fiscal union; withdrew from public life and suffered paralytic stroke (1906). His program of imperial preference adopted in part in 1919, wholly in 1932. Largely instrumental in founding Birmingham U. (1900); its first chancellor (1901). Father of Austen and Neville Chamberlain (see separate entries).

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence. 1828-1914. American army officer and educator, b. Brewer, Me. Served through Civil War; designated to receive surrender of Confederate army. Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for defense of Little Round Top in battle of Gettysburg. Governor of Maine (1866-70). President of Bowdoin Coll. (1871-83).

Chamberlain, Neville, in full Arthur Neville. 1869-1940. British statesman; son of Joseph Chamberlain (q.v.) and half brother of Sir Austen Chamberlain (q.v.). Educ. Mason Coll., Birmingham. Managed an estate on Andros Island, Bahamas (1890-97). Made success in hardware manufacture in Birmingham; as lord mayor (1915-16), established municipal bank, the first in England. M.P. (1918); postmaster general (1921-23); minister of health (1923, 1924-29); chancellor of exchequer (1923-24, 1931-37); chairman of Unionist party (1930-31). Succeeded Baldwin as prime minister (May 28, 1937); as leader of Conservative party, emphasized urgency of British rearmament (1937). Set forth foreign policy calling for avoidance of war by appeasement; sought to keep war in Spain from spreading; sought to draw Mussolini away from Hitler by concessions; recognized union of Austria with Germany; conflicted with foreign secretary Anthony Eden (who resigned Feb., 1938) over policy toward totalitarian powers. Conferred with Hitler at Berchtesgaden about Sudeten Germans; received increased demands from Hitler at Bad Godesberg; met with Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler at Munich (Sept. 29-30, 1938), agreed to partition of Czechoslovakia; received vote of confidence on return home with Anglo-German amity declaration. Made Anglo-Italian pact by which Italy agreed to retain status quo in Mediterranean, recognize British water rights in Lake Tana, and withdraw from Spanish territory after civil war in return for British recognition of Italian title to Ethiopia (Nov., 1938); maintained nonintervention committee in supervision of war in Spain (1938); signed reciprocity trade treaty with U.S. (Jan., 1939); recognized Franco government in Spain (Feb., 1939). Forced to abandon appeasement and make switch in policy; pledged armed assistance to Poland (Mar., 1939) and to Rumania and Greece (Apr., 1939); forced to violate pledge by Baldwin (reaffirmed by himself) of no conscription in peace time (Apr., 1939). Declared war on Germany (Sept. 3, 1939) after German invasion of Poland, took Winston Churchill into government as first lord of admiralty and Anthony Eden as secretary for dominions; signed 15-year mutual assistance pact with Turkey (Oct., 1939); attacked in House of Commons for failure to send effective help to Finland (March, 1940), as well as for lack of aggressiveness in prosecution of war; following military disaster in Norway, failed to get vote of confidence and resigned as prime minister (May 10, 1940); became lord president of the council in Churchill cabinet; died (Nov., 1940) after illness of several weeks.

Chamberlain, Sir Neville Bowles. 1820-1902. British army officer in India; b. Rio de Janeiro, son of British consul general. Served through Afghan War (1839-42), Gwalior campaign (1843); commanded Punjab frontier

force (1854-57); distinguished himself during Sepoy Mutiny (1857-58); commander in chief of Madras army (1876-81); general (1877); field marshal (1900).

Cham'ber'land' (shān'hér'lān'), Charles Édouard. 1851-1908. French bacteriologist; collaborated with Pasteur; invented an unglazed porcelain filter.

Cham'ber-layne (chām'bér-lān; -lin), William. 1619-1679. English poet; practiced as physician; fought on Royalist side at Newbury; author of *Pharonnida* (a romance in verse, 1659), etc.

Cham'ber-lin (chām'bér-līn), Clarence Duncan. 1893-. American aviator, b. Denison, Iowa. Pilot of monoplane *Columbia* (with C. A. Levine as passenger) in record nonstop flight from Roosevelt Field, N.Y., to Germany, landing at Eisleben, Saxony, a distance of 3911 miles in 42 hours and 31 mins. (June 4-6, 1927). Author of *Record Flights* (1928).

Chamberlin, Thomas Chrowder. 1843-1928. American geologist, b. Mattoon, Ill. Grad. Beloit (1866); professor, Beloit (1873-82). Specialized in study of glacial deposits and their evidence as to climatic conditions in past ages. President, U. of Wisconsin (1887-92). Professor of geology, and director of Walker Museum, U. of Chicago (1892-1928). Founded *Journal of Geology* (1893), editor in chief (1893-1922). Formulated, with F. R. Moulton, the planetesimal, or spiral-nebula, hypothesis to account for origin of the earth. Author of *The Geology of Wisconsin* (4 vols., 1873-82), *General Treatise on Geology* (with R. D. Salisbury; 1906), *The Origin of the Earth* (1916), *The Two Solar Families* (1928), etc.

His son **Rollin Thomas** (1881-1948), geologist, b. Beloit, Wis.; S.B., Chicago (1903). Ph.D. (1907); teacher (from 1912); professor from 1923), Chicago; editor, *Journal of Geology* (from 1928).

Chamberlin, William Henry. 1897-. American journalist and writer, b. Brooklyn. Correspondent for *Christian Science Monitor* in Moscow (1922-34), Far East (1935-39), and France (1939). Author of *Soviet Russia* (1930), *The Soviet Planned Economic Order* (1931), *Russia's Iron Age* (1934), *The Russian Revolution 1917-21* (1935), *Collectivism...* (1937), *Japan over Asia* (1937).

Cham'bers (chām'bérz), Charles Haddon. 1860-1921. Australian playwright, b. in New South Wales; settled in England (1882). His plays, mostly sentimental comedies, include *One of Them* (1886), *The Open Gate* (1887), *Captain Swift*, *The Tyranny of Fears*, *The Impossible Woman*.

Chambers, Sir Edmund Kerchever. 1866-1954. English scholar and educator, b. in Berkshire; educ. Oxford; on staff of national education department (from 1892). Author of *The Medieval Stage* (1903), *The Elizabethan Stage* (1923), and *William Shakespeare* (1930), studies of Sir Henry Lee and Coleridge, *A Sheaf of Studies* (1942), etc.

Chambers, Ephraim. d. 1740. English encyclopedist and translator; published his *Cyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* (2 vols., 1728), which served as basis for *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert. Cf. Robert Chambers.

Chambers, Ernest John. 1862-1925. Canadian author, b. in Staffordshire, Eng.; to Canada as child. Educ. Montreal; on staff of Montreal Star (1885); coproprietor and editor, *Canada Military Gazette* (1893-96); gentleman usher of the Black Rod in Canadian parliament (1904-25). Author of *The Book of Canada* (1905), *The History of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police* (1906), *Canada's Fertile Northland* (1908), etc.

Chambers, John Graham. 1843-1883. English athlete. B.A., Cantab. (1865); formulator of definitions of *am-*

ble, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silent, mal'ér; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; öödd, ööct; out, oil; cöbe, önite, örn, öp, circö's-ä = u in Fr. menu;

law and of rules for athletic competitions; under supervision of 8th marquis of Queensberry (see under DOUGLAS family), founded amateur athletic club to encourage boxing and drew up Marquis of Queensberry rules (1867).

Chambers, Raymond Wilson. 1874-1942. English scholar and educator. B.A., University Coll., London (1894). Librarian, University Coll. (1901-22), and professor of English language and literature (from 1922). Author of studies of Beowulf and Bede, and *England before the Norman Conquest* (1926), etc.

Chambers, Robert. 1802-1871. Scottish publisher and author. Founded (soon after 1832), with his brother William, publishing firm (W. & R. Chambers) in Edinburgh, which issued multitude of cheap educational works, *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature* (compiled jointly by Robert and Robert Carruthers, 1844), and *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* (10 vols., 1859-68). Cf. Ephraim CHAMBERS. Author of works on biography and Scottish history, geological works, and of *Book of Days*, an antiquarian miscellany (1862-64), and *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844), proposing a theory of evolution of species and preparing way for Darwin's theories. His brother William (1800-1883), bookseller and printer; financial expert of the firm; started *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* (1832); as lord provost of Edinburgh (1865-69), secured reconstruction of old town; restored St. Giles Church; author of notes of travel, tales, etc., and, with Robert, *A Gazetteer of Scotland*. Robert's son Robert (1832-1888), head of firm (1883), conducted the *Journal* until his death.

Chambers, Robert. 1881-1957. American biologist, b. in Turkey of Canadian parents; educ. in Turkey, Canada, and Germany (Ph.D., Munich, 1908); research professor, N.Y.U. (from 1928); known for his researches on the nature of protoplasm and the constituents of the living cell.

Chambers, Robert William. 1865-1933. American artist and author, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Studied in Académie Julian, Paris (1886-93); illustrator for *Life*, *Vogue*, *Truth*, and other magazines; devoted himself chiefly to writing (from 1893). Author of *A King and a Few Dukes* (1894), *Ashes of Empire* (1897), *Cardigan* (1901), *Iole* (1905), *Japonette* (1912), *Athalie* (1915), *Barbarian* (1917), *The Crimson Tide* (1919), *The Man They Hungel* (1925), *The Rogue's Moon* (1927), etc.

Chambers, Sir William. 1726-1796. British architect; settled in London (1755); employed at Kew Gardens (1757-62); designed Somerset House (1775). Author of *Treatise of Civil Architecture* (1759).

Cham'bon'nières' (shān'bō'nyār'), Jacques Cham'plon' (shān'pyōn') de. 17th-century French musician, player on the harpsichord.

Cham'bord' (shān'bōr'), Comte de. Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieu'don'né d'Ar'tois' (dyā'dō'nā'dār'twā'). Duc de Bor'deaux' (bōr'dōr'). 1820-1883. Bourbon claimant to throne of France; son of Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon, Duc de Berry. Chosen by Charles X on abdication (1830) to succeed him; on death of Charles (1836), proclaimed king (Henri V) by Legitimists; last representative of elder Bourbon branch; after death (1844) of his uncle, duc d'Angoulême (q.v.), compelled to live abroad, in later years in Lower Austria.

Cham'brun' (shān'brūn'), Comte René de. 1907?- . French soldier and writer; direct descendant of marquis de Lafayette and, by virtue of this fact, honorary American citizen. Captain of infantry in war against Germany (1939-40); sent to U.S. (June, 1940) in effort to get speedy aid for France. Author of *I Saw France Fall* (Oct., 1940).

Cham'fort' (shān'fōr'), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. 1741-1794. French writer and wit. At outbreak of Revolution, joined Jacobins, took part in storming of Bastille, bitterly attacked National Convention. Mortally wounded himself when about to be arrested by order of Convention. Best known for his *Maximes*, published posthumously; author also of comedies, literary criticisms, letters, and verse.

Cham'ier (shām'yēr), Frederick. 1796-1870. English novelist; served in navy (1809-56). Author of sea stories, including *Tom Bowling* (1841).

Cha'mil'ly' (shā'mē'yē'), Comte de. Noël Bou'ton' (bōō'tōn'). 1636-1715. French soldier; served in Portugal, Candia, Holland; governor of Grave, distinguished himself in its defense (1672). Known in literature as person addressed by a Portuguese nun, Marianna Alcoforado (q.v.), in short series of letters published under title *Portuguese Letters*, deprecating his desertion.

Cha'mi'nade' (shā'mē'nād'), Cécile Louise Stéphanie. 1861-1944. French composer and pianist, b. Paris; toured Europe and U.S. (1908) as concert pianist. Compositions include *Concertstück* for piano and orchestra, lyric symphony *Les Amazones* for chorus and orchestra (1888), ballet symphony *Callirhoe* (1888), and many piano pieces and songs.

Cha-mis'so (shā-mis'sō), Adelbert von. *Orig. Louis Charles Adélaïde de Cha'mis'so'* (dē shā'wē'sō'). 1781-1838. German romantic writer and naturalist; b. in Champagne, France, of French family forced by Revolution to flee from France. Served in Prussian army (1798-1807). Member of literary coterie near Geneva centering about Mme. de Staël (1811-12). Botanist on the *Rurik* on Otto von Kotzebue's (q.v.) scientific voyage around the world (1815-18). Curator, Berlin botanical gardens (1818). Editor, *Deutscher Musenalmanach* (from 1832), in which he published much of his verse. Best-known work the prose tale *Peter Schlemihls Wunderbare Geschichte* (1814), treating realistically and humorously story of a man who sold his shadow; best-known verse the cycle of lyrics *Frauenliebe und -leben* (1831; set to music by Schumann).

Cha-mor'ro Var'gas (chā-mōr'rō vār'gās), Emiliano. 1871- . Nicaraguan general and politician. President of Nicaragua (1917-20); with A. Díaz seized power by coup d'état (Oct. 25, 1925); again elected president (Jan., 1926); refused recognition by U.S., which ordered gunboats to Nicaragua; resigned (Oct., 1926) and left country.

Cham'pa'gny' (shān'pā'nyē'), Jean Baptiste Nom'père' (nōn'pār') de. Duc de Ca-do're' (kā-dō'rā'). 1756-1834. French statesman; served in navy (1774-87); during French revolutionary excesses (1791-1800) lived in retirement, from which he was called by Napoleon; ambassador to Austria (1801-04); minister of the interior (1804-07), of foreign affairs (1807-11); senator (1813); peer of France (1819).

Cham'paigne' (shān'pān'yē') or **Cham'pagne'** (-pān'yē'), Philippe de. 1602-1674. Belgian painter of Flemish school; aided in decorating the Luxembourg; commissioned by Richelieu to adorn his palace and paint murals for dome of the Sorbonne; also favorably regarded as a portraitist.

Champceaux. See GUILLAUME DE CHAMPEAUX.

Champ'fleury' (shān'flū'rē'). *Real name Jules Fleury'-Hus'son'* (flū'rē'ū'sōn') or **Husson**. 1821-1889. French novelist, a leader of the realistic school; among his novels are *Chien-Cailion* (1847), *Les Bourgeois de Molinchart* (1855), *Les Amoureux de Sainte Pétrine* (1859), *Monsieur Tringle* (1866), *Fanny Minoret* (1882). Interested in ceramics; director of factory of Sèvres.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cham'pion'net' (shān'pyō'nè'), **Jean Antoine Étienne**. 1762-1800. French soldier in revolutionary armies; engaged at Fleurus (1794), in Holland (1797); commanded army of Rome (1798), captured Naples, organized Parthenopean Republic; commanded army of Alps (1799) against Austrians; died of plague.

Cham'plain' (shām-plān'; Fr. shān'plān'), **Samuel de**. 1567?-1635. French explorer in America, b. near Rochefort, France. As commander of a Spanish vessel (1599-1601), visited West Indies, Mexico, Cartagena, and Panama. Under orders of Henry IV of France, accompanied exploring and fur-trading expedition to Gulf of St. Lawrence (1603); ascended St. Lawrence River to Lachine Rapids. Accompanied expedition of settlers to Port Royal; explored coast from Nova Scotia down as far as Vineyard Haven (1604-07). With commission as lieutenant governor, headed group of settlers (1608) who founded Quebec. With Quebec as base, explored northern New York, down to lake that bears his name (1609), Ottawa River (1613), Great Lakes (1615). Governor of the colony (1633-35). Author of *The Savages* (1603), *The Travels of Sieur de Champlain* (1613), *Travels and Discoveries in New France* (1619), *Travels in New France, called Canada, 1603-1629* (1632).

Cham'p'mes'lé' (shān'mē'lē'), **Marie, nee Des'mares'** (dā'mār'). 1642-1698. French actress; m. (1666) comedian and playwright **Charles Chevil'let'** (shē-vē'yē'), called **Chammpmeslé** (1645-1701); long intimate with Racine; created roles of Hermione, Berenice, Monimia, and Phèdre in his plays, Racine himself training her in interpretation of these parts. La Fontaine dedicated *Belphegor* to her and Boileau immortalized her in his poetry.

Cham'p'neys (chāmp'nē), **Basil**. 1842-1935. English architect; B.A., Cantab. (1864). Among his works are buildings at Oxford U. and Cambridge U., Bedford Coll. in London, and many churches, schools, and residences. Author of *A Quiet Corner of England* (1875), *Coventry Palace* (1900), etc.

Cham'pol'li'ion' (shān'pō'lyōn'), known as **Cham'pol'li'ion'-Fī'geac'** (-fē'zhāk'), **Jean Jacques**. 1778-1867. French archaeologist; librarian and professor at Grenoble; curator of manuscripts, Bibliothèque Royale; dismissed by Republican government (1848), but later appointed librarian at Château de Fontainebleau; author of *L'Égypte Ancienne* (1839), *Le Palais de Fontainebleau* (1866), etc. His brother **Jean François Champollion** (1790-1832), Egyptologist; founded Egyptian museum of the Louvre and was appointed its curator; from study of Rosetta stone, obtained clue for deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics; author of *Précis du Systeme Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens*. Jean Jacques's son **Aimé Louis Champollion-Figeac** (1813-1894), director in charge of departmental archives, Bibliothèque Royale; author of *Louis et Charles, Ducs d'Orléans, et leur Influence sur leur Siècle* (1844), *La Captivité du Roi François I^{er}* (1847), *Manuel de l'Archiviste* (1860), etc.

Cham'son' (shān'sōn'), **André**. 1900-. French novelist and essayist, b. Nîmes.

Chan'ca (chāng'kāt), **Diego Álvarez**. Spanish physician, b. Seville; accompanied Columbus on second voyage (1493); known esp. for his letter to cathedral chapter of Seville describing flora, fauna, and ethnography of America, one of principal documents for history of voyage.

Chancel, Joseph de Lagrange-. See LAGRANGE-CHANCEL.

Chan'cel'lor (chān'sē-lēr), **Richard**. d. 1556. English navigator; commander of a ship in Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition into White Sea in search of northeast

passage to India; reached Archangel; visited Moscow and laid foundations of English trade with Russia.

Chand' Bar-da'l (chūnd' bār-dā'ē) or **Chund' Bar-da'l**. fl. 1200 A.D. Hindu poet, b. Lahore; court poet of Prithviraj, last king of Delhi. Composed epic, *Chand Rāīsā*, orig. in about 5000 verses, enlarged to more than 100,000 verses by reciters.

Chan'dler (chān'dlēr), **Charles Frederick**. 1836-1925. American chemist, b. Lancaster, Mass. President, New York City board of health (from 1873); authority on water supply, sanitation, oil refining, assaying; fought against milk adulteration and for pure food, compulsory vaccination, compulsory sanitary plumbing.

Chandler, Frank Wadleigh. 1873-1947. American educator, b. Brooklyn. A.B., Brooklyn Polytech. Inst. (1894), Ph.D., Columbia (1899); professor of English, U. of Cincinnati (from 1910). Author of *Romances of Roguery*... (1899), *The Literature of Roguery* (1907), *Aspects of Modern Drama* (1914), *Modern Continental Playwrights* (1931), etc.

Chandler, Richard. 1738-1810. English classical antiquary; M.A., Oxon. (1761); published *Marmora Oxoniensis* (1763), description of the Arundel marbles, and works on antiquities of Ionia and Greece (1769).

Chandler, Seth Carlo. 1846-1913. American astronomer, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1861); with U.S. Coast Survey (1864-70); insurance actuary (1871-81); at Harvard Observatory (1881-85); editor, *Astronomical Journal* (from 1896). Discovered several variable stars; compiled catalogues of variable stars; wrote papers on general laws of stellar variation; demonstrated variation of terrestrial latitude.

Chandler, William Eaton. 1835-1917. American lawyer, b. Concord, N.H. Asst. secretary, U.S. Treasury (1865-67); directed Republican tactics in Hayes-Tilden disputed election; secretary of navy (1882-85); U.S. senator (1887-1901).

Chandler, Zachariah. 1813-1879. American politician, b. Bedford, N.H.; U.S. senator from Michigan (1857-75; 1879); U.S. secretary of interior (1875-77).

Chan'dos (shān'dōs; chān'-), Marquises of. See *Richard Grenville* (1797-1861; 1823-1889), under GRENVILLE family.

Chandos, Barons and dukes of. Titles in English peerage borne by members of **Brydg'es** (brlj'z; -lē) family, including: **John** (1490?-1556), 1st Baron **Chandos of Sudeley** (sūd'lē), soldier, whose mother was in direct descent from Sir John Chandos (q.v.); Roman Catholic companion of Henry VIII and supporter of Edward VI and Mary; lieutenant of Tower of London (1553-54); aided (1554) in suppression of Wyatt's rebellion; had custody of Lady Jane Grey and of Wyatt. **James** (1673-1744), 1st duke (cr. 1719), son and heir of 7th baron; paymaster general of forces abroad in War of Spanish Succession (1705-13); created earl (1714), marquis (1719) of Carnarvon; patron of Handel during composition of oratorio *Esther*; complimented in Pope's *Moral Essays*.

Chandos, Sir John. d. 1370. English soldier. Fought at siege of Cambrai (1337), at Crécy (1346); at Poitiers saved life of Black Prince; with Black Prince on expedition to restore Pedro the Cruel to throne of Castile, won victory of Navarrete (1367); mortally wounded near Poitiers.

Chandra, Bankim. See Bankim Chandra CHATTERJEE. **Chan'dra-gup'ta** or **Chan'dra-gup'ta Maur'ya** (chūn'drā-gōōp'tā mūr'yō-yō). Known in Greek as **San'dro-cot'tus** (sān'drō-kōt'ās) or **San'dra-cot'tus** (sān'drā-). d. 286? B.C. First king of Magadha (Hindu India) of the Maurya dynasty (327?-298 B.C.). In his

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), évent, énd, silént, māker; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

youth met Alexander (326 or 325); led in revolution establishing Maurya dynasty; destroyed Macedonian garrisons left in India; ruled empire extending across northern India and including Afghanistan; defeated invading army of Seleucus in Punjab (305); received Megasthenes as Greek ambassador (302). According to tradition, abdicated (298), journeyed to south of India, and committed suicide.

Chandragupta. Name of two kings of India of the Gupta dynasty. **Chandragupta I**, a raja of Magadha; founded Gupta dynasty (320 A.D.); reigned (320-330); by conquest and marriage extended his dominion over Oudh. His grandson **Chandragupta II**, son of Samudragupta; king (375? or 383?-413); conquered Malwa, Gujarat, and other countries of western India (395); assumed additional title, *Vikramaditya* (q.v.); his country visited and described by famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien; his reign a part of the Gupta golden age of Hindu literature and art.

Chanel' (shā'něi'), Gabrielle. French dress designer; opened establishment in Paris (c. 1920), originally for designing hats and sweaters, and later for gowns; later included an accessory and perfume shop in connection with her business.

Cha'ney (chā'nēi), Lon. 1883-1930. American motion-picture actor, b. Colorado Springs, Colo. Known especially for his ability, by means of make-up and otherwise, to distort his face and body; greatest success in role of hunchback Quasimodo in *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

Chang (chāng) and Eng (ēng). 1811-1874. The original Siamese twins, joined at the waist; b. Meklong, Siam, of Chinese parentage. Exhibited in U.S. and abroad (from 1829); became naturalized American citizens; married (1843) two sisters.

Chan'gar'nier' (shā'n'gā'n'yā'), Nicolas Anne Théodule. 1793-1877. French soldier. Served in Algeria (1830-48) and was appointed its governor. Commanded troops in Paris (1848-51); banished (1852) for opposition to Napoleon III; returned after amnesty (1859). In Franco-Prussian War, with Bazaine in Metz at its capitulation (Oct., 1870). Deputy (1871-75); elected senator for life (1875).

Chang Ch'ien (jāng' ch'yēn'). Minister of Wu Ti of Han dynasty of China. Sent (138 B.C.) to the Yuechi in Bactria to secure help against the Hung-Nu; captured by the Hung-Nu and detained ten years; escaped; lived with the Yuechi one year; returned (126) to China unsuccessful. Negotiated treaties with kingdoms in the west (126-115).

Ch'ang Ch'un. See CH'U' CH'U' CHU.

Chang Heng (jāng' hūng'). 78-139 A.D. Chinese scholar and poet; inventor of an early form of seismoscope.

Chang Hsueh-liang (jāng' shü'ē'lyāng'). 1898-. Chinese general; called "the Young Marshal." Son of Chang Tso-lin. Grad. Mukden Military Academy; succeeded father as commander in chief in Manchuria (1928); head of northeastern frontier defense (1929-31) subservient to Nationalist regime; driven out of Manchuria by Japanese (1933); visited Europe (1933-34). General under Chiang Kai-shek, strongly anti-Japanese; in command of Tungpei army; ordered to engage communist forces in North China (1936); instead fraternized with them in endeavor to unite country against Japan; kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek (Dec., 1936), holding him prisoner for two weeks; deprived of his command, retired to Kiangsi (1939).

Chang Shan-tee (jāng' shān'dzū'). 1881?-1940. Chinese painter; best known for depiction of tigers.

Chang Tao-ling (jāng' dōu'ling'). fl. 1st century A.D.

Chinese scholar living under Han dynasty; sometimes called the first Taoist pope. Devoted life to study of alchemy and magic; held to be founder of Taoist system of magic (corrupted Taoism); reputed to have succeeded in discovering elixir of life and to have lived 123 years. His descendants hold title "Celestial Teacher," or "Heavenly Preceptor."

Chang Tso-lin (jāng' tsō'lin'). 1873-1928. Chinese military leader; b. in Fengtien province. Common laborer; became (1904) leader of band of Manchurian brigands; joined Chinese army (1905); rapidly promoted; military governor of Fengtien (1911); loyal to young republic. Secured control (1918) of three Manchurian provinces; his autocratic rule (1918-28) generally beneficial to people. Attempted several times to reform administration at Peking; defeated (1922) by Gen. Wu P'ei-fu; declared independence of Manchuria; succeeded in occupying northeastern provinces of China (1926); formed cabinet (1927); withdrew from Peking (1928) on advance of Southern Nationalist army; killed on Mukden train by bomb. Succeeded by his son Chang Hsueh-liang (q.v.).

Chan'ning (chā'nīng), Walter. 1786-1876. Bro. of William Ellery Channing (1780-1842). American obstetrician, b. Newport, R.I. Educ. Harvard, U. of Pennsylvania, and abroad. Professor (1815-54) and dean (1819-47), Harvard Medical School. Introduced use of ether to lessen pain of labor. His son **William Ellery** (1818-1901), poet, b. Boston; associate of Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne. The latter's son **Edward** (1856-1931), historian, b. Dorchester, Mass.; A.B. (1878), Ph.D. (1880), Harvard; taught history at Harvard (1883-1931); professor from 1897; author of *The Navigation Lanes* (1890), *The United States of America, 1765-1865* (1896), *History of the United States* (6 vols., 1905-1925; vol. VI, 1925, awarded Pulitzer prize).

Channing, William Ellery. 1780-1842. American clergyman, b. Newport, R.I.; known as the "Apostle of Unitarianism." Grad. Harvard (1798). Pastor, Federal Street Church, Boston (1803-42); liberal Congregationalist; became leader of Unitarian group (from 1819); an organizer of American Unitarian Association (1825). Intellectual leader among his contemporaries; exercised wide influence by sermons and writings on social and philanthropic issues of his time. Author of *Negro Slavery* (1835), *Self Culture* (1838), etc. His son **William Francis** (1820-1901), b. Boston, collaborated with Moses G. Farmer in inventing electric fire-alarm telegraph (pat. 1857). The latter's daughter **Grace Ellery** (1862-1937), b. Providence, R.I.; m. the painter Charles Walter Stetson (1894; d. 1911) and hence often known as **Grace Ellery Chan'ning-Stet'son** (-stēt's'n); author of *The Sister of a Saint* (1895), *The Fortune of a Day* (1900), and a book of verse, *Sea Drift* (1899).

Channing, William Henry. 1810-1884. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Boston; nephew of William Ellery Channing (1780-1842). Interested in social reform; resident for a time at Brook Farm; edited (1843-44) *The Present*, Socialist periodical; during Civil War, served in camps and hospitals; chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-64); resident in England (from 1866).

Chan'tal' (shān'tāl'), Baronne de. Known as **Sainte (sānt) Chantal.** Jeanne Françoise Frémiot' (frā'myō'). 1572-1641. Grandmother of Mme. de Sévigné. French religious; m. baron de Chantal (1592); after husband's death devoted herself to prayer and works of charity; founded (1610) Congregation of the Visitation of Our Lady; superior (1618-22) of house of the order established in Paris. Canonized (1767).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; vrrd'fure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Chan'ta'voine' (shān'tā'vwan'), **Henri**. 1850-1918. French poet and historian; author of *Poèmes Sincères* (1877), *Satires Contemporaines* (1880), *Ad Memoriam* (1884), and of histories including *Histoire de Pinchu* (1906), *Les Principes de 1789* (1908). His son **Joan** (1877-1952), music critic for *La Revue Hebdomadaire*, *Ménestrel*, and *Excelsior*; author of *Beethoven* (1907), *Liszt* (1910), *Musiciens et Poètes* (1912).

Chan'te-lauze' (shān'tlōz'), **François Régis**. 1821-1888. French historian.

Chan'tre (shān'tr'), **Ernest**. 1843-1924. French archaeologist; teacher and museum curator at Lyon.

Chan'trey (chān'tri), **Sir Francis Legatt**. 1781-1841. English sculptor and portrait painter (exhibiting 1802-07); executed statues, a few equestrian statues, but at his best with busts.

Cha-nute' (shā-nōt'), **Oc-tave'** (ōk-tāv'). 1832-1910. Civil engineer and aviation pioneer, b. Paris, France; to U.S. (1838); railroad engineer (1853-73); consulting engineer, esp. in bridge building (1873-83). Studied Lilienthal's experiments with gliders; experimented with gliders and scientifically tabulated results (1896-97); designed biplane glider of exceptional stability in flight. Wright Brothers acknowledged value of his experiments and designs. Author of *Aerial Navigation* (1891), *Progress in Flying Machines* (1894).

Chan'zy' (shān'zē'), **Antoine Eugène Alfred**. 1823-1883. French soldier. Served in Algeria; general of brigade (1868); commanded 16th corps, and later army of the Loire, in Franco-Prussian War; defeated at Le Mans (Jan., 1871). Governor of Algeria (1873); senator (1875); candidate for president of France (1879).

Chao K'uang-yin (jou' kwāng'yīn'). Known also as **Kao Tsu** (gou' dzōō'). d. 976 A.D. Chinese emperor (960-976); founder of the Sung dynasty (960-1127).

Cha-pa'ev or Cha-pa'yev (chā-pā'yē'), **Vasilii I**. 1887-1919. Russian military hero; Red army leader during civil war (1918), commanding 25th division around Samara (Kulbyshiev); surrounded and wounded while in pursuit of Kolchak's routed army, and drowned in Ural River when attempting to escape.

Cha'pals' (shā'pē'), **Sir Tho'mas'** (tō'mā'). 1858-1946. Canadian lawyer and politician. Educ. Laval U.; called to bar (1879); editor, *Le Courrier du Canada* (1884-1901). Professor of history, Laval U. Author of *Cours d'Histoire du Canada* (8 vols., 1919-35), and literary and historical studies.

Cha'pe-lain' (shā'plān'), **Jean**. 1595-1674. French poet and man of letters, b. Paris. An organizer and original member of the Académie Française; author of *La Pucelle* (1656), an epic ridiculed by Boileau in his satires.

Cha'pin (chā'pīn), **Chester William**. 1798-1883. American businessman and railroad promoter, b. Ludlow, Mass. Developed Connecticut River Valley transportation facilities; president, Connecticut River Railroad (1850-54) and Boston and Albany Railroad (1854-77). Member of U.S. House of Representatives (1875-77).

Chapin, James. 1887-. American landscape and portrait painter, b. West Orange, N.J.; studied at Art Students' League in New York, Royal Academy of Art in Antwerp; studio in New York.

Chapin, Roy Dikeman. 1880-1936. American industrialist, b. Lansing, Mich. Educ. U. of Michigan (1899-1901). In automobile manufacturing business (from 1901); president (1910-23), board chairman (1923-33), again president (1933-36), Hudson Motor Car Co.; U.S. secretary of commerce (1932-33).

Chapin, Samuel. 1598-1675. Known as **Deacon Samuel Chapin**. American colonial pioneer; settled in Spring-

field, Mass. (1642). Often stated to have been original of Augustus St.-Gaudens's statue *The Puritan* (in Springfield, Mass.), which, however, is not intended to represent any individual but a composite of the Chapin family type.

Cha-pí' y Lo-ren'te (chā-pē' ē lō-rān'tā), **Ruperto**. 1851-1909. Spanish composer, esp. of zarzuelas.

Cha'plain' (shā'plān'), **Jules Clément**. 1839-1909. French sculptor and medallionist.

Chap'lin (chāp'līn), **Charles Spencer**. 1889-. Motion-picture actor, b. London, Eng. On stage from childhood; to U.S. with vaudeville act (1910). Made motion-picture debut (1914); achieved world-wide renown as comedian; organized own company (1918); produced and starred in *A Dog's Life*, *The Kid*, *The Circus*, *The Gold Rush*, *City Lights*, *Modern Times*, *The Great Dictator*, etc.

Chaplin, Sir Drummond, in full Francis Drummond Percy. 1866-1933. British businessman and politician in South Africa; administrator of Southern Rhodesia (1914-23), Northern Rhodesia (1921-23).

Chap'man (chāp'mān), **Charles Edward**. 1880-1941. American historian, b. Franklin, N.H. A.B., Tufts (1902), LL.B., Harvard (1905), Ph.D., California (1915). Teacher of history, U. of California (from 1914; professor from 1927). Author of *The Founding of Spanish California* (1916), *Colonial Hispanic America...* (1933), *Republican Hispanic America...* (1937), etc.

Chapman, Frank Michler. 1864-1945. American ornithologist, b. Englewood, N.J. Curator (from 1908), American Museum of Natural History. Founder and editor of *Bird-Lore*. Author of *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America* (1895), *Bird-Life, a Guide to the Study of our Common Birds* (1897), *Bird Studies with a Camera* (1900), *Key to North American Birds* (1903), *The Warblers of North America* (1907), *Our Winter Birds* (1918), *What Bird is That?* (1920), *My Tropical Air Castle* (1929), *Life in an Air Castle* (1939), etc.

Chapman, George. 1559?-1634. English poet and dramatist. Playwright in London; wrote poems, *The Shadow of Night* (1594), and completed Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* (1598); wrote his first play, *The Blind Beggar of Alexandria* (acted 1596); said to have been imprisoned (1605) for satirizing James I's Scottish followers in *Eastward Hoe*, a comedy written in collaboration with Ben Jonson and John Marston; aided by Prince Henry, patronized by Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset; published chief tragedies and comedies (1606-12), including *Bussy d'Ambois*, *The Gentleman Usher*, *The Widow's Tears*. Owes his place in literature to his rhyming verse translations of Homer (*Iliad*, 1598-1611; *Odyssey*, 1614-15; the *Hymns*, 1624), inspiration of a famous sonnet by John Keats.

Chapman, John. Nicknamed **Johnny Ap'ple-seed'** (āp'l-sēd'). 1775?-1847. American pioneer, b. in New England; settled in Ohio River valley, between 1800 and 1810, where he ranged widely over the country planting apple seeds and pruning the growing trees. Subject of many legends; celebrated in literature, as in Vachel Lindsay's *In Praise of Johnny Appleseed*.

Chapman, John. 1822-1894. English publisher, editor, and physician; grad. in medicine at St. Andrews; editor and proprietor, *Westminster Review* (from 1851); publisher and bookseller in London. Friend of Emerson, Dickens, George Eliot. His diaries published in *George Eliot and John Chapman. With Chapman's Diaries* (ed. G. S. Haight; 1940).

Chapman, John Gadsby. 1808-1889. American painter and etcher, b. Alexandria, Va. His *Baptism of Pocahontas* is in rotunda of Capitol, Washington, D.C.

šle, chaotic, clare (7), šdd, šccount, šrm, šsk (11), šold; šve, šhre (18), švent, šnd, šilent, šmakr; šce, šll, šharſty; šld, šhey, šrb, šdd (46), ššft (41), šconnect; ššdd, ššft; šout, šll; šcube, šnite, šrn, šp, šcircš, š-u in Fr. menu;

Chapman, John Jay. 1862-1933. American writer, b. New York City. A.B., Harvard (1884); practiced law (1888-98); devoted himself to writing (from 1898); best known for his essays. Author of *Emerson and Other Essays* (1898), *Causes and Consequences* (1898), *Practical Agitation* (1900), *Four Plays for Children* (1908), *The Maid's Forgiveness* (play in verse; 1908), *A Sausage from Bologna* (comedy in verse; 1909), *Benadict Arnold* (play; 1911), *Learning and Other Essays* (1911), *Neptune's Isle* (1912), *William Lloyd Garrison* (1913), *Memories and Milestones* (1915), *Green Genius and Other Essays* (1915), *Songs and Poems* (1919), *Letters and Religion* (1923), *Dante* (1927), etc.

Chapman, John Stanton Higham. 1891- . Author, b. London, Eng.; to U.S. (1917); naturalized (1926). Aeronautical engineer by training; in British Army Reserve Air Service (1914-17) and U.S. Signal Corps (1917). Married (1917) *Mary Hamilton Hillsley* (lil'sli) (1895-) coauthor with him under joint pen name *Mar'i-stan* (mār'i-stān') Chapman of works of fiction: *Happy Mountain* (1928), *Imperial Brother* (1931), *Timber Trail* (1933), *Eagle Cliff* (1934), *Rogues on Red Hill* (1937), etc.

Chapman, Nathaniel. 1780-1853. American physician, b. Summer Hill, Va. Pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia (1797); grad. U. of Pennsylvania med. school (1801); practiced in Philadelphia (from 1804); on staff of U. of Pennsylvania med. school (1810-50). Founder of Medical Institute of Philadelphia, first post-graduate medical school in U.S. (1817); editor, *Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences* (1820); first president of American Medical Association (1848); author of *Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1817).

Chapman, Sir Sydney John. 1871- . English economist; educ. Cambridge. Professor, Owens Coll., Manchester (1901-17); permanent secretary of board of trade (1920-27); chief economic adviser to the government (1927-32); member, import duties advisory committee (1932-39). Author of *The Cotton Industry and Trade* (1905), *Outlines of Political Economy* (1911), etc.

Cha-pone' (shā-pōn'), *Heater, nee Mul'so* (mūl'sō). 1727-1801. English essayist; one of the learned women gathered round Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu; known for her *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind* (1772).

Chappe (shāp), *Claude* (1763-1805) and his brother *Ignace Urbain Jean* (1760-1828). French engineers; invented an extensively used telegraph employing visual signals. Their uncle *Jean Chappe d'Au'te-roche'* (dō'trōsh') (1722-1769), priest and astronomer, observed transits of Venus in Siberia (1761) and in California (1769), where he died.

Chap'pell (chāp'pēl; -l), *William.* 1809-1888. English musical antiquary. Collected English airs in *Popular Music of the Olden Time* (1855-59); one of founders of Percy Society and Musical Antiquarian Society.

Chap'tal' (shāp'tāl'), *Jean Antoine. Comte de Chan'-te-loup'* (shān'tlōō'). 1756-1832. French chemist and statesman. Grad. in medicine from Montpellier, where he became professor of chemistry (1781); established factory for production of sulphuric acid, alum, etc.; head of powder works at Grenelle (1793). Councilor of state, then minister of interior (1800-04); appointed senator by Napoleon and, later, director-general of commerce and manufactures and a minister of state. Author of works on applied chemistry, esp. dyeing, agriculture, viticulture, and wine making.

Cha'pu' (shā'pū'), *Henri Michel Antoine.* 1833-1891. French sculptor; studied under Pradier, Duret, and Léon Cogniet. Among his works are *Mercurius Inventans la Caduceus*, *Jeunes d'Art Écoutant des Vols*; a statue, *La*

Jennesse, in the École des Beaux-Arts (Paris) to the memory of Henri Regnault; a number of portrait busts. **Cha'ra-ka** (chā'rā-kā). fl. 2d century A.D. Hindu writer on medical science; his works, translated (8th century) into Arabic, later became important source of medical knowledge in Europe.

Char'cot' (shār'kō'), *Jean Martin.* 1825-1893. French neurologist; M.D., Paris (1853); professor of pathological anatomy, Paris (1860); physician at the Salpêtrière (from 1862), where he established neurological clinic; known for work on hysteria and hypnotism, sclerosis (hence name *Charcot's disease* for cerebrospinal sclerosis), locomotor ataxia, senile diseases, etc.

His son *Jean Baptiste Étienne Auguste* (1867-1936), Antarctic explorer; educ. as physician; turned to exploration; headed two expeditions to Antarctic (1903-05, 1908-10); mapped Graham Land and its islands; discovered Charcot Land, naming it after his father; drowned with 38 of his men when the *Pourquoi-Pas?* was wrecked off western Iceland.

Chard (chārd), *John Rouse Merriott.* 1847-1897. English officer in Royal Engineers; heroic defender of Rorke's Drift, with 139 men against 3000 Zulus (1879), saving Natal from invasion.

Char'din' (shār'dān'; *Angl. shār'dīn*), *Jean, later Sir John.* 1643-1713. French traveler; made journeys to Persia and India, acquiring wealth by trade in jewels; a Protestant, settled in London (1681).

Char'din' (shār'dān'), *Jean Baptiste Siméon.* 1699-1779. French genre painter; his notable paintings include *Le Buffet*, *L'Enfant au Tolon*, *Le Jeune Violoniste*, *Le Bénédicte*, *Les Tours de Carle*, *La Toilette du Matin*.

Chardin, Pierre Teilhard de. See TEILHARD DE CHARDIN.

Char'don'net' (shār'dō'nē'), *Comte Hilaire Bernigaud de.* 1839-1924. French chemist and physicist; studied at École Polytechnique under Pasteur, who was then investigating silk-worm disease; patented (1884-85) an artificial silk made from cotton.

Chā'res (kā'rēs; kā'rēs). Athenian general. Associate of Chabrias (q.v.) at outbreak of Social War (357 B.C.); after death of Chabrias held joint command with Iphicrates and Timotheus (qq.v.). Operated against Philip II of Macedon (from 349), and was disastrously defeated at Amphissa (338) and Chaeronea (338). Entered (332) service of Darius III of Persia.

Chares. Greek sculptor, of Lindos in Rhodes; carved (c. 280 B.C.) the famous Colossus of Rhodes (about 120 ft. high; considered one of seven wonders of ancient world) to commemorate defense of Rhodes against Macedonian King Demetrius Poliorcetes (305-304 B.C.).

Chā'rette' de la Con'trie' (shā'rēt' dē lā kōn'trē'), *François Athanase.* 1763-1796. French Royalist leader in Vendean revolt (1793 ff.) against newly established French Republic; executed at Nantes (Mar. 29, 1796).

Char'i-ton (kā'rī-tōn). Greek romance writer, of Aphrodisias in Caria, in 2d century A.D. (or earlier); author of *The Loves of Chaeceas and Callirhoe*.

Char'le-magne (shūr'lē-mān'; *Fr. shār'lē-mān'y'*) or *Charles the Great* or *Charles I.* *Ger. Karl' der Gros'se* (kārl' dēr grō'sē). *Lat. Car'olus Mag'nus* (kā'rō-lūs mäg'nūs). 742-814. King of the Franks (768-814) and emperor of the West (800-814). Birth-place unknown. Son of Pepin the Short, at whose death (768) he became king of Neustria (western Franks), Austrasia, etc.; at death of his brother Carloman (771), became king of all the Franks; m. (771) Hildegard, of Swabia. Fought with and subjugated the Saxons (772-785). Destroyed kingdom of Lombardy (773-774); crowned king of the Lombards (773). Led expedition

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = s in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(778) into northeastern Spain against the Arabs, a campaign not historically important but which, through death at Roncesvalles of his paladin Roland, gave rise to a great body of medieval literature (the "matter of France," or Carolingian cycle, including the epic *Chanson de Roland*). Established boundaries, or marks, for all his dominions; crowned Carolus Augustus, Emperor of the Romans (Christmas Day, 800), by Pope Leo III; subdued the Avars (791-796, 804). Organized administration of his realm, which at end of his conquests was beginning of Holy Roman Empire; retained its ancient national assemblies, strengthened Christianity, founded schools (see ALCUIN); patron of literature, science, and art. Buried at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Charles I (chârîlz). In full **Charles Francis Joseph. Ger. Karl Franz Josef.** 1887-1922. Emperor of Austria (1916-18). Nephew of Francis Ferdinand; grandnephew of Emperor Francis Joseph; m. (1911) Zita (q.v.), Princess of Bourbon and Parma. Proclaimed himself emperor and, as Charles IV, king of Hungary (1916); abdicated (1918); formally deposed by Austrian Parliament (1919); lived in Switzerland (1919-21); made two attempts by visits to Hungary to regain throne (1921); deported by Allies to Madeira (1921); died at Funchal.

Charles. Name of two kings of Great Britain and Ireland, of house of Stuart (q.v.):

Charles I. 1600-1649. King (1625-49). Second son of James VI of Scotland (James I of England) and Anne of Denmark; backward and sickly child; created duke of Albany (1600), duke of York (1605); prince of Wales (1616) on death of older brother, Prince Henry. Went incognito to Madrid with his favorite, duke of Buckingham, to urge his suit with Infanta Maria of Spain (1623); failed, on refusal to turn Roman Catholic; despite promise to Parliament of no concessions, pledged to Princess Henrietta Maria of France, on betrothal, free exercise of Roman Catholic religion, toleration of Catholics, and Catholic upbringing of children. Succeeded James I (1625); married Henrietta Maria by proxy; at end of year, expelled her retinue. A tool in hands of prime minister, duke of Buckingham, for whose watlike schemes he demanded supplies of parliament; dissolved three parliaments in four years for noncompliance; with Laud and Wentworth (later created earl of Strafford) as advisers, ruled for eleven years without parliament, through subservient judges and courts; suffered shameful defeat in France (1627); had recourse to forced loans, poundage, tonnage, and ship money from seaports (1634) and from inland counties (1635) to raise funds, thus arousing John Hampden's resistance; attempted to impose episcopacy upon Church of Scotland, which resisted and restored Presbyterianism, adopting National Covenant (1638); invaded Scotland but, lacking funds, had to sign treaty of Berwick (1639). Summoned Short Parliament (Apr., 1640) to obtain money for expedition against Scots; met refusal and demand under leadership of John Pym for redress of grievances. Defied by Long Parliament (Nov., 1640), which impeached Laud and Strafford; sacrificed life of Strafford in fear for queen's safety (1641); yielded pledge that Long Parliament would be dissolved only by its own vote; in Edinburgh endeavored to win Scots by concessions to demands of Scottish Parliament (1641); was suspected of plotting deaths of covenanting lords and of being privy to Ulster massacre (1641). Attempted (1642) to arrest the Five Members, leaders in passing of Grand Remonstrance in House of Commons, in order to avert impeachment of the queen, who had sought assistance from Rome; declared war on Parliamentarians

at Nottingham (1642), beginning civil war that ended in annihilation of royal army at Naseby (1645); took refuge at Oxford (Royalist headquarters from Oct., 1642); surrendered to Scots (1645); was handed over to Parliament (1647). Tried to make separate terms with Scots and with Parliament; continued his intrigues and opposition to constitutional procedure; escaped to Isle of Wight, where held captive at Carisbrooke Castle where he made secret treaty (the Engagement) with Scots by which he received aid of Scots forces for his consent to establish Presbyterianism in England for three years (1647); removed to London (Jan., 1648) and tried at Westminster, where he refused to plead before court constituted by House of Commons; condemned by court of 67 judges as tyrant and enemy of nation; behaved bravely; beheaded at Whitehall; buried in Henry VIII's vault, Windsor.

Charles II. 1630-1685. King (1660-1685); called the "Merry Monarch." Son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. Prince of Wales from birth; took seat in House of Lords (1640). Present at battle of Edge Hill; withdrew to Scilly, to Jersey, then to Paris, with Hobbes as mathematical tutor (1646-48); with naval expedition reached Thames, took prizes, issued proclamation (1648), returned to Holland; sent blank sheet with his signature for any terms Parliament might set, in attempt to save his father's life (1649); came to terms with Scots, accepted Covenant, pledged himself to support Presbyterianism in Scotland and England (1651); later, as king, permitted persecution of Covenanters by his advocate, Mackenzie (1679 ff.); routed by Cromwell at Worcester (1651); escaped (after adventures including concealment in the Royal Oak) to Continent; at Cologne, Bruges, Brussels, The Hague (1654-60) held court noted for dissoluteness; journeyed to southern France in futile attempt to unite French and Spanish crowns in expedition against England (Sept., 1659). After fall of Protectorate, negotiated with General Monk and English Presbyterians; issued Declaration of Breda (1660), promising amnesty and liberty of conscience and providing restoration of parliamentary government; proclaimed king. Entrusted steps of reconstruction (1660-67) to earl of Clarendon; urged lenity in Indemnity bill; dissolved Convention Parliament (Dec., 1660); formally crowned (1661); m. (1662) Catherine of Braganza (q.v.). Endeavored to secure toleration for English Catholics and Puritans by Declaration of Indulgence (1662), thereby provoking strongly Anglican parliament to severe acts of repression, including Act of Uniformity (1662), Conventicle Act (1664), Five-mile Act (1665). Secretly accepted large subsidy (1661) from Louis XIV to attack Spain; sold Dunkirk to France (1662); tied by war with Dutch (1664-67) to gain stadtholdership for his nephew, William of Orange; forced to conclude Peace of Breda (1667); had to exile Clarendon to appease parliament. Employed Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale (making up the Cabal, from which the modern cabinet developed) to conduct affairs but carried on important negotiations himself (1667-74); accepted large subsidies from Louis XIV to favor French queen's claims to Spanish succession and French designs on Netherlands; used Triple Alliance (1668) with Holland and Sweden to gain popularity in England and raise Louis's offers; but reversed policy when he negotiated with Louis secret Treaty of Dover (1670), by which he was to declare himself Roman Catholic and join in war on Dutch; forced by parliamentary agitation to cancel his Declaration of Indulgence in favor of Catholics and to pass Test Act (1673), driving Catholics from office; obliged (1674) to conclude Dutch war (began 1672);

âle, chârôtic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôfâ; âve, hâre (18), âvent, ând, silênt, makâ; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, ôil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

forced by popular feeling to consent to marriage of his niece Princess Mary with William of Orange (1677). Placed earl of Danby in charge of foreign policy (1674-78) but with encouragement of duchess of Portsmouth himself made disgraceful secret engagements with Louis XIV (1676, 1678); intervened against persecution occasioned by Titus Oates's trumped-up Popish Plot only when queen was accused (1678); dissolved parliament in attempt to save Danby from impeachment after disclosure by Louis XIV of correspondence upon subsidies paid to Charles (1679); through Hyde negotiated subsidy treaty with Louis (1681); dissolved parliament that enacted Habeas Corpus Act (1679) and tried to thwart exclusion of his brother James, Duke of York, from succession by declaring James, Duke of Monmouth (his natural son by Lucy Walter) illegitimate; enforced penal laws against nonconformists; threatened with assassination by Rye House Plot (1683); reappointed duke of York lord high admiral (1684); forced to abandon Tangier (1683), let navy decay, let French seize Strasbourg; suffered apopleptic stroke; made profession of Catholic faith; buried in Westminster. Died without legitimate children; had numerous mistresses, thirteen known by name, including Lucy Walter, the duchesses of Cleveland and Portsmouth, and Nell Gwyn, and many illegitimate children, most of whom he acknowledged and ennobled. Patron of theater; encouraged science; praised by Pepys for knowledge of naval architecture.

Charles (chārlz; Fr. shārl). Name of ten (or eleven) kings of France:

CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY (q.v.):

Charles the Great (742-814). King of the Franks (768-814); not included in numbering of kings named Charles. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Charles I (823-877). See CHARLES II, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles II (839-888). See CHARLES III, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles III. Called **Charles the Simple**. Fr.

Charles le Sim'ple (lə sɔ̃s'pl'). 879-929. Son of Louis II. King, in opposition to Fudes (893-898); sole king (898-923); ceded (911) Normandy to Rollo, but became king of Lorraine; driven out by Robert, Count of Paris (922); captured and imprisoned (923).

CAPETIAN DYNASTY (q.v.):

Charles IV. Called **Charles the Fair**. Fr. **Charles le Bel** (lə bɛl'). 1294-1328. Son of Philip IV. King (1322-28), last of direct line of Capetian kings; also, as Charles I, king of Navarre. Sought to strengthen royal power by increasing taxes, exacting fines and duties, debasing coinage, and by confiscations and other questionable methods; secured Agenais from England.

HOUSE OF VALOIS (q.v.), CAPETIAN BRANCH:

Charles V. Called **Charles the Wise**. Fr. **Charles le Sage** (lə sɑʒ'). 1337-1380. Son of John II; b. in Vincennes. Became regent when father made prisoner by English at Poitiers (1356); royal prerogatives strengthened by failure of the Jacquerie, or peasants' revolt (1358); treaty of Bretigny (1360) with England. King (1364-80); most of territory held by England regained (1369-75); greatly aided by Bertrand Du Guesclin in suppression of free companies and in wars against Navarre (1365) and England; increased taxes, but rule generally wise and economical; patron of art and literature; collected large and valuable library at the Louvre.

Charles VI. Called **Charles the Well-Beloved**. Fr. **Charles le Bien-Aimé** (lə byɑ̃n'-nɛ'mɑ'). 1368-1422. Son of Charles V; b. Paris. King (1380-1422). During minority (1380-88) under guardianship of four uncles, one (Louis, Duke of Anjou) acting as regent

(1380-82); m. Isabeau, or Isabella, of Bavaria (1385); assumed government (1388); ruled well until subject to attacks of insanity (1392). Struggle for regency led to civil wars between houses of Orléans (Armagnacs) and Burgundy; affairs of realm disrupted; at times English aid invited by each party; French severely defeated by Henry V at Agincourt (1415); Peace of Troyes (1420).

Charles VII. 1403-1461. Fifth son of Charles VI; b. Paris. King (1422-61). Began reign with all northern France and part in southwest in English possession (1422); raised siege of Orléans with aid of Joan of Arc (1429); crowned at Reims (1429); made peace with Philip of Burgundy (1435); entered Paris (1436) after English had been gradually driven back (1429-36); recovered from English all French lands except Calais (1437-53); issued Pragmatic Sanction (1438); put down (1440) conspiracy of nobles, including the dauphin; made truce with England (1444-49); regained Normandy (1450). Last part of reign marked by reforms, establishment of a permanent tax, increased power of king, beginning of standing army, etc. For many years influenced by advice of his mistress Agnès Sorel.

Charles VIII. 1470-1498. Son of Louis XI; b. in Amboise. King (1483-98; from 1483-91, France ably governed by his sister Anne de Beaujeu); m. Anne de Bretagne (1491). Ambitious to revive rights of house of Anjou to Naples (see ANJOU); made concessions to England and the emperor, neglecting France; aided by Sforza in Milan, entered Naples in great pomp (1495); later driven out (1495) by Holy League forces of Ferdinand II of Naples and Gonzalo de Córdoba; died childless, Orléans line succeeding (Louis XII).

HOUSE OF VALOIS (q.v.), ANGOULÊME BRANCH:

Charles IX. 1550-1574. Second son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; b. Saint-Germain-en-Laye. King (1560-74); during minority, kingdom ruled by his mother; later (1563-74), completely under her domination. Reign marked by fierce civil wars—Catholics (followers of Guise) v. Huguenots (followers of Condé). Had one natural son, Charles, Duc d'Angoulême (q.v.).

HOUSE OF BOURBON (q.v.), RESTORED:

Charles X. 1757-1836. King (1824-30). Grandson of Louis XV; younger brother of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII; b. Versailles; known until accession as Charles Philippe, Comte d'Artois; m. Maria Theresa of Savoy (1773). After Revolution became leader of émigrés (1789-93); joined English expedition to Brittany (1795) but abandoned Vendéans; lived in England and Scotland (1795-1814). After Restoration became leader (1815) of ultraroyalists, party of extreme reaction. After accession (1824) attempted to restore absolutism of the monarch; became increasingly unpopular; dissolved Chamber of Deputies (May, 1830); ordered new elections; promulgated "four ordinances" (July 25) terminating freedom of press, decreeing new method of elections, dissolving the chamber; overthrown by ensuing revolution (July 27-29); abdicated (Aug. 2); fled to England; lived in Scotland and Prague.

Charles. Called **Charles the Bold**. Fr. **Charles le Téméraire** (lə tɑ̃'mɛ'rɛr'). 1433-1477. Last duke of Burgundy (see BURGUNDY) son of Duke Philip the Good; b. Dijon. Comte de Char'ro'lais' [shɑ'ʁɔ'lɛ'] (1452-67); bitter enemy of Louis XI of France, his nominal feudal superior; joined with other nobles and defeated the king (1465). Duke (1467-77); m. (1468) Margaret, sister of Edward IV of England; almost continuously at war with France (1467-77); conquered Lorraine (1475); badly defeated twice by Swiss (1476). His death ended Burgundian resistance to France. See MARY OF BURGUNDY.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=ʒ in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Charles. *Called Charles the Good.* *Fr. Charles le Bon* (shâr' lê bôn'). 1083?-1127. Count of Flanders (1119-27). Son of Canute, King of Denmark; inherited through his mother, who was daughter of Robert I the Frisian; sought to rule justly and promote welfare of subjects; murdered at Bruges.

Charles. Name of five dukes of Lorraine:

Charles I. 950?-992. Younger son of Frankish king Louis IV, of Carolingian line; received Lower Lorraine as duchy from Emperor Otto II (977); aided Otto against Lothair; defeated by Hugh Capet in attempt to secure Frankish crown (987); died in prison at Orléans.

Charles II (or I). *Called Charles the Bold.* 1365-1431. Duke of Lorraine (1391-1431); son of Duke John; neglected his duchy; his daughter Isabella married René I of Anjou (see ANJOU).

Charles III (or II). *Called Charles the Great.* 1543-1608. Duke (1545-1608); son of Duke Francis I; brought up at court of Henry II of France; m. Henry's daughter Claude (1559); took part in religious wars of France (1562-98); member of Holy League.

Charles IV (or III). 1604-1675. Duke (1624-34, 1659-69); son of Duke Francis II. One of the most eccentric characters in French history, chivalrous and brave, but incompetent and entirely untrustworthy, spent whole life in intrigues against France or as a wandering soldier of fortune; fought in wars of the Empire, Austria, and Spain; forced to abdicate by Richelieu (1634) but restored (1659). Much Lorraine territory lost during his rule.

Charles V (or IV). *Also known as Charles Leopold.* 1643-1690. Nephew of Duke Charles IV. Titular duke of Lorraine; kept out of duchy by Louis XIV. Served in Imperial army against Turks and later against French; twice unsuccessful candidate for crown of Poland; commanded weak Imperial army at Vienna during siege by Turks; with John Sobieski defeated Turks (1683); won great victory at Mohács against Turks (1687).

Charles. Ger. Karl Alexander. 1712-1780. Prince of Lorraine. Youngest son of Duke Leopold of Lorraine, grandson of Charles V of Lorraine, and brother of Emperor Francis I; b. in Lunéville. Officer in Austrian army; fought against Turks (1738-39); in War of Austrian Succession (1740-48) made field marshal by his sister-in-law Maria Theresa; often in command against Frederick the Great in Silesian Wars; sometimes successful, but severely defeated at Hohenfriedberg (1745) and (1746) at Rocourt by Marshal Saxe; governor of Austrian Netherlands (1749-56); again given supreme command of Austrian armies by Maria Theresa at beginning of Seven Years' War (1756-63); shut up in Prague by Frederick (1757); victor at Breslau, but completely defeated by Frederick at Leuthen (1757); military adviser at court in Vienna (1757-63); governor at Brussels (1763-80).

Charles. Ger. Karl. Kings of Germany. = CHARLES, Holy Roman Emperors.

Charles. Ger. Karl. 1786-1818. Grand duke of Baden [bâ'dên] (1811-18). Grandson of Charles Frederick (q.v.); m. (1806) Stéphanie de Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon; at first sided with French; after defeat of Napoleon (1813), shifted allegiance to Allies; had Baden join Germanic confederation (1815); having no direct heirs, last years of reign marked by controversy over succession; granted new liberal constitution (1818).

Charles. Ger. Karl. 1741-1816. Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1794-1816); grand duke (from 1815); governor of Hanover (1776-86); fought against Napoleon. His son **Charles** (1785-1837), half brother of Queen Louise of Prussia, served in Prussian army (from 1804); general

of infantry (1825); president, council of state (1827); succeeded as duke.

Charles. Ger. Karl. Name of two dukes of Württemberg: **Charles (I) Alexander** (1684-1737), b. Stuttgart; entered service of Austria and served many years as soldier, esp. (1705-13) in War of Spanish Succession under Prince Eugene of Savoy, and (1716-18) against Turks; duke (1733-37). His son **Charles (II) Eugene** (1728-1793), b. Brussels; duke (1737-93); completed minority rule in 1744; founded Stuttgart University.

Charles I. *Full German name Karl Friedrich Alexander.* 1823-1891. King of Württemberg (1864-91). Son of King William I; b. Stuttgart; m. (1846) Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of Nicholas I of Russia; supported Austria against Prussia (1866); joined other German states in war against France (1870-71); introduced liberal reforms. Succeeded by his nephew William II.

Charles. Ger. Karl. Name of seven Holy Roman emperors:

Charles I. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Charles II. *Called Charles the Bald.* *Fr. Charles le Chauve* (lê shôv'). 823-877. Son of Louis I and Judith of Bavaria; b. Frankfurt. King of France (840-877), as Charles I; Holy Roman emperor (875-877). Joined his half brother Louis the German against Lothair, defeating him at Fontenoy (841); by Treaty of Verdun (843), became king of the West Franks (beginning of modern France); in continual strife with Louis the German (after 855). On death of Emperor Louis II (875), invaded Italy; crowned emperor (875) and made king of Italy. During his reign, France ravaged by Normans; Bordeaux, Rouen, Orléans, and part of Paris sacked.

Charles III. *Called Charles the Fat.* *Fr. Charles le Gros* (lê grô'). 839-888. Son of Louis the German. King of part of Germany (876-887); on death of Carloman (884), became king of all France (884-887), as Charles II; Holy Roman emperor (881-887; crowned 881); made humiliating treaty with Northmen at Paris (886). His deposition by Arnulf (887) marked dismemberment of empire of Charlemagne.

Charles IV. *Known also as Charles of Luxembourg.* 1316-1378. Son of John of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia. King of Germany and Bohemia and Holy Roman emperor (1347-78; crowned 1355); helped found the U. of Prague (1348); issued Golden Bull (1356), establishing new rule for the imperial election.

Charles V. 1500-1558. Holy Roman emperor (1519-56), and king of Spain as Charles I (1516-56). Son of Philip of Burgundy (Philip I of Spain) and grandson of Emperor Maximilian I and of Ferdinand and Isabella; inherited Burgundy and Netherlands (1506); crowned emperor (1520); m. (1525) Isabella of Portugal. *Attitude toward Reformation:* Tolerant of Protestants in Germany, for political reasons, but persecuted heretics in Spain. Summoned Diet of Worms and presided in person over it (1521); Diet of Augsburg (1530) failed to settle religious controversy; Council of Trent (1545-63) and Augsburg Interim (1548) failed to unite Catholics and Protestants. Won Schmalkaldic War (1546-47); faced armed resistance of Lutheran states (1551-52); made Peace of Augsburg (1555) with Protestants. *Wars with France* (1521-44): Defeated Francis I at Pavia (1525) and made him prisoner; Peace of Cambrai (1529); wars renewed; finally terminated by Treaty of Crépy (1544), favorable to Empire; in war (1552-56) with Henry II failed to capture Metz. *Activities in Italy and other countries:* Took Rome and made pope prisoner (1527); crowned king of Lombardy (1530). Successful in campaign

île, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôfô; ève, hîre (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makê; ice, ill, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôod, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ô-u in Fr. menu;

against Turks under Suleiman (1532); conquered pirates of Tunis (1535). *As ruler of Spain and Spanish dominions:* Repressed revolt in Castile (1520-21); extended New World possessions through conquests of Mexico by Cortes (1519-21) and of Peru by Pizarro (1531-35), and through expeditions and other conquests in Central and South America. *Closing years:* Relinquished kingdom of Naples (1554) and Netherlands (1555) to his son Philip; resigned control of Spain and the Indies to son Philip (1556) and imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand (1556); formal abdication, 1558; retired to monastery of Yuste in western Spain (1557).

Charles VI. 1685-1740. Holy Roman emperor (1711-40); and (as Charles III) king of Hungary. Son of Leopold I; m. (1708) Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Assigned by his father as heir (as Charles III) to throne of Spain (1700); brought on (1701-14) War of Spanish Succession (see CHARLES II of Spain); by Peace of Rastatt (1714) ceded Spanish Netherlands to Austria and gave up all claim of the Empire to Spain. Successful in war against Turks, concluded by Treaty of Passarowitz (1718). Issued Pragmatic Sanction (1713) in order to secure Austrian throne to his daughter Maria Theresa. Unsuccessful in War of Polish Succession (1733-35), and in second war with Turks, terminated by Treaty of Belgrade (1739). Last of male line of house of Hapsburg (q.v.).

Charles VII or Charles Albert. *Ger.* Karl Albrecht. *Known also as Charles of Bavaria.* 1697-1745. Holy Roman emperor (1742-45; crowned 1742). Son of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria; succeeded to electorate (1726); claimant of Austrian inheritance; took part in War of Austrian Succession (1740-48) against Maria Theresa but died before its end. See WITTELSBACH.

Charles. Name of four kings of Hungary:

Charles I or Charles Robert of Anjou (än'jō; *Fr.* än'zhōō'). *Also* Ca'ro'bert' (kä'rō'bär'). 1288-1342. Grandson of Charles II of Naples. King (1308-42); elected by the diet (1308) and crowned (1310); founder of Anjou line of Hungary; imposed direct taxes, encouraged trade, and increased privileges of towns; secured royal power on feudal basis; m. daughter of Ladislas of Poland and (1339) secured succession of Polish throne for his son Louis I (q.v.).

Charles II. *Known as Charles of Durazzo.* See CHARLES III of Naples.

Charles III. See CHARLES VI, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles IV (1887-1922). See CHARLES I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

Charles. Name of four kings of Naples or of Two Sicilies, three of the house of Anjou (q.v.), one of house of Bourbon:

Charles I. 1226-1285. Son of Louis VIII of France. Count of Anjou and of Provence (1246-85); accompanied Louis IX on Sixth Crusade (1248-50). King of Two Sicilies (1266-85); defeated Manfred at Benevento (1266) and Conradin at Tagliacozzo (1268); became one of most powerful rulers in Europe; his harsh rule caused uprising known as Sicilian Vespers (1282); driven from Sicily by Spanish (1284).

Charles II. 1246-1309. Son of Charles I. Held prisoner by Spanish (1284-88). King of Naples (1285-1309); with help of pope attempted to win back Sicily, but was defeated in war with Frederick II (1296-1302). See ANJOU family.

Charles III. *Known as Charles of Du-ráz'zo* (dōō-rät'sō). 1345-1386. Great-grandson of Charles II. King of Naples (1381-86) and king of Hungary as Charles II (1385-86). Adopted by Queen Joanna I of

Naples, but abandoned in favor of Louis I of Anjou; seized crown of Naples (1381); caused Joanna's death (1382); waged war with Louis I (1382-84); crowned king of Hungary as Charles II (1385), but imprisoned as result of a revolt and poisoned.

Charles IV. See CHARLES III of Spain.

Charles. Name of three dukes of Parma of Italian Bourbon line:

Charles I. = CHARLES III, King of Spain.

Charles II. *In full* Charles Louis Ferdinand de Bour'bon' (dē bōōr'bōn'). 1799-1883. Son of Louis de Bourbon, King of Etruria and Maria Luisa of Spain; duke (1803-07, 1847-49); forced to abdicate by Napoleon (1807); left duchy of Lucca by Congress of Vienna (1815); forced to abdicate again as duke of Parma by revolutionary movement of 1848.

Charles III. *In full* Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon. 1823-1854. Son of Charles II; duke (1849-54); assassinated.

Charles I. Duke of Savoy. See SAVOY.

Charles III. Prince of Monaco. See MONACO.

Charles I. King of Portugal. See CARLOS I.

Charles I and II. Kings of Rumania. See CAROL.

Charles. Name of three kings of Navarre:

Charles I. See CHARLES IV, King of France.

Charles II. *Called* Charles the Bad. *Fr.* Charles le Mau'vais' (shāi' lē mō'vè'). 1332-1387. Son of Queen Joanna. King (1349-87); count of Evreux; m. (1352) Jeanne, dau. of John II of France; in dispute with father-in-law over lands in Angoulême and Normandy; held prisoner by John (1356-57); captain general of Paris (1358); at strife with dauphin (1358-60); spent rest of life making trouble in Spain and France (hence his nickname); made and broke alliances and treaties; accused of other crimes.

Charles III. *Called* Charles the Noble. 1361-1425. King (1387-1425). Son of Charles II; m. (1375) Leonora, dau. of Henry II of Castile; recovered (1393) Cherbourg (given by his father to Richard II of England); long reign of peace and progress; created duke of Nemours; succeeded by his daughter Blanche, mother of Charles, Prince of Viana (q.v.).

Charles. *Span.* Don Car'los (dōn kär'lōs; *Span.* dōn kär'lōs). Prince of Vía'na (vyā'nā). 1421-1461. Sometimes known as Charles IV, King of Navarre; son of John II of Aragon and Blanche of Navarre; driven out of Navarre by his father (1441); civil war. Known as poet and writer; author of a history of the kings of Navarre.

Charles. Name of four kings of Spain, first two Hapsburgs, last two Bourbons (see HAPSBURG; BOURBON):

Charles I. See CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles II. 1661-1700. King (1665-1700). Son of Philip IV; during minority, under regency of queen mother, Mariana de Austria; assumed government (1675), with kingdom in weak and demoralized condition; took as adviser (1677-79) Don Juan, the younger (see JOHN OF AUSTRIA); m. (1) Marie Louise d'Orléans (1679); (2) Maria Anna of Bavaria-Neuburg (1689); joined Grand Alliance in war against Louis XIV, terminated by Peace of Ryswick (1697); having no offspring, was prevailed upon to choose as successor Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. His death (Nov. 1, 1700) was signal for beginning of War of Spanish Succession. See PHILIP V of Spain.

Charles III. *In youth known as* Don Carlos of Bourbon. 1716-1788. King (1759-88). Son of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese; great-grandson of Louis XIV of France. Given control of Parma and Placenza (1731); conquered Two Sicilies (i.e. Naples

chair; gō; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), set'g're (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and Sicily) and became king as Charles IV, first of the Neapolitan Bourbons (1734-59). Became king of Spain (1759) on death of his brother Ferdinand VI, leaving Two Sicilies to his son Ferdinand I; strengthened kingdom by reforming finances, aiding agriculture and commerce, and establishing military schools; signed Family Compact (1761) with France against England; suffered losses in Seven Years' War (1756-63); expelled Jesuits (1767).

Charles IV. 1748-1819. King (1788-1808). Second son of Charles III; b. Naples; m. Maria Louisa of Parma, whose complete influence over him caused vacillating policy; made Manuel de Godoy, a favorite of queen, prime minister (1792); long period of trouble with Revolutionary France, subservience to Napoleon, war with Portugal and England; Louisiana retroceded to France (1800); Spanish fleet destroyed at Trafalgar (1805); made secret treaty with Napoleon (1807); Spain invaded by French armies (1807); forced to abdicate (1808); died in Rome.

Charles. Svd. Karl. Name of 15 kings of Sweden, the first six being of doubtful authenticity:

Charles VII. d. 1167. Son of Sverker. King (1161-67); took title of "king of Swedes and Goths"; fought Russians (1164); assassinated.

Charles VIII. Known as **Karl Knuts'sön** (kärl k'nöots'sön). 1408?-1470. King of Sweden (1448-57, 1464-65, 1467-70) and of Norway (1449-50). Elected regent by nobles (1436-40); fought long war with Denmark (1463-70); forced to flee to Germany (1457); succeeded by Christian I (1457-64); temporarily in power (1464-65); recalled to be king (1467-70).

Charles IX. 1550-1611. Regent of Sweden (1599-1604); king (1604-11). Third son of Gustavus Vasa; b. Stockholm. Duke of **Sö'der-man-land'** [sü'der-män-land'] (1560). Acted as regent during absence of his nephew King Sigismund (1592-94) and restored Protestant faith (1593-99); forced Sigismund to retire to Poland (1594); defeated Sigismund in battle at Stångebro (1598); made hereditary prince of Sweden (1599); began long war with Poland (1600); began war with Denmark (1611).

Charles X Gustavus. 1622-1660. King (1654-60). Son of John Casimir, Count Palatine, and Catherine, daughter of Charles IX; nephew of Gustavus Adolphus; b. Nyköping. Fought in Thirty Years' War (1642-48); became king on abdication of his cousin Christina; invaded and conquered Poland (1655-56); won great battle at Warsaw (1656); made war against Denmark (1657-58); led army across the ice; won back lands of south Sweden (Scania) by Treaty of Roskilde (1658). See VASA.

Charles XI. 1655-1697. King (1660-97). Son of Charles X Gustavus. King under regency of corrupt aristocrats (1660-72); assumed control (1672); defeated by coalition of Holy Roman Empire, Denmark, and Netherlands (1675-76), but more successful during latter part of war (1676-79); won favorable terms at Peace of Nijmegen (1678-79); aided by statesmen Johan Gyllenstierna and Bengt Gabrielsson Oxenstierna; m. (1680) Danish princess Ulrika Eleonora; began reorganization of Sweden (1680); forced estates of greater nobles to revert to crown; was granted (1682) practically absolute power; improved army and fleet and economic condition.

Charles XII. Called "The Alexander of the North" and "Madman of the North." 1682-1718. King (1697-1718). Son of Charles XI. Declared of age at fifteen; confronted by alliance of Poland, Denmark, and Russia (1699); invaded Denmark and forced peace of Travendal (1700); attacked Russians, winning great victory on the Narva

(1700); defeated Saxons and Poles at Klissow (1702), dethroned Augustus II and made Stanislas Leszczyński king (1704); forced Peace of Altranstädt (1706); after remaining in Saxony a year, invaded Russia a second time (1707-08); defeated Peter the Great, but on attempt to reach Moscow met with repeated disasters; with small army, laid siege to Poltava; completely defeated in ensuing battle (1709); became fugitive with Mazepa, hetman of Dnieper Cossacks, and fled to Turkish territory; persuaded sultan to declare war on Russia (1711-12); held prisoner (1712-14) at Bender and Dimotika; fled back to Sweden (1714); escaped siege at Stralsund; found Sweden in deplorable state; raised another army that kept Russians at bay; made vast plans for recovery; invaded Norway; killed by cannon shot at siege of Fredrikshald.

Charles XIII. 1748-1818. King (1809-18). Second son of Adolphus Frederick and younger brother of Gustavus III. Commanded Swedish fleet against Russia (1788-90); duke of Södermanland; made regent after assassination of Gustavus III (1792-96); again regent on deposition of Gustavus IV (1809); made king (1809); signed new constitution, restoring limited monarchy; compelled by peace with Russia (1809) to give up Finland and Åland Islands; made peace with Denmark (1809) and France (1810); during reign, Norway united with Sweden (1814); much material progress made.

Charles XIV John. Orig. name **Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte** (see BERNADOTTE). 1763?-1844. King of Sweden and Norway (1818-44). French soldier, b. Pau; entered army (1780), served in French Revolution; in diplomatic service for Napoleon (1798-99); rose from ranks to become one of Napoleon's marshals (1804); named prince of **Pon'te-cor'vo** [pön'tä-kör'vö] (1805). Elected crown prince (1810) of Sweden, taking name of Charles John; allied with Czar Alexander of Russia (1812); commanded an allied army against Napoleon (1813); aided in winning battle of Leipzig; succeeded Charles XIII as king (1818); his reign peaceful and profitable to both kingdoms, although he was criticized and at times opposed for ultraconservative views.

Charles XV. 1826-1872. King of Sweden and Norway (1859-72). Son of Oscar I. Instituted legal reforms, esp. of the estates (1865); promulgated decree (1866) by which two-chamber parliament (one electoral) was established; popular in both kingdoms; writer, poet, and artist of ability.

Charles (chär'iz), **Elizabeth**, *nee* **Run'dle** (rün'd'l). 1828-1896. English author of semireligious books, including *The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family* (1862), a story about Luther.

Charles, Enid. See under Lancelot HOBGEN.

Charles (shäl; Angl. ¹⁵Isab.), **Jacques Alexandre César.** 1746-1823. French chemist, and inventor. Popularized in France the discoveries concerning electricity; made several balloon ascents, being first to use hydrogen for balloon inflation (1783); anticipated Gay-Lussac in study of expansion of gases (hence alternative names *Charles's law* or *Gay-Lussac's law* for law stating effect of changes in temperature on volume of a gas); invented a thermometric hydrometer; improved on the Gravesande heliostat. Became professor of physics, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris.

Charles (chär'iz), **James.** 1851-1906. English portrait and landscape painter; excelled in painting sunlight; best-known works: *Christening Sunday* (1887), *Will it Rain?*, *Milking Time* (1896).

Charles, Robert Henry. 1855-1931. Church of England clergyman, b. in County Tyrone, Ireland; B.A., Queen's U. (1877). Ordained (1883); professor of Biblical Greek,

äle, chäotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; öve, hëre (18), övent, änd, silént, makë; ice, ill, char'ty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cüb; önite, örn, öp, circüs, ö = u in Fr. menu;

Trinity Coll., Dublin (1898-1906); lecturer at Oxford (1905-14). Canon of Westminster (from 1913) and archdeacon (from 1919). Author of religious works, including studies of apocryphal books of the Bible.

Charles, Thomas. 1755-1814. Welsh preacher. B.A., Oxon. (1779); joined Calvinistic Methodists (1784); established system of Welsh circulating schools; organized distribution of Bibles; organized Welsh Calvinistic Methodists (1810-11); compiled Biblical dictionary (4 vols., 1805-08).

Charles Albert. *Ital.* Carlo Alberto. 1798-1849. King of Sardinia. Son of Prince Charles Emmanuel of Savoy-Carignan line (see SAVOY); b. Turin. Succeeded to father's title (1800) as prince of Savoy and Piedmont; at Piedmontese uprising (1821) and abdication of Victor Emmanuel I, made regent for short time, but displeased new king, Charles Felix, and became unpopular; exiled to Florence. Appointed viceroy of Sardinia (1829); succeeded to throne (1831) on death of Charles Felix, last of main Savoy line; attempted to introduce order in kingdom; reorganized finances, granted new constitution, and created an army. Strong supporter of Italian unity; declared war against Austria (1848); defeated at Custoza (1848) and Novara (1849); resigned (1849) in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel (II); retired to monastery in Oporto, Portugal.

Charles Alexander. *Ger.* Karl Alexander. (1) = CHARLES, Prince of Lorraine. (2) = CHARLES I, Duke of Württemberg. (3) 1818-1901. Grand duke of Saxe-Weimar (1853-1901). Son of Charles Frederick and Maria Paulovna; b. in Weimar and brought up there while it was still under influence of Goethe; liberal patron of arts and literature; traveled widely; made Weimar a center of culture; m. (1842) Sophia Louise, daughter of William II of the Netherlands.

Charles Anthony. *Ger.* Karl Anton. 1811-1885. Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Relinquished principality to king of Prussia (1849). As Prussian general, prominent in army reorganization dispute (1853-62); military governor of Rhineland region of Westphalia (1863-71); took part (1870) in controversy with France over candidature of his son Leopold for throne of Spain (see LEOPOLD, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen). His second son became King Carol (Charles) I of Rumania.

Charles Augustus. *Ger.* Karl August. 1757-1828. Duke of Saxe-Weimar (1758-1815); grand duke (1815-28). Educ. by his mother, Amalia, during regency (1758-75). Made acquaintance of Goethe (1774) and remained his lifelong friend; his court the center of German literary leaders Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, etc. Joined Prussian army (1786); remained until Jena (1806); joined coalition against French (1813-15); influential at Congress of Vienna (1815). Advanced liberal in political opinions.

Charles de Blois or de Châtillon. Duke of Brittany. See CHARLES DE BLOIS.

Charles de Lorraine. See under GUISE family.

Charles de Va'lois' (shârî' dâ'vâ'lwâ'). 1270-1325. Third son of King Philip III of France; granted county of Valois by his father (1285); m. Margaret, daughter of Charles II, King of Naples (see ANJOU, 4); thus became count of Anjou and of Maine. His eldest son, Philip, was chosen (1328) king of France as Philip VI, first of the House of Valois (see VALOIS). His second son, **Charles de Valois**, better known as **duc d'A'lençon'** (dâ'lan'sôn'), was killed at Crécy (1346). See also ANGOULÊME.

Charles d'Orléans. *Eng.* Charles of Orleans. See ORLÉANS, 2.

Charles Edward. = Charles Edward STUART.

Charles Edward. *Ger.* Karl Eduard. 1884-1954. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-18). Son of Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, and grandson of Queen Victoria. Succeeded to duchy on death of his uncle Alfred (1900); resigned position of officer in British regiment (1914); abdicated (1918). Supported Nationalist movement in Germany (from 1922); joined the Stahlhelm (1928) and became officer in Hitler's forces (1933); president of German Red Cross (1934).

Charles Emmanuel. *Ital.* Carlo Emanuele.

(1) Name of four dukes of Savoy: **Charles Emmanuel I** (1562-1630); son of Emmanuel Philibert; b. Rivoli; became duke (1580); spent entire life fluctuating between alliances with France and Spain; gained and lost new territories. His fourth son, Thomas Francis (Tommaso Francesco), founded Savoy-Carignan line (see SAVOY). **Charles Emmanuel II** (1634-1675); son of Victor Amadeus I; duke (1638-75); reign troubled by civil dissension but marked by progress in arts, esp. in Turin. **Charles Emmanuel III** (1701-1773); son of Victor Amadeus II; b. Turin; duke of Savoy and, as Charles Emmanuel I, 2d king of Sardinia (1730-73); territory increased; long reign a period of prosperity.

Charles Emmanuel IV (1751-1819); son of Victor Amadeus III; duke of Savoy (1796-98) and, as Charles Emmanuel II, 4th king of Sardinia (1796-1802); lost to French republic (1798) possessions on mainland (Savoy and Piedmont); abdicated (1802) in favor of his brother Victor Emmanuel I; became a Jesuit (1815).

(2) **Charles Emmanuel** (d. 1800), 6th prince of Savoy-Carignan line; father of Charles Albert (q.v.).

Charles Eugene. = CHARLES II, Duke of Württemberg.

Charles Felix. *Ital.* Carlo Felice. 1756-1831. King of Sardinia (1821-31). Son of Victor Amadeus III, Duke of Savoy; viceroy of Sardinia (1799-1806, 1817-21); became king on abdication of his brother Victor Emmanuel I; last ruler of main Savoy line; secured succession for Charles Albert (q.v.). See SAVOY.

Charles Francis Joseph. = CHARLES I of Austria.

Charles Frederick. *Ger.* Karl Friedrich. 1728-1811. Ruler of Baden, as margrave (1738-1803), elector (1803-06), grand duke (1806-11); b. Karlsruhe. Ruled under regency (1738-46); inherited lands of Baden-Baden line (1771); increased territory and influence of his state, with aid of Austria and later of Napoleon. Grandfather of Grand Duke Charles (q.v.).

Charles Frederick. *Ger.* Karl Friedrich. 1783-1853. Grand duke of Saxe-Weimar [shâks'vî'mâr] (1828-53); son of Charles Augustus; m. Maria Paulovna (1804), daughter of Czar Paul of Russia. Their daughter Augusta was wife of William I of Prussia. See also CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Charles John. *Swed.* Karl Johan. = CHARLES XIV of Sweden.

Charles Leopold. = CHARLES V, Duke of Lorraine.

Charles Leopold. *Ger.* Karl Leopold. 1679-1747. Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1713-28); deposed by Emperor Charles VI; m. Catherine, daughter of Ivan V of Russia. Their daughter Anna Leopoldovna (q.v.) m. Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick.

Charles Louis. *Ger.* Karl Ludwig. Name of archdukes of Austria:

Charles Louis (1771-1847), archduke of Austria and duke of Te'schen (têsh'ân); b. Florence; son of Emperor Leopold II. Austrian general and field marshal; first saw action at Jemappes (1792); showed brilliant generalship in campaign against Jourdan and Moreau (1796); successful against Napoleon's generals (1799-1800); de-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

feated by Massena in Italy (1805); long the most formidable opponent of Napoleon; won battle of Aspern (1809) but lost at Wagram (1809); retired from military life (1809). Wrote several books on the theory and art of war.

Charles Louis (1833-1896), archduke of Austria; younger brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and of Maximilian of Mexico; governor of Tirol (1855-61); m. (1862), as 2d wife, Princess Maria Annunziata of Sicily (d. 1871), by whom he had four children, including Archduke Francis Ferdinand (assassinated 1914 at Sarajevo), Otto (1865-1906; m., 1886, Princess Maria Joseph of Saxony), and Ferdinand (1868-1915; who renounced his title); m. (1873), as 3d wife, Princess Maria Theresa (1855-1944), daughter of King Miguel of Portugal.

Charles Louis. *Ger.* Karl Ludwig. 1617-1680. Elector palatine (1648-80); son of Elector Frederick V; in Thirty Years' War, lost ancestral lands; imprisoned by Richelieu (1639-40); lands restored by Peace of Westphalia (1648).

Charles' Mar-tel' (chär'iz' mār-tēl'; *Fr.* shär'l' mār-tēl'), i.e. the Hammer [*Fr.* *martel*]. *Ger.* Karl' Mar-tell' (kär'l' mār-tēl'). 689?-741. Succeeded his father, Pepin of Herstal, as Frankish ruler of Austrasia (715-741); overcame Neustrians and made himself mayor of the palace (716-717); after Arab invasion of southern France (begun 719), totally defeated caliph's army under Abd-er-Rahman at Tours, near Poitiers (732), overthrowing Moslem menace to France. Grandfather of Charlemagne.

Charles of Anjou. = CHARLES I, II, and III of Naples.

Charles of Bavaria. = CHARLES VII, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles of Durazzo. = CHARLES III of Naples.

Charles of Hohenzollern. = CAROL I of Rumania.

Charles of Lorraine, Valois, Orleans. = CHARLES DE LORRAINE, DE VALOIS, D'ORLÉANS.

Charles of Luxemburg. = CHARLES IV, Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles Robert of Anjou. = CHARLES I of Hungary.

Charles the Bad and Charles the Noble. = CHARLES II and III, kings of Navarre.

Charles the Bald and Charles the Fat. = CHARLES II and III, Holy Roman emperors.

Charles the Bold. (1) = CHARLES, Duke of Burgundy. (2) = CHARLES II, Duke of Lorraine.

Charles the Good. = CHARLES, Count of Flanders.

Charles the Great. (1) = CHARLEMAGNE. (2) = CHARLES III, Duke of Lorraine.

Charles the Simple, the Fair, the Wise, the Well-Beloved. = CHARLES III, IV, V, VI, kings of France.

Charles Theodore. *Ger.* Karl Theodor. 1724-1799. Elector of Palatinate branch of house of Wittelsbach, son of count palatine John Christian Joseph. Elector (1733-77); inherited duchy of Bavaria on death (1777) of elector Maximilian III Joseph; elector of united Palatine lands (1777-99); his dispute with his heir, Charles of Zweibrücken, caused War of Bavarian Succession (1778-79), a war without any battles; supported Austria; his sovereignty recognized by Treaty of Teschen (1779); patron of art and literature.

Char'let' (shär'le'), Nicolas Toussaint. 1792-1845. French designer, b. Paris; best known for military subjects, as in a series of lithographs celebrating glorious events of Napoleonic era, and in paintings, as *Episode de la Retraite de Russie* and *Comroi de Blessis Faisant Haller deux un Robin*.

Char'le-vois' (shär'le-vwä'; *Engl.* shär'le-vois'), Pierre François Xavier de. 1682-1761. Jesuit traveler in America, b. St. Quentin, France. Sent by regent of

France to find new route from Acadia westward (1710); traveled up St. Lawrence River, through Great Lakes, down Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans (1720-22); returned to France, and a life of teaching and writing. Most valuable work: *History and General Description of New France with the Historical Journal of a Voyage Made in Northern America* (1744).

Charlier, Jean. See Jean de GERSON.

Char'lot (shär'lō; *Fr.* shär'lō'), André Eugene Maurice. 1882-1956. British theatrical manager and producer, b. Paris, France; known especially for revues.

Char'lot' (shär'lō'), Jean. 1898- . Painter, lithographer, and illustrator, b. Paris. Served in French army (1917-18); studied art; identified for a time (c. 1922) with Mexican radical group led by Siqueiros; artist on staff of director of Carnegie explorations and excavations in Yucatán (1926-29); instructor in art, Florence Cane School, New York (from 1934). Painted frescoes in public buildings in Mexico City; his *Leopard Hunter* hangs in Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Charlot, Louis. 1878-1951. French painter; studied under Bonnat, but strongly influenced by impressionist movement.

Char'lotte' (shär'lōt'; *Engl.* shär'lōt'). In full **Char-lotte Aldegonde Elise Marie Wilhelmine.** 1896- . Grand duchess of Luxemburg (1919- .). Dau.

of Grand Duke William IV; m. (1919) Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma; won referendum vote (1919) for reigning grand duchess by large majority; in exile (1940-45).

Char'lotte (shär'lōt'). Empress of Mexico. See CARLOTA.

Charlotte. Queen of Portugal. See CARLOTA.

Char'lotte É-lis'a-beth (shär'lōt è-liz'ä-bēth) of Bavaria. 1652-1722. Daughter of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine; duchess of Orléans; 2d wife (m. 1671) of Philippe d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV (see ORLÉANS); unpopular because of her manners, brusqueness, and German sympathies. Her *Letters* (trans. 1855, 1880) give much intimate information on court of Louis XIV.

Char'lotte So-ph'i'a (shär'lōt sō-fī'ä). 1744-1818. Queen (m. 1761) of George III of England; niece of duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Charmes (shärm), *Francia*, in full **Mariö-Julien Joseph François.** 1848-1916. French journalist; served in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); editor, *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1907 ff.); member of Chamber of Deputies (1881-85, 1889-98).

Char'mi-des (kär'mi-dēz). 450?-404 B.C. Greek philosopher and politician; a cousin of Critias, disciple of Socrates, and uncle of Plato, who introduces him in one of the dialogues (*Charmides*). He was one of the Thirty Tyrants; killed in a struggle against Thrasybulus (q.v.). **Char'nay'** (shär'nä'), Claude Joseph Désiré. 1828-1915. French archaeologist; excavated among ruins of ancient cities of Mexico; author of *Les Anciennes Villes du Nouveau Monde* (1884).

Char'nock (chär'nök), Job. d. 1693. English founder of Calcutta; removed East India Company factory from besieged Hooghly to island at mouth of Ganges (1686). His tombstone made of charnockite, which was named for him.

Charnock or Cher'nock (chär'-), Robert. 1663?-1696. English Jacobite conspirator. Roman Catholic priest; James II's agent in oppression of Magdalen Coll.; implicated in Barclay's plot to assassinate William III (1696), hanged.

Charn'wood (chärn'wōd), 1st Baron. Godfrey Rathbone Ben'son (hēn'sn). 1864-1945. Brother of Sir F. R. Benzon. English biographer; *educ. Oxford*. Author of *Abraham Lincoln* (1916), *Theodore Roosevelt* (1923).

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mā'jor; koe, ill, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnits, ūrn, ūp, cīrcle, ū-u in Fr. menu;

- According to St. John (1926), *Tracks in the Snow* (1927), etc.
- Charolais, Count of.** See CHARLES (THE BOLD), Duke of Burgundy.
- Cha-ron das** (ká-rón'dás). Jurist of 6th century A.C., of Catania in Sicily.
- Char'pen'tier** (shár'pân'tyá'), Alexandre Louis Marie. 1856-1909. French sculptor; carved plaques and portrait medallions, and in his later career, decorative pieces (vases, etc.) and furniture.
- Charpentier, François Philippe.** 1734-1817. French engraver; discovered aquatint or nitric acid process in engraving and sold his discovery to Comte de Caylus (q.v.).
- Charpentier, Gustave.** 1860-1956. French composer, b. in Lorraine. Studied under Massenet. Composer of the orchestral suite *Impressions d'Italie*, symphonic drama *La Vie du Poète*, opera *Louise* (1900), symphonic poem *Le Couronnement de la Muse*, and choral and piano works.
- Charpentier, Marc Antoine.** 1634-1704. French organist and composer, b. Paris; studied in Italy under Carissimi; Kapellmeister of the Sainte Chapelle. Composer of operas, including *Circé* and *Amours d'Acis et Galatée*, but best known for his religious music.
- Char'ras'** (shá'rá'), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. 1810-1865. French soldier and historian, b. in Lorraine. Served in Algeria; undersecretary of state for war (1848); opposed policies of Louis Napoleon; banished after coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851). Author of *Histoire de la Campagne de 1815*. *Waterloo* (1857).
- Char'rière** (shá'ryár'), l'es'belle' (é'sá'hél') de. Né l'es-bél'la (é'sá'hél'la) van Tuyll (toil). Pseudonyms *Zé'lide* (zá'lél') and *Ab'bé de La Tour* (á'bá' de lá'tóór'). 1740-1805. Author, b. Utrecht, of good family; rejected several admirers, including James Boswell; m. her brother's Swiss tutor, St. Hyacinthe de Charrière (1771), and settled near Lausanne; intimate friend of Benjamin Constant (1787-96). Author of *Lettres Neuchâtoises* (1784) and *Caliste, ou Lettres Écrites de Lausanne* (2 vols., 1785-88), also of several novels and plays.
- Char'ron'** (shá'rôn'), Pierre. 1541-1603. French Roman Catholic theologian and philosopher, b. Paris; renowned as pulpit orator; friend of Montaigne; author of *Les Trois Vérités* (1594), *Traité de la Sagesse* (1601).
- Char'ter'is** (chár'tér-is; chár'térz). Conventional family name of earls of WEMYSS.
- Char'ter'is** (chár'tér-is), Sir Evan. 1864-1940. English lawyer and art connoisseur; served in World War (1914-18). Chairman of trustees, National Portrait Gallery (from 1928); chairman of Tate Gallery (1934-40); trustee of National Gallery (1932-39). Author of *John Sargent* (1927), *The Life and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse* (1931), etc.
- Charteris, Leslie.** 1907-. English fiction writer; educ. Cambridge. Worked variously as seaman, rubber planter, tin miner, prospector. Author of adventure stories (many later made into motion pictures) about an attractive fictional criminal known as "the Saint," as *Enter the Saint* and *The Saint Goes On*.
- Char'tier** (shár'tyá'), Alain. 1385?-after 1433. French writer and diplomat. In service of dauphin (later Charles VII). His prose works, chiefly written to inspire loyalty among the people to their legitimate sovereign, include *Quadrilogue Inectif* (1422) and *Traité de l'Espérance* (1428). Now remembered chiefly for his poetry, which includes *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* (a title later also used by Keats), *Lei de Plaisance*, *Briviers des Nobles*.
- Chartier, Émile Auguste.** Pseudonym A'lain' (á'lân'). 1868-1951. French philosopher and essayist; editor of *Libres-Propos*; professor at Lycée Henri IV. Among his many books are *Les Propos d'Alain* (1920), *Les Idées et les Âges* (1927), *Propos de Littérature* (1933), *Les Dieux* (1934), *Histoire de mes Pensées* (1936), *Mars on la Guerre Jugée* (1936), *Les Saisons de l'Esprit* (1937).
- Char'ton'** (shár'tón'), Édouard Thomas. 1807-1890. French writer and politician, b. Sens. Member of Chamber of Deputies (1871); senator (from 1878). Helped found various journals, including *Magasin Pittoresque* (1833), *L'Illustration* (1843), *Le Tour du Monde* (1860). Author of *Voyages Anciens et Modernes* (1854-57), etc.
- Char'tran'** (shár'trán'), Théobald. 1849-1907. French painter, b. Besançon; studied under Cabanel; best known as religious and portrait painter.
- Char'tres** (shár'tr'), Duc de. Title held by members of Orléans (q.v.) family (from 1661). Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans. 1840-1910. French nobleman; 2d son of the duc d'Orléans (d. 1842). Driven into exile by Revolution of 1848; lived in Germany and England (1848-58); in America (1861-62) on Gen. McClellan's staff; served (1870-71) in French army under a pseudonym; later in active service as officer (until 1883); expelled from army by law forbidding service of princes of former reigning families.
- Chase** (chäs), Caleb. 1831-1908. American merchant; organized (1878) firm of Chase and Sanborn, tea and coffee merchants, with home offices in Boston, Mass.
- Chase, Frederic Henry.** 1853-1925. Church of England prelate; educ. Cambridge; professor of divinity (1901-05) and president of Queen's Coll., Cambridge (1901-06); bishop of Ely (from 1905); author of theological treatises.
- Chase, Frederick Lincoln.** 1865-1933. American astronomer, b. Boulder, Colo.; Ph.D., Yale (1891); on staff of Yale Observatory (1890-1913). Author of parallax investigations of a number of stars.
- Chase, Harry Woodburn.** 1883-1955. American educator, b. Groveland, Mass. A.B., Dartmouth (1904), Ph.D., Clark (1910). Professor of psychology, U. of North Carolina (1910-14), and president (1919-30). President, U. of Illinois (1930-33). Chancellor, New York University (1933-51).
- Chase, Mary Ellen.** 1887-. American educator, b. Blue Hill, Me. B.A., Maine (1909), Ph.D., Minnesota (1922). Teacher of English, Smith Coll. (from 1918; professor from 1929). Author of essays, books on writing, and novels, including *His Birthday* (1915), *Uplands* (1927), *A Goodly Heritage* (autobiographical novel; 1932), *Mary Peters* (1934), *Silas Crockett* (1935), *This England* (1936), *A Goodly Fellowship* (1939), *Windswept* (1941).
- Chase, Philander.** 1775-1852. American Episcopal clergyman, b. Cornish, N.H. In Ohio region (1817-19) organizing parishes; bishop of diocese of Ohio (1819-31); founded Kenyon College (1824). Elected bishop of Illinois (1835). Presiding bishop of Episcopal Church (from 1843).
- Chase, Salmon Portland.** 1808-1873. American lawyer and statesman, b. Cornish, N.H. Grad. Dartmouth (1826). Prominent in defending fugitive slaves; active in free-soil movement (1848); U.S. senator (1849-55; 1860); governor of Ohio (1855-59). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1861-64); originated national banking system (1863); supported prosecution of the war. Put forward by a political group as presidential candidate in place of Lincoln; resigned (1864) because of strained relations with the president. Chief justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1864-73).
- Chase, Samuel.** 1741-1811. American jurist and Revo-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16); nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

lutionary leader, b. in Somerset Co., Md. Member, committee of correspondence (1774); delegate to Continental Congress (1774-78, 1784, 1785); signer of Declaration of Independence; opposed adoption of Constitution. Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1790-1811); impeached (1804) because of high-handed conduct in a trial five years before; acquitted (1805).

Chase, Stuart. 1888- . American writer, b. Somersworth, N.H. S.B., Harvard (1910). U.S. Federal Trade Commission investigator (1917-22); associated with Labor Bureau, Inc. (from 1922). Author of *The Tragedy of Waste* (1925), *Your Money's Worth* (with F. J. Schlink; 1927), *Men and Machines* (1929), *A New Deal* (1932), *The Economy of Abundance* (1934), *Rich Land, Poor Land* (1936), *The Tyranny of Words* (1938), *The New Western Front* (1939), etc.

Chase, William Merritt. 1849-1916. American painter, b. Williamshurg, Ind.; studied in Munich and Venice (1872-1877); studio in New York (from 1878). Painter of landscapes, portraits, and still-life objects.

Chas'sins (chā'sinz), **Abram.** 1903- . American pianist and composer; composer of *Concerto in B Minor*, *The Parade*, *Rush-Hour in Hong Kong*, chamber music, and piano pieces.

Chasles (shāp), **Michel.** 1793-1880. French mathematician, b. Épernon. Studied at École Polytechnique, Paris; took part in defense of Paris (1814); professor of geodesy and applied mechanics, École Polytechnique (1841); professor of advanced geometry, Sorbonne (1846). Author of valuable technical articles and of *Traité de Géométrie Supérieure* (1852), *Traité des Sections Coniques* (1865), etc.

Chasles, Philaret. 1798-1873. French scholar and writer; professor, Collège de France; later, curator of Bibliothèque Mazarine; best known for his essays, collected under title *Études de Littérature Comparée* (11 vols.); author also of *Histoire Humoristique des Humoristes* (1846), *Galileo Galilei* (1862), *L'Arétin, sa Vie et ses Écrits* (1873).

Chas'sai'gnac' (shā'sē'nyāk'), **Pierre Marie Édouard.** 1804-1879. French surgeon; inventor of the linear écraseur, an instrument used in place of a knife in some operations; responsible for introduction of drainage into surgery.

Chas'sé' (shā'sā'), **Baron David Hendrik.** 1765-1849. Dutch general. Served in French army in Spain (1808-13) and as general of division against allies in defense of France (1814). Joined Dutch army after abdication of Napoleon (1814); at Waterloo (1815). Conducted defense of Citadel at Antwerp against Belgians in revolution of 1830 and, later, against French (1832).

Chasse'loup'-Lau'bat' (shās'lōw'lō'bā'), **François de.** 1754-1833. French soldier and military engineer, served in armies of the republic and under Napoleon (to 1812); directed operations at siege of Danzig (1807); raised to peerage by Louis XVIII. His son Justin Prosper Chasseloup-Lauhat (1805-1873), was minister of marine under Napoleon III (1851, 1859-67); president of council of state (1869); member of National Assembly (1871); opposed establishment of a republic.

Chasse'pot' (shās'pō'), **Antoine Alphonse.** 1833-1905. French inventor, b. in Bas-Rhin; invented musket cal' l after him *chassepot*, adopted for use by French army (1866).

Chas'sé'riau' (shā'sā'ryō'), **Théodore.** 1819-1856. French painter, b. in Dominican Republic; studied under Ingres. Best known for decorative murals in Église Saint Merri, Église Saint Roch, and above staircase in Cour des Comptes in Palais d'Orsay.

Chas'te-lard' (shā'tlār'), **Pierre de Bos'co'sel'** (bōs'-

kō'sēl') **de.** 1540-1564. French poet, at court of Francis II; conceived hopeless passion for Mary, Queen of Scots, and followed her to Scotland after death of her husband (1561); arrested after series of indiscretions and executed in Edinburgh.

Chas'te-let' (shā'tlē'). = CHATELET.

Chas'tel-lain' or **Chas'te-lain'** (shā'tlān'), **Georges.** 1404-1475. Flemish-born Burgundian chronicler and poet; historiographer of Burgundian house (1455); author of *Chronique des Ducs de Bourgogne*, covering history of Burgundian house from 1419 to 1474. His poetry includes epitaphs, epistles, and panegyrics.

Chas'tel-lux' (shā'tlū'), **Marquis François Jean de.** 1734-1788. French soldier; major general in Rochambeau's army in America (1780-82).

Châ'teau'bri'and' (shā'tō'brē'ān'), **Vicomte François René de.** 1768-1848. French writer and statesman, b. Saint-Malo, Brittany. Served in French army (1786); traveled in U.S. (1791-92); returned to France and fought in Royalist army defeated at Thionville (Sept., 1792); émigré in England (1792-1800). Returned to France (1800); served under Napoleon as minister to Republic of Valais (1803-04); resigned after execution of duc d'Angoulême (1804) and again went into exile, traveling in Holy Land, Greece, and northern Africa. Supported Bourbon cause (1814); created peer of France (1815); ambassador to Great Britain (1822); minister of foreign affairs (1823-24). Author of *Essai Historique, Politique et Moral sur les Révolutions Anciennes et Modernes...* (1797), *Atala* (1801), *Génie du Christianisme* (1802), *René* (1802), *Les Martyrs* (1809), *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem* (1811), *Les Natchez* (1826), *Les Aventures du Dernier des Abençérages* (1826), *Mémoires d'Outre-tombe* (1819-50). His *Atala* and *René* are said to mark beginning of romantic movement in French literature.

Châ'teau'bri'ant' (shā'tō'brē'ān'), **Alphonse de.** 1877-1951. French novelist, b. Rennes; awarded Goncourt prize (1911) for *Monsieur des Lourdes*, and French Academy grand prize (1923) for *La Brière*.

Châteauguay, Sieur de. **Antoine Lemoine.** See under CHARLES LEMOINE.

Châ'teau're-nault' or **Châ'teau're-naut'** (shā'tō'rō'no') or **Châ'teau're-gnaud'** (shā'tō'rō'nyō'), **Marquis de. François Louis Rous'se-let'** (rōws'lē'). 1637-1716. French naval officer; succeeded Tourville (q.v.) as vice-admiral of France (1701); during War of Spanish Succession, was disastrously defeated in Bay of Vigo by British and allied fleet under Sir George Rooke (Oct., 1702); marshal of France (1703) and, later, lieutenant general of Brittany.

Châ'tel' (shā'tēl'), **Jean.** 1575?-1594. French fanatic who attempted to assassinate Henry IV (Dec. 27, 1594); executed at Paris (Dec. 29, 1594). Because of a belief that his attempt had been inspired by Jesuit influence, the Jesuits were banished from France.

Châ'te-lain' (shā'tlān'). = CHASTELLAIN.

Châ'te-let' (shā'tlē'), **Marquise du. Gabrielle Émilie Le Ton'ne-lier' de Bre-teuil'** (lē tō'nē-lyā' dē brē'tū'y'). 1706-1749. French writer; wife of marquis du Châtelet-Lomont, and mistress of Voltaire, residing with Voltaire at Montjeu and later at Chateau de Cirey (in Lorraine); author of *Traité sur la Bonheur, Lettres*, and *Traduction des Principes de Newton*.

Châ'telherault, Duke of. See (1) *James Hamilton* (d. 1575), under HAMILTON family; (2) *James Hamilton*, 2d Earl of ABERCORN.

Chat'field (chāt'fēld), **Alfred Ernie Mon'ta-cute** (mōn'tā-kūt). 1st Baron Chatfield. 1873- . British naval commander; entered naval service (1886); captain

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mal'āir; īce, īll, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūā, ū = u in Fr. menu;

(1909); rear admiral (1920); admiral (1930); admiral of the fleet (1935). Engaged as flag captain under Beatty in action off Helgoland (1914), Dogger Bank (1915), and Jutland (1916). First sea lord and chief of naval staff (1933-38). Minister for co-ordination of defense (1939-40).

Chat'field-Tay'lor (-tā'fēr), **Hobart C.** 1865-1945. American writer, b. Chicago; B.S., Cornell; author of *With Edge-Tools* (1891), *An American Peacemaker* (1893), *The Vice of Fools* (1898), *The Idle Born* (1900), *Molière* (1906), *Goldoni* (1913), *Towny Spain* (1927), *Charmed Circles* (1935), etc.

Chatham, Earls of. See **William Pitt** (1708-1778).

Chā'til'lon' (shā'tē'yōn'). French countship. See **BLOIS**.

Châtillon, Auguste de. 1813-1881. French painter, sculptor, and poet.

Châtillon, Gautier de. See **GAUTIER DE LILLE**.

Châtillon or Châteillon, Sébastien. See **CASTELLIO**.

Chatrian, Alexandre. See **FRICKMANN-CHATRIAN**.

Chat'ter-jī (chā'tēr-jī), **Ban'kim** (hōng'kīm) **Chan'dra** (chōn'drō). Also called **Bankim Chandra**. 1838-1894. Indian novelist, b. in Bengal. In civil service (1858-91); granted title of C.I.E. (1891). Created Indian school of fiction on European model; wrote many novels, his most famous, *Ananda Math* (1882), a story of the sannyasi rebellion of 1772, in which occurred the song *Bande Mataram*, used in recent years in India as hymn of extremist party. Increased literary value of Bengali; influenced later writers, as Rabindranath Tagore.

Chat'ter-ton (chāt'tēr-tōn; -tūn), **Edward Keble.** 1878-1941. English journalist and writer, b. Sheffield; educ. Oxford; served in World War (1914-18). Author of *Sailing Ships*... (1909), *The Story of the British Navy* (1911), *The Romance of Piracy* (1914), *Ship Models* (1923), *Whalers and Whaling* (1925), *The Sea Raiders* (1931), *Sea Spy* (novel; 1937), *Secret Ship* (novel; 1939), *The Epic of Dunkirk* (1940), etc.

Chatterton, Thomas. 1752-1770. English poet. Posthumous son of Bristol schoolmaster; from early years fascinated by antiquities; began to represent his imitations of ancient authors as antiques (1764) and to fabricate a romance in prose and verse of Thomas Rowley, an imaginary 15th-century monk (1765). Submitted to Horace Walpole (1769) a purported transcript of a 1469 treatise on painting in England by T. Rowley, declared a forgery by Gray and Mason; contributed political diatribes in manner of Junius to London periodicals. Lived abstemiously in London, turning out poems, ballets, satires, political tirades, assuming style of Junius, Smollett, Churchill, Macpherson's "Ossian," Pope, Gray, Collins; wrote *Excellent Balade of Charitie* as if from parchment of priest Rowley; desperate after rejection of this poem by *Town and Country Magazine*, drank arsenic in his Holborn attic; buried in pauper's grave. Subject of 80-year controversy over genuineness of Rowley poems, shown by Prof. W. W. Skeat to have been Chatterton's own invention perversely archaized with help of John Kersey's *Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum*; these writings now acknowledged to include poetry of a high order of originality, dramatic and imaginative power, of lyric beauty, as in his *Song of Aella*.

Chau'cer (chō'sēr), **Geoffrey.** 1340?-1400. English poet, b. London, son of a vintner. Page to wife of Lionel, Duke of Clarence (1357). Served in campaign in France (1359), captured, ransomed (1360); m. (1366) Philippa Roet, sister of John of Gaunt's 3d wife; employed for ten years on diplomatic missions to Italy, Flanders, France, Lombardy, meeting Boccaccio and perhaps

Petrarch. Comptroller of the customs and subsidy of wool, London (1374); received pensions from Edward III and John of Gaunt (1374); benefited by two guardianships of rich Kentish heirs; resided (1374-86) above gate of Aldgate, London; comptroller of petty customs, London (1382), and allowed (1385) a deputy, enabling him to devote time to writing; elected to parliament from Kent (1386). Suffered period of misfortune during absence of his patron, John of Gaunt; dismissed from both comptrollerships (1386); lost his wife; sold his pensions to raise money; on John of Gaunt's return, became clerk of works at royal palaces (1389-91) and held small sinecures; twice robbed (1390) of king's money by highwaymen; fell again into poverty until rescued by pensions from Richard II and Henry IV (1394, 1399); buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. His writings fall into three periods: (1) French influence (c. 1359-72), marked by use of octosyllabic couplet: translation of *Roman de la Rose* (perhaps only first 1700 lines of extant English fragment his); a lost translation, *Book of the Lyon*; *The Book of the Duchess*, a poem in honor of John of Gaunt's first wife (1369), imitating machinery of French conventions and passages from Guillaume de Machaut; and minor poems. (2) Italian influence (c. 1372-86), marked by use of rhyme royal, heroic stanza of seven lines: the poems *The House of Fame* and *The Parlement of Foules*; prose translation of *Consolation of Boethius*; the story of Palamon and Arcite, from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, later incorporated in *Canterbury Tales* as the *Knight's Tale*; the unfinished *Legend of Good Women*, verse prologue and series of prose narratives of women faithful to love; *Troilus and Criseyde*, long narrative poem modeled on Boccaccio's *Filosofo*. (3) English period (1386-1400), marked by use of heroic couplet: *The Canterbury Tales*, representing 23 stories of pilgrims assembled at the Tabard Inn in Southwark, a splendid fragment of the projected scheme of two stories from each of 29 pilgrims; a prose treatise on the astrolabe written for "Little Lewis my son" (c. 1391); and a "Complaint to his Empty Purse." His putative son **Thomas Chaucer** (1367?-1434), chief butler to Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI; M.P. in most parliaments, 1400-31; speaker of House of Commons (1407, 1410, 1411, 1414); fought at Agincourt.

Chau'chat' (shō'shā'), **Jacques Louis Henri.** 1863-1927. French army officer; inventor of a rapid-fire automatic rifle and machine gun used by French army in World War (1914-18).

Chau'det' (shō'dē'), **Antoine Denis.** 1763-1810. French sculptor and painter, his *L'Amour Séduisant l'Âme* is in the Louvre; carved colossal statue of Napoleon I which surmounted Vendôme column in Paris until destroyed at the Restoration.

Chau'liac' (shō'lyāk'), **Guy de.** *Lat.* **Gui'do de Cau-li'a-co** (gū'dō dē kō'li'ā-kō). c. 1300-c. 1370. French surgeon; physician to three popes at Avignon (1342-70); author of *Intensorium sive Collectorium Partis Chirurgicæ Medicinæ* (1343), which was translated into French, under title *Grande Chirurgie* (1592) and served as a manual for physicians for three centuries.

Chau'lieu' (shō'lyū'), **Abbé de.** **Guillaume Am'frye'** (ān'fryē'). 1639-1720. French abbé, poet, and wit, called the "Anacreon of the Temple"; author of *Ode sur l'Inconstance*, *La Retraite*, *La Goutte*, and *La Solitude de Fontenay*.

Chau'meix' (shō'miēs'), **Jean Henri André.** 1874-1955. French editor of *Le Figaro* (1926-30); director of *Revue de Paris* (1920-26), *Revue des Deux Mondes* (from 1937). **Chau'mette'** (shō'miēt'), **Pierre Gaspard.** 1763-1794.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), **nat'ure** (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

French revolutionary, b. Nevers. Member of Cordeliers' Club (1790); contributed to revolutionary journals; extreme radical and leader in Commune of Paris (1792-94); active against Girondists; one of the founders of the worship of reason; guillotined by order of Robespierre.

Chau'mo'not' (shō'mō'nō'), Pierre Joseph Marie. 1611-1693. Jesuit missionary in America, b. in Burgundy, France. In Quebec (1639) for work among Indians; lived among Hurons (1639-48); on mission to Iroquois (1655-58); with Hurons (1663-92).

Chau'cey (chōn'si; chān'-). Isaac. 1772-1840. American naval officer, b. Black Rock, Conn. Lieutenant, U.S. navy (1799); served against Tripoli (1802-05); during War of 1812, commander of naval forces on Lakes Ontario and Erie; navy commissioner, Washington (1821-24; 1832-40).

Chau'cy (chōn'si; chān'-). Charles. 1592-1672. Clergyman and educator, b. in Herts, England. B.A. (1613), B.D. (1624), Cantab.; held pastorates in England (1626-37); twice summoned before ecclesiastical commissions for investigation and discipline. Fled to America (1638); lived in Plymouth, Mass. (1638-40), Scituate (1641-54), in both places his openly expressed beliefs causing dispute and schism; second president of Harvard College (1654-72), under agreement not to disseminate certain of his doctrinal views.

Chauncy, Charles. 1705-1787. American clergyman, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1721); pastor, First Church, Boston (1727-87); liberal leader; opposed Whitefield revival movement and attempt by English bishops to impose Church of England service and system on the colonies.

Chaussée, Nivelle de La. See LA CHAUSSÉE.

Chaus'son' (shō'sōn'), Ernest. 1855-1899. French composer, b. Paris. Studied at Paris conservatory in classes under Massenet and César Franck. Among his compositions are lyric dramas, symphonic poems (*Vierge*, etc.), choral works, songs, etc.

Chau'tempa' (shō'tān'), Camille. 1885-. French lawyer and politician; minister of interior (1924) and of justice (1925-26); premier of France (1930); minister of public instruction (1931), of interior (1932-33); again premier of France (1933-34); minister of public works (1936); minister of state in Blum government (1936-37); again premier (1937-38); minister of co-ordination (1938-39), of state (1939).

Chau'veau' (shō'vō'), Pierre Joseph Olivier. 1820-1890. Canadian politician and novelist; premier of Quebec (1867-73); author of *Charles Guérin, Roman de Mœurs Canadiennes* (1853).

Chau'veau'-La'garde' (-la'gārd'), Claude François. 1756-1841. French lawyer; appeared before Revolutionary Tribunal to defend Brissot, Charlotte Corday, Marie Antoinette, and others; imprisoned for a time during Reign of Terror; appointed counselor to the Court of Cassation (1828).

Chau-vel' (shō-vēl'), Sir Henry George. 1865-1945. Australian soldier, b. in New South Wales. Adjutant general to military forces of Australia (1911-14). Commanded 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade in Egypt and Gallipoli (1914-15), 1st Australian division in Gallipoli and Egypt (1915-16), Australian and New Zealand mounted division in Sinai campaign (1916-17), Desert Mounted Corps in Palestine and Syrian campaigns including capture of Damascus (1917-19). Inspector general to Australian military forces (1919-30) and chief of general staff (1923-30).

Chau've-lin' (shō'vān'), François Bernard. 1766-1832. French politician; accepted principles of French Revolu-

tion; served as ambassador to Great Britain (1792) and with Talleyrand's aid contrived to keep British government neutral; under the Restoration, became member of Chamber of Deputies, where he continued to defend liberal policies.

Chau've-net (shō'vē-nā), William. 1820-1870. American educator, b. Milford, Pa. Grad. Yale (1840). Professor of mathematics, U.S. navy (1841); instrumental (1842-45) in inducing secretary of navy to establish naval school, later called U.S. Naval Academy; head of department of astronomy and navigation, U.S. Naval Academy (1853). Professor, Washington U., St. Louis, Mo. (1855-62); chancellor (1862-69).

Chau'vin' (shō'vān'), Nicolas. French soldier of Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; after showing great courage and being severely wounded, he received from Napoleon a sword, a red ribbon, and a pension; his enthusiasm for Napoleon and his professions of militant patriotism were so exaggerated that his comrades finally turned him to ridicule. From his name the word *chauvin* and its derivatives are said to come.

Chau'vannes' (shā'vān'), Édouard. 1865-1918. French Sinologue, b. Lyon. Educ. École Normale Supérieure; on mission in China (to 1893; also in 1907); professor of Chinese and Tatar languages and literatures, Collège de France (from 1893); director of studies, École des Hautes Études (1908).

Chavannes, Puvis de. See PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

Chavasse' (shā'vās'), Francis James. 1846-1928. Church of England prelate; educ. Oxford; bishop of Liverpool (1900-23); remembered as real founder of Liverpool Cathedral, construction of which was begun during his episcopate.

Chá'vez (chā'vās), Carlos. 1899-. Mexican orchestra conductor and composer; director, National Conservatory of Music, Mexico City (1928); organized (1928) and conducted Mexican Symphony Orchestra; guest conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra (1936), New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra (1937). Composer of operatic ballet *H.P.* (presented in Philadelphia with Leopold Stokowski conducting; first U.S. presentation of a work of this class by a Mexican composer), *Sinfonia India*, *Sinfonia de Antigua*, etc.

Chávez Fran'co (frāng'kō), Modesto. 1872-. Ecuadorian jurist, journalist, and historian; professor, Guayaquil (1902-03, 1906-12, 1932-33), and director of municipal museum and library (1925-31). Founder and editor, *El Obrero* (1892), *El Ciclope* (1893), *El Causillo*.

Chay'tor (chā'tōr), Sir Edward Walter Cler'vaux (klār'vō). 1868-1939. New Zealand soldier; served in South Africa (1900-02) and World War (1914-18). Commanded Australian and New Zealand mounted division of the Mediterranean expeditionary force which captured Jerusalem. Commanded New Zealand defense force (1919-24); major general, New Zealand Officers' Reserve (1924-31); retired (1931).

Cheat'ham (chēt'ām), Kitty, in full Catharine Smiley Bugge (būg). 1864?-1946. American singer, b. Nashville, Tenn.; interpreter of the literature and songs of childhood. Author of *Kitty Cheatham--Her Book, of A Nursery Garland, of Children and the Bible*, and of several songs and anthems.

Che-by-shēv' (chē-bi-shōf'), Pafnuti Lvovich. 1821-1894. Russian mathematician; professor, St. Petersburg (to 1880). Author of treatises on theory of numbers, theory of probabilities, quadratic forms, theory of integrals, gearings, map making, etc. Devised a straight-line motion; proved Bertrand's postulate.

Cheever (chē'vēr), Ezekiel. 1645-1708. Educator, b. London, Eng.; educ. Cambridge; to America (1637);

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; āve, hēre (18), ēvent, āod, āllēt, māking; āce, āll, chārity; āld, ābey, ārb, ādd (40), sēt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōde; out, oil; cōbe, ānita, ārn, āp, circās, ā-u in Fr. menu;

master of Boston Latin School (1670-1708). His textbook *Accidence, a Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue* was used in the colonies for a hundred years.

Chellon. See CHULON.

Cheke (ch'k), Sir John. 1514-1557. English classical scholar. M.A., Cantab. (1533); adopted principles of Reformation; regius professor of Greek, Cambridge (1540-51); with Sir Thomas Smith, introduced Erasmian pronunciation of Greek in Cambridge in opposition to Reuchlinian; tutor to Prince of Wales (1544); provost of King's Coll., Cambridge (1548); imprisoned (1553-54) by Queen Mary for serving as secretary of state for Lady Jane Grey; released; taught Greek on Continent; treacherously seized in Belgium and forced by Cardinal Pole to make public recantations and join Roman Catholic Church (1556).

Che'khov (ch'k'k'f), Anton Pavlovich. Surname also spelled Che'kov or Tche'khov. 1860-1904. Russian playwright and fiction writer. Studied medicine, Moscow (grad. 1884), but practiced little; resided near Moscow (1891-97), and in the Crimea and abroad (after 1897); m. actress Olga Knipper (1901). His stories include *The Chorus Girl* (1884), *A Dreary Story* (1889), *The Duel*, *Ward No. 6* (1892), *The Teacher of Literature* (1894), *Peasants* (1897), *The New Villa* (1899), *The Bishop* (1902). His plays include *Ivanov* (1887), *The Sea Gull* (1896), *Uncle Vanya* (1899), *The Three Sisters* (1901), *The Cherry Orchard* (1904).

Che-lard' (shl'ar), Hippolyte André Jean Baptiste. 1789-1861. French composer of religious music and several operas.

Che'li-shev (ch'ly'f-sh'f), Pavel. 1898-1957. Russian painter and theatrical designer, b. Moscow. Commissioned by Diaghilev to do settings for his ballet (1928). Identified with neoromantic school.

Che-lm'f'ski (k'el-m'f'y'sk'f), Jan. 1851-1925. Polish painter; in U.S.A. (1884-87); in London and Paris until return to U.S. (1914). Best known for genre and historical paintings.

Chelmsford (ch'elms'f'rd), 1st Baron. **Frederick Thes't-ger** (th'f't-j'f). 1794-1878. English lawyer and lord chancellor; grandson of Saxon immigrant. Served as midshipman in navy; succeeded to estate in West Indies which was destroyed by volcano; killed to bar (1818); at Chelmsford assizes, won (1832) an ejection case after three trials (hence choice of this title as a peer); solicitor general (1844); attorney general (1845, 1852); lord chancellor (1858-59, 1866-68).

His eldest son, **Frederic Augustus** (1827-1905), 2d baron; served through Crimean War, Sepoy Mutiny, and Abyssinian campaign (1868); commanded troops in Kaffir war (1878) and Zulu war (1879); lieutenant general (1882); general (1888); lieutenant of Tower of London (1884-89).

Frederic John Na'p't-er [na'p't'f'r] (1868-1933), 1st Viscount Chelmsford; eldest son of 2d baron; M.A., Oxon. (1892); governor of Queensland (1905-09), of New South Wales (1909-13); as viceroy of India (1916-21), formulated, with Edwin S. Montagu, secretary for India, and put into effect (1920-21) system of dyarchy and other reforms, which were rejected by followers of Gandhi; defeated Mohammedan agitation supported by Afghan army; first lord of admiralty in Labor ministry (1924); agent-general for New South Wales (1926-28).

Chemnitz (k'em'n'it) or **Kem'nitz**, Martin. 1523-1586. German Lutheran theologian; superintendent, Brunswick (1567); author of *Examen Concilii Tridentini* (4 vols.; 1565-73), *Loci Theologici* (1591), etc. His grandson Bogislaw Philipp von Chemnitz (1605-1678), historian, wrote *Der Königl. Schwedische in*

Deutschland Geführte Krieg (1648-53), and, under pseudonym Hip-pol'y-tus a Lap'l-de (as Lat., hip-p'ol'i-t'us a lap'l-d'e), a political treatise on the German system of government.

Chem-ni'tzer or **Khem-ni'tser** (ky'f'm-ny'i'ts'f), Ivan Ivanovich. 1745-1784. Russian fabulist, of German descent; among his fables are *The Metaphysician*, *The Peasant and his Load*, *The Rich Man and the Poor Man*. **Ch'ên** or **Chen** (ch'f'n). Also known as Southern Ch'ên. A Chinese dynasty (557-589), succeeded by the Sui.

Chen (ch'f'n), Eugene. **Orig. Ch'ên Yu-jen**. 1878-1944. Chinese politician, b. in Trinidad, B.W.I., of mixed blood. Studied in London; practiced as solicitor in West Indies. Editor and proprietor of *Peking Gazette* (1914-16); imprisoned for alleged anti-Japanese articles (1916-17); in editorial work in northern China (1918-19 and 1925); acting minister for foreign affairs at Canton (1926); active in Kuomintang; foreign minister at Hankow (1927); in Europe (1927-30); foreign minister for several terms (between 1931 and 1938) but at other times out of favor with Nationalist government; reinstated in Kuomintang (1938).

Che-na'vard' (shn'a'v'ar'), Paul Joseph. 1808-1895. French painter; studied under Hersent and Ingres. Commissioned (1848) to redecorate the Panthéon at Paris; planned a series to illustrate *Histoire de l'Humanité*, not executed, because of political events; completed eighteen cartoons for the paintings (now in museum at Lyon).

Chen Cheng (ch'f'n' ch'f'ng'). 1900-. Chinese military leader, b. Chekiang province; educ. Paoting military college; friend and associate of Chiang Kai-shek (from 1924), and commander under him in northern campaign of 1926; commander of 18th Nationalist army (1930); field commander of Northern Route, Communist Suppression Forces (1934); a leader in the northern punitive expeditions; held administrative military posts (1936-39), resigned when blamed for fall of Ichang to Japanese (1939) and returned to active duty; in command of 6th war area; chief of staff (1946).

Chen Chiung-ming (ch'f'n' jy'f'ng'm'f'ng'). 1875-1933. Chinese military leader, b. in Kwangtung. In control of Kwangtung (1913); strong supporter (1916-21) of Sun Yat-sen; overthrew Kwangsi militarists (1920); civil governor of Kwangtung (1921); turned against Sun Yat-sen (1922) and drove him out of Canton; badly defeated by Chiang Kai-shek (1923).

Chê-ne'do'l'é' (sh'f'n'do'l'a'), Charles Julien Lioult de (ly'f'f't' d'e). 1769-1833. French poet; an émigré (1789-99); author of *Le Génie de l'Homme* (1807), *L'Esprit de Rivarol* (1810), *Études Poétiques* (1820).

Che'ner-y (ch'f'n'f'r-y), Thomas. 1826-1884. British publicist and Orientalist, b. in Barbados; M.A., Cantab. Editorial writer and editor (1877-84) of *The Times*. Professor of Arabic, Oxford (1868-77); one of revisers of Old Testament.

Che'ney (ch'f'n'), Charles Edward. 1836-1916. American Episcopal clergyman, b. Canandaigua, N.Y. Grad. Hobart (1857); chief pastor, Christ Church, Chicago (1860-1916); tried for heresy (1869 ff.), convicted, and deposed, but proceedings later (1874) declared legally null and void. Collaborated with Bishop George D. Cummins (q.v.) in organizing Reformed Episcopal Church (1873); consecrated bishop of Chicago in the new church (1878).

Cheney, John Vance. 1848-1922. American writer of verse and essays, b. Groveland, N.Y.; librarian, San Francisco Public Library (1887-94); Newberry Library, Chicago (1894-1909).

chair; ç; sing; then, thin; verd'f're (46), nat'f're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Cheney, Oren Burbank.** 1816-1903. American Baptist clergyman and educator, b. in New Hampshire; grad. Dartmouth (1839); founded Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, Me. (1857), which became Bates College (1863); president (1857-94).
- Cheney, Seth Wells.** 1810-1856. American engraver and crayon artist, b. South Manchester, Conn.; m. Edna Dow Little-hale [lit'le-hū] (1824-1904), abolitionist, woman suffragist, and author. His brother John (1801-1885) was also an engraver. See Ward CHENEY.
- Cheney, Sheldon Warren.** 1886-. American dramatic and art critic, b. Berkeley, Calif.; A.B., California (1908); founder (1916) and editor (1916-21), *Theatre Arts Magazine*. Author of *The New Movement in the Theatre* (1914), *Modern Art and the Theatre* (1921), *The Art Theatre* (1925), *Stage Decoration* (1927), *A World History of Art* (1937), etc.
- Cheney, Ward.** 1813-1876. American pioneer silk manufacturer, b. South Manchester, Conn. With brothers Seth and John, organized (1838) company, incorporated as Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Co. (1854); president of company (1854-76).
- Cheng Ch'eng-kung.** See KOXINGA.
- Cheng Ho (jūng' hū').** Chinese admiral, native of Yunnan. A eunuch at court of Emperor Yung Lo of Ming dynasty; sent (1405-07) to Philippines, Brunei, Java, and Sumatra; again (1408-11) as far as Ceylon, whose king was brought back to China as prisoner; led four other expeditions (between 1412 and 1424) to Malay countries, chiefly with peaceful aim of trade; led seventh and final expedition (1430-34) as far as Strait of Hormuz.
- Chénier' (shā'nyā'), Louis de.** 1722-1795. French diplomat and historian; long resident in Constantinople as a businessman and as French consul general; consul general in Morocco (1767-82).
- André Marie de Chénier** (1762-1794), his son; poet; published during his lifetime only two poetical works, *Le Jeu du Pame à David Peintre* and *Hymne aux Soldats de Châteauroux*; protested against excesses of Reign of Terror; guillotined in Paris (July 25, 1794). Works published by his friends and his family after his death include *La Jeune Captive* (1795), *La Jeune Tarentine* (1801); a complete edition of his works was published (1819) and a critical edition (1862); regarded by some as foremost poet in French classic verse since Racine and Boileau.
- Marie Joseph de Chénier** (1764-1811), brother of André; politician and poet; member of National Convention, Council of Five Hundred, and the Tribunate; author of the tragedies *Charles IX*, *Henri VIII*, *Fénelon*, *Tibère*, and the words of the song *Chant du Départ*.
- Chen-nault' (shē'nālt'), Claire Lee.** 1890-1958. American aviator, b. in Texas; joined U.S. Army Air Corps (1917); as commandant of 19th pursuit group, Hawaii (1925), began intensive study of aerial tactics; demonstrated use of parachute troops (1926); resigned from U.S. army (1937). Following Japanese invasion of China (1937), became air adviser to Chiang Kai-shek; formed a volunteer air corps, the "Flying Tigers," to aid China; widely acclaimed for protecting the Burma Road against superior Japanese air forces (1941). Named brigadier general (1942) commanding U.S. army air forces in China; major general (1943); resigned (1945).
- Ch'en Tu-hsiu (chūn' tōo'shyō').** 1879-1942. Chinese scholar and Communist leader, b. in Anhwei. Educ. in Japan and France; dean of department of literature, Peking National U.; editor of magazine *New Youth*; began movement for adoption of vernacular Chinese (the *pai-hua*) as national language. Chief founder of Communist party in China (1924); member, Central Execu-
- tive Committee of Kuomintang (1925-28); expelled from committee (1928); arrested (1932), tried, and sentenced to imprisonment; later exiled for a time.
- Che-nu' (shūn'), Jean Charles.** 1808-1879. French naturalist and army physician; coauthor of *Encyclopédie d'Histoire Naturelle* (31 vols., 1850-61).
- Cheops.** See KHUFU.
- Chephren.** See KHEPHE.
- Ché'ra (chā'rd) or Ke'ra-la (kā'rd-lā).** An early Hindu (Tamil) dynasty ruling in southern India on the west coast (modern Travancore); existed from before Christian Era but generally overshadowed by the Pallavas and later (after 900) by the Cholas.
- Ché'ra'dame' (shā'rd'am'), André.** 1871-1948. French writer on Pan-Germanism (from 1901), as in *The Pan-German Plot Unmasked* (1917), *The United States and Pan-Germania* (1918), *Defense of the Americas* (1941).
- Ché'rau' (shā'rō'), Gaston.** 1874-1937. French novelist.
- Cher'bu'liez' (shēr'bū'lyā'), Antoine Elisée.** 1797-1869. Swiss economist; author of *Richesse ou Pauvreté* (1840), *Études sur les Causes de la Misère* (1853), etc. His nephew Victor (1829-1899), novelist and critic (often under pseudonym G. Val'bert' [vāl'bā't]); naturalized French citizen (1880). His novels include *Miss Rozel* (1875), *Le Comte Kostia* (1863), *Le Prince Vitale* (1864), *Jacquine Vanesse* (1898); his critical works, *Études de Littérature et d'Art* (1873), *Prophs Étrangers* (1889), *L'Art et la Nature* (1892), etc.
- Che-rep-nin' (chē'ryēp-nyēn'), Nikolai Nikolaevich.** 1873-. Russian composer, b. St. Petersburg; conductor in St. Petersburg (1905-18); director of conservatory in Tiflis (1918-21); resident in Paris (from 1921). His son Aleksandr Nikolaevich (1899-), pianist and composer; conductor in Tiflis (1918-21); resident in Paris (from 1921); composer of operas, ballets, chamber music, and orchestral works.
- Ché'ret' (shā'rē'), Jules.** 1836-1932. French painter and lithographer, b. Paris. Excelled in poster design; known also as muralist.
- Cherle, Johann Kaspar von.** See KIRLL.
- Cher-nov' (chēr-nōt'), Viktor Mikhailovich.** 1876-1952. Russian journalist; a founder and leader of Russian Social Revolutionary party. Joined revolutionary movement (1893); took part in Zimmerwald Conference (1915); after Revolution (Feb., 1917) fought in White army; president of All-Russian Constituent Assembly (1918); editor of *Revolutionary Russia*.
- Chernowitz.** Variant of TCHERNOWITZ.
- Cher-nya'lev (chēr-nyā'yē), Mikhail Grigorievich.** 1828-1898. Russian general; served in Crimean War (1854-56); captured Tashkent (1864); resigned from army (1867); practiced law in Moscow. Entered Serbian army (1876); was defeated by Turks.
- Cher-ny-shēv' (chēr-nī-shōt'), Prince Aleksandr Ivanovich.** 1786-1857. Russian general. Fought against Napoleon at Austerlitz (1805) and Friedland (1807), and in support of Napoleon at Aspern (1809) and Wagram (1809); again served against Napoleon (1813-14); Russian minister of war (1828-52); chairman, Imperial Council (1848).
- Chernyshēv, Count Grigori Petrovich.** 1672-1745. Russian general, of Polish descent. In service of Peter the Great and Catherine I; distinguished himself at Poltava and (1710) at Viborg and Helsingfors; created by Catherine commissary general, lieutenant general, and governor of Livonia (1726), and by Empress Anna a senator and commander in chief of Russian army (1730); created count (1742).
- Cher-ny-shev'ski (chēr-nī-shāf'skī-ī; Angl. -skī), Nikolai Gavrilovich.** 1828?-1889. Russian writer and

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), évent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū=ai in Fr. menu;

politician; began as literary critic; became leader of radical groups; arrested (1862) and exiled for 24 years to Siberia (1864); wrote during imprisonment a classic of the Russian revolutionary movement, *What Is to Be Done?* (1863).

Ché'ron' (shá'rón'), Elisabeth Sophie. 1648-1711. French painter and writer; her paintings include *Fuite en Egypte*, *Le Christ au Tombeau*, and a portrait of Mme. Deshoulières; her writings include the poem *Les Cerises Renversées* and *Livre de Principes à Dessiner* (illustrated with engravings).

Cher'si-phron (kín'st-fróñ). Cretan architect, of 6th century B.C.; traditionally regarded as the architect, with his son Metagenes, of the Artemision (temple of Artemis) at Ephesus.

Che'ru-bl'ni (ká'rōd-bě'ně), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. 1760-1842. Italian composer; resident (from 1788) in Paris; studied under Sauti in Bologna; appointed superintendent of music and Kapellmeister to king (1816); director of Paris conservatory of music (1821-41). Composer of many masses, motets, requiems, cantatas, and choral works, and of a number of Italian operas in traditionally light style, including *Armida* (1782), *Ifigenia in Aulide* (1787), and French operas of dramatic quality with original instrumentation, as *Médée* (1797), *Les Deux Journées* (1800), *Faniska* (1806), *Ali Baba* (1813).

Ché'ruel' (shá'rū-él'), Pierre Adolphe. 1809-1891. French historian; rector of academy at Strasbourg, then at Poitiers. His works include *Dictionnaire Historique des Institutions*, *Mœurs et Coutumes de la France* (1855), and *Histoire de France sous le Ministère de Mazarin* (1883).

Cher'ville' (chér'vīl'), Marquis de. Gaspard Georges Pes'cow' (pés'kōv'). 1819-1898. French writer; in early life, a collaborator with Alexandre Dumas, père.

Chéry' (shá'rē'), Philippe. 1759-1838. French painter. His paintings include *David devant Saul*, *Mort d'Alcibade*, *Toilette de Vénus*.

Ches'el-den (chéz'el-dēñ), William. 1688-1752. English surgeon and writer; originated operation of lateral lithotomy and operation of iudectomy for treatment of blindness; author of *The Anatomy of the Human Body* (1713).

Chesneus, Andreas. = André DUCHESNE.

Ches'ney (chēs'nē; chéz'nē), Francis Rawdon. 1789-1872. British soldier and explorer, b. in Ireland, of Scottish ancestry; surveyed Isthmus of Suez, showing canal feasible (1830); explored Euphrates valley, proving Euphrates navigable for trade route from Syrian coast; surveyed and negotiated for railway from Antioch to Euphrates; general (1868).

Charles Cornwallis Chesney (1826-1876), his nephew, b. in Ireland; professor of military history at Sandhurst (1858); known for his *Waterloo Lectures* (1868), criticizing strategy and tactics of Napoleon and Wellington, giving due credit to Prussians; member of royal commission on military education.

Sir George Tomkyns (1830-1895), brother of C. C. Chesney; Indian army officer, wounded in assault on Delhi (1857); originated Royal Indian Civil Engineering Coll. and was its first president (1871-80); created sensation with *The Battle of Dorking* (in *Blackwoods Magazine*, 1871), portraying a supposed German invasion of England (cf. Robert Erskine CHILDERS); general (1892); author of novels, including *The Dilemma* (1876), *The Private Secretary* (1881), *The Lesters* (1893).

Ches'nutt (chēs'nūt), Victor King. 1867-1938. American chemist and botanist, b. Nevada City, Calif.; B.S., California (1890); on staff of U.S. Department of Agriculture

(as botanist, 1894-1904, and chemist, 1907-33). Author of *Principal Poisonous Plants of the United States* (1898), *The Nonvolatile Constituents of the Cotton Plant* (1926), etc.

Ches'nutt (chēs'nūt), Charles Waddell. 1858-1932. American Negro educator and lawyer, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Principal, State Normal School, Fayetteville, N.C. (1881); adm. to bar in Ohio (1887); practiced law in Cleveland. Author of *The Conjure Woman* (1899), *Life of Frederick Douglass* (1899), *The Colonel's Dream* (1905).

Ches'ter (chēs'tēr), Earl of. Title in English peerage first held by a Fleming named Gherbod (c. 1070), granted with palatine powers to Hugh of Avranches (d. 1101) and held by members of his family until 1232 (see below), annexed to English crown (1246), and held since 1254 (when bestowed on Prince Edward, later Edward I) by heirs apparent to English crown, since 1399 by prince of Wales.

Hugh of A'vranches' (á'vriāsh'), Earl of Chester. d. 1101. Anglo-Norman leader. Contributed sixty ships to invasion of England by William the Conqueror; fought in Normandy in support of Henry I of England, whose chief adviser he became; waged savage wars against Welsh.

Ran'dulf de Ger'non's' (rán'dūlf dē zhēr'nōn'), Earl of Chester. d. 1153. Anglo-Norman leader in civil wars under King Stephen. Grandnephew of Hugh of Avranches. With help of father-in-law, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, defeated Stephen (1141); won over by extensive grants by Stephen; won over to Duke Henry by larger grants; thought to have been poisoned by supporter of Stephen.

Hugh of Cy-vel'liog or Ke-ve'lioc (kū-vī'lyōg), Earl of Chester. 1147-1181. Anglo-Norman rebel against Henry II (1173); son of Randulf de Gernons. Defeated at Dol (1173), imprisoned (till 1177).

Ra'nulf or Ran'dulf de Blun'de-vill (rá'nūlf [rán'dūlf] dē blūn'dē-vīl), Earl of Chester. d. 1232. English feudal leader, son of Hugh of Cyveiliog; m. widow of Henry II's son; led armies in wars against Welsh (from 1210); sided with John, and later Henry III, against barons; fought for Henry III against French invaders; went on crusade to Holy Land (1218), taking part in capture of Damietta (1219). Linked in *Vision of Piers Plowman* with Robin Hood.

Chester, Colby Mitchell. 1844-1932. American naval officer, b. New London, Conn. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1863). Engaged in battle of Mobile Bay and capture of Fort Morgan (Aug., 1864) and Mobile (Apr., 1865). On naval coast survey work (1877-85); commandant at U.S.N.A. (1891-94); commander of South Atlantic squadron (1897-98); superintendent of naval observatory (1902-06); rear admiral (1903); retired (1906).

Chester, George Randolph. 1869-1924. American writer, b. in Ohio; author of *Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford* (1908), *Wallingford and Blackie Daw* (1913), *Wallingford in His Prime* (1913), etc.

Chester, Joseph Lemuel. 1821-1882. American genealogist and antiquarian, b. Norwich, Conn. Journalist in Philadelphia; resident in London, Eng. (from 1858); founded Harleian Society (1869). Made voluminous extracts from parish registers, wills, etc., esp. for tracing English ancestry of New England colonists.

Ches'ter-field (chēs'tēr-fēld), 4th Earl of. Philip Dormer Stan'hope (stān'hp). 1694-1773. English statesman and man of letters. Grandson of Philip, 2d earl, chamberlain to Catherine of Braganza, patron of Dryden. Great-great-grandson of Philip, 1st earl (created 1628). Cared for by grandmother, marchioness of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Halfax; studied one year at Cambridge; made grand tour (1714); Whig M.P. (1716-26); effective orator in House of Lords; ambassador to The Hague (1728-32); lord high steward (1730); formed intimacy with Mlle. de Bouquet, by whom he had a son, Philip (1732-1768); dismissed (1733) from stewardship for opposing a favorite excise bill of Walpole's; joined and led opposition in House of Lords; defended George II by marrying (1733) countess of Walsingham, daughter of George I and duchess of Kendal; visited Voltaire at Brussels and associated with French men of letters (1741); waged energetic campaign against George II and his government, attacking ministry in letters signed *Goffery Broadbotom* [jɒf'ɛr-ɪ brɒd'bɒtəm] (1743), and received legacy of £20,000 left in gratitude by duchess of Marlborough; entered Pelham ministry (1744); as ambassador to The Hague (1744), successful in inducing Dutch to join War of Austrian Succession; as lord lieutenant of Ireland (1745-46), established schools, encouraged manufactures, checked and conciliated Orangemen and Roman Catholics; one of principal secretaries of state (1746-48); effected passage of bill for reform of calendar (1751); repudiated by Dr. Johnson in famous reply to his belated eulogizing of Johnson's *Dictionary* (1755), the prospectus of which he had ignored (since 1747); intimate with Pope, Swift, Bolingbroke; corresponded with Voltaire; withdrew gradually from politics and society as deafness increased; overwhelmed with grief and disappointment on death of his natural son (1768), for whom he had secured a seat in parliament and diplomatic posts; adopted as heir presumptive his godson, a distant cousin, **Philip Stanhope** (1755-1815). Author of political tracts and contributions to *The World* (1753-56); distinguished as a conversationalist, essayist, epigrammatist; holder of a permanent place in 18th-century literature by reason of his brilliant *Letters to his Son* (first pub. by widow, 1774), written for inculcation in his natural son of the manners and standards of a man of the world, shrewd and exquisitely phrased observations, witty, elegant, cynical; followed by similar *Letters to his Godson* (236 extant, ed. 1890).

Chester-ton (chɛ'stɜːtən; -tən), **Ada Elizabeth, nee Jones**. 1888-. English writer; m. (1917) Cecil Edward Chesterton (1879-1918), brother of G. K. Correspondent for London *Daily Express* in Poland, Russia, China, and Japan. Interested herself in aid for homeless women; founded Cecil Houses, public lodginghouses for homeless women; also founded Cecil Residential Club for Working Girls, in London. Author of *In Darkest London* (1926), *Women of the Underworld* (1930), *My Russian Venture* (1931), *Young China and New Japan* (1933), *What Price Youth* (1939), and the plays *The Man who was Thursday* (dramatized from G. K. Chesterton's novel) and *The Love Game* (both with Ralph Neale collaborating).

Chesterton, Gilbert Keith. 1874-1936. English journalist and writer, b. Kensington. Studied art at Slade School, and began literary work by reviewing art books for *The Bookman*; later contributed regularly to a number of English and American journals; became Roman Catholic (1922) and thereafter wrote many works in defense of Catholicism. His many books include *Browning, The Napoleon of Notting Hill* (1904), *Heretics* (1905), *The Man who was Thursday* (1908), *George Bernard Shaw* (1909), *The Innocence of Father Brown* (1911), *Magic, a play* (1913), *The Flying Inn* (1914), *The Wisdom of Father Brown* (1914), *The Uses of Diversity* (1921), *Incredulity of Father Brown* (1926), *Generally Speaking* (1928), *The Resurrection of Rome* (1930), *Chaucer* (1932), *All I Survey* (1933), *The Scandal of Father Brown* (1935).

Chet'tle (chɛt'ɪ), **Henry**. 1560?-1607. English dramatist; reputed author of thirteen plays, including *The Tragedy of Hoffman* (1602), story of a Danish pirate, and joint author of 35 plays; also, author of elegy on Queen Elizabeth, *England's Mourning Garment* (1603).

Chet'wode (chɛt'wɒd), **Philip Walhouse**. 1st baron. 1869-1950. English soldier; brig. general (1914); major general (1916); lieutenant general (1919); general (1926); field marshal (1933). Served in Burma (1892-93), South Africa (1899-1902), and World War (1914-18). Chief of general staff in India (1928-30); commander in chief of army in India (1930-35).

Chevalier or Chev'a-lier' de St. George (shɛv'á-lɛr' dɛ sɛnt ʒɔʁʒ'), **the**. Name assumed by James Francis Edward STUART, the Old Pretender, whose son Charles Edward STUART, the Young Pretender, was called the Young Chevalier.

Chev'a-lier' (shɛv'á-lɛr'; shɛv'ál'yɛr, -yá), **Albert**. 1861-1923. English comedian and music-hall artist, of French descent; b. Notting Hill. Made music-hall success (1891-98), introducing many popular songs, as *The Coster's Serenade*, *It's the Nasty Way 'e Sen It*, *The Future Mrs. Aukins*, *My Old Dutch*.

Che-vá-lier' (shɛv'á-lɛr'; shɛv'ál'yá), **Maurice**. 1888-. French actor and singer in variety and motion pictures. Served in World War; prisoner in Germany (1915-18). American-made motion pictures in which he appeared include *Innocents of Paris*, *The Big Pond*, *The Smiling Lieutenant*, *Merry Widow*, *The Beloved Vagabond*.

Chevalier, Michel. 1806-1879. French economist, follower of Saint-Simon and advocate of free trade; professor, Collège de France; also, under Napoleon III, a councillor of state and senator.

Chevalier, Sulpice Guillaume. See GAVARNI.

Chevalier, Ulysse. 1841-1923. French Roman Catholic priest and scholar; professor of ecclesiastical history, Lyon (1887). Published important bibliographies.

Che-ve-rus' (shɛ-vrɪ'ʃ), **Jean Louis Le-feb'vre de** (lə fɛv'vrɛ də). 1768-1836. French Roman Catholic prelate; during French Revolution, fled to U.S.; consecrated first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston (1810); returned to France (1823); archbishop of Bordeaux (1826); cardinal (1836).

Chev'es (chɛv'ɪs), **Langdon**. 1776-1857. American banker, b. in Abbeville District, S.C.; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1810-15); speaker (1814-15); president, United States Bank (1819-22); built up resources and saved bank; known as "the Hercules of the United States Bank."

Che-vil'ard' (shɛ-vɛ'yár'), **Pierre Alexandre François**. 1811-1877. French violoncellist; professor at Paris Conservatory. His son **Camille**, in full **Pierre Alexandre Camille** (1859-1923), composer and orchestra leader; succeeded his father-in-law, Lamoureux, as conductor of the "Concerts Lamoureux"; compositions include a symphonic poem, a symphonic ballad, and a symphonic fantasia.

Che-vreul' (shɛ-vrɔʃ'), **Michel Eugène**. 1786-1889. French chemist. Professor, Lycée Charlemagne (1813); director, Gobelins tapestry works, where he experimented in color contrasts (1824); professor (1830), director (1864-79), natural history museum, Jardin des Plantes. Known esp. for researches on animal fats which led to improvements in the candle and soap industry; discovered margarine, oleine, and stearine.

Che-vreuse' (shɛ-vrúʒ'), **Duchesse de**. **Mario de Ro-han-Mont'ba-zon'** (də ró'hán mɒn'ba'zɒn'). 1600-1679. French intriguer in royal court; m. duc de Luyres (1617; d. 1621), then (1622) Claude de Lorraine, Duc de

ále, chaotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sólá; áve, háve (18), évent, énd, silént, máker; áce, áll, charity; áld, ábey, árb, ádd (40), ádd (41), áconnect; ádd, ádd; ápt, áll; áúbe, áúnte, árm, átp, árcáde, á - in Fr. menu;

Chevroux; intrigued against Richelieu; forced to leave France; returned after death of Louis XIII; intrigued with Cardinal de Retz against Mazarin; again sent into exile.

Chev'ro-let' (shév'rô-lâ'), Louis. 1879-1941. American automobile racer, designer, and manufacturer, b. in Switzerland; to U.S. (1901); participated in automobile races; associate of W. C. Durant in founding Chevrolet Motor Co. (1911-15), later incorporated into General Motors (1915).

Chevtchenko. Variant of SHEVCHENKO.

Chew, Ng Poon. See NG POON CHEW.

Chew (chō), Samuel Claggett. 1888- . American educator, b. Baltimore; A.B. (1909), Ph.D. (1913), Johns Hopkins; teacher of English, Bryn Mawr (from 1914; professor from 1920). Author of *The Dramas of Lord Byron* (1915), *Thomas Hardy* (1921), *Byron in England* (1924), *Swinburne* (1929), *The Crescent and the Rose—Islam and England During the Renaissance* (1937).

Cheyne (chān; chēn), John. 1777-1836. Scottish physician and medical writer in Dublin; physician general to forces in Ireland (1820).

Cheyne, Thomas Kelly. 1841-1915. English Biblical scholar. Educ. Oxford and Göttingen; disciple of Georg Heinrich Ewald; introduced German critical scholarship in England by lectures, articles, and works; member of board of revision of Old Testament (1884); Oriel professor of interpretation of Scripture, Oxford (1885-1908).

Cheyne, Sir William Watson. 1852-1932. British surgeon; educ. Edinburgh; professor (1888-90), president (1914-17), Royal Coll. of Surgeons; temporary surgeon general, British navy (from 1915); prof. of clinical surgery, King's Coll., London, author of medical works.

Chey'ney (chī'nī), Edward Potts. 1861-1947. American historian, b. Wallingford, Pa.; A.B., Pennsylvania (1883); professor of history, U. of Pennsylvania. Author of *Social and Industrial History of England* (1901), *European Background of American History* (1904), etc.

Ché'zy' (shē'zū'), Antoine de. 1718-1798. French engineer and mathematician; director of École des Ponts et Chaussées. His son Antoine Leonard (1773-1832), Orientalist, translated various classics from Persian and Sanskrit, including notably the *Sakuntala* (1830). Antoine Leonard's wife, Wilhelmine Christine, called Helmine, nee von Klenck'e [fōn klēng'kē] (1783-1855), was famous for her memoirs and poems; wrote the text for Weber's *Furyanthe*. See Anna Luise KARSCH.

Ch'i or Tsi (chē). Also known as Southern Ch'i. A Chinese dynasty (479-502 A.D.), succeeded by the Liang. **Chia-bre'ra** (kyā-brā'rā), Gabriello. 1552-1637. Italian lyric poet, sometimes called "the Italian Pindar." Introduced innovations in metrical form adopted by later poets and influencing Parini and Carducci. His work includes epics, odes, pastorals, satires, and lyrics.

Chia Ching (jē-ā' jīng'). d. 1566. Chinese emperor (1522-1566), of the Ming dynasty; made more extensive contacts with Europeans; granted Macao (1557) to Portuguese.

Chia Ch'ing (jē-ā' chīng'). 1760-1820. Chinese emperor (1796-1820), fifth of the Ch'ing dynasty. Son of Ch'ien Lung. Refused to receive British mission under Lord Amherst (1816).

Chiang (jē-āng'), Yee (F.). 1903- . Chinese writer in England; curator, Chinese section, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London (from 1938). His books in English (often illustrated by him) include *The Chinese Eye* (1935), *The Silent Traveller in Lakeland* (1937), *The Silent Traveller in London* (1938), *Birds and Beasts* (1939), *A Chinese Childhood* (1940), *The Silent Traveller in Yorkshire* (1940).

Chiang Kai-shek (jē-āng' k'ā'shēk'). In Peking dialect **Chiang Chieh-shih** (jē-āng' jē-ē'shī'). Real name **Chiang Chung-cheng**. 1886- . Chinese general and statesman, b. near Ningpo. Graduated Tokyo Military Staff Coll.; joined Revolutionary party of Sun Yat-sen (1911); engaged in minor civil wars and insurrections (1911-16); resigned (1917) to go into business; worked with Sun Yat-sen in Canton (1921-22); sent by him to Russia (1923); developed Kuomintang army (1923-25); head of Whampoa Military Academy (1924). After Sun's death (1925) chosen generalissimo of southern army; led expedition to north (1926), establishing Kuomintang government at Wuchang; after break with Communist extremists transferred seat of government to Nanking (1927); resigned all government posts (1927); persuaded to resume command (1928); led Nanking army northward and occupied Peking (1928); president of Chinese Nationalist government (1928-31); again resigned (1931). Commander in chief of all military forces (1932); chairman of Executive Yuan of National Government (1935-38; 1939-45); adopted policy of civil war against Communists (1927-36); ordered Chiang Hsueh-liang to fight the Communists (1936); kidnapped on visit at Chang's headquarters at Sian (Dec., 1936) and held prisoner for two weeks; after release, changed policy of appeasement toward Japanese to one of opposition in alliance with Communists. Assumed entire command on outbreak of hostilities with Japan (1937); retreated to Hankow, set up National Government at Chungking; as generalissimo conducted war against Japan (1937-41); appointed (Jan., 1942) supreme commander of allied air and land forces in Chinese war theater; succeeded Lin Sen as president of National Government (Oct., 1943).

His second wife (m. 1927), **Mei-ling, or Mayling, Soong** [mā'ling' sōng'] (1898-), youngest daughter of C. J. Soong (see SOONG family); educ. Shanghai and Wellesley Coll., U.S.A. (grad. 1917). Inspired by ideals of Christianity and democracy, active and effective worker for betterment of Chinese people, especially in education and social matters; made secretary-general of Chinese Commission on Aeronautical Affairs (1936); took active part in securing release of Chiang when kidnapped at Sian (1936); of great assistance to her husband in national defense work (from 1937). Author of *China in Peace and War* and *This is Our China* (both 1940), *China Shall Rise Again* (1941), the folk tale *Little Sister Su* (1942).

Chiappe (kyāp; shyāp), Jean. 1878-1940. French politician; director of Surêté Générale (1924-28) and prefect of police in Paris (1928-34); member of Chamber of Deputies (1936 ff.); appointed high commissioner in Syria (1940); killed when airplane in which he was flying to his post was destroyed.

Chia-rel'li (kyā-rē'lī), Luigi. 1884- . Italian playwright and novelist; founder of Teatro del Grottesco. Among his plays are *La Maschera e il Volto* (1916), *La Scala di Seta* (1917), *Jolly*, *Ninon* (1934), *Monia Fulva* (1938); among his novels, *La Mono di Venere* (1935), *La Figlia dell'Aria* (1939).

Chia-ri'ni (kyā-rē'nē), Giuseppe. 1833-1908. Italian critic, poet, and educator. Superintendent of secondary education (1892); known esp. as friend and supporter of Carducci and as writer on Foscolo. His works include verse, a translation of Heine's *Atta Troll* (1880), and critical studies.

Chich'e-le or Chich'e-ley (chīch'ē-lē), Henry. 1364-1443. English prelate and diplomat. B.A., Oxon. (1392); envoy to Pope Innocent VII (1405) and Gregory XII (1407); bishop of St. David's (1408); envoy to Pisa (1409), to France (1410); archbishop of Canterbury

chair; go; sing; then, this; verd'ire (16), nat'ire (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1414); erroneously blamed in Shakespeare's *Henry V* for urging conquest of France to divert Parliament from disendowment of the Church. Founder of two colleges at Oxford, St. Bernard's (1437, for Cistercians) and All Souls' (1437).

Chi-che'rin (chī-chā'ryŋ), **Boris Nikolaevich**. 1830-1904. Russian philosopher; author of *Russia at the Close of the 20th Century*, in which he declared that autocracy had finished its allotted span in Russia and a liberal regime should be inaugurated.

Chicherin, Grigori Vasilievich. 1872-1936. Russian statesman. Educ. St. Petersburg. In Czarist diplomatic service (to 1904); resigned because of sympathy with revolutionary agitation; after Revolution (1917), returned to Russia and served as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs (1918-30).

Chich'es-ter (chīch'is-tēr), Earls of. See PELHAM family.

Chichester, Arthur. Baron Chichester of Bel'fast (bēl'fast; bēl-tāst'). 1563-1625. English administrator in Ireland. Educ. Oxford; commanded ship against Spanish Armada (1588). Lord deputy of Ireland (1604-14); encouraged Scottish colonization in Ulster; obtained relaxation (1607) of repressive measures of James I against Roman Catholics; recalled (1614). Lord treasurer of Ireland (1616-25).

Chichibu, Prince. *In full* Ya-su-hi-to Chi-chi-bu-no-mi-ya (yā-sū-chē-tō chī-chē-bū-nō-mē-yā). 1902-1953. Second son of Yoshihito (Taishō) and brother of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. Entered army (1922); studied in England (1925-27); m. (1928) Setsuko Matsudaira; visited Europe (1937).

Chich'kov' (chīch'kōf'), **Aleksandr Semēnovich**. 1754-1841. Russian statesman and man of letters; admiral in Russian navy; minister of public instruction (1824-28); a founder of Society of Friends of the Russian Language; author of *Treatise on Old and New Style Russian* (1802).

Chick'er-ing (chīk'ēr-īng), **Jonas**. 1798-1853. American piano manufacturer, b. Mason Village, N.H.

Ch'ien Lung or Kien Lung (ch'ēn'lung'). *Dynastic name* Kao Tsung. 1711-1799. Chinese emperor (1736-96), fourth of the Ch'ing dynasty. Son of Yung Ch'eng and grandson of K'ang-hsi. One of ablest of Manchu rulers; during his reign, territory of empire increased; control of Tibet established (1751), Ili Valley region and Kashgaria conquered (1755-60); enjoyed friendly relations with Western powers; sanctioned establishment of trade relations (1784) with United States at Canton; received Lord Macartney's British mission (1793); invaded Burma (1765-69) and Nepal (1792); abdicated in favor of his son Chia Ch'ing. Patron of literature and art, esp. of pottery; under his authority, catalogue of Imperial Library issued (1789).

Ch'igi (kē'jē). Italian family, noted esp. for its protection of the arts. **Agostino Chigi** (1465?-1520), banker, b. Siena; used his great wealth to encourage leading artists, as Peruzzi, Perugino, Sebastiano del Piombo, and esp. Raphael; built (1509-11) the Villa Farnese at Rome (see FARNESI), famous for its works of art, esp. frescoes. **Fabio Chigi** (1599-1667), see POPE ALEXANDER VII. **Flavio Chigi** (1810-1885), papal diplomat and cardinal; represented papacy at coronation of Emperor Alexander II of Russia (1856); papal nuncio at Paris (1861-73); cardinal (1873).

Chikamatsu. *In full* Chi-ka-ma-tsu Mon-za-e-mon (chē-kā-mā-tsū mōn-zā-é-mōn). 1653-?1724. Japanese romantic dramatist; created new type of drama; composed nearly 100 five-act plays, about half of them still produced or read. Sometimes called "the Shakespeare of Japan."

Chi-kha-ch'ev' (chī-kū-chōf'), **Pētr Aleksandrovich**. 1808-1890. Russian traveler and naturalist; traveled widely in Asia Minor and northern Africa. Author (in French) of *Voyage Scientifique dans l'Altaï Oriental* (1844-45), *L'Asie Mineure* (8 vols., 1852-69), etc.

Child (child), **Charles Manning**. 1869-1954. American biologist. b. Ypsilanti, Mich. Ph.B., Wesleyan (1890), Ph.D., Leipzig (1894). On teaching staff (from 1896), professor (from 1916), U. of Chicago. Author of *Senescence and Rejuvenescence* (1915), *Physiological Foundations of Behavior* (1924), etc.

Child, Edwin Burrage. 1868-1937. American painter, b. Gouverneur, N.Y. A.B., Amherst (1890); studied under John La Farge; painted portraits of John Bassett Moore, John Dewey, Dwight W. Morrow, Lyman Abbott; executed painting of Noah Webster for G. & C. Merriam Co.

Child, Francis James. 1825-1896. American philologist, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1846); professor, Harvard (1851-96). Authority on the ballad; works: *English and Scottish Ballads* (8 vols., 1857-58); *English and Scottish Popular Ballads* (5 vols., 1883-98).

Child, Frank Samuel. 1854-1922. American Congregational clergyman, b. Exeter, N.Y.; author of studies of colonial New England, as *An Old New England Town*, i.e. Fairfield, Conn. (1895), *A Colonial Witch* (1897), *A Puritan Wooing* (1898), etc.

Child, Sir John. d. 1690. English governor of Bombay. Chief of East India Company's affairs at Surat and Bombay (1682); charged with tyranny over natives; selected for expulsion by peace terms after war with Aurangzeb. His brother Sir Josiah (1630-1699), merchant and economist; made fortune at Portsmouth as victualer to navy under the Commonwealth; despotic governor of East India Company at home; credited, along with Sir John, with change from unarmed to armed traffic, though actual change made under Gov. Sir Joseph Ash; author of *A New Discourse of Trade* (1668, 1690), urging low rate of interest after Dutch example.

Child, Lydia Maria, nee Fran'cis (frān'sis). 1802-1880. American abolitionist and author, b. Medford, Mass., m. (1828) David Lee Child (d. 1874); editor, *National Anti-Slavery Standard* (1841-49); author of *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans* (1833), etc.

Child, Richard Washburn. 1881-1935. American lawyer, author, and diplomat, b. Worcester, Mass. A.B. (1903), LL.B. (1906), Harvard; adm. to bar (1906). Editor, *Collier's Weekly* (1919); U.S. ambassador to Italy (1921-24). Author of *Jim Hands* (1910), *The Man in the Shadow* (1911), *The Blue Wall* (1912), *Potential Russia* (1916), *Bodhank* (1916), *Vanishing Men* (1919), *Velvet Black* (1920), *Fresh Waters* (1924), *A Diplomat Looks at Europe* (1925), *Pitcher of Romance* (1930), etc.

Chil'de-bert (chīl'dē-bērt; kīl'-; Fr. shēl'dē-bār'; Ger. kīl'dē-bērt). Name of three Frankish kings of the Merovingian dynasty: **Childebert I**, son of Clovis, reigned 511-558. **Childebert II**, reigned 575-596. **Childebert III**, reigned 695-711. See MEROVINGIAN. **Chil'der-ic** (chīl'dēr-ik; kīl'-). Fr. **Chil'déric'** (shēl'dā'rēk'). Ger. **Chil'de-rich** (kīl'dē-rik). Name of three Frankish kings: **Childeric I** (437?-481); father of Clovis; king of the Salian Franks (458?-481) with capital at Tournai. **Childeric II** (653?-673), Merovingian king of Austrasia (660-673). **Childeric III**, last of the Merovingians (741-751); deposed by Pepin (751) and forced to enter a monastery. See MEROVINGIAN.

Chil'ders (chīl'dērz), **Hugh Culling Eardley**. 1827-1896. British political leader. B.A., Cantab. (1850). Inspector of schools, Melbourne (1851); first vice-chancellor of U.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charn'y; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūte, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū-u in Fr. menu;

of Melbourne; agent-general for Victoria in England (1857). First lord of admiralty (1868-71); as war secretary under Gladstone (1880-82), introduced territorial system and other administrative reforms in army; as chancellor of exchequer (1882-85), introduced into budget beer and spirit duty that caused government's fall; home secretary (1886); supported Gladstone's home-rule bill.

Childers, Robert Caesar. 1838-1876. English Orientalist; civil servant in Ceylon (1860-64); published first Pali text printed in England (1869); compiled Pali dictionary (1872-75); first professor of Pali and Buddhist literature, University Coll., London.

His son **Robert Erskine** (1870-1922), Anglo-Irish author and political leader; served in Boer War and as naval intelligence officer in World War; won D.S.C.; devoted himself (from 1908) to cause of full dominion status for Ireland, and (from 1919) to complete independence as a republic; member of Dail Eireann (1921); opposed Anglo-Irish treaty of 1922; joined Republican army; captured by Free State soldiers, court-martialed, and shot; author of *The Times History of the South African War*, of *The Riddle of the Sands* (1903), an imaginary account of a German raid on England (cf. George Tomkyns Chesney), and of *The Framework of Home Rule* (1911).

Childs (chil'dz). Family of American restaurateurs, including the brothers **Samuel Shannon** (1863-1925), **William** (1865?-1938), and **Ellsworth** (1869-1929), founders (1889) and executives of chain of restaurants (Childs Restaurants); lost control of the business (1929).

Childs, George William. 1829-1894. American publisher, b. Baltimore; in book-selling business, Childs and Peterson (1854-60); co-owner with Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (from 1864); author of *Recollections of General Grant* (1885).

Childs, Marquis William. 1903- . American journalist, b. Clinton, Iowa; on staff of St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (from 1926); author of *Sweden—The Middle Way* (1936), *Washington Calling* (1937), *I Write from Washington* (1942), etc.

Chil'ing-worth (chil'ing-wurth), **William.** 1602-1644. English theologian and controversialist. M.A., Oxon. (1624); embraced Roman Catholicism and studied at Jesuit college at Douai (1630-31); abjured Roman Catholicism (1634); vindicated sole authority of the Bible in matters of salvation, and individual's right to interpret it, in his book *The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation* (1637); served in king's army in Civil War; invented a siege engine.

Chil'on or Chel'on (ki'l'on) or **Chi'lo** (ki'l'o). Spartan ephor (560 or 556 B.C.); ranked as one of the Seven Sages, or Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Chil'per-ic (chil'pér-ik; kil'-). *Fr.* **Chil'pé'ric'** (shél'pá'rék'). *Ger.* **Chil'pe-rich** (kil'pé-rik). (1) King of Burgundy; father of Clotilda. (2) **Chilperic I** and **II**, Merovingian kings of the Franks (561-584 and 715-720), the former being king of Neustria, the latter king of Neustria (715-720) and of Austrasia (719-720). See **BRUNNEN**.

Chil'ton (chil't'n; -tán), **Eleanor Carroll.** 1898-1949. American writer, b. Charleston, W. Va.; B.A., Smith (1922); m. Herbert Agar (1933). Author of *Shadows Waiting* (1927), *Fire and Sleet and Candlelight* (with Herbert Agar and Willis Fisher, 1928), *The Garment of Praise* (with H. Agar, 1929), *Follow the Furies* (1935).

Chimay, Princesse de. See **Jeanne M. I. T. TALLIEN**.

Chin or Ts'in (jín). Name of several Chinese dynasties. **Western Chin** (265-317 A.D.), founded by Ssu-ma Yen, united all China for brief period, terminating period of the three kingdoms (see *Shu Han*, under **HAN**; also

Wei and Wu); broken up by internal dissension and foreign invasions (Tatars, Hsiung-Nu, Tibetans). **Eastern Chin** (317-419 A.D.), with capital at Nanking, restricted to central and southern regions. One of the Five Dynasties (q.v.) is known as the **Later Chin** (936-941 A.D.). **Ch'in or Ts'in** (chín). An early dynasty of China (255-206 B.C.); its great ruler (247-210 B.C.) was Shih Huang Ti (q.v.).

Chin-chón' (chén'-chón'), **Conde de. Luis Gerónimo Fernán-dez de Ca-bre'ra Bo'ba-dil'la Cer'da y Men-do'za** (fēr-nán'dáth thá ká-brá'ra bó'bá-thé'lyá thér'thá á mán-dó'thá). c. 1590-1647. Spanish administrator, b. Madrid; viceroy of Peru (1628-39). His first wife, **Condesa Ana de Osorio** (d. 1625) was long erroneously credited with introducing cinchona bark to Spain. Linnaeus named the genus *Cinchona* in her honor.

Chin-da (chén-dá), **Count Sute-mi.** 1856-1929. Japanese diplomat, b. Hiroaki. Educ. in U.S.; entered Japanese foreign office (1886); consul general at Shanghai (1895); later held diplomatic offices in Brazil, Netherlands, and Russia; vice-minister for foreign affairs during Russo-Japanese War; ambassador at Berlin (1908-11), Washington (1911-16), and London (1916-20). Created count (1920); adviser to emperor; grand chamberlain (1927).

Ch'ing or Ta Ch'ing (di' ching') or **Man'chu** (mán'-chōw). Last dynasty (Manchus) of Chinese empire (1644-1912), succeeding the Ming dynasty; numbered ten rulers, the last, Hsüan T'ung, a child of two at his accession (1908); overthrown by founding of Chinese Republic (1911-12). See *Table (in Appendix)*, for **CHINA**.

Chinghiz Khan or Chingiz Khan. Variant of **GENGIS KHAN**.

Chini, Eusebio Francisco. See **KINO**.

Ch'in Shih Huang Ti. = **SHIH HUANG TI**.

Chip'pen-dale (chip'en-dāl), **Thomas.** 1718?-1779. English cabinetmaker; son of a Yorkshire carver and maker of picture frames; established factory in London (1749); published *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director* (1754), a folio of furniture designs exemplifying his characteristic solid but graceful and ornate style. Succeeded in business by his son **Thomas** (d. 1822?).

Chi'ri-co (k'éré-ko), **Giorgio di.** 1388- . Italian painter; identified with ultramodern school; one of the founders of surrealism; executed stage decorations for Pirandello's *La Giara* (Paris, 1925) and Alberto Savinio's *Morte di Niobe* (Rome, 1926).

Chi'ri-kov (ché'ryt-kól'), **Evgeni Nikolaevich.** 1864-1932. Russian playwright and novelist.

Chir'ol (chir'ál), **Sir Ignatius Valentine.** 1852-1929. British journalist. Educ. chiefly in France (grad. Sorbonne); clerk in Foreign Office (1872-76); traveled widely in Near East, Persia, India, Australia (1876-92). Berlin correspondent of *London Times* (1892-96); in charge of foreign department of *Times* (1899-1912) and member of board of *Times Publishing Co.* (1908-12). Author of *Twelve Greek and Turk* (1881), *The Far Eastern Question* (1896), *The Middle Eastern Question* (1903), *Indian Unrest* (1910), *The Egyptian Problem* (1920), *The Occident and the Orient* (1924).

Chis'holm (chiz'ám), **Hugh.** 1866-1924. English journalist and editor, b. London. Educ. Oxford; called to bar (1892). Editor, *St. James's Gazette* (1897-99), *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition* (1903-11), the 1913 issue of the *Britannica Year Book*, and three supplementary volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (pub. 1922). City editor, *London Times* (1913-20).

Chi-tsé. Variant of **KI TSE**.

Chit'ten-den (chit'n-dén), **Kate Sara.** 1856-1949. American organist and music teacher, b. of American parentage in Hamilton, Canada. Organist and choir di-

rector; organist and choir director; **chair**; **go**; **sing**; **then**, **thin**; **verdu're** (16), **nat'ure** (54); **K=ch** in *Ger.* *ich*, *ach*; *Fr.* *bon*; *yet*; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

rector in Calvary Baptist Church, New York City (1879-1906); head of piano department, Vassar College (1899-1930).

Chittenden, Russell Henry. 1856-1943. American chemist and educator, b. New Haven, Conn. Ph.B. (1875), Ph.D. (1880), Yale. Professor of physiological chemistry (1882-1922) and director of Sheffield Scientific School (1898-1922), Yale. Author of *Physiological Chemistry in Nutrition* (1905), *The Nutrition of Man* (1907), and *History of the Sheffield Scientific School* (2 vols., 1928).

Chittenden, Thomas. 1730-1797. American politician, b. East Guilford, Conn.; moved to Williston, Vt. (1774); governor of Vermont (1778-79; 1790-97). His son Martin (1763-1840) was governor of Vermont (1813-15).

Chit'ty (chit'ti), Joseph. 1776-1841. English lawyer and legal writer; barrister (1816); author of law manuals. His three sons, likewise lawyers: Joseph (d. 1838), author of *Chitty on Contracts* (1841); Thomas (1802-1878), special pleader, editor of standard law books; Edward (1804-1863), legal reporter, published bankruptcy cases. Thomas's son Sir Joseph William (1828-1899), justice of high court, chancery division (1881); lord justice of appeal (1897).

Chi-tzu. Variant of Ki Tse.

Ch'iu Ch'u-chi (chyō' chō'jē). Monastic name **Ch'ang Ch'un (chāng' chōn').** 1148-1227. Chinese Taoist monk and traveler. Invited by Genghis Khan to visit him (1219); made long journey (1221-24) from Peking to Mongol emperor's camp near the Hindu Kush; after his return dictated story of journey and peoples visited, one of best extant medieval accounts of western Asia.

Chiv'ers (chiv'ers), Thomas Holley. 1809-1858. American poet, b. near Washington, Ga. Associated with Edgar Allan Poe (1845-49); accused (1850) of plagiarism from Poe; retorted by charging Poe plagiarized from him. Verse contains unusual experiments in meters.

Chka'lov (ch'kál'of), Valeri Pavlovich. 1904-1938. Soviet aviator; received Order of Lenin (1935) for exploits as test pilot; piloted nonstop flight from Moscow, via Franz Josef Land, the Siberian coast, and Yakut, to Nikolaevsk on the Amur River (1936); piloted nonstop flight from Moscow, over the North Pole, to Vancouver, Wash., U.S.A., a flight of 5400 miles, 3100 over ice fields (1937).

Chlad'ni (klád'né), Ernst Florens Friedrich. 1756-1827. German physicist, authority on acoustics; studied vibration of strings and rods, and of plates, by means of sand figures (Chladni's figures); measured velocity of sound in gases other than air; invented the euphonium.

Chlodoald, Saint. See **CLOUD.**

Chlodowech or Chlodwig. See **CLOVIS.**

Chlo'pic'ki (kló-péts'kē), Józef. 1771-1854. Polish general. In French service under Napoleon, and in Russian army (1815-18). Dictator of Poland (Dec., 1830-Jan., 1831); resigned in face of opposition to his policies and joined Polish army fighting against Russians; wounded and forced into retirement (Feb., 1831).

Chlothar. See **CLOTAIRE.**

Chlothilde. See **CLOTILDA.**

Chmiel-nic'ki (Pól, kmyél-néts'kē), Russ. Khmel'nits'ki (kmyél'y'-nyéts'kú'i; Angl. -ki), Bogdan. 1593?-1657. Cossack hetman; led revolts against Poles (1648) and won recognition as semi-independent sovereign of the Ukraine; defeated by Poles at Beresteczko (July 1, 1651); asked Russia for alliance (1652) and took oath of allegiance to czar (1654), thus ending Ukrainian aspirations for independence.

Chmie-low'eki (kmyél-ló'skē), Piotr. 1848-1904. Pol-

ish writer; educ. Warsaw and Leipzig; lecturer on Polish literature, Warsaw (1880); editor of *Artemis*, monthly literary review (1881-97). Author of *Rossom* (1878), *Goethe* (1878), *Adam Mickiewicz* (2 vols., 1886), and *Nasza Literatura Dramatyczna* (1897).

Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. 1832-1917. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Salem, Mass.; second cousin of Rufus Choate. Grad. Harvard (1852), Harvard Law School (1854); adm. to bar (1855). Practiced in New York City; of counsel in cases of great importance, as the Tweed Ring prosecution, the Tilden will contest, Standard Oil antitrust cases, income tax cases. U.S. ambassador to Britain (1899-1905); head of U.S. delegation to second International Peace Conference at The Hague (1907).

Choate, Rufus. 1799-1859. American lawyer, b. Essex, Mass. Grad. Dartmouth (1819); practiced law, Boston (from 1834); eminent jury lawyer and orator. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1831-34); U.S. senator (1841-45).

Cho-ca'no (chō-ká'nō), José Santos. 1875-1934. Peruvian poet; author of *Iras Santos* (1895), *En la Aldea* (1895), *Asalcrales* (1896), *El Canto del Siglo* (1900), *Fial-Lux* (1908), *El Hombre-sol* (1924), etc.

Cho Den-su (chō dēn-sō). Real name **Min-cho (mēn-chō).** 1352-1431. Japanese painter of Ashikaga period. Much influenced by Chinese artists of Sung and Yuan periods; drew admirable Buddhist and Taoist figures; founded school, with many followers.

Chod-kie'wicz (kōt-kyē'vich). Ruthenian family, including: **Jan [yān] (d. 1482),** who commanded joint Lithuanian-Ruthenian army which defeated Russians (1457). His son **A'lek-san'der [al'lek-sān'dēr] (1470-1549),** signer of treaty that united Lithuania with Poland (1501). Aleksander's son **Jerome [pron. as Enr] (d. 1561),** commander in chief of Lithuanian armies. Jerome's son **Jan (d. 1579),** grand marshal of Lithuania; fought successfully Russian and Swedish armies. Jan's son **Jan Ka'rol [kár'ol] (1560-1621),** distinguished himself in campaign (1600) against the Turks; chosen hetman of Lithuania; won battle of Kirchholm on the Dvina against Charles IX of Sweden (1605); fought the Turks at Chocim (1621).

Cho'do-wlec'ki (kō'dō-vyēts'kē), Daniel Nikolaus. 1726-1801. German painter, etcher, and illustrator; director, Berlin Academy of Art (1797). His works include a set of miniatures *History of the Life of Jesus Christ*, a painting *Jean Calas and his Family*, and over 2000 vignettes and illustrations for books.

Chodź'ko (kōj'kō). Family of Polish scholars, including: **Jan (1777-1851),** a writer; **Le-o'nard (lē-ō'nār; Jakób (1800-1871),** historian who settled in Paris, author of *La Pologne Historique, Littéraire...*; Jan's son **Aleksander (1804?-1891),** poet, Orientalist, and Slavic scholar, professor at Collège de France.

Choe'ri-lus (kē'rī-lūs; kēr'). fl. 6th-5th cent. B.C. Athenian playwright; author of tragedies (none extant) said to have been played in competition with works of Aeschylus and Pratinas.

Choerilus of Sa'mos (kā'mōs). fl. late 5th century B.C. Epic poet, of Samos; long resident in court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Author of the *Persais*, an epic based on the Greco-Persian wars.

Choi'seul' (shwá'zūl'), Duc César de. 1598-1675. French soldier. Distinguished himself at siege of La Rochelle (1628); commanded Royal army before Paris at time of the Fronde; defeated Turenne and Spaniards at Rethel (1650).

Choiseul, Duc Étienne François de. In early life Comte de Stain'ville' (stān'vēr'). 1719-1785. French states-

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofā; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cube, ünite, örn, öp, circüü, ü = u in Fr, menu;

man. Fought with distinction in War of Austrian Succession (1740-48); won favor of Mme. de Pompadour; lieutenant general (1748); ambassador at Rome (1754-57) and Vienna (1757-58). Minister of foreign affairs (1758-61), of war and marine (1761-66), of war and foreign affairs (1766-70); directed French policy (1758-63) through Seven Years' War; obtained best possible terms of peace for France at Treaty of Paris (1763); negotiated Family Compact (1761); instrumental in suppression of Jesuits in France (1764); a leader in European diplomacy (1764-70); dismissed through influence of Mme. du Barry (1770). Lived in retirement at Chanteloupe (1770-74) and Paris (1774-85).

Chol'sy' (shwá'sé'), **François Auguste**. 1841-1909. French archaeologist; author of works on history of architecture, esp. Roman, Greek, Byzantine, Egyptian.

Cho'la (chō'lá). An early Hindu (Tamil) dynasty ruling in southern India on Coromandel Coast (first mentioned c. 4th century B.C.); for a time, with the Cheras, ruled in south, superseding the Pandyas (q.v.); conquered (c. A.D. 300) by the Pallavas (q.v.); gradually regained power and in combination with the Chalukyas (q.v.) defeated the Pallavas (8th century A.D.); established powerful kingdom with center at Tanjore (888-1267) with hegemony over most of the Deccan; extinguished (1310) by Mohammedan army from Delhi. Its greatest rulers were Ra'ja-ra'ja I (rā'jā-rā'jā) the Great (985-1014), who invaded Ceylon (1001-04), and his son Ra-jen'dra Cho'la-de'va I (rā-jān'drā'chō'lā-dā'vā) (1014-35).

Cholmon'deley (chōm'ndē'), **John**. d. 1925. English novelist, b. in Shropshire; author of *The Dancers Jewels* (under pseudonym Pax [paks]; 1887), *Diana Tempest* (1893), *Red Potage* (1899), *Prisoners* (1906), *The Lovest Rung* (1908), *Notwithstanding* (1913), *Under One Roof* (1918).

Cho'part' (shō'pār'), **François**, 1743-1795. French surgeon, noted for work in amputation of the foot.

Cho'pln' (shō'pān'), **Angl. shō'pān**, **Frédéric François**. 1810-1849. Composer and pianist, b. near Warsaw of French father and Polish mother. Professional debut as piano virtuoso, Vienna (1829); settled in Paris (1831). Long the intimate friend of George Sand (Mme. Dudevant), who during his illness took him to Majorca, nursed him back to health (1838), but later broke with him, depicting him in her novel *Lucrezia Floriani* as Prince Karol, a "high-flown, consumptive, and exasperating nuisance." Noted for his lyric compositions for piano, including (with posthumous works) 55 mazurkas, 13 polonaises, 24 preludes, 27 études, 19 nocturnes, 4 ballades, 4 scherzos; also wrote a number of songs. Among earlier works in classical style are: for piano, two concertos (with oboe, strings) three rondos, and three sonatas; for piano and voice, a sonata, duo concertante, and *Introduction et Chœur polonoise*; for piano, violin, and cello, a trio.

Chopinell, Jean or Jehan. See **JEAN DE MEUNG**.

Cho-ri'ci-us (chō-rīk'h'ī-s). Known as **Choricus** of Ga'za (gā'zā). fl. 491-518. Greek sophist and rhetorician.

Chor'ley (chōr'lī), **Henry Fothergill**. 1808-1872. English journalist and music critic; contributed literary and music reviews to London *Athenaeum* (1830-68).

Cho'ron' (shō'rōn'), **Alexandre Étienne**. 1772-1834. French musician and writer on music; director of the Opéra (1816-17); founder and director of a school of classical and religious music (1817-30), which in concert introduced to Paris audiences many works of German and Italian masters, as Bach, Handel, Palestrina. Author of *Principes de Composition des Écoles d'Italie* (1808), *Dictionnaire Historique des Musiciens* (with F. J. M. Fayolle, 1810-11), etc.

Choeros. Variant of **KHOEROS**.

Chotek, Sophie; See **Duchess of Hohenberg**.

Chot'zi-nuff (shōt'zī-nōf), **Samuel**. 1889-. Pianist and music critic, b. in Russia; to U.S. at age of 6. Educ. Columbia. Accompanist for Zimballist, Alma Gluck, Heifetz, and others. Critic on staff of *New York World* (1923-30) and *New York Post* (1934 ff.).

Chou or Chow (jō). An early dynasty (1122-255 B.C.) of China, longest of all in Chinese history. Its rulers took title *Wang* ("king"); its founder, Wu Wang (son of Wen Wang), overthrew (1122) Chou Hsin, last of Shang dynasty. Empire enlarged beyond the Yangtze valley; three great philosophers of China, Lao-tzu, Confucius, and Mencius (q.v.), lived during latter part of dynasty. See also **CHOU KUNG**.

An ephemeral dynasty, **Northern Chou** (557-581 A.D.), existed in western China, and the **Later Chou** (951-960 A.D.) was one of the Five Dynasties (q.v.).

Chouan. See **COTTEREAU**.

Chouart, Médart. See **Sieur de GROSEILLIERS**.

Chou En-lai (jō' ēn'lī'). 1898?- . Chinese Communist leader, b. in Szechwan of Mandarin family. Influenced by Revolution (1911-12) and by Japan's "twenty-one demands" (1915); studied in Paris (1921-22) and Germany (1923). A founder of Chinese Communist party; joined Sun Yat-sen (1924); organized Communist strikes in north China under direction of Kuomintang (1925-27); driven out of Shanghai and Nationalist party (1927); became active in Chinese Red army (1931); its political leader, second only to Mao Tse-tung; Communist representative at kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek (1936).

Chou Hsin (jō' shīn'). Last ruler of Shang dynasty (q.v.).

Chou Kung (jō' gōng'). d. 1105 B.C. Chinese author and statesman, known as the "Duke of Chou." Son of Wen Wang and brother of Wu Wang. Regent during minority of second emperor of Chou dynasty. Supposed author of the *Chou Li*, code of rules for officials of the state.

Chou'reau' (shō'ré'ō'). Family of American fur traders and pioneers, including: René Auguste (1749-1829), who was associated with his stepfather Pierre Laclède (q.v.) in founding St. Louis, Mo.; his half brother, the natural son of Laclède, Jean Pierre (1758-1849), who established (1796) first permanent white settlement in Oklahoma, on site of present Tulsa; the latter's sons Auguste Pierre (1786-1838) and Pierre (1789-1865).

Chow. = **CHOU** (dynasty).

Chrétien' de Troyes'. Also **Chres'tien' de Troyes'** (krā'tyān' dē trwā'). **Anglicized Christian of Troyes**. French poet of latter half of 12th century; a trouvère, one of first to compose after models established by troubadours of southern France. His Arthurian romances include *Perceval le Gallois* (in which legend of Holy Grail is introduced), *Erec et Enide*, *Yvain, ou Le Chevalier au Lion*, *Le Chevalier à la Charette* (introducing Lancelot du Lac), and *Le Roman de Cligès*.

Chris'man (krī'smān), **Arthur Bow'ie** (bō'ī). 1889-1953. American teacher and writer of books for children; author of *Shen of the Sea* (1925; awarded John Newbery Medal), *The Wind That Wouldn't Blow* (1927).

Christ ('krīst), **Jesus**. See **JESUS**.

Christ ('krīst), **Wilhelm**. 1831-1906. German classical philologist; professor, Munich (1861). Author of *Metrik der Griechen und Römer* (1879), *Griechische Literaturgeschichte* (1888), etc.

Chris'tian (krī'shān; krīst'yān). Name of ten kings of Denmark, nine of whom were kings of Norway also and two of whom were kings of Sweden.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Christian I. 1426-1481. King of Denmark (1448-81) and of Norway (1450-81). Son of Theodorik, Count of Oldenburg, and Hedwig, heiress of Schleswig and Holstein, and a descendant of Eric V. Founder of house of Oldenburg (q.v.). Union of Kalmar practically dissolved, although not officially until later (1523); Norway and Denmark united (1450-1814); seized Sweden (1457-64) but forced to give it up by defeat at Brunkeberg (1471); made duke of Slesvig and count of Holstein (1460); with his queen, founded U. of Copenhagen (1479).

Christian II. Called "the Cruel." 1481-1559. King of Denmark and Norway (1513-23) and of Sweden (1520-23); m. Isabella (1515), sister of Emperor Charles V; conquered Sweden (1520); showed extreme cruelty against Swedes, esp. in massacre of nobility at Stockholm (1520); driven out of Sweden by Gustavus Vasa (1521); deposed and driven out of Denmark (1523); attempted to seize Norway (1531-32) but captured and imprisoned for remainder of life.

Christian III. 1503-1559. King of Denmark and Norway (1534-59); called "father of the People." Son of Frederick I; became king at time of civil war (1533-36); ardent Lutheran, introduced the Reformation (1536); unsuccessfully attempted to make Norway a province; his rule strengthened Denmark.

Christian IV. 1577-1648. King of Denmark and Norway (1588-1648). Son of Frederick II; b. Frederiksborg. Ruled under regents (1588-96); strengthened Danish navy and army; Kalmar War with Sweden (1611-13) terminated successfully for Denmark by Treaty of Knærod (1613); increased influence along Baltic coast of Germany (1613-21); Christiania in Norway founded (1624) and named after him; joined Protestant cause in Thirty Years' War (1625-29); defeated severely at Lutter am Barenberge by Tilly and Wallenstein (1626); formed alliance with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1628-29); his policies irritated Sweden, which declared war (1643-45), defeating Denmark; forced to yield power to nobles.

Christian V. 1646-1699. King of Denmark and Norway (1670-99). Son of Frederick III; b. Flensburg; tried to establish new nobility from lower orders; guided (1670-76) by his chancellor, Griffensfeld, who was imprisoned (1676); financial condition became worse; waged unsuccessful war with Sweden (1675-79); drew up new code (*Christian Code*) for Norway (1683).

Christian VI. 1699-1746. King of Denmark and Norway (1730-46). Son of Frederick IV; b. Copenhagen; weak and narrow-minded sovereign; showed much extravagance in new buildings following whims of wife, Sophie Magdalene of Brandenburg-Kulmbach.

Christian VII. 1749-1808. King of Denmark and Norway (1766-1808). Son of Frederick V; b. Copenhagen. Neglected in childhood; brought up by cruel tutor; early became depraved and imbecile; m. (1766) Caroline Matilda (q.v.), sister of George III of England; dismissed Count Bernstoff as minister (1770); appointed Struensee (q.v.), but after two years (1770-72), had him arrested and beheaded; marriage with Caroline Matilda dissolved (1772); became hopelessly insane and relinquished control to Crown Prince Frederick, who ruled as regent (1784-1808); battle of Copenhagen (1801); Danish fleet seized by English (1807).

Christian VIII. 1786-1848. King of Denmark and Norway (1839-48). Son of Frederick (d. 1805), step-brother of Christian VII. Appointed viceroy of Norway (1813); refused to consent to dynastic union of Norway and Sweden (1814); driven out of Norway during brief war (1814); with second wife, lived in retirement (1815-31); member of council of state (1831-39); as king, op-

posed liberal projects; tried to appease Germans in Schleswig and Holstein (1846-48); raised Schleswig-Holstein question that later brought about war (1848).

Christian IX. 1818-1906. King of Denmark and Norway (1863-1906). Fourth son of William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderborg-Glücksborg (1785-1831), and Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel (1789-1867), a direct descendant of King Christian III of Denmark. Brought up by King Frederick VI as guardian; entered army (1835); m. (1842) Louise (1817-1898), dau. of William, Prince of Hesse-Cassel. Since male line of Frederick III became extinct in Frederick VII, confirmed (1852) by council of great powers in London as crown prince ("protocol king"); succeeded to throne (1863) on death of Frederick VII; denial by duchies of Schleswig and Holstein of Danish claims to sovereignty and demand for withdrawal of November Constitutions (1863) which had incorporated Holstein (see **FREDERICK VIII**, 1829-1880) led to war with Prussia and Austria (1864); Jutland occupied; Denmark forced by Treaty of Vienna to renounce Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; new constitution promulgated (1866); long struggle of parties of Left and Right for supremacy of Folketing (1872-1905); generally supported the Conservatives; with their decline, finally consented to formation of Left ministry. Father of Frederick VIII of Denmark, George, King of the Hellenes (1863-1913), Waldemar (b. 1858; m. Marie d'Orléans, daughter of Robert, Duc de Chartres), and of Alexandra (m. Edward VII of Great Britain), Dagmar (Marie Feodorovna; m. heir to Russian throne, later Czar Alexander III), and Thyra (m. Ernest Augustus, 1815-1923, Duke of Cumberland).

Christian X. 1870-1947. Son of Frederick VIII. King of Denmark (1912-47) and Iceland (1918-44), b. Charlottenlund Castle near Copenhagen; m. (1898) Alexandrine Augustine, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Studied for military career; during World War, established closer relations with other Scandinavian countries; new constitution (1915) enfranchising women; Act of Union (1918) with Iceland, whereby Iceland became independent with only personal connection with Denmark through single sovereign; enthusiastically received by people of North Slesvig, former region of Denmark restored by plebiscite under Treaty of Versailles (1920); succeeded by his son **Frederik IX** (1899-), diplomat and rear admiral, m. (1945) Ingrid (1910-), granddaughter of Gustav V of Sweden.

Chris'tian (kris'chân; kris'tiân), **Fletcher**. fl. 1789. English naval mutineer. Master's mate and leader of mutiny against Captain William Bligh (q.v.) aboard exploring ship *Bounty* (April, 1789): found of isolated colony on Pitcairn Island.

Chris'tian Au-gus'tus (kris'chân ô-gûs'tûs; kris'ti-yûn). 1798-1869. Duke of Schles'wig-Hol'stein-Son'der-burg-Au-gû'sten-burg [shlâs vik-hôl'shtîn-zôn'dêr-hôrk-ou-gôôs'tên-bôork; shlê's-vîk] (1814-69). On accession (1848) of Frederick VII of Denmark, forced to relinquish his claims under Salic law to Danish throne (protocol and treaty of London, 1850 and 1852), a renunciation later (on death of Frederick VII, 1863) repudiated by his son Frederick--main cause of war (1866) between Prussia and Austria.

Christian of Bruns'wick (brûnz'wik). Prince of Bruns'wick-Wol'fen-bû'tel (-vôl'tên-bû'tl). 1599-1626. German Lutheran soldier; sometimes called "the Madman of Halberstadt." Administrator of bishopric of Halberstadt (1616); led (1621-22) army defeated by Tilly at Höchst (1622); accepted command under Prince Maurice of United Provinces and fought Spaniards; returned to Lower Saxony; again defeated by Tilly (1623);

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), solâ, êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd; fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

took command again of Protestant forces under Christian IV of Denmark (1625); died without gaining important successes.

Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (shlĕs'vĭk [shlĕs'-hōl'shtĭn; Angl. hōl'stĭn), Prince. In full **Frederick Christian Charles Augustus**. 1831-1917. German prince; m. (1866) Helena, 3d daughter of Queen Victoria; Prussian officer in World War.

Christian of Troyes. = CHRÉTIEN DE TROYES.

Christianus Demokritus. Pseudonym of J. K. DIPPEL.

Chris'tle (krĭs'tl), **Agatha Mary Clarissa, nee Miller**. 1891-. English writer of mystery and detective fiction; m. 1st, Archibald Christie (1914; divorced, 1928), 2d, Max Edgar Lucien Mallowan (1930). Creator of the fictional detective Hercule Poirot.

Christie, James. 1730-1803. English auctioneer, founder (1766) of line of London auctioneers. His sons **James** (1773-1831), auctioneer, antiquary, writer on Etruscan and Greek vases, and **Samuel Hunter** (1784-1865), mathematician, student of magnetism, professor of mathematics at Woolwich (1806-54). S. H. Christie's son **Sir William Henry Mahoney** (1845-1922), astronomer royal (1881-1910); undertook observations of sunspots (c. 1880); erected 30-inch reflector and 26-inch photographic refractor (1890-98); designed new alt-azimuth; author of papers on solar eclipses.

Christie, Richard Copley. 1830-1901. English scholar and bibliophile. M.A., Oxon. (1855); professor, Owens Coll., Manchester; benefactor of Owens Coll., to which he bequeathed about 75,000 volumes.

Chris'ti'na (krĭs'tē'nā). 1626-1689. Queen of Sweden (1632-54), b. Stockholm; daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Ruled (1632-44) under regency of five crown officers, affairs being actually managed by Axel Oxenstierna; came of age and crowned (1644); reign disturbed by final years of Thirty Years' War (1644-48), by dissensions in Swedish Diet, by attempted revolts; proclaimed her cousin Charles X Gustavus as successor; abdicated (1654); embraced Roman Catholicism (1655); lived in Paris; tried twice (1660, 1667) to regain Swedish throne; died in Rome. See GIOVANNI MONAL DESCHL.

Chris'tine' de Pi'san' (krĭs'tēn' dē pe'zān'). 1363?-1431. French poet of Italian descent; m. Étienne Castel (c. 1378; d. c. 1388). Author of *Libre des Faits et Bonnes Mœurs du Roi Charles V*, *Libre de Paix*, and some ballads, verse letters, etc.

Chris'ti-son (krĭs'tĭs'n), **Sir Robert**. 1797-1882. Scottish toxicologist and physician; M.D. Edinburgh (1819); professor at Edinburgh; authority on pathology of kidneys; author of *Treatise on Poisons* (1829).

Christ Jesus. See JESUS.

Chri-stoff'el (krĭs'tōf'el), **Elwin Bruno**. 1829-1900. Swiss mathematician; professor, Strassburg (from 1872); known for work in higher analysis, geometry, mathematical physics, and godesy.

Chris'tophe' (krĕs'tōf), Henri. 1767-1820. Negro king of Haiti (1811-20), b. a slave in Grenada. Able lieutenant to Toussaint L'Ouverture in revolution (1791) against French; fought against Leclerc (1802); joined uprising of Dessalines (1803-04); after killing Dessalines (1806), became king, as Henri I, in the north; proclaimed king of all Haiti (1811); crowned (1812); his cruelty and avarice caused rebellion (1818); shot himself with a silver bullet.

Chris'to-pher (krĭs'tō-fēr), Saint. Christian martyr, probably of 3d century. According to tradition, devoted himself after conversion to charitable work of carrying wayfarers across a river where there was no bridge; on one occasion, undertook to carry over a small child,

whose weight grew heavier and heavier until the beam was scarcely able to reach the other shore; once there, the supposed child revealed himself as Christ—hence the name *Christophorus*, i.e. "Christ-bearer." Patron saint of ferrymen, travelers, etc.

Christopher or Chris-top'h'o-rus (krĭs-tōf'ō-rūs). d. 904. Pope (903-904); b. Rome. By some, considered an antipope.

Christopher. d. 931. Coruler (921-931) of Eastern Roman Empire with his father, Romanus I Lecapenus.

Christopher. Name of three kings of Denmark.

Christopher I (1219-1259), king (1252-59); brother of Eric and Abel; reign a period of continuous strife with archbishop of Lund (1253-59). **Christopher II** (1276-1332), king (1320-26, 1330-32); treacherous, incompetent ruler; Denmark divided. **Christopher III** (1418-1448), known as **Christopher of Bavaria**; nephew of Eric; king of Sweden (1440-48) and of Norway (1442-48); oppressed peasantry; made Copenhagen permanent royal residence (1443).

Chri-sto'pou-los (krĕs'tō'pō-lōs), **Athanasios**. 1772-1847. Greek poet, author esp. of popular drinking songs and love lyrics; translated Homer and Herodotus into modern Greek.

Chris'tus or Cris'tus (krĭs'tūs), **Pe'trus** (pe'trūs). 1420?-1473. Flemish painter.

Chris'ty (krĭs'tĭ), **Edwin P.** 1815-1862. American actor and singer, b. Philadelphia; founder and interlocutor of a well-known blackface minstrel troupe.

Christy, Howard Chandler. 1873-1952. American illustrator and painter, b. in Morgan Co., Ohio. Illustrator on staff of various New York periodicals esp. (from 1910) *Cosmopolitan* and Hearst magazines; illustrated books, including three by James Whitcomb Riley and three of his own. His paintings include many portraits, as of Will H. Hays, George Harvey, Warren G. Harding, President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Charles E. Hughes, Benito Mussolini, John Nance Garner, Amelia Earhart, and Mary Roberts Rinehart, and the large historical painting *Signing the Constitution* in Capitol building, Washington, D.C.

Chro'de-gang (krō'dē-gāng) or **Go'de-grand** (gō'dē-grānd), Saint. d. 766. Bishop of Metz (from 742); author of *Vita Canonica*.

Chryppis, Nikolaus. = NICHOLAS OF CUSA.

Chry-san'der (krĭs'zān'dēr), **Friedrich**. 1826-1901. German music scholar. Founded Handel Society, and through it published first complete edition of Handel's works (100 vols., 1859-94). Author of a life of Handel (3 vols., 1858-67), left uncompleted at his death.

Chry-sip'pus (krĭslp'ūs; krĭ-). Greek Stoic philosopher of 3d century B.C., b. at Soli in Cilicia; disciple of Cleanthes.

Chrys'ler (krĭs'lēr), **Walter Percy**. 1875-1940. American automobile manufacturer, b. Wamego, Kans.; works manager (1912-16), president and general manager (1916-19), Buick Motor Co.; organized and headed Chrysler Corporation, manufacturing automobiles.

Chrysologus, Saint Peter. See PETER CHRYSOLOGUS.

Chrys'o-lo'rus (krĭs'ō-lō'ūs), **Man'u'el** (nān'ū'ēl). 1355?-1415. Greek scholar, b. prob. in Constantinople. To Italy (1393) on mission from Emperor Manuel II Palaeologus to obtain aid against Turks; professor of Greek in Florence (1395-98); translated Plato's *Republic* into Latin. Later, went on mission to Paris (1408) and to Germany (1413). Author of *Erotemata sive Quaestiones*, first Greek grammar used in western Europe.

Chrysorrhoeas. See JOHN OF DAMASCUS.

Chrys-os-tom (krĭs'ās-tām; krĭ-sōs'tām), Saint **John**. 345?-407. Called soon after his death *Chrysostom* (from

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Greek *chrysostomos*, literally "goldenmouthed"), because of his eloquence. One of the Fathers of the Greek Church, b. in Antioch. Patriarch of Constantinople (398-404). Baptized and ordained a reader (368?); practiced asceticism, esp. in desert near Antioch (375?-381); ordained deacon (381) and priest (386) in Antioch; won fame for his eloquence. Appointed bishop (patriarch) of Constantinople (398). Became popular with common people, gave large part of revenue to hospitals and charities, and rebuked vices of the court; deposed at a synod near Constantinople and banished by Empress Eudoxia and patriarch of Alexandria (403); recalled because of wrath of people, but banished again (404), this time to Armenia. Author of homilies, commentaries, and letters, that had great influence in church history.

Chtchédrine. French spelling of **SUCHADRIN**.

Chuang'-tzu' (jōw'āng'zū'). fl. 4th century B.C. Chinese philosopher and teacher, exponent of the doctrines of Lao-tzu. His writings were valued highly during T'ang dynasty.

Chubb (chūb), Percival. 1860- . Educator, b. Devonport, Eng.; to U.S.; settled in St. Louis and served as leader of Ethical Society (1911-32). Author of *Festivals and Plays in Schools and Elsewhere* (with others, 1912), *Recollections of Haselock Ellis* (1929), *On the Religious Frontier* (1931).

Chubb, Thomas. 1679-1746. English deist. Worked as tallow chandler most of his life; author of *The Supremacy of the Father Asserted* (1715), a defense of William Whiston's argument for Arian view of supremacy of God the Father over the other persons of the Trinity, and of deistical tracts (1734-46).

Chudleigh, Elizabeth. Countess of Bristol. See under **PIERREPONT** family.

Chu Hsi or Chu Hi (jōw' shē'). 1130-1200. Chinese philosopher, living under Southern Sung dynasty. Commentator and expounder of Confucianism; wrote many works, esp. on Confucian classics. In his teaching accepted doctrine of Mencius that man is by nature upright, but inclined to a materialistic evolution that opened way to scientific research.

Chu'-ko' Liang' (jōw'gū' lē-āng'). 181-234 A.D. Chinese soldier, b. Shantung; regarded by Chinese as a favorite hero. Aided Liu Pei in founding Shu or Minor Han dynasty (221-264); chief minister (221-234); known as a strategist.

Chulalongkorn. = RAMA V, King of Siam (Thailand).

Ch'un (chōn), Prince. Name of two members of Chinese nobility of the Ch'ing dynasty. (1) *Personal name* I Huan (ē' hwan'). 1840-1891. Seventh son of Emperor Tao Kuang, and younger brother of Emperor Hsien Feng; father of Emperor Kuang Hsü and grandfather of Emperor Hsüan Tung. Adviser of empress dowager; as her favorite held several high offices. (2) His fifth son, *personal name* Tsai Feng (dzī' fēng'). 1832- . Brother of Emperor Kuang Hsü and father of last Manchurian emperor, Hsüan Tung; regent for his son (1908-11); deposed by Revolution (1911); special envoy to Germany (1901); counselor to the throne (1907-08).

Grund Bardal. See **CHAND BARDAL**.

Chunder Sen, Kesub. See **KESUB CHUNDER SEN**.

Chung Shan. See **SUN YAT-SEN**.

Ch'ung Te. See under **SHUN CHIN**.

Chu'quet' (shū'kē'), Nicolas. c. 1445-c. 1500. French mathematician.

Church (chērch), Alfred John. 1829-1912. English clergyman and author. Author of classical stories retold for young people from Homer, Vergil, Livy, Herodotus, and others.

Church, Frederick Edwin. 1826-1908. American land-

scape painter, b. Hartford, Conn.; known for his *Horse-shoe and American Falls, Niagara* (in Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.) and Andean views.

Church, Frederick Stuart. 1842-1924. American illustrator and painter, b. Grand Rapids, Mich.; known for water-color animal studies.

Church, Sir Richard. 1784-1873. British military officer and commander in the Greek service; b. in Cork of Quaker parentage; disowned by Society of Friends when he enlisted as soldier at age of 16; advocated British retention of Ionian Islands, in report to Congress of Vienna (1809); fought in service of King Ferdinand of Naples (1817-20); commander in chief of Greek insurgent army (1827) engaged in expelling Turks; led Greek revolution (1843); Greek general (1854). His nephew **Richard William Church** (1815-1890), clergyman, b. Lisbon; B.A., Oxon. (1836); fellow of Oriel Coll. and friend of Newman; one of originators of *The Guardian* magazine (1846); contributor to *The Saturday Review* and *English Men of Letters* series; dean of St. Paul's (1871-90).

Church, Richard. 1893- . English writer, b. London. His books of verse include *Flood of Life* (1917), *Hurricane* (1919), *Philip* (1923), *Twelve Noon* (1936); his prose works, *Mary Shelley* (1928), *The Prodigal Father* (1933), *The Porch* (1937), *The Stronghold* (1939), *Calling for a Spade* (1939).

Church, William. American inventor of an early typesetting machine (casting and composing automatically; justification by hand), which he patented in England (1822).

Church, William Conant. 1836-1917. American editor, b. Rochester, N.Y.; served in Civil War; founder, with his brother **Francis P.**, of the *Army and Navy Journal* (1863).

Church'ill (chūrch' (h)il), Charles. 1731-1764. English poet and satirist; son of a Westminster curate. Ordained priest (1756); won fame with his *Rosciad* (anonymous, 1761), a clever satire on London actors and actresses, and the *Apology* (1761), a ruthless attack upon his critics, indulged in dissipation, defended his way of life in poem, *Night* (1761), and gave up church offices (1763); became ally of John Wilkes, and assistant editor of *North Briton*; exercised his gift for invective in contributions to political campaign of rhymed satires on authors and politicians; died of fever on visit to Wilkes in exile at Boulogne. Author of *The Ghost* (1763), ridiculing Dr. Johnson over his account of the Cock Lane ghost, *The Prophecy of Famine* (1763), attacking Lord Bute and the Scots, *The Duellist* (1763), assailing an unsuccessful assassin of Wilkes, *The Candidate* (1764), exposing "Jemmy Twitchee" (Lord Sandwich, an archenemy of Wilkes).

Churchill, John. 1st Duke of Marl'bor-ough (mārl'-bō-rē; -brē; mōl'-). 1650-1722. English military commander; called "Cupid of John." Son of Sir Winston (1620?-1688), impoverished Royalist. Studied at St. Paul's (1663-65); page to duke of York (1665) and favorite of duchess of Cleveland; assisted in advancing fortunes by sister Arabella (1648-1730), mistress of duke of York (later James II). Attracted attention at Nijmegen (1672); saved life of duke of Monmouth at Maastricht (1673); as reward for successful execution of mission to Louis XIV, created (1683) Baron Churchill of San'dridge (sān'drij); second in command in crushing at Sedgemoor Monmouth's rebellion in western counties (1685). One of first to send overtures to William of Orange (1687); went over to William of Orange with 5000 troops (1688); privy counselor and Earl of Marlborough (1689); sent by William, somewhat in distrust, to fight

He, chaotic, chre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, Ave, have (13), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; u = u in Fr. menu;

in Netherlands (1689), in Ireland (1690); imprisoned on accusation of plotting (1692); carried on negotiations with exiled King James II; restored to command (1698). Under Queen Anne, commander in chief over armies of England and Holland in War of Spanish Succession; impeded by jealousy among allies and difference of aims; by brilliant exploits at Kaiserswerth, Venlo, and Liège, drove French out of Spanish Gelderland (1702); created 1st duke of Marlborough (for later dukes, see SPENCER family). Virtually regent in England, controlling prime minister Godolphin, as his wife (see below) controlled Queen Anne. Had to abandon attack on Antwerp (1703) because of Dutch incapacity; thwarted French in attempt to join Bavarians by bloody victory of Blenheim (1704); rewarded with manor of Woodstock; held in check by jealousy (1705); routed French at Ramillies (1706), entered Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend; deserted by emperor and involved in quarrel of Whigs and Tories (1708); defeated French at Oudenarde (1708), keeping Flanders from allegiance to French; captured Lille and Ghent (1708); met Villars in protracted, rather indecisive battle of Malplaquet (1709); took Mons and other French towns, obtaining Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Undetermined by political intrigue at home and dismissal of Godolphin and Sunderland, and by duchess of Marlborough's alienation of Queen Anne and defection to Whig cause; following dismissal of duchess, dismissed from office on charge of embezzlement of public money (Dec. 31, 1711); on accession of George I returned to his military post (1714); died of apoplexy.

His wife (m. 1678), **Sarah, see Jennings** (1660-1744), Duchess of Marlborough; often alluded to as *A-tos'sa* (a-tos'sa). Became (year c. 1676) trusted friend of Princess Anne, the two companions adopting, soon after Anne's marriage, the nicknames Mrs. Morley (Anne) and Mrs. Freeman; helped Anne to escape (1688); gained ascendancy over her on her accession as queen; as mistress of robes and keeper of privy purse, controlled Whig ministry, dispensed offices at will, deducted pension for herself; finally by imperious and tactless behavior alienated Queen Anne; succeeded (1711) by her cousin Abigail Hill (Mrs. Masham); lived in retirement and left large fortune.

Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer. Known as Lord Randolph Churchill. 1849-1895. British statesman. Third son of 7th duke of Marlborough (see under SPENCER family); m. (1874) Jennie Jerome of New York; father of Winston L. S. Churchill (q.v.). B.A., Oxon. (1870). As M.P. (from 1874) led a group (nicknamed the "Fourth Party") in fearless, aggressive Toryism; assailed both Gladstone and Conservative front bench; opposed government in Egyptian imbroglio; favored conciliation in Irish affairs; developed a progressive conservatism, called Tory democracy, in challenge to Liberals for part in reform; promoter and first member of Primrose League; secretary of state for India (1885-86); contested John Bright's seat (1885); chancellor of exchequer and leader of House of Commons (1886); resigned (Dec., 1886) in resistance to demands of army and navy upon exchequer; traveled for health and described travels in *Men, Mines, and Animals in South Africa* (1892); returned to parliament (1892) and attacked Gladstone's second Irish home-rule bill.

Churchill, William. 1859-1920. American ethnologist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; studied and wrote on Polynesian customs and languages.

Churchill, Winston. 1871-1947. American novelist, b. St. Louis. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1894); on editorial staff, *Army and Navy Journal* (1894) and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (1895); resident in Cornish, N.H.;

prominent in New Hampshire politics (from 1906). *Rep.* known for his historical novels, including *Richard Carrel* (1899), *The Crisis* (1901), *The Crossing* (1904), *Coniston* (1906), *Mr. Crewe's Career* (1908), *A Modern Chronicle* (1910), *The Inside of the Cup* (1913), *A Far Country* (1915), *The Dwelling Place of Light* (1917).

Churchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer. 1874- . British statesman and author; elder son of Lord Randolph Churchill. Educ. Harrow and Sandhurst; served in Cuba with Spanish forces (1895), in India (1897), in Sudan (1898), present at Khartoum (1898); as war correspondent, captured by Boers but escaped (1899), and engaged in battles up to capture of Pretoria. M.P. (1901); joined free traders in opposition to Chamberlain's tariff proposals; undersecretary (1905-08) for colonies under Campbell-Bannerman, whose policy of self-government for Transvaal and Orange River Colony he advanced with skill and vigor. Entered cabinet as president of Board of Trade (1908-10); as home secretary (1910-11), carried Trade Boards Act providing organization of unorganized trades; first lord of admiralty (1911-15); advocate of accelerated naval program; given task of creating naval war staff for co-ordination of strategy with war office; as leader of minority in strategy, directed Antwerp expedition and Dardanelles campaign, after failure of which he was succeeded by Balfour (1915). Served in France as colonel (1916); minister of munitions (1917); secretary for war and air minister (1918-21); in colonial office (1921-22); as chancellor of exchequer (1924-29) accomplished adjustment of war-debt questions, duties on industry, and national finance. First lord of admiralty in Neville Chamberlain's government (Sept. 3, 1939) upon entry into war against Germany. Prime minister (May 10, 1940) after debate in Norway. Met at sea with President Roosevelt (Aug., 1941) to draw up the joint statement of American-British international policy known as the Atlantic Charter. Visited U.S. (Dec., 1941); addressed a joint session of Congress. Conferred on war strategy and international affairs with President Roosevelt at Washington (June, 1942 and May, 1943), Casablanca, Morocco (Jan., 1943), and Quebec (Aug., 1943 and Sept., 1944), with Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo (Nov., 1943), with Roosevelt and Stalin at Tehran (Dec., 1943) and again at Yalta, Crimea (Feb., 1945), with Truman and Stalin at Potsdam (July, 1945). Resigned as prime minister (July, 1945) after Labor victory in elections; again prime minister (1951-1955). Author of *Lord Randolph Churchill* (1906), *My African Journey* (1908), *Liberalism and the Social Problem* (1909), *The World Crisis* (4 vols., 1923-29; rev. ed. in 1 vol., 1942), *Marlborough, his Life and Times* (6 vols., 1933-38), selected speeches, as in *While England Slept* (1938), *Step by Step* (1939), *Into Battle* (1941), *The Unrelenting Struggle* (1942), *The End of the Beginning* (1943).

Churchyard (chúrch'ýrd), Thomas. 1520?-1604. English soldier of fortune and writer. Fought in Scotland, Ireland, Low Countries, in service of England, the emperor, and the prince of Orange. Gave offense to Queen Elizabeth in *Churchyard's Choise* (1579) and fled to Scotland for three years. Author of poems *Shore's Wife* (1563; in *Mirror for Magistrates*) and *The Worthiness of Wales* (1587), and of autobiographical pieces.

Churrigüera (chúr'ré-gá'rá), José. 1650-1723. Spanish architect; created baroque style, now called *churrigüesque*, long dominant in Spain.

Chu Teh (jō' dū'). 1886- . Chinese Communist leader, b. in Szechwan of a wealthy family; studied at Göttingen and (1925) Moscow; joined Communists (1927); elected (1931) commander in chief of Chinese

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Red army; at head of Eighth Route Army when it joined with Chiang Kai-shek (1936-37); in war against Japan (1937 ff.); closely associated with Mao Tse-tung (q.v.).

Chu' Yüan'-chang' (jōō' yü'-àn' jäng'). Better known by his reign title **Hung Wu** (hōng' wōō'). 1328-1398. Chinese emperor (1368-98), founder of the Ming dynasty; b. in Anhwei province. In youth joined a monastery; became leader of insurgent force which (1356-64) gradually secured control of region north of the Yangtze; proclaimed prince of Wu (1364-68); drove out Mongols and established new dynasty; made Nanking the capital.

Chwol'son (kvōl'y'-sūn), **Daniel Abramovich**. 1819-1911. Russian archaeologist; authority on history of Oriental religions; educ. Breslau, Vienna, and St. Petersburg; gave up Jewish religion, became Christian; professor of Oriental languages at U. of St. Petersburg (1855), of Hebrew and Biblical archaeology at ecclesiastical academy in St. Petersburg (1858).

Cial-di'ni (chāl-dē'nē), **Enrico**. Duca di Ga-e'ta (gā'-ā'tā). 1811-1892. Italian soldier and diplomat. Commanded regiment of Piedmontese infantry (1848); commanded third Sardinian division in Crimean War (1854-56); organized the "Cacciatori delle Alpi" at beginning of Italian War (1859); commanded fourth division; defeated papal army under Lamoricière at Castelfidardo (Sept. 18, 1860); conquered Gaeta (Feb. 13, 1861); promoted general. Elected senator (1864); succeeded La Marmora as chief of general staff (1866); ambassador to France (1876-79, 1880-81).

Cia'mi-clan' (chā'mā'-chān'), **Giacomo Luigi**. 1857-1922. Italian chemist, b. Trieste. Professor, Bologna (from 1889). Known for researches in organic chemistry and in photochemistry.

Clam'pi (chām'pē), **Ignazio**. 1824-1880. Italian poet and historian; professor of modern history, U. of Rome (1874-80). Author of poems, as *Serena* (1857), *Poesie Varie* (1857), the verse narrative *Stella* (1858), plays after Goldoni, as *Il Segretario e la Contessa* and *Momolo e Giorgio*, historical works, as *Storia Moderna della Scoperta dell'America alla Pace di Westfalia* (2 vols., 1881-83).

Clampi, Lorenzo Vincenzo. b. 1719. Italian composer; considered by some to be one of creators of musical comedy. His operas include *Bertoldo in Corte* and *L'Arcadia in Brenta*.

Clampi, Sebastiano. 1769-1847. Italian writer; professor, U. of Pisa (1803-18), U. of Warsaw (1818-22); aided in furthering study of history of art.

Clano, in full Cia'no di Cor'tel-laz'zo (chā'nō dē kōr'tāl-lā'tsō), **Conte Galeazzo**. 1903-1944. Italian statesman; educ. U. of Rome; entered diplomatic service (1925); secretary of legation, Rio de Janeiro, then Buenos Aires; consul general, Shanghai; m. (1930) Edda, daughter of Benito Mussolini. Secretary of state for press and propaganda (1935); served in air corps during Ethiopian war (1935-36); promoted major; minister of foreign affairs (1936-43); member, Fascist Supreme Council; named ambassador to Holy See (Feb., 1943). His father, **Conte Costanzo** (1876-1939), naval officer and statesman; admiral of the fleet during World War; member, Chamber of Deputies (1921; president, 1934); minister of communications (1924-34); head, Chamber of Fases and Guilds (1939).

Clar'di (chār'dē), **Guglielmo**. 1844-1917. Italian painter; leader of Venetian plein-airists.

Cib'ber (alb'ēr), **Colley**. 1671-1757. English actor and dramatist. Enrolled in Betterton's company of actors, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (1690), and succeeded in comedy; played Sir Novelty Fashion in first production of his *Love's Last Shift*, or *the Fool in Fashion* (1696), and

other eccentric characters (1697-1732); brought out thirty dramatic pieces (1697-1748), including *She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not* (1702), *The Careless Husband* (1704; for himself and Mrs. Oldfield), and *Nonjuror* (1717); expressed his Whig principles in the comedy *The Provoked Husband* (1728), an adaptation of Molière's *Tartuffe*, left unfinished by John Vanbrugh. Assailed by Jeremy Collier in his *Short View of the English Stage* (1698); with Wilks and Doggett, took management of Drury Lane (c. 1711-32). Appointed poet laureate (1740); depreciated by Pope and Johnson as composer of odes; made "hero" (in place of Theobald) of Pope's *Dunciad* (1742); attacked by Fielding on ground of style and language and for his mutilation of Shakespeare; his adaptation of Shakespeare's *Richard III* retained as the acting version (till 1821). Made last appearance on stage as Pandolph in his *Papal Tyranny in Reign of King John* (1745). Author also of *Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber, Comedian* (1740).

His father, **Caius Gabriel Cibber or Cib'ert** [alb'ēt] (1630-1700), Danish sculptor in England; employed by 4th earl of Devonshire; carver to king's closet; m. for second wife (1670) Jane Colley, mother of Colley Cibber; known for statues *Melancholy* and *Raving Madness*.

Colley's son **Theophilus** (1703-1758), actor and playwright; appeared first on stage (1721); impersonated Pistol and fine gentlemen with success; wrote *The Lover* (1730), *The Auction* (1757), and other plays; involved in intrigues and unsavory practices; abandoned by his wife, **Susannah Maria** (1714-1766), sister of Thomas Arne (q.v.), actress, who won reputation chiefly for singing in opera and oratorio, succeeded in tragedy after debut as Zarah in Aaron Hill's version of Voltaire's *Zaire* (1736).

Ci-bra'rio (chē-brā'ryō), **Conte Giovanni Antonio Luigi**. 1802-1870. Italian state-man and historian. Friend and protégé of Charles Albert of Sardinia; royal commissioner to Venice to procure its union to Piedmont (1848); senator (1848); minister of finance (1852), public instruction (1852-53), foreign affairs (1855-56). His historical works include *Storia di Torino* (1847), and *Della Schiavitù e del Servaggio*. (1868-69).

Cic'er-o (jā'sēr-ō), **Marcus Tullius**. 106-43 B.C. Roman orator, statesman, and philosopher, b. in Arpinum, Italy. To Rome as a youth for study of law, oratory, and Greek literature and philosophy. Quaestor in Sicily (75 B.C.); obtained impeachment of the governor, Verres, for corruption in office (70). Praetor (66); as consul (63), foiled conspiracy of Catiline (q.v.), arousing the people to their danger by his famous orations against Catiline, and executed some of the conspirators. Banished (58) but soon recalled (57); proconsul in Cilicia (51-50). Sided with Pompey in Civil War, but became reconciled with Caesar after battle of Pharsalus (48). After assassination of Caesar, attacked Antony in orations known as *Philippics*; proscribed by Second Triumvirate, and slain (43). In addition to his orations (37 extant) and his letters (many to his friend Titus Pomponius Atticus), extant works include *Rhetorica*, *De Oratore*, *De Republica*, *De Legibus*, *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, *De Natura Deorum*, *De Divinatione*, *De Officiis*, *De Amicitia*, etc.

His brother **Quintus Tullius Cicero** (c. 102-43 B.C.) distinguished himself as a general in Gaul (54); proscribed and slain (43).

A son of Marcus, **Marcus Tullius Cicero** (65-after 30 A.C.), sided with Brutus after murder of Caesar; fled to Sicily after battle of Philippi (42); returned to Rome on proclamation of amnesty (39); honored by Octavius; consul (30); later a proconsul in Asia (or Syria).

Ci'co-gna'ra (chē'kō-nyā'rā), **Conte Leopoldo**. 1767-

āle, chaotic, càre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

1834. Italian antiquarian, art historian, and diplomat; accumulated valuable collection of art objects. His works include *Storia della Scultura dal Suo Risorgimento in Italia sino al Secolo di Napoleone* (3 vols., 1813-18), *Le Fabbriche Più Conspicue di Venezia* (10 vols., 1815-20).

Cid, the (thē'sid'). *Span.* el Cid' Cam'pe-a-dor' (ēl thēth' kām'pā-ā-thōr'), i.e. the Lord Champion. *Arab.* Say'yid (sā'yīd). *Real name Rodrigo (or Ruy) Dī'az de Bī-var'* (thē'āth thā bē-vār'). 1040?-1099. Spanish soldier, b. near Burgos; ideal hero, esp. in Spanish literature. Fought in war between Sancho II of Castile and Sancho IV of Navarre, at that time winning his sobriquet "Campendur"; served Sancho II's successor, Alfonso VI; m. Ximena, daughter of count of Oviedo; incurred Alfonso's enmity, banished (c. 1081), and became soldier of fortune; had many adventures and won great success under Arab kings of Saragossa; captured Valencia (1094); ruled Valencia and Murcia (1094-99) until overthrown and killed by Almoravides. His deeds, much romanticized, first recounted in anonymous *Poema del Cid* (c. 1140), oldest extant Spanish epic; story told also in *Crónica del Cid* (c. 1284) and used in Guillén de Castro y Bellvis's drama *Las Mocedades del Cid* (c. 1612-13), Corneille's *Le Cid* (1636), and in Massenet's opera (1885).

Cidliè. See SARFAT II.

Cien-fue'gos (thyān-fwā'gōs), **Nicasio Álvarez de.** 1764-1809. Spanish poet, b. Madrid; educ. U. of Salamanca; editor, *El Mercurio* and *La Gaceta* (1798 ff.); exiled to France (1808 ff.) as participant in anti-French demonstration; among works are the plays *Idomeneo*, and *La Condesa de Castilla*, and *Obras Poéticas* (2 vols., 1798, 1816).

Cien-fue'gos y Jo'vel-la'nos (thyān-fwā'gōs [syān-] ē hō'vā (llyā'nōs), **José.** 1768-1825. Spanish general; served in French wars; captain general of Cuba (1816-19); returned to Spain; minister of war (1822). Cien-fuegas, Cuba, is named in his honor.

Cier'va (thyer'vā), **Juan de la.** 1896-1936. Spanish aeronautical engineer; inventor of type of aircraft trademarked "Autogiro" (first model exhibited and tested, 1928); killed in airplane accident at Croydon Aerodrome, London (Dec. 9, 1936).

Cie'za de Le-on' (thya'thā thā lē-ōn'), **Pedro de.** 1518-1560. Spanish soldier and historian, b. Llerena; to America (1532?-52) with Spanish armies. Author of *Crónica del Perú* (4 parts), *Historia de la Nueva España*, etc.

Ci-gna'ni (chē'nā'nē), **Conte Carlo.** 1628-1719. Italian painter of Bolognese school; representative of later baroque style; pupil of Francesco Albani; known esp. for his fresco *Assumption of the Virgin* in cathedral of Forlì.

Ci'gna-ro'll (chē'nyā-rō'lē), **Giovanni Bettino.** 1706-1770. Venetian painter; founded Academy of Verona (1764), director (1769); known chiefly for his mythological and religious works.

Ci'go-ll (chē'gō-lē), **Lodovico Car'di da** (kār'dē dā). 1559-1613. Italian painter and architect, b. Castelvetro; originated baroque painting in Florence. His paintings include *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*, *St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata*, *Ecce Homo*, *Joseph and Potiphar's Wife*, and frescoes *Cupid and Psyche*.

Cil't'an (kil'tān) or **Kil't'an**, **Saint.** d. 697. Irish bishop, known as the apostle of Franconia; martyred at Würzburg.

Ci'ma (chē'mā), **Giovanni Battista.** Called **Ci'ma da Co'ne-glia'no** (dā kō'nā-lyā'nō). c. 1459-1517 or 1518. Venetian painter, b. Conegliano. His works include studies of Madonna with saints, *Healing of Ananias*, *Annunciation*, *Adoration of the Shepherds*, *Tobias with*

the Angels, *The Glorification of St. Peter*, *Martyr, Madonna*, and *Pietà*.

Ci'ma-bu'e (chē'mā-bōō'ā), **Giovanni.** Properly **Cen'ni di Pe'po** (chān'nē dē pā'pō). c. 1240-c. 1302. Florentine painter and mosaicist. Regenerated Florentine art by breaking with Byzantine tradition; forerunner of Florentine school. His works include a mosaic of St. John (in Pisa Cathedral), paintings as *Madonna of Santa Trinità* (in Florence Academy) and *Crucifix of Santa Croce*, and frescoes in church of St. Francis of Assisi, as scenes from the life of the Virgin, scenes from the Apocalypse, the Crucifixion (all in upper church), and *Madonna with Angels and St. Francis* (in lower church).

Ci'ma-ro'sa (chē'mā-rō'zā), **Domenico.** 1749-1801. Neapolitan composer; called to St. Petersburg by Catherine II as composer and conductor (1789-92); exiled from Naples (1799) for complicity in revolutionary movement. His works include operas, oratorios, masses, dramatic cantatas, and vocal pieces.

Ci'mon (sī'mōn). 507?-449 B.C. Athenian general and statesman; son of Miltiades (q.v.). Commander of Athenian contingent in allied fleet which continued (477 B.C.) war against Persia; defeated and scattered Persian fleet at mouth of Eurymedon River (466). Advocated alliance with Sparta to present united Greek front against Persians, and induced Athens to aid in suppressing revolt of the Helots against Sparta (464); after failure of Athenian expedition on this occasion, attacked by democratic faction led by Pericles and ostracized (c. 459-454). After recall to Athens, had important part in negotiating armistice with Sparta, and contributed liberally to the rebuilding of Athens.

Cinamus. Variant of CINNAMUS.

Cin'cin-na'tus (sīn'sī-nā'tūs; -nāt'ūs), **Lucius Quinctius.** b. about 519 B.C. Roman general and statesman. According to legend, consul (c. 460 B.C.) and supporter of patricians in struggle with plebeians (462-454). Appointed dictator (458) by Senate when a Roman army was in danger of being destroyed by Aequians. Found cultivating small farm when Senate delegation told him of appointment, he gathered troops, attacked and defeated Aequians, and resigned dictatorship, all within 16 days. Again appointed dictator (439), defeated and slew traitor Spurius Maelius. In later generations, regarded as model of old-fashioned simplicity, ability, and virtue.

Cin'ci-us Al'i-men'tus (sīn'shī-ūs āl'i-mēn'tūs), **Lucius.** fl. late 3d century B.C. Roman annalist; wrote in Greek a history of Rome down to his own times, *Annales*.

Cin'e-as (sīn'ē-ās). Politician of late 4th and early 3d centuries B.C., orig. from Thessaly; minister of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus; sent to Rome to negotiate a peace after Pyrrhus's defeat of the Romans at Heraclea (280 B.C.).

Cin'na (sīn'ā), **Gaius Helvius.** Roman poet; friend of Catullus; killed by the mob at Caesar's funeral (44 B.C.), when mistaken for Lucius Cornelius Cinna (q.v.).

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius. d. 84 B.C. Roman general and statesman; consul (87 B.C.); with Marius suppressed uprising in Rome and proscribed many leaders of Sulla's party; after Marius's death (Jan., 86), leader of the popular party; killed in a mutiny of his troops while preparing to attack Sulla. His daughter **Cornelia** was 1st. wife of Julius Caesar. His son **Lucius Cornelius**, praetor (44 B.C.), sided with the assassins of Caesar.

Cin'na-mus (sīn'ā-mūs) or **Cin'a-mus** or **Sin'na-mus, Jo-an'nes** (jō-ān'ēz; -ēs). 12th-century Byzantine historian; secretary to Emperor Manuel I Comnenus; author of a history of period from 1118 to 1176 A.D.

Ci'no da Pi-sto'la (chē'nō dā pē-stō'yā). Properly

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Guittoncino de' Si'ni-bal'di (dā sē'nē-bal'dē). 1270-1336. Italian jurist and poet; friend of Dante; Ghibelline partisan; taught jurisprudence at Treviso, Siena, Florence, Naples, etc. Mentioned by Dante (*De Vulgari Eloquencia*, I xiii 33-40) as a stylist in the vulgar tongue and celebrated by Petrarch in a sonnet.

Cinq-Mars (sān'mār'), Marquis de. **Henri Colf'fier' de Ru'zé** (kwā'fyā' dē rü'zā'). 1620-1642. French nobleman and conspirator. Introduced to court of Louis XIII as protégé of Richelieu (1635); advanced to high office; a favorite of the king. Ambitious for high military command; joined Orléans faction. His conspiracy against Richelieu betrayed by Gaston d'Orléans; executed (Sept. 12, 1642). A historical novel by Alfred de Vigny (1826) and an opera by Gounod (1877) are based upon the plot.

Cinthio or **Cintio** or **Cinzio**. See **CYNTHIUS**.

Cio'lek (chō'lek), **Erazm**. Lat. **Erasmus Vi-tel'lo** (vi-tē'lō) or **Vi-tel'li-o** (-i-ō). c. 1210-c. 1285. Polish scholar and mathematician.

Clone, Andrea di. See **ORCAGNA**.

Clone, Andrea di Michele. See **Andrea del VERROCCHIO**.

Cl'pri-a'ni (chē'prē-ā'nē), **Amilcare**. 1845-1918. Italian revolutionist, b. Rimini. Fought for Italian liberation, at Solferino and under Garibaldi; worked diplomatically under Mazzini for same end. Served in French army in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), and was among the French revolutionist leaders in the Commune of Paris. Condemned to imprisonment at hard labor; elected to Italian Chamber of Deputies eleven times in popular protest against the sentence; finally pardoned (1888); lived in France (1888-91). On return to Italy, again imprisoned for revolutionary activity (1891-94). On outbreak of Greco-Turkish War, raised battalion and fought on Greek side; at outbreak of World War, worked vigorously for Italian participation on Allied side.

Cipriani, Giovanni Battista. 1727-1785. Italian historical painter and engraver in England; to London (1755); painted ceilings and decorations in Somerset House, London; an original member of Royal Academy (1768).

Cirencester, Richard of. See **RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER**.

Ciriaco de' Pizzicoll'i. Lat. **Ciriacus Anconitanus**. See **CYRIACUS OF ANCONA**.

Cisneros, Cardinal. See **Francisco JIMÉNEZ DE CISNEROS**.

Cis'sey' (sē'sā'), **Ernest Louis Octave Cour'tot'** (kōōr'tō') de. 1810-1882. French soldier and politician; general of division in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); aided in suppressing Commune of Paris (1871); minister of war three times (between 1871 and 1876).

Cl-trine' (sl-trēn'), **Sir Walter McLennan**. 1887- . English trade-union leader, b. Liverpool. Trade-union official (from 1914); general secretary, Trades Union Congress (from 1926); president, International Federation of Trade Unions (from 1928); member, government economic advisory council (1930-33); visited U.S. to gather information on armament production (1940). Author of *The British Trade Union Movement*, *I Search for Truth in Russia*, *My American Diary* (1941), *In Russia Now* (1942).

Cl'tro'en' (sē'trō'ēn'), **André Gustave**. 1878-1935. French automobile manufacturer; engaged in making munitions during World War (1914-18); after war, devoted his plant to production of low-priced automobiles. Aided in financing motor caravan expedition over 8000-mile route from Beyrouth to Peiping (1932), and similar expedition through central Africa to open new trade

route. Lost control of automobile company after its bankruptcy (1934) and reorganization (1935).

Cl'viale' (sē'vyāl'), **Jean**. 1792-1867. French surgeon; reputed originator of lithotripsy.

Cl-vi'lis (cl-vi'lis), **Julius**, *erroneously* **Claudius**. Germanic leader of the Batavians in their war against Rome (69-70 A.D.); defeated by Petilius Cerealis at Trier.

Cl'vi-ta'li (chē'vē-tā'li), **Matteo**. 1436-1501. Italian sculptor and architect, b. Lucca. Known esp. for his sculptural works in Lucca Cathedral.

Cl'a'del' (klā'del'), **Léon Alpinien**. 1835-1892. French symbolist writer; author of short stories and the novel *Juive Errante* (pub. 1897).

Claf'lin (klā'flin), **Victoria** (1838-1927) and **Tennessee Celeste** (1846-1923). American sisters, b. in Ohio. Victoria married Dr. Canning Woodhull (1853), James H. Blood (c. 1866; divorced 1876), John Biddulph Martin (1883); Tennessee married Francis Cook (1885), who later succeeded to a baronetcy and ownership of a Portuguese estate which brought him the title of Viscount de Montserrat. As mere children, the sisters gave spiritualistic séances; also, traveled with a medicine show peddling an "elixir of life." In New York (1868); gained confidence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, opened brokerage office, and profited greatly by his advice on transactions; founded (1870) and edited *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, advocating equal rights for women, a single standard of morality, free love, and campaigning against prostitution and abortion; first published in their *Weekly* (Nov. 2, 1872) the story of the alleged intimacy of Henry Ward Beecher with Mrs. Theodore Tilton, one of his parishioners. Lived chiefly in England (from 1877).

Clal'borne (klā'born), **William**. 1587?-1677. Colonist in America (from 1621), b. in Westmorland, Eng.; established (1631) trading station on Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay, later claimed as part of Maryland grant; incited insurrection and held control of Maryland (1644-46).

Clalborne, William Charles Coles. 1775-1817. American lawyer, b. in Sussex Co., Va.; governor of Mississippi Territory (1801-03); governor of Territory of Orleans (1804-12); first governor of Louisiana (1812-16); U.S. senator (1817).

Clair (klār), **René**. *Professional name of René Cho'mette'* (shō'mēt'). 1898- . French journalist and motion-picture director and producer.

Clair'raut' (klē'rā') or **Clair'rault'** (-rō'), **Alexis Claude**. 1713-1765. French mathematician. Accompanied Maupertius on expedition to Lapland to measure a degree of the meridian. Promulgated "Clairaut's theorem" in his *Théorie de la Figure de la Terre* (1743); studied curves and differential equations; explained motion of the moon; predicted return of Halley's comet.

Claire (klār), **Ina**, *nee* **Fa'gan** (fā'gān). 1892- . American actress, b. Washington, D.C.; m. James Whitaker (divorced), John Gilbert (1929; divorced), William Ross Wallace (1939). On stage (from 1912) and in motion pictures (briefly, from 1928); starred in *The Gold Diggers* (1919), *Bluebeard's Eighth Wife* (1922), *The Awful Truth* (1923), *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* (1925), *Our Betters* (1928), *Biography* (1932-34), *Once is Enough* (1938), etc.

Clairfayt. Variant of **CLERFAYT**.

Clair'mont (klār'mōnt; -mānt), **Clara Mary Jane**, *often* **Claire** (klār). 1798-1879. Stepdaughter of William Godwin and mother of Byron's daughter Allegra.

Clal'ron' (klē'rōn'), **Mlle**. *Professional name of* **Claire Joséphe L'é'ris'** (lā'rēs'). 1723-1803. French tragedienne; prominent in a number of Voltaire's tragedies, including *Zulime*, *Sémiramis*, *Olympie*, *Tancrède*, *Oreste*.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āfā'āve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēvri, silēnt, makā; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōfē (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oīl; cūbe, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Clairville' (klér'vei'), Louis François. Real surname **Ni'co'laie'** (nè'tò'la'). 1811-1879. French playwright; author of, or collaborator in, more than six hundred stage presentations, including comedies, vaudeville sketches, etc.

Clajus. See also **KLAJ**.

Clajus (klá'yóts), Johannes. Orig. surname **Klaj** (klf). 1535-1592. German grammarian; rector in Nordhausen (1570); preacher in Bendeleben (1573); author of *Grammatica Germanicae Linguae* (1578).

Clam'-Gal'ias (klám'gál'áa), Count Eduard von. 1805-1891. Austrian general; distinguished himself in Italy and Hungary (1848-49); engaged at Magenta and Solferino (1859); in Austro-Prussian War (1866), suffered defeats at Hühnerwasser, Podol, Münchengrätz and Gitschin; relieved of his command and retired.

Clam'-Mar'ti-nic (klám'már'té-níts) or **Clam'-Mar'ti-nitz**, Count Heinrich Jaroslav von. 1826-1887. Austrian politician; played leading role in Reichsrat (1860), demanding reorganization of monarchy on more liberal lines; joined Palacký and Kleger in demanding autonomy for Bohemia and crowning of emperor at Prague. His nephew **Heinrich** (1863-1932) was minister of agriculture (1916) and prime minister of Austria (1916-17).

Clana, Heinrich von der. Pseudonym of Albert Maria Weiss.

Clanconnell, Earl of. = **Turlough O'Neill**, under **O'NEILL** family.

Claneboye, Viscounts. See under **HAMILTON** family.

Clan-ric'arde (klin-rik'ér'd), Earls and marquises of. Titles in Irish peerage held by members of the **de Burgh** (dè búrg') or **de Bourke** (hárk) or **de Burke** (búrk) family of Galway in Connaught. The earldom passed in 1916 to a kinsman, George Ulick Browne, marquis of **Sli'go** (slí'gò). Holders of the titles include: **Ulick de Burgh** (d. 1544), 1st Earl of **Clanricarde**, head of clan, possessor of quasi-royal authority and vast estates, who surrendered his territory to Henry VIII and undertook to introduce English customs, receiving his estates back to hold as 1st earl (1543). **Richard** (1568? 1635), 4th earl, staunch adherent of Queen Elizabeth in O'Neill's Rebellion; created earl of **St. Albans** [sánt ò'báns] (English peerage); m. Frances Walsingham, widow of Sir Philip Sidney; received harsh treatment from Wentworth, Earl of Stafford. His son **Ulick** (1604?-1657), 1st marquis and 5th earl; called the "great earl"; served with Charles I against Scots (1639); sole member of Irish Roman Catholic nobility on king's side; commissioner to urge cessation of resistance upon Irish confederates (1643); tried again (1646) to reconcile Irish to Charles I; subdued Galway (1648); forced to capitulate to Parliamentary forces (1652). **John**, 9th earl, by supporting James II, forfeited estates, not recovered till 1702. **Ulick John**, 14th earl, lord privy seal, for whom marquise was revived (1825); created Baron **Som'er-hill** [súm'ér-hill] (1826). His son **Hubert George de Burgh Can'ning** [kán'ing] (1832-1916), 2d marquis and 15th earl, resisted attempts to limit power of landlords, losing estates to Congested Districts Board (1915).

Clap (kláp), Thomas. 1703-1767. American Congregational clergyman and educator, b. Scituate, Mass.; grad. Harvard (1722); rector, Yale College (1739-66).

Clap'pa'rède' (klá'pá'réd'), Édouard, in full **Jean Louis René Antoine Édouard**. 1832-1870. Swiss naturalist; professor of comparative anatomy, Geneva; author of studies on Infusoria, rhizopods, spiders, oligochaetes, and annelids.

Clap'ham (kláp'ám; -'m), John Harold. 1873-1946.

English economist; educ. Cambridge. Professor of economic history, Cambridge (1928-38), and vice-provost of King's Coll., Cambridge (from 1933). Author of *The Woollen and Worsted Industries* (1907), *The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1915* (1921), *An Economic History of Modern Britain* (3 vols., 1926-38).

Clap'pin'son' (klá'pé'són'), Antonia Louisa. 1808-1866. French composer, esp. of romances and operas.

Clapp (kláp), Frederick Mortimer. 1879-. American poet and art connoisseur, b. New York City. B.A., Yale (1901). Head of department of fine arts, U. of Pittsburgh (1926-36); director of Frick Collection, New York (from 1936). Author of *On the Overland and Other Poems* (1916), *Jacopo Carucci*... (1916), *New York and Other Verses* (1918), *New Poems* (1936), *Said before Sunset*, poems (1938).

Clap'per-ton (kláp'ér't'n; -tán), Hugh. 1788-1827. Scottish explorer in central Africa; traveled in Nigeria (1822-27); first European to report direct observation of Hausa countries.

Clarac' (klá'rák'), Comte Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste de. 1777-1847. French archaeologist; an émigré, served in Condé's army and in Russian army. Tutor to children of Murat, King of Naples (1808). Curator of museum of antiquities at the Louvre (1818). Author of *Fouilles Faites à Pompéi* (1818), *Musée de Sculpture Antique et Moderne* (1826-55), *Manuel de l'Histoire de l'Art chez les Anciens* (1830-47).

Clare, Earls of. See (1) de **CLARE** family; (2) John **FitzGibbon**; (3) **PELMAR** family.

Clare, de (dè klár'; dè). Name of English family in Suffolk founded by **Richard de Clare** (d. 1090), 1st Earl of Clare, a Norman known as **Richard Fitz-Gilbert** [fíts-gíl'bért] who followed William the Conqueror to England (1080-81); from his son **Gilbert Fitz-Rich'ard** [fíts-rič'ér'd] (d. 1115?), conqueror of Cardigan in Wales, descended (through elder son, **Richard**, 3d Earl of Clare, d. 1136) earls of Clare and **Hert'ford** (hárf'órd; hárt'-) and (through younger son, **Gilbert**, created earl 1138, d. 1148) earls of **Pem'broke** (pém'b'rók) and **Strig'ul** (stríg'úl). The family includes: **Roger de Clare** (d. 1173), 5th Earl of Clare and 3d Earl of Hertford; son of Richard (d. 1136?); fought the Welsh; twice defeated by Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of South Wales; quarreled with Archbishop Becket. **Richard** (d. 1176), 2d Earl of Pembroke and Strigul, called **Richard Strong'bow** (stróng'bó); son of Gilbert (d. 1148); took strong force to Ireland (1170) to intervene on side of dethroned king of Leinster, whose daughter Eva he married; captured Waterford and Dublin but yielded conquests to appease jealousy of Henry II, whom he aided in Normandy (1173). See **MARSHAL** family. **Gilbert** (d. 1230), 7th Earl of Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester; inherited earldom of Gloucester through his mother; m. daughter of William Marshal, 2d Earl of Pembroke, bringing house to its highest fortunes; one of 25 barons entrusted with carrying out Magna Charta (1215). **Richard** (1222-1262), 8th Earl of Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford, 7th Earl of Gloucester; son of Gilbert (d. 1230); envoy to Scotland (1255) and to Germany (1256); defeated by Welsh (1244, 1257); joined Simon de Montfort (1258) but quarreled with him. **Richard's** son **Gilbert** (1243-1295), 9th Earl of Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, 8th Earl of Gloucester; m. niece of Henry III (1253); joined de Montfort (1263); joined Prince Edward in repelling de Montfort (1265); took London (1267), but became reconciled to Henry III; obtained restoration of lands to disinherited barons (1271); fought Welsh (1276-83);

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure, (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

m. Joan, daughter of Edward I (1290). His son Gilbert (1291-1314), 10th Earl of Clare, 8th Earl of Hertford, 9th Earl of Gloucester; mediator between Edward II and Lancaster (1313); killed at Bannockburn. Elizabeth (1291?-1360), sister of 10th earl; endowed (1336) and (1359) gave a body of statutes to Clare College, Cambridge.

Clare, John. 1793-1864. English poet; known as the "Northamptonshire peasant poet." Herd boy, gardener, militiaman, line burner, vagrant; published *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery* (1820); failed as farmer (1827, 1831); confined in lunatic asylum; profited little by other poetical works, *Village Minstrel* (1821), *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1827), *Rural Muse* (1835).

Clare (klâr) or Clâr'a (klâr'd; klâr'd; Ital. klâr'ri) of As-sî'sî (äs-sî'zê), Saint. 1191-1253. Italian nun; founder with St. Francis of Assisi, of order of Franciscan nuns, often called Order of the Poor Clares (1212). Canonized in 1255.

Clar'ence (klâr'ens), Dukes of. 1st, 2d, and 3d creations in house of Plantagenet. (1) **Lionel** of Antwerp (1338-1368), 3d son of Edward III. (2) **Thomas** (1387-1421); second son of Henry IV by Mary de Bohun. Ravaged coast of Normandy (1405); made raid into Leinster (1408); commanded at siege of Harfleur (1415); took part in Henry V's victorious expedition in France (1417-20); killed in cavalry attack at Beaugé. (3) **George** (1449-1478); brother of Edward IV and Richard III, and 3d surviving son of Richard (1411-1460), 3d duke of York. Lord lieutenant of Ireland (1462); with father-in-law, earl of Warwick, invaded England (1469) and made Edward IV prisoner at Edgecote; again with Warwick invaded England and restored Henry VI to throne (1470); in disapproval of restoration of Henry VI, deserted to his brother Edward IV and aided in re-establishing York dynasty (1471); charged with causing king's death through necromancy, attainted, sentenced, and secretly put to death in Tower of London; a character in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, part III, and *Richard III*. His eldest son, **Edward** (1475-1499), Earl of War'wick (wor'fîk), was imprisoned in Tower by Henry VII (1485); in consequence of his personation by Simeon in Ireland, exhibited in the streets one day by Henry (1487); beheaded on pretense of conspiracy after planning escape. (4) See **WILLIAM IV**, of England. (5) Dukedom revived (1890) as Clarence and Avondale (v r.).

Clarence and A'von-dale' (ä'vün-däl'; äv'ün-), Duke of. Albert Victor Christian Edward. 1864-1892. Eldest son of Edward VII. Entered training ship *Britannia* (1877); aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria (1889); betrothed (1891) to Princess Mary of Teck (later Queen Mary, consort of George V) but died before marriage.

Clarendon, Earls of. See under **Edward Hyde** and **George William Frederick Villiers**.

Clâr'e'tie' (klâr'ré'té'), Jules, orig. Arsène Arnaud. 1840-1913. French journalist and writer; director, Comédie Française (1885). Among his novels are *Une Drôlesse* (1862), *Un Assassin* (later entitled *Robert Barot*, 1866), *Monsieur le Ministre* (1881), *Le Prince Zilah* (1884), *La Cigarette* (1890), *Brichanteau Célèbre* (1902); among his plays, *Les Mirabeau* (1879), *Monsieur le Ministre* (1883); among his historical works, *Les Derniers Montagnards* (1867), *Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-1871* (1875-76), *Le Drapeau* (1879); among his literary studies, *La Vie Moderne au Théâtre* (1869-75), *Victor Hugo* (1902).

Clâr-et'y Clâr'a (klâr-ré't é klâr'ri), Antonio María. Known in English as **Anthony Claret**. 1807-1870. Spanish Roman Catholic priest; founded (1849) Congre-

gation of the Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, whose members are commonly called **Claretians**.

Clâr'ri (klâr'ré), Giovanni Carlo Maria. 1669-1745. Italian composer; pupil of Colonna; known esp. for his vocal duets and trios.

Clâr-rîn' (klâr-rên'). Pseudonym of Leopoldo ALAS.

Clark (klârk). See also **CLARK; CLERK; CLERKE.**

Clark, Abraham. 1726-1794. American political leader; known as "Congress Abraham"; b. Elizabethtown, N.J.; member, Continental Congress (1776-78, 1779-83); signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Clark, Allan. 1896-1950. American sculptor, b. Missoula, Mont. Associated with Fogg Museum Expedition in Orient (1924-27) and made color drawings of cave chapels near Turkestan border. Among his sculptures are a bust of James Russell Lowell (American Hall of Fame), *Study for a Garden Pool* (Whitney Museum of American Art, N.Y.), *Mai Kwei* (Metropolitan Museum, N.Y.), *Japanese Actor* (museum at Honolulu).

Clark, Alvan. 1804-1887. American lens maker and astronomer, b. Ashfield, Mass. Engraver and painter (1824-44). His firm, Alvan Clark & Sons, made 26-inch telescopes for U.S. Naval Observatory and U. of Virginia, 30-inch telescope for Pulkovo Observatory, Russia, 36-inch for Lick Observatory. His son **Alvan Graham** (1832-1897), lens maker and astronomer, discovered 16 double stars; made 40-inch lens for the Yerkes telescope.

Clark, Austin Hobart. 1880-1954. American biologist, b. Wellesley, Mass.; A.B., Harvard (1903); on staff of Smithsonian Institution (1908-1950); author of *Animals of Land and Sea* (1925), *Nature Narratives* (2 vols., 1929, 1931), *The New Evolution* (1930).

Clark, Badger, in full Charles Badger. 1883- . American poet, b. Albia, Iowa; author of *Son and Saddle Leather* (1915), *Grass Grown Trails* (1917), *Sky Lines and Wood Smoke* (1935), and a novel, *Spike* (1923).

Clark, Barrett H. 1890-1953. Dramatic teacher and editor, b. Toronto, Can. Educ., U. of Chicago and U. of Paris. Executive director, Dramatists Play Service, New York City (from 1936). Author of books on modern and contemporary drama.

Clark, Champ (châmp), in full James Beauchamp. 1850-1921. American political leader, b. near Lawrence, Ky. Grad. Cincinnati Law School (1875); moved to Missouri (1876). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1893-95, 1897-1921); speaker (1911-19). Prominent candidate for Democratic presidential nomination (1912); defeated when W. J. Bryan turned his influence to support Woodrow Wilson. His son **Bennett Champ** (1890-1954), b. Bowling Green, Mo.; A.B., U. of Mo. (1913), LL.B., George Washington U. (1914); practiced law in St. Louis (1919-33); U.S. senator from Missouri (1933-39).

Clark, Charles Edgar. 1843-1922. American naval officer, b. Bradford, Vt. In command of battleship *Oregon* at outbreak of Spanish-American War; made trip (Mar. 19-May 25, 1898) from San Francisco around Cape Horn in time to join Sampson in annihilation of Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba (July 3, 1898).

Clark, Francis Edward. 1851-1927. Congregational clergyman, b. of American parentage at Aylmer, Que., Canada. Grad. Dartmouth (1873). Organized first Christian Endeavor society (1881; incorporated 1885). Edited *Golden Rule* and made it organ of the movement (1887-97), with name *Christian Endeavor World* from 1897. President, World's Christian Endeavor Union (from 1895, date of organization).

Clark, George Lindenberg. 1892- . American chemist, b. Anderson, Ind. B.A., DePauw (1914); M.S.

âlê, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôlt (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

- (1914), Ph.D. (1918), Chicago. Associate professor, Vanderbilt (1919-21), M.I.T. (1924-27); installed first industrial X-ray research laboratory; professor, Illinois (from 1927). Special editor for physical chemistry, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*. Author of *Applied X-rays* (1927).
- Clark, George Rogers.** 1752-1818. American Revolutionary frontier leader, b. near Charlottesville, Va.; brother of William Clark (q.v.). Surveyor in Kentucky; organized and led frontiersmen in defense against Indian raids (1776-77). Gained approval of Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, for expedition to conquer Illinois country (the Northwest); captured key points of Kaskaskia (1778), Vincennes (1779), saving Illinois and Kentucky region for the Colonies. Engaged in fighting British and Indians to hold this territory (1779-83).
- Clark, Howard Walton.** 1870-1941. American ichthyologist, b. in Allen Co., Indiana; grad. Indiana U. (1896); collaborator with David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann on *Check List of the Fishes... of North and Middle America* (1928).
- Clark, Hubert Lyman.** 1870-1947. American zoologist, b. Amherst, Mass. A.B., Amherst (1892), Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1897). On staff of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard (from 1905), and associate professor of zoology (from 1927); special editor for echinoderms, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.
- Clark, John Bates.** 1847-1938. American economist, b. Providence, R.I.; A.B. (1872), Ph.D. (1890), Amherst; professor, Cutler Coll. (1877-81), Smith Coll. (1882-93), Amherst (1892-95), Columbia (1895-1923). Editor, *Political Science Quarterly* (1895-1911). Author of *The Philosophy of Wealth* (1893), *The Distribution of Wealth* (1890), *Essentials of Economic Theory* (1907), etc.
- Clark, Jonas Gilman.** 1815-1900. b. Hubbardston, Mass. Founder of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. (1887).
- Clark, Josiah Latimer.** 1822-1898. English engineer; patented a pneumatic tube for conveying letters or parcels; invented a cell (Clark cell) used as standard of electromotive force; worked on submarine cables, devising improvements in their insulation.
- Clark, Sir Kenneth McKenzie.** 1903- . English art connoisseur, educ. Oxford; director of National Gallery, London (from 1934). Author of *The Gothic Revival* (1929), *Leonardo da Vinci* (1939), etc.
- Clark, Lewis Gaylord.** 1808-1873. American editor, twin brother of Willis Gaylord Clark (q.v.); editor of *Knickerbocker Magazine*, New York (1834-61).
- Clark, Mark Wayne.** 1896- . American army officer; grad. (1917) U.S.M.A. (West Point); served in World War I; as major general, commander (July, 1942) of U.S. ground forces in Europe; on secret mission to French North Africa (Oct., 1942); lieutenant general (Nov., 1942); commander of U.S. 5th army in North Africa and Italy (1943-44); allied chief in Italy (1944); general (1945); chief, U.S. forces in Austria (1945-47).
- Clark, Thomas Campbell.** 1899- . American lawyer, b. Dallas, Texas; A.B. (1921), LL.B. (1922), U. of Texas; practiced in Dallas; U.S. assistant attorney general (1943); U.S. attorney general (1945-49); assoc. justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1949-).
- Clark, William.** 1770-1838. American explorer; bro. of George Rogers Clark (q.v.); b. in Caroline County, Va.; moved to Louisville, Ky. (1784-85). Lieutenant, U.S. army (1792); engaged in frontier service against Indians (1791-96). Invited (1803) by Capt. Meriwether Lewis to join with him in leading exploring expedition to find route to Pacific Ocean (Lewis and Clark expedition), which left St. Louis May 14, 1804, crossed continent, reached mouth of Columbia River November, 1805, returned by land, reached St. Louis Sept. 23, 1806; resigned from army (1807); governor of Missouri Territory (1813-21). Diary of Lewis and Clark, *History of the Expedition under the Commands of Captains Lewis and Clark* published (1814).
- Clark, William Andrews.** 1839-1925. American capitalist and politician, b. in Fayette Co., Pa.; merchant and miner in Montana region (from 1863); fought long political struggle against Marcus Daly (1888-1900); U.S. senator from Montana (1899-1900); accused of fraud in gaining election; resigned when Senate committee reported him "not duly and legally elected"; U.S. senator (1901-07).
- Clark, William George.** 1821-1878. English classical and Shakespearean scholar. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge (1844-78); established *Cambridge Journal of Philology* (1868); edited, with John Glover (vol. 1) and William Aldis Wright, librarians of Trinity, the *Cambridge Shakespeare* (9 vols., 1863-66); edited, with William Aldis Wright, the *Globe Shakespeare* (1864). Author of books of travel, including *Gazpacho* (1853), *Vacation Tourists* (1861-64). Cf. Charles Cowden CLARKE.
- Clark, William Tierney.** 1783-1852. English civil engineer; built suspension bridge over Thames at Hammer-smith and one across Danube at Budapest.
- Clark, Willis Gaylord.** 1808-1841. Twin brother of Lewis Gaylord Clark (q.v.); b. Otisco, N.Y. American poet.
- Clarke (klürk).** See also CLARK; CLERK; CLERKE.
- Clarke, Adam.** 1762?-1832. Irish Wesleyan minister. Preached in Channel Islands, Shetland, and, mostly, in London; published *Bibliographical Dictionary* (6 vols., 1802), and *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures* (1810-26).
- Clarke, Alexander Ross.** 1828-1914. English geodesist; reduced and published observations on the figure of the earth (1858), on standards of length (1866); wrote a standard text *Geodesy* (1880), proposing as bases of reference ellipsoids (with compression 1/280.4, 1/295, 1/293.5) named after him.
- Clarke, Sir Andrew.** 1824-1902. British colonial administrator and engineer. Joined Royal Engineers (1844); transferred to New Zealand, where he served in Maori war; minister of public works, Victoria (1855-57); director of engineering works for navy (1864-73); governor of Straits Settlements (1873-75), suppressed piracy; minister of public works, India (1875-80); agent-general for Victoria (1894, 1897-1902).
- Clarke, Austin.** 1896- . Irish poet; educ. University Coll., Dublin; received national award for poetry at Tailtean Games (1932). Author of verse, as in *The Vengeance of Fionn* (1917), *The Fires of Baal* (1920), *The Sword of the West* (1921), *The Cattle-drive in Connaught* (1925), *Pilgrimage* (1929), *Night and Morning* (1938), verse plays *The Flame* (1930) and *Sister Eucharist* (1939), novels *The Bright Temptation* (1932) and *The Singing-Men at Cashel* (1936).
- Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon.** 1846-1911. Architect and art expert, b. Richmond, Ireland; associated with South Kensington Museum (1867-1905); director from 1896; director, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1905-10).
- Clarke, Charles Baron.** 1831-1906. English botanist. M.A., Cantab. (1859); while inspector of schools in India, collected specimens of native plants (from 1865); presented 25,000 specimens to Kew herbarium (1877); described botanical families for Joseph Hooker's *Flora of British India*.
- Clarke, Charles Cowden.** 1787-1877. English Shakespearean scholar, son of a schoolmaster; taught Keats his

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- letters; friend of Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Hazlitt, Charles and Mary Lamb; music publisher in partnership with Alfred Novello, whose sister he married (1823); published lectures (delivered 1834-56) on Shakespeare and European literature; collaborated with his wife Mary Victoria Cowden-Clarke (1809-1898) on *The Shakespeare Key* (1879) and *Recollections of Writers* (1898); resided with wife in Italy (from 1856). His wife also compiled *The Complete Concordance to Shakespeare* (monthly, 1844-45). Cf. William George CLARKE.
- Clarke, Edward Daniel.** 1769-1822. English mineralogist and traveler. M.A., Cantab. (1794); collected statues and sarcophagi, manuscripts, and coins in Egypt and Palestine; professor of mineralogy, Cambridge (1808); university librarian (1817).
- Clarke, Sir Edward George.** 1841-1931. English lawyer, politician, and writer, b. London. Called to bar (1864); M.P. (1880-1900); solicitor general (1886-92); won renown as counsel in a number of notable cases; retired (1914). Author of *Treatise on the Law of Extradition* (1866), *The Epistles of St. Paul* (1912), *The National Church* (1916), *Benjamin Disraeli*... (1926).
- Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth.** 1847-1931. American chemist, b. Boston; S.B., Harvard (1867); professor, U. of Cincinnati (1874-83); chief chemist, U.S. Geological Survey (1883-1925); known esp. for geochemical research. Author of *Data of Geochemistry*, and Geological Survey bulletins.
- Clarke, George Herbert.** 1873-1953. Educator and poet, b. Gravesend, Eng.; to Canada (1881). B.A., McMaster U., Toronto (1895). Professor of English, U. of Tennessee (1912-19), U. of the South (1919-25), Queens U., Canada (from 1925). Author of *At the Shrine and Other Poems* (1914), *Hall and Parley, and Other Poems* (1934), *Ode on the Burial of King George the Fifth* (1936).
- Clarke, George Syd'en-ham** (sîd'n-dm; sîd'ndm). 1st Baron Sydenham of Combe (kôdm). 1848-1933. English soldier and colonial administrator. Entered Royal Engineers (1868); served Egyptian and Sudan expeditions, in intelligence department, Suakin; employed at War Office (till 1892); sent on special missions to Continent and America; governor of Victoria, Australia (1901-04), of Bombay (1907-13); chairman of various royal commissions (1913-16), and of executive committee of British Empire League (1915-21). Author of *Studies of an Imperialist* (1928); *Fortification, Past, Present, and Future; Imperial Defence*.
- Clarke, Helen Archibald.** 1860-1926. American editor and author, b. Philadelphia. She was cofounder (1888) and editor (1888-1903) of *Port Lore*.
- Clarke (klark), Henri Jacques Guillaume.** Duc de Fel'tre (fâl'trâ). 1765-1818. French soldier, of Irish descent. Grad. École Militaire, Paris; general of brigade (1793); private secretary to Napoleon during Consulate (1799-1804); minister of war (1807-14); after abdication of Napoleon (1814), remained loyal to Louis XVIII and was appointed minister of war, and created marshal of France.
- Clarke (klark), Jacob Augustus Lockhart.** 1817-1880. English physician; interested in microscopic anatomy; devoted himself to research on the brain and nervous system.
- Clarke, James Freeman.** 1810-1888. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Hanover, N.H.; grad. Harvard (1829); pastor in Boston (1841-50; 1854-88). Author of *Ten Great Religions* (2 parts, 1871, 1883), *Common Sense in Religion* (1874), *Self-Culture* (1882), etc.
- Clarke, John.** 1609-1676. Baptist clergyman and physician, b. Westhorpe, Eng.; to America (1637); one of founders of Rhode Island (1638); in England (1651-64), upholding the interests of Rhode Island colony; instrumental, with Roger Williams, in maintaining liberal democratic character of Rhode Island institutions.
- Clarke, John Hessin.** 1857-1945. American jurist, b. Lisbon, Ohio. A.B., Western Reserve (1877). Adm. to bar in Ohio (1878); practiced at Lisbon (1878-80), Youngstown (1880-97), Cleveland (1897-1914). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1916-22).
- Clarke, John Mason.** 1857-1925. American paleontologist, b. Canandaigua, N.Y.; grad. Amherst (1877); state paleontologist of New York (1898-1925). Author of *New Devonian Crustacea* (1882), *Early Devonian History of New York and Eastern North America* (1908), etc.
- Clarke, McDonald.** 1798-1842. American poet, b. Bath, Me.; known as "the Mad Poet."
- Clarke, Marcus Andrew His'lop** (hîz'lop). 1846-1881. Australian author, b. London; emigrated (c. 1863); member of staff of Melbourne *Argus*. Author of *For the Term of his Natural Life*, concerning Australian penal settlement, also of plays and pantomimes.
- Clarke, Mary Anne.** 1776-1852. Mistress (1803-07) of Frederick Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, 2d son of George III of England. Received bribes to secure army promotions through services of duke of York, then commander in chief, causing his resignation; imprisoned for libel (1813).
- Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden-.** See under Charles Cowden CLARKE.
- Clarke, Rebecca Sophia.** Pseudonym Sophie May (mâ). 1833-1906. American writer, b. Norridgewock, Me.; author of *Dotty Dimple Stories* (1867-69) and other juveniles.
- Clarke, Samuel.** 1675-1729. English metaphysician. B.A., Cantab. (1695); disciple of Isaac Newton; expounded Newtonian views of the universe, in refutation of prevalent Cartesian views, in notes to his translation of Jacques Rohault's *Physics* (1697). Chaplain to bishop of Norwich and to Queen Anne; opposed deists, materialists, empiricists, and freethinkers; in Boyle lecture (1701-05), answered Hobbes, Spinoza, and Blount with his famous demonstration of the existence and attributes of God; carried on controversy (1712) over the Trinity with Daniel Waterland, denying that the doctrine was held by early church; corresponded with Leibnitz (1715-16) on space and time as attributes of an infinite being.
- Clarke, Thomas Shields.** 1860-1920. American sculptor and painter, b. Pittsburgh, Pa.; educ. Princeton, École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and in Rome and Florence. His paintings include *A Fool's Fool* (in Pennsylvania Acad.), *Night Market, Morocco* (Philadelphia Art Club); his sculpture, caryatids representing *Four Seasons* (in Appellate Court Building, New York City), *Alma Mater* (at Princeton).
- Clarke, Walter.** 1638?-1714. American colonial administrator, b. Newport, R.I.; governor of Rhode Island (1676-77; 1686, when charter was suspended by Andros; 1696-98).
- Clarke, William Branwhite.** 1798-1878. English geologist. M.A., Cantab. (1824); took sea voyage to New South Wales (1839) and remained; discovered gold (1841), tin (1849), diamonds (1859); first to determine age of Australian coal measures; discovered remains of specimen of *Dinornis* (1869).
- Clarke, William Eagle.** 1853-1938. British ornithologist, b. Leeds; keeper of natural history department, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (1906-21). Author of *Studies in Bird Migration* (2 vols., 1912); editor of 3d edition of *Saunders' British Birds* (1927).

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; odd, odd; out, oil; cube, unite, ora, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

Clark'son (klark's'n), Matthew. 1758-1825. American Revolutionary officer; aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold (1778-79); on staff of Gen. Lincoln (1779-83).

Clarkson, Ralph. 1861-1943. American painter, b. Amesbury, Mass.; portrait painter with studio in New York (1887) and Chicago (from 1896); president, Municipal Art Commission of Chicago.

Clarkson, Thomas. 1760-1846. English abolitionist. B.A., Cantab. (1783); led crusade against African slave trade; urged French (1789-90) and czar (1818) to abolish traffic; wrote (from 1794) pamphlets on suppression of slavery, a history of its abolition, and a memoir of William Penn.

Clau'berg (klou'berk), Johann. 1622-1665. German Cartesian philosopher.

Claude (klüd), Georges. 1870- . French chemist and physicist, b. Paris. Educ. École de Physique et de Chimie. Showed that acetylene dissolved in acetone can be safely transported (1897), thus giving impetus to acetylene industry; produced liquid air by expansion method (1902) and separated from it the various gases of the air; pointed out uses of neon lamps for lighting (1910), as detectors, as means for measuring the length of electromagnetic waves, etc.; invented new method for synthesis of ammonia (1917); sentenced (1945) to life imprisonment for Nazi collaboration.

Claude, Jean. 1619-1687. French Protestant clergyman; pastor in Paris (1666); engaged in controversy with Bossuet, Nicole, Arnaud, and others to maintain Edict of Nantes; expelled from France after revocation of Edict (1685); settled in Holland.

Claude de France (dê frâns'), Also **Clau'di-a** (klô'di-ä). 1499-1524. Only daughter of Louis XII and Anne de Bretagne; m. (1514) Francis, Duc d'Anjou, later (1515) king of France.

Claude Lorrain or Claude Gellée (or Gellée). See LORRAIN.

Clau'del' (klô'del'), Paul Louis Charles. 1868-1955. French diplomat, poet, and dramatist. Entered diplomatic service (1892); minister to Brazil (1916), Denmark (1919), ambassador to Japan (1921), U.S. (1927). Associated with symbolist school; author of poetry, as in *Cinq Grandes Odes Suivies d'un Processionnal pour Saluer le Siècle Nouveau* (1911), *Deux Poèmes d'Élé: la Cantate à Trois Voix* (1914), *Poèmes de Guerre* (1914-15), plays, as *Tête d'Or* (1890), *La Ville* (1892), *L'Otage* (1911), *Le Pain Dur* (1918), *Le Père Humilié* (1920), and the lyrical drama *Christophe Colomb* (1928; music by Milhaud).

Clau'det' (klô'det'), Antoine François Jean. 1797-1867. French daguerreotypist in England. First to adopt collodion process; invented photophometer (1848), the focimeter for securing perfect focus (1849), and the stereomonscope (1858).

Clau'di-an (klô'di-än). Full Latin name **Claudius Clau'di-a'nus** (klô'di-ä'nūs). Latin poet, b. probably in Alexandria, Egypt; to Rome (c. 395 A.D.). Gained recognition by panegyrics celebrating deeds of Theodosius, Honorius, Stilicho, and others.

Clau'di-us (klô'di-ūs). Name of two Roman emperors. **Claudius I.** Full name **Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Ger-man'i-cus** (jûr-män'i-kūs). 10 B.C.-54 A.D. Emperor (41-54 A.D.). Second son of Drusus (Nero Claudius Drusus) and Antonia and stepgrandson of Augustus; neglected by Augustus and Tiberius. Proclaimed emperor by soldiers on death of Caligula. Married four times: third wife, at the time of his accession, Valeria Messalina, influenced him to cruelty; fourth wife (m. 49 A.D.), his niece Agrippina (q.v.), prevailed upon him to set aside his own son Britannicus and adopt her son Nero as heir. Carried on wars, through his gen-

erals, in Britain, Germany, Syria, and Mauretania; made the last of provinces (42 A.D.); built harbor at mouth of Tiber, and the Claudian aqueduct. Poisoned by Agrippina.

Claudius II. Full name **Marcus Aurelius Claudius**, surnamed **Goth'i-cus** (gôth'i-kūs). 214-270. Emperor (268-270). Of an obscure Illyrian family; performed distinguished military service under Decius, Valerian, and Gallienus; as emperor won two great battles; defeated Alamanni in northern Italy (268) and the Goths near Naissus, Moesia (269); died at Sirmium.

Claudius. Name of a distinguished Roman gens, including: **Appius Sabinus In'reg'il-len'sis** (in'rej'i-lén'sis), or **Reg'il-len'sis** (rēj'i-lén'sis), **Claudius**, founder of the Claudian gens; settled in Rome (c. 504 B.C.); consul (495 B.C.); by his enforcement of laws of debt caused secession of the plebeians from Rome (494). **Appius Claudius**, surnamed **Cras'sus** (krās'ūs), consul (471 B.C. and 451 B.C.); decemvir (451-450 B.C.); instituted reign of terror during which, according to a legend, he attempted to obtain for himself, by adjudging her as a slave to one of his clients, Virginia, daughter of a plebeian centurion, Virginius; forced to resign because of public resentment when Virginius stabbed his daughter to death rather than see her disgraced; imprisoned; died in prison. Subject of John Webster's play *Appius and Virginia*. **Appius Claudius**, surnamed **Cae'cus** (sē'kūs), censor (312-307 B.C.); consul (307 B.C.); interrex (298); consul (296); praetor (295); and dictator; famed for many reforms giving more privileges to the plebeians; as an orator and author, credited with founding Latin prose and oratory. **Publius Claudius**, surnamed **Pul'cher** (pûl'kēr), consul (249 B.C.); commanded Roman fleet against Carthaginians; disastrously defeated in harbor of Drepanum (Trapani); accused of treason and heavily fined. **Appius Claudius**, surnamed **Pulcher**, praetor (57 B.C.); consul (54); governor of Cilicia (53); censor (50); took Pompey's side in Civil War and was appointed to a command in Greece; died before battle of Pharsalus (48); brother of P. Clodius Pulcher (see CLODIUS).

Clau'di-us, Mat-thi'as (mät-tē'ūs klou'dē-ūs; Angl. mät-thi'ūs klô'di-ūs). Pseudonym **As'mus** (äs'mōs). 1740-1815. German poet; best known as lyric poet; some of his songs have become German folk songs. His great-grandson **Hermann** (1878-), author of verse, including *Bank Mueen* (1912; in low-German dialect), *Lieder der Unruh* (1913), *Heimkehr* (1925), and novels, including *Das Silbers rief* (1922) and *Meister Bertram* (1927).

Claudius Nero, Gaius. See Gaius Claudius NERO.

Claudius Tiberius Germanicus. See BRITANNICUS.

Claus (klous), Émile. 1849-1924. Flemish impressionist painter.

Claus (klous), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. 1835-1899. German zoologist, in Vienna and Trieste; conducted researches on invertebrates, esp. crustaceans and coelenterates.

Clau'sel' or Clau'zel' (klô'sel'), Comte Bertrand. 1772-1842. French soldier; a volunteer (1791), rose to general of division (1802); distinguished himself in Peninsular War (1809-12); aided Napoleon during the Hundred Days; in exile (1815-20); governor of Algeria (1830); marshal of France (1831).

Clau'sen (klou's'n), Sir George. 1852-1944. English figure and landscape painter; professor, Royal Acad. of Art, London. His well-known paintings include *The Ploughboy*, *The Mowers*, *The Gleaners Returning*, and *Twilight*.

Clau'se-witz (klou'sē-vits), Karl von. 1780-1831.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Prussian army officer, b. in Burg. Served with Russian army (1812); staff officer with Blücher (1813); chief of staff to general Thielmann (1814-18); major general, director of Allgemeine Kriegeschule (1818). Best remembered for his books on the science of war, especially his *Vom Kriege* (3 vols., 1833).

Clau'si-us (klou'zē-ōs), Rudolf Julius Emanuel. 1822-1888. German mathematical physicist, one of the founders of thermodynamics. Professor at Zurich (1855-67), Würzburg (1867-69), Bonn (from 1869). Enunciated second law of thermodynamics (1850); contributed to kinetic theory of gases and to theory of electrolysis.

Claus'sen (klou's'n), Sophus. 1865-1931. Danish lyric poet and novelist.

Clauss-Szár'va-dy (klou'sár'vō-dī), Wil'hel-mī'ne (vī'hēl-mē'nē). 1834-1907. Bohemian piano virtuoso; known for her interpretation of Chopin, Bach, and Beethoven.

Clauzel, Comte Bertrand. See **CLAUSEL**.

Claver, Saint Peter, Span. San Pedro. See **PETER CLAVER**.

Claverhouse, John Graham of. See John C. RAHAM.

Clavers, Mrs. Mary. Pseudonym of Caroline Matilda KIRKLAND.

Clav'ière (klā'vyār'), Étienne. 1735-1793. Swiss-born French revolutionist; identified with the Girondists in the legislative assembly (1791); minister of finance (1792); on fall of the Gironde (1793), brought before Revolutionary Tribunal; committed suicide in prison.

Clav'i-je-ro or **Clav'i-ge-ro** (klā'vē-hā-rō), Francisco Javier. 1731-1787. Mexican historian, b. Vera Cruz. Lived among Mexican Indians as missionary; to Italy on expulsion of Jesuits from Mexico (1767); settled at Ferrara, later at Bologna; founded academy, Bologna. His works, published in Italian, later widely translated, include *Storia Antica del Messico* (1780) and *Storia della California* (pub. 1789).

Clav'jo (klā'vē-hō), Ruy González de. See **GONZÁLEZ DE CLAVIJO**.

Clavijo y Fa-jar'do (ē st-hār'thō), José. 1726-1806. Spanish writer, b. in Canary Islands; published *Mercurio Histórico y Político* (1773-1806); translated Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle* (16 vols., 1791-1802). Known for his quarrel (1764) with Beaumarchais over his love affair with latter's sister; subject of Goethe's drama *Clavigo*.

Clav'ius (klā'vē-ōs), Christopher. 1537-1612. Bavarian Jesuit astronomer and mathematician; carried on mathematical researches at Coimbra, Portugal; professor at Rome; appointed by Pope Gregory XIII to reform the calendar; introduced the decimal point (1593).

Clax'ton (klāks'tūn), Kate, nee Cone (kōn). 1848-1924. American actress, b. Somerville, N.J.; m. Isadore Lyon (1865), Charles A. Stevenson (1878); best known for role of Louise, the blind girl, in *The Two Orphans*.

Claxton, Philander Priestley. 1862-1957. American educator, b. in Bedford Co., Tenn.; professor of education, U. of Tennessee (1902-11); U.S. commissioner of education (1911-21).

Claxton, Thomas Folkes. 1874-1952. English astronomer, b. London. On staff of Royal Observatory, Greenwich (1890-95); asst. director (1895-96), director (1896-1912), Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius; director, Royal Observatory, Hong Kong (1912-32). Published annual *Magnetic and Meteorological Observations, Mauritius* (1896-1910), and studies of climate and winds at Hong Kong.

Clay (klā), Albert Tobias. 1866-1925. American archaeologist, b. Hanover, Pa. Professor of Assyriology, Yale (1910-25). Editor of cuneiform texts.

Clay, Bertha M. Pseudonym under which the English

author Charlotte Monica Braeme [brām] (1836-1884) originated a long series of novels. See Nick CARTER.

Clay, Cassius Marcellus. 1810-1903. American abolitionist and political campaigner, b. in Madison Co., Ky.; joined new Republican party and supported Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860; U.S. minister to Russia (1861-62, 1863-69). He was son of Green Clay (1757-1826), b. in Powhatan County, Va., who raised siege of Fort Mifflin (1813).

Clay, Frederick. 1838-1889. English musical composer, b. Paris, son of James Clay (1805-1873; a celebrated whist authority); wrote compositions for stage, including two with librettos by W. S. Gilbert, *Ages Ago* (1869) and *Princess Toto* (1875); friend of Sir Arthur Sullivan; composer of two cantatas, *The Knights of the Cross* (1866) and *Lalla Rookh* (1877), the latter containing "I'll sing thee songs of Araby" and quartet "Morn' wanes, we must away"; last works, *The Merry Duchess* (1883) and *The Golden Ring* (1885).

Clay, Henry. 1777-1852. American lawyer and statesman, b. in Hanover Co., Va. Self-educated. Practiced law, Lexington, Ky. (from 1797). U.S. senator (1806-07; 1810-11). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1811-14, 1815-21, 1823-25); speaker (same years, except 1821). Urged moderately protective tariff (1816), recognition of South American republics (1817), Missouri Compromise (1820) from which he gained nickname "Great Pacificator"; supported John Quincy Adams in presidential election of 1824, gaining nickname of "President Maker." U.S. secretary of state (1825-29). U.S. senator (1831-42); in nullification crisis, presented compromise of 1833, which prevented conflict. Whig candidate for president (1832, 1844); defeated. U.S. senator (1849-52); reached height of statesmanship by series of resolutions, known as the Compromise of 1850, by which he sought to avoid forever a civil war.

Clay, Lucius DuBignon' (lu'hē'nyōn'). 1807-1897. American army officer, b. Maudetta, Ga.; grad. (1918) U.S.M.A.; director of material, Army Service Forces (1942-44); lieutenant general and administrator of American-occupied Germany (1945-49).

Clay's (klā's), Paul Jean. 1819-1900. Belgian painter.

Clay'ton (klā'tūn), Sir Gilbert Falkingham. 1875-1929. English soldier; educ. Royal Military Acad., Woolwich. Served with Egyptian army (1900-10), Sudan government (1910-19); director of intelligence in Egypt (1911-17); chief political officer with Egyptian expeditionary force (1917-19); adviser to ministry of interior, Egypt (1919-22); chief secretary, government of Palestine (1922-25); British high commissioner in Iraq (1929).

Clayton, Henry De Lamar. 1857-1929. American jurist and legislator, b. in Barbour Co., Ala. A.B. (1877) and LL.B. (1878), Alabama. Practiced law, Eufaula, Ala. (1880-1914). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1897-1915); chairman of its judiciary committee (1911-15); name associated with antitrust legislation (Clayton Antitrust Act, passed Oct. 11, 1911, to supplement Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890). U.S. district judge (1914-29).

Clayton, Henry Helm. 1861-1946. American meteorologist, b. Murfreesboro, Tenn. On staff of Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory (1886-91; 1894-1909); weather forecaster, Oficina Meteorologica Argentina (1913-22). Originator (1918) of forecasting based on solar heat changes. Author of *World Weather* (1923), *Solar Relations to Weather and Life* (1943), etc.

Clayton, John. 1685?-1773. Botanist, b. Fulham, Eng.; to Va. (1705); supplied specimens used by Gronovius in *Flora Virginica*.

Clayton, John Middleton. 1796-1856. American jurist,

āle, chàotik, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (16), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ìce, ill, charity; òid, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs; ù = u in Fr. menu;

- b. Dagsborough, Del. Grad. Yale (1815). U.S. senator from Delaware (1829-36). Opposed Jackson's United States Bank policy; supported Jackson in nullification crisis; aided Clay in passing compromise tariff of 1833. Chief justice of Delaware (1837-39). U.S. senator (1845-49). U.S. secretary of state (1849-50); negotiated Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, providing for a neutralized interoceanic canal across the American isthmus (1850). U.S. senator (1853-56). See John M. HAY.
- Clayton, Joshua.** 1744-1798. American politician, b. in Cecil County, Md. President of Delaware (1789-92); first governor of Delaware (1792-96).
- Clayton, Powell.** 1833-1914. American politician, b. in Bethel, Pa. Republican "carpetbagger" governor of Arkansas (1868-71); U.S. senator (1871-77); U.S. ambassador to Mexico (1897-1905).
- Cle-an'thes** (klē-ān'thēz). Greek Stoic philosopher, of 3d century B.C.; succeeded Zeno as head of Stoic school. Only fragments of his works extant.
- Cle-ar'chus** (klē-ār'kūs). Spartan-born professional soldier. Governor of Byzantium (408 B.C.), where his severe administration caused the people during his temporary absence to surrender the city to the Athenians. Commanded contingent of Greek mercenaries in expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes; handed over to Artaxerxes after battle of Cunaxa (401), and executed.
- Cleave'land** (klēv'lānd). See also CLEVELAND.
- Cleaveland, Moses.** 1754-1806. American pioneer, b. Canterbury, Conn. As official of Connecticut Land Company, sent to Western Reserve to survey and settle land bought by company. Founded (1796) Cleveland, Ohio, first called Cleaveland.
- Cleaveland, Parker.** 1780-1858. American mineralogist, b. Byfield, Mass. His *Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology* (1816) first American book on this subject.
- Clebsch** (klāp-sh), **Alfred**, in full **Rudolf Friedrich Alfred.** 1833-1872. German mathematician; professor at Gießen (1863), Göttingen (1868); contributed to theory of invariants; made applications of theory of elliptic and Abelian functions to geometry and to the study of rational and elliptic curves.
- Cle'burne** (klē'bōrn), **Patrick Ronayne.** 1828-1864. Army officer, b. in County Cork, Ireland. Served in British army (1846-49); emigrated to America (1849). In Confederate army in Civil War; at Murfreesboro earned nickname of "Stonewall of the West"; framed letter, disapproved by Jefferson Davis, advising slaves be freed and enlisted as soldiers in Confederate army; killed in action.
- Cleef, Joos van.** See CLEVE.
- Cleg'horn** (klēg'hōrn), **Sarah Norcliffe.** 1876-1959. American writer, b. Norfolk, Va.; educ. Radcliffe (1895-96); author of *A Turnpike Lady* (1907), *The Spinster* (1916), etc.
- Cleis'the-nes** (klis'thē-nēz) or **Clis'the-nes** (klis'-). (1) **Cleisthenes of Sic'y-on** (slsh'thōn; sis't-), Greek tyrant of Sicyon; emphasized superiority of Ionian over Dorian elements in the people; championed Delphian oracle against city of Crisa in first Sacred War (c. 590 B.C.); founded Pythian games at Sicyon and built a Sicyonian treasury at Delphi.
- (2) His grandson **Cleisthenes**, Athenian statesman, headed a democratic party which, against opposition of great landowners, put into effect reforms of Solon; expelled (507 B.C.) by Isagoras, leader of aristocratic party, but soon recalled; reputed to have established system of ostracism.
- Cleitarchus, Cleitomachus, Cleitus.** Variants of CLITARCHUS, CLITOMACHUS, CLITUS.
- Clef'and** (klēf'ānd), **Robert Glass.** 1885-1957. American historian, b. Shelbyville, Ky.; A.B., Occidental Coll. (1907) and Princeton (1909), Ph.D., Princeton (1912); professor of history, Occidental Coll. (from 1912). Author of *History of California, The American Period* (1922), *One Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine* (1923), *California Pathfinders* (1928), *The History of Occidental College* (1937). Prepared *Mexican Year Book* (1922 and 1924).
- Cleland, William.** 1661?-1689. Scottish Covenanter and poet.
- Clémanges, Nicolas de.** Also **Nicolas Clé'man'gis' or Clé'men'gis'** (klā'mān'zhēs'). = NICHOLAS OF CLÉMANGES.
- Cle'men'ceau'** (klā'mān'sō'), **Georges.** 1841-1929. French statesman; known as "the Tiger." War correspondent in U.S. with Grant's army (1865); member of Chamber of Deputies (1876-93); senator (from 1902). Premier of France (1906-09); carried out law separating church and state; used military force to end a miners' strike. Again premier (1917); led France through critical days of World War; headed French delegation to Peace Conference at Versailles (1919); retired to private life (1920).
- Clem'ens** (klēm'ēnz), **Samuel Langhorne.** Pseudonym **Mark Twain** (märk twān). 1835-1910. American humorist, b. Florida, Mo. Resident, Hannibal, Mo. (1839-53), on Mississippi River; journeyman printer (1847-55); river pilot on Mississippi (1857-61). In Carson City, Nev., as a prospector (1861); in Virginia City, Nev., as newspaper reporter (1862), using as pseudonym **Mark Twain** (term meaning two fathoms deep, used by leadsmen taking soundings on Mississippi). Encouraged in his writing by Charles Farrar Browne ("Artemus Ward"); went to California (1864). Published first great success *The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* (1865) and first book *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, and Other Sketches* (1867); successful also on lecture platform. From an excursion to Mediterranean and Holy Land obtained material for *The Innocents Abroad* (1869). At height of powers during next twenty years, wrote: *Roughing It* (1872), *The Gilded Age* (with Charles Dudley Warner; 1873), *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *A Tramp Abroad* (1880), *The Stolen White Elephant* (1882), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882), *Life on the Mississippi* (1883), *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), *A Connecticut Yankee At King Arthur's Court* (1889). From peak reached in *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* his later works show a decline. Involved in failure of publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co. (1896), took to lecture stage to clear his obligations, and continued writing. In some of his later works, *What is Man?* (1906), and *The Mysterious Stranger* (not publ. until 1916), showed vein of bitterness not evident theretofore. Other works: *The American Claimant* (1892), *The \$1,000,000 Bank Note* (1893), *The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894), *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1894), *Tom Sawyer, Detective* (1896), *Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc* (1896), *Following the Equator* (1897), *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg* (1900), *Eve's Diary* (1906), *The \$30,000 Bequest* (1906). See JALAH SELLERS; OSSIP GABRILOVITSCH.
- Clem'ens Alex-an-dri-nus** (klēm'ēnz [klē'mēnz] ālēg-zān-dri'nūs [āl'īg-]). = CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.
- Clem'ent** (klēm'ēnt). Name of fourteen popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 4, 149, 174, 183, 195, 198, 221, 233, 240, 241, 245, 248, 250, 251) and three antipopes, especially:

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Clement I. Saint. Also *Clem'ens Ro-ma-nus* (klém'enz [klé'menz] rô-mā'nās). 307-7100. Pope (bishop of Rome; 90?-799; according to some, 88?-797); first of the Apostolic Fathers; author of *Epistle to the Corinthians* (95 or 96), one of the most valuable works of the early church; probably died in exile.

Clement III. Real name *Paolo Sco-la-ri* (skô-lā'rē). d. 1191. Pope (1187-91). Preached Third Crusade; made Scottish church dependent on Rome.

Clement IV. Real name *Guy Foulques* (gē fōl'k) or *Gui'do le Gros* (gwé'dô lê grô'). d. 1268. Pope (1265-68), b. Saint-Gilles, France; held office at court of Louis IX; cardinal (1262); papal legate to England when elected pope; favored Charles of Anjou against Manfred in struggle for Naples; befriended Roger Bacon; died at Viterbo.

Clement V. Real name *Bertrand de Got* (dē gô). 1264-1314. Pope (1305-14), b. near Bordeaux, France; friend of King Philip the Fair, at whose request papal residence removed from Rome to Avignon (1309); suppressed Order of Templars (1312).

Clement VI. Real name *Pierre Ro'ger* (rô'zhā'). 1291-1352. Pope (1342-52), b. near Limoges, France; as pope, resided at Avignon and refused to return to Rome; purchased (1348) Avignon for papacy; excommunicated Emperor Louis of Bavaria.

Clement VII. Real name *Giulio de' Me'di-ci* (dā mā'dē-chē; Angl. mē'dē, mā'dē). 1478-1534. Pope (1523-34), b. Florence; natural son of Giuliano de' Medici (see MEDICI); cousin of Pope Leo X. Cardinal (1513); entered league (Ho'y League of Cognac; 1526) with France, Venice, and Milan against Charles V; taken prisoner on sack of Rome by Constable Bourbon and imperial troops (1527); fled to Orvieto on release, but returned to Rome (1528); made peace with Charles and crowned him emperor at Bologna (1530); quarreled with England and refused (1534) to sanction divorce of Henry VIII from Catherine of Aragon.

Clement VIII. Real name *Ippolito Al'do-bran-di-ni* (ā'l'dô-brān-dē'nē). 1536-1605. Pope (1592-1605), b. Fano, Italy. Pious and scholarly; ordered revisions of the Vulgate, breviary, and liturgical books; revision of Vulgate (called the *Clementine*; issued 1592) has been standard Bible text of Roman Catholic Church for more than 300 years; annexed lands of house of Este to States of the Church; occupied in last years with controversy between Jesuits and Dominicans on question of grace.

Clement IX. Real name *Giulio Ro'spi-glio-si* (rô'spē-lyô'nē). 1600-1669. Pope (1667-69), b. Pistola; mediated (1668) peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between Louis XIV and Spain; suppressed Jesuit order (1668); temporarily closed Jansenist controversy.

Clement XI. Real name *Giovanni Francesco Al-ba-ni* (ā'l-bā'nē). 1649-1721. Pope (1700-1721), b. Urbino; involved (1701-13) in European political disputes in connection with War of Spanish Succession, esp. (1708-09) with Emperor Joseph I; published bulls against Jansenist writings, as *Vineam Domini* (1705) and *Unigenitus* (1713).

Clement XIII. Real name *Carlo del'la Tor-re Ras-zo-ni-co* (dāl'lā tōr'rā rāz-dzô'nē-kô). 1693-1769. Pope (1758-69), b. Venice; elected through influence of Jesuits; issued bulls opposing demands for suppression of Society of Jesus.

Clement XIV. Real name *Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Gan'ga-nel'li* (gāng'gā-nē'lē). 1705-1774. Pope (1769-74), b. at Sant' Arcangelo di Romagna; cardinal (1759); tried to keep peace with Roman Catholic princes; issued (1773) apostolic brief suppressing Jesuit order; founded Clementine Museum at the Vatican.

Antipopes: Clement III; real name Guil'bert (gē'bār') of Ravenna (1030?-1100); antipope (1080, 1084-1100) in time of Popes Gregory VII, Victor III, Urban II, and Paschal II; elected through influence of Emperor Henry IV. **Clement VII; real name Robert of Geneva** (1342?-1394); antipope (1378-94); elected in opposition to Urban VI; resided at Avignon; first antipope of the Western Schism. **Clement VIII; real name Gil Sān'chez Mu-floz'** [hēl sān'chāth mōn-yôth'] (1380?-1446); antipope (1424?-29) in opposition to Martin V.

Clément' (klā'mān'), Frédéric Jean Edmond. 1867-1928. French tenor in light opera, at Opéra Comique in Paris and Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels.

Clément, Jacques. Latin nickname *Clem'ens non Pa'pa* (klém'enz [klé'menz] nōn pā'pā), i.e. "Clement not pope"; to distinguish him from Pope Clement VII, c. 1510-before 1556. Flemish composer of masses, motets, psalms, and songs; known as master of counterpoint.

Clément, Jacques. 1567?-1589. Fanatic Jacobin monk (a Dominican friar), murderer of King Henry III of France (1589).

Clément, Jacques Alfred Félix. 1822-1885. French musician; organist, church of the Sorbonne, Paris. Author of many treatises on music.

Clem'ent (klém'ent) of Alexandria. Full name *Titus Flavius Clem'ens* (klém'enz; klé'menz). 150?-720 A.D. Greek theologian of early Christian church; a father of the church; b. probably in Athens. Studied in Christian school in Alexandria; entered church; head of catechetical school in Alexandria (190-203 A.D.), which, by his teaching and that of his pupil Origen, became one of famous contemporary centers of learning; left Alexandria during persecutions of Christians (c. 203 A.D.). Regarded as a founder of the Alexandrian school of theology. His works include *Exhortation to the Greeks*, *The Tutor* (3 books), *The Stromateis* (transl. as *Miscellaneous*, 8 books), *Who Is the Rich Man That Shall Be Saved?*

Clé'men'tel' (klā'mān'tē'), Étienne. 1864-1936. French statesman; minister of colonies (1905; 1906), agriculture (1913), finance (1914; 1924), Commerce and national economy (1916-20); elected senator (1920).

Cle-men'ti (klā-mén'tē), Muzio. 1752-1832. Italian pianist and composer; resident in England most of life; made many concert tours to the Continent; a leader in modern school of piano technique. Composer of symphonies, sonatas, and a series of piano studies under title *Gradus ad Parnassum* (1817).

Clem'ents (klém'ints), Frederic Edward. 1874-1945. American plant ecologist, b. Lincoln, Nebraska. B.S. (1894), Ph.D. (1898), Nebraska. Professor and head of department of botany, Minnesota (1907-17); associate in charge of ecological research, Carnegie Institution, Washington (from 1917); collaborator, U.S. soil-conservation service (from 1934).

His wife (m. 1899) Edith, nee Schwartz (shwôrts), b. Albany, N.Y.; B.A. (1898), Ph.D. (1906), Nebraska; instructor in botany, Minnesota (1909-13); investigator and illustrator, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. (from 1918).

Clemmer, Mary. See Mary Clemmer AMES.

Clem'son (klém'sn), Thomas Green. 1807-1888. American mining engineer, b. Philadelphia; left fortune to State of South Carolina for founding of college (Clemson College; chartered 1889, opened 1893).

Clen-den'ing (klén-dēn'ing), Logan. 1884-1945. American physician and author, b. Kansas City, Mo. M.D. Kansas (1907); began practice in Kansas City. Author

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, Eve, here (12), event, end, silent, matter; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), salt (41), connect; food, fate; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

of *Modern Methods of Treatment* (1924), *The Human Body* (1927), *The Care and Feeding of Adults* (1931), *Behind the Doctor* (1933).

Cle'o-bu'tus (klē'ō-hū'tūs). Greek sage of 6th century B.C., one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Cle-om'bro-tus (klē'ōm'brō'tūs). Name of two kings of Sparta: **Cleombrotus I**, king (380-371 B.C.); waged war against Thebes; defeated and killed at battle of Leuctra. **Cleombrotus II**, king (242-240 B.C.).

Cle'o-me'des (klē'ō-mē'dēz). Greek astronomer of 1st century A.D. (or later); author of *The Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies*.

Cle-om'e-nes (klē'ōn'ē-nēz). Name of three kings of Sparta: **Cleomenes I**, king (c. 519-491 B.C.); defeated the Argives and won for Sparta undisputed domination of Peloponnesus; aided aristocratic party in Athens in expelling Cleisthenes (q.v.) but failed to make Isagorae tyrant of city; forced to flee from Sparta (491 B.C.) when his bribery of Delphian priestesses discovered; committed suicide (c. 488). **Cleomenes II**, king (370-309 B.C.). **Cleomenes III**, king (235-219 B.C.); tried to institute social reforms, including redistribution of land, remission of debts, restoration of earlier training system, and admission of selected Perioeci to Spartan citizenship; warred successfully against the Achaeans, but finally defeated at Sellasia (222 or 221 B.C.) by an alliance including Macedonia; fled to Alexandria; committed suicide.

Cleomenes. Athenian sculptor whose signature carved on the base of the Venus de' Medici is regarded as a modern forgery.

Cle'on (klē'ōn). Athenian demagogue; became leader of democratic party, opposed Nicias, and demanded continuation of Peloponnesian War; led successful expedition against Sparta (425 B.C.); defeated and killed in battle of Amphipolis (422).

Cle'o-pa'tra (klē'ō-pā'trd; -pā'trd; -pā'trd). Name of several queens and princesses of the Ptolemies of Egypt. For Queens **Cleopatra I-IV**, see **PTOLEMY V-XI**.

Cleopatra VII (or VI). 69-30 B.C. Daughter of Ptolemy XI Anuletus. Queen (51-49, 48-30 B.C.). By will of her father, became joint ruler (51-49) with her brother Ptolemy XII (who was also her husband); driven out by him (49); supported by Julius Caesar, who defeated Ptolemy (who drowned during flight). Relinquished actual government of kingdom to younger brother, Ptolemy XIII (whom she had married); became Caesar's mistress; lived with him in Rome (46-44). Returned to Egypt (44); murdered Ptolemy XIII to make room for her son Caesarion as her associate on the throne. After Philippi (42), met Antony in Cilicia, appearing as Aphrodite in a vessel magnificently adorned and with a splendid retinue; won Antony's love; bore him twin children, Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene (q.v.); deserted by Antony (40) but joined him at Antioch (36-34) where he was in command against the Parthians; lived with Antony in Egypt (32-31); with him at Actium (31), but withdrew her fleet and fled to Alexandria; could not influence Octavianus and killed herself, probably with poison (legend says by an asp), on learning that he intended to exhibit her in his triumph at Rome.

Cleopatra Se-le'ne (sē-lē'nē). (1) = **CLEOPATRA V** (see under **PTOLEMY VIII**). (2) Daughter of Cleopatra VII and Antony (b. 40 B.C.); m. Juba II, King of Numidia; their son Ptolemy (q.v.), last of dynastic line, slain by Caligula.

Cleopatra The'a (thē'd). d. 121 B.C. Queen of Syria. Daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor; m. 1st (2150 B.C.) Alexander Balas, by whom she was mother of Antio-

chus VI; m. 2d Demetrius II Nicator, by whom she was mother of Seleucus V and Antiochus VIII Grypus; administered kingdom during campaign of Demetrius in Parthia; after his capture and marriage with Rodogune, daughter of Mithridates I of Parthia, m. as third husband Antiochus VII Euergetes; joint ruler as regent for her son Antiochus VIII (125-121 B.C.), by whom, according to legend, she was poisoned.

Cle'o-phōn (klē'ō-fōn). d. 405 B.C. Athenian politician; leader of democratic party after Cleon following Cleon's policy of demanding continued prosecution of war against Sparta; executed (405 B.C.) by Athenian council while Athens was besieged by Lysander.

Cle-ōs'tra-tus (klē'ōs'trā'tūs). Greek astronomer of 5th century B.C.; reputed to have arranged the signs of the zodiac.

Clerc (klār), **Laurent**. 1785-1869. Educator of the deaf, b. near Lyons, France; deaf from infancy; educ. at deaf and dumb institute, Paris; to America (1816) with Dr. T. H. Gallaudet; founded (1817), at Hartford, Conn., school now called American School for the Deaf; taught there (1817-58).

Cler'fayt' or **Clair'fayt'** (klēr'fē'), Count von. **Charles de Croix** (dē kiw'ē). 1733-1798. Austrian general; served in Seven Years' War (1756-63), Turkish War (1788-91); defeated Jourdan at Höchst and Mainz (1795), concluding armistice with the French.

Cler'get' (klēr'zhē'), **Pierre**. 1875-1943. French engineer; pioneer in designing light motors for airplanes (from 1895); best-known invention the rotary motor (1910); later, constructed successful Diesel engines for airplanes.

Clericus, **Johannes**. See **Jean Le Clerc**.

Clérigo, **El**. See **Juan de las Roelas**.

Clerk (klārk), **Sir Dugald**. 1854-1932. Scottish engineer; authority on internal-combustion engines; inventor of Clerk cycle gas engine (1877); author of *The Gas and Oil Engine*, etc.

Clerk, **John**. d. 1541. English prelate; chaplain and agent of Wolsey; bishop of Bath and Wells (1523); tried to get papacy for Wolsey (1523).

Clerk of Pen't-cuik (pēn't-kō'k), **Sir John**. 1684-1755. Scottish antiquary; left memoirs of historical value. His seventh son, **John Clerk** of Eldin [Edin] (1728-1812), merchant in Edinburgh; practiced etching; studied geology; devised a new maneuver in naval tactics for breaking an enemy line; wrote *Essay on Naval Tactics* (1790, 1797).

Clerke (klārk), **Agnes Mary**. 1842-1907. British astronomer, b. in Ireland; lived in Italy (1867-77); won Actonian prize (1893). Author of *A Popular History of Astronomy in the 19th Century* (1885), *The System of the Stars* (1890), *Problems in Astrophysics* (1903).

Clerke, **Charles**. 1741-1779. British navigator and naval officer; master's mate and lieutenant of *Endeavour* on Captain Cook's first voyage (1768-71); second lieutenant of *Resolution* on Cook's second voyage (1772-75); appointed (1776) captain of *Discovery* on Cook's third voyage; succeeded at Cook's death to command of expedition, but died shortly thereafter.

Clerk-Maxwell, **James**. = **JAMES CLERK MAXWELL**.

Cler'mont' (klēr'mōn'), Count of. **Robert de France**. See **BOURBON**.

Cler'mont'-Gan'neau' (-gā'nō'), **Charles**. 1846-1923. French Orientalist; most of his work appeared in volumes of *Études d'Archéologie Orientale*. Exposed a number of archaeological frauds, including the forgeries of Hebrew texts offered (1883) to British Museum by M. W. Shapira, and the supposedly antique "tiara of Saitapharnes."

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cler'mont'-Ton'nerre' (-tô'nâr'), Comte Stanislas Marie Adélaïde de. 1757-1792. French nobleman and politician; deputy of nobility in States-General (1789); murdered by Paris mob in uprising (Aug. 9-10, 1792).

Cléron. See Comte d'HAUSSONVILLE.

Cle'ry (klēr'), Sir Cornelius Francis. 1838-1926. British soldier, b. Cork, Ireland. Author of *Minor Tactics* (1875), long used as military textbook. Major general (1894); commanded 2d division in Boer War (1899-1900) through campaign ending in relief of Ladysmith. **Cle'sin'ger'** (klā'zān'zhār'), Jean Baptiste. 1814-1883. French sculptor.

Cletus. See Saint ANACLETUS.

Cle'ne (klā'vēr) or **Cleef** (klāf). Joos van. Also Joos van der Be'ke (vān dēr bā'kē). d. 1540. Flemish painter; worked in Antwerp (from c. 1511); generally identified with "the master of the death of Mary," painter of two pictures on this subject in Cologne and Munich museums. His son Cornelis (1520-1567), portrait painter, died insane in England.

Cle've (klā'vēr), Per Teodor. 1840-1905. Swedish chemist; known esp. for work on metallic ammonium compounds and rare-earth metals; discovered the element holmium (1879).

Cleve'land (klēv'lānd), Duchess of. See Barbara VILLIERS.

Cleve'land or **Cleive'land** (klēv'lānd), John. 1613-1658. English cavalier poet. Author of mostly satirical poems valued by contemporaries above Milton's, including: *Smectymnus, or the Club Divines*; *Rupertismus*; and *The Rebel Scot*.

Cleveland, Stephen Grover. 1837-1908. Twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, b. Caldwell, N.J. Practiced law, Buffalo, N.Y. (from 1859). Mayor of Buffalo (1881-82); reformed city administration. Governor of New York (1883-85). Democratic president of the United States (1885-89); supported civil service reform and a lower tariff; blocked undeserved Civil War pensions. Democratic candidate for presidency (1888); defeated by Benjamin Harrison. Elected president (1892); served (1893-97); opposed currency inflation and caused repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890; favored tariff reduction; when Pullman strikers in Chicago interfered with movement of mail, sent U.S. troops to intervene; took strong stand against use of force by British in their boundary dispute with Venezuela. Lived in Princeton, N.J. (1897-1908).

Clev'en-ger (klēv'ēn-jēr'), Shobal Vail. 1812-1843. American sculptor, b. near Middletown, Ohio; executed busts of Henry Clay, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, etc. His son Shobal Vail (1843-1920) was a psychiatrist.

Cleves (klēvz). Fr. **Clèves** (klāv). Ger. **Kle've** (klā'vēr). A medieval German duchy and its ruling house. Members include: (1) Mary of Cleves, Fr. Marie de Clèves (1426-1487); grandniece of Philip the Good, of Burgundy; m. (1441) Charles, Duc d'Orléans (see ORLÉANS). (2) Anne of Cleves (q.v.).

Clews (klōdz), Henry. 1834-1923. Banker, b. in Staffordshire, Eng.; to New York (c. 1850); in banking and brokerage business (from c. 1858); one of agents of U.S. government in marketing of bonds to finance Civil War.

Clic'quot' (klē'kō'), François Henri. 1728-1791. French organ manufacturer.

Cliff'ord (klif'örd). Orig. de Clifford. Name of an English family and barony comprising descendants of Walter de Clifford (d. 1190?), who acquired estates in western Herefordshire, taking his surname from Clifford Castle, and whose daughter Rosamund Clifford (d. 1176?), known as "Fair Rosamund," was mistress of Henry II. Members of the family include:

BARONS OF WEST'MOR-LAND (wēs(t)'mēr-lānd):

Robert de Clifford (1273-1314), 5th Baron Clifford, 1st Baron of Westmorland; soldier and judge; warden of marches (1297); fought Scots, distinguished himself at siege of Caerlaverock Castle (1300); fought against Piers Gaveston; killed at Bannockburn.

John de Clifford (1435?-1461), 9th Baron of Westmorland; called "the Butcher" because of his cruelty in fighting for Henry VI in Wars of the Roses; murdered Edmund, son of 3d duke of York, as mentioned in Shakespeare's *King Henry VI*; killed at Ferrybridge.

Henry de Clifford (1455?-1523), 10th Baron of Westmorland, 1st Baron Ves'ci (vē'sē); called "the Shepherd Lord" from living in disguise as a shepherd before restoration (1485) to titles and estates of his father, 9th baron; fought at Flodden (1513); subject of Wordsworth's poem *The White Doe of Rylstone* and *Brougham Castle*.

EARLS OF CUM'HER-LAND (kūm'bēr-lānd):

Henry de Clifford (1493-1542), 1st Earl of Cumberland (c. 1525), 11th Baron of Westmorland; son of 10th baron; in constant service against Scots; remained loyal and was besieged by insurgents in Skipton Castle (1536).

George de Clifford (1558-1605), 3d earl; grandson of 1st earl; M.A., Cantab. (1576); wasted estates in gambling; commanded ship against Spanish Armada (1588); fitted out ten privateering expeditions against Spanish (1586-98). His daughter Anne Clifford (1590-1676), Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery; engaged in lawsuit over estates of her father (to 1617); educ. by poet Samuel Daniel; m. (1609) Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset; m. (1630) Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (see HERBERT family); restored or rebuilt several castles and churches; wrote an autobiography.

Henry Clifford (1591-1643), 5th earl; B.A., Oxon. (1609); supported Charles I through wars with Scots and in Yorkshire in civil war (1612-43).

BARONS CLIFFORD OF CHUD'LEIGH [chūd'li] (cadet branch in Devonshire):

Thomas Clifford (1630-1673), 1st baron (cr. 1672); educ. Oxford; commissioner for care of wounded and sick prisoners in Dutch war (1664); confidant of Arlington and member of the Cabal; served with fleet (1665-66); an ardent Roman Catholic, favored Charles II's design to establish Romanism and absolute government in England (1669); intrigued in France against Triple Alliance; as acting principal secretary of state (1672), chiefly responsible for stop of exchequer payments and Declaration of Indulgence (1672); lord treasurer; retired on passage of Test Act.

William Hugh Clifford (1858-1943), 10th baron; lived in New Zealand (1876-90) and Tasmania (till 1916); authority on radiology; made visible ultraviolet and infrared rays; author of *The Portal of Evolution* (1922), *Light Rays: What They Are and How They Cure*.

Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford (1890-), colonial governor; youngest son of 10th baron; military secretary to governor general of Australia (1919-20) and to governor general of South Africa (1921-24); imperial secretary, Union of South Africa; governor of Bahamas (1932-37), of Mauritius (1937-42), of Trinidad (1942-47).

Sir Hugh Clifford (1866-1941), colonial administrator; grandson of 7th baron; entered Malay Straits civil service (1883); governor's agent, afterwards resident, at Pahang (1887-99, 1901); colonial secretary at Trinidad (1903), Ceylon (1907); governor of Gold Coast (1912), Nigeria (1919), Ceylon (1925-27), Straits Settlements (1927-29). Author of stories of Malayan Peninsula, including *Studies in Brown Humanity* (1898), *Bush*

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sol'd, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mak'ēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Whacking (1901), *Malayan Monochromes* (1913), *A Prince of Malaya* (1926); joint author with Sir Frank Swettenham of *Dictionary of the Malay Language*. See also Lady CLIFFORD.

Clifford, Lady. *Née* Elizabeth Lydia Rosabelle Bonham (bôn'âm). d. 1945. Mrs. de la Pasture (dè'jap'd'tër). English novelist and playwright; m. 1st Henry de la Pasture (d. 1908), 2d (1910) Sir Hugh Clifford (*q.v.*, under CLIFFORD family); mother of Elizabeth Dashwood (*q.v.*). Her novels include *The Little Squire* (1894; later dramatized), *The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square* (1907), *Erica* (1912), *Michael Ferrys* (1913); her plays, *The Lonely Millionaires* (1906), *Her Grace the Reformer* (1907), *Deborah* (1909-10).

Clifford, John. 1836-1923. English Baptist clergyman, b. in Derbyshire. Pastor of Praed Street Baptist Church, Paddington, London (from 1858). Exercised wide influence in directing church thought toward contemporary social problems. First president, Baptist World Alliance (1905-11); president, World Brotherhood Federation (1919-23).

Clifford, Nathan. 1803-1881. American jurist, b. Rumney, N.H. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1839-43); U.S. attorney general (1846-48); associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1858-81).

Clifford, William Kingdon. 1845-1879. English mathematician and metaphysician. Fellow, Trinity Coll., Cambridge (1868); professor of applied mathematics, University Coll., London (1871-79); in his lectures and treatises, including *Elements of Dynamic* (1879-87), explained consciousness as built of "mind-stuff," and conscience and moral law as development in each individual of a "self," hence the "tribal self." His wife (m. 1875), *Lucy, nee Lane* (n. 1929), a Barbadian; novelist and dramatist; author of *Mrs. Keith's Crime* (1885), *Aunt Anne* (1893), *Woodside Farm* (1902), *The House in Marybone* (1917), *Miss Fingal* (1919), and plays including *A Long Duel* (1901), *A Woman Alone* (1914), *Eve's Lover* (1927).

Clint'dinst (klin'dinst), **Benjamin West.** 1860-1931. American genre and portrait painter, and illustrator, b. Woodstock, Va. Studied under Cabanel and Bonnat. Painted portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Admiral Peary; illustrated books of Hawthorne, Stevenson, Cable, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, etc.

Clint'on (klin't'n; -tân). Family name of earls of LINCOLN (from 1572) and (from 1756) of dukes of NEWCASTLE.

Clinton, DeWitt. 1769-1828. American lawyer and statesman, b. Little Britain, N.Y. Grad. Columbia (1786). Secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton (1790-95). Member, New York Assembly (1798); New York Senate (1798-1802; 1806-11). U.S. senator (1802-03). Mayor of New York City (1803-07, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814-15). Candidate of Peace party for president of the United States (1812); defeated by Madison. Governor of New York (1817-21; 1825-28). His father, **James** (1733-1812), b. Little Britain, N.Y.; brigadier general in Revolutionary army (from 1776); with Gen. John Sullivan led successful punitive expedition against Indians in Pennsylvania and New York (1779). James's brother **George** (1739-1812), lawyer and statesman; member, Continental Congress (1775-76); brigadier general (1777); governor of New York (1777-95; 1801-04); vice-president of the United States (1805-12).

Clinton, George. 1686?-1761. Colonial governor in America, b. in England; son of 6th earl of Lincoln. In British navy, from 1708, rising to rank of admiral; governor of Newfoundland (1732-41), of New York

(appointed 1741; served 1743-53). Father of Sir Henry Clinton (*q.v.*).

Clinton, Sir Henry. 1738?-1795. English soldier, b. in Newfoundland, of which his father, Admiral George Clinton (*q.v.*), was governor. Served in New York militia, Coldstream Guards, as aide-de-camp in Germany in Seven Years' War (1760-62); fought in battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island; succeeded Sir William Howe as commander in chief in North America (1778); captured Charleston (1780); quarreled with Cornwallis, second in command; resigned (1781); general (1793); died while governor of Gibraltar. His elder son, Sir **William Henry** (1769-1846), became a general (1830). His younger son, Sir **Henry**, the younger (1771-1829), fought with Prussians in Holland (1789); major general (1810); divisional commander under Wellington in Peninsular War (1811-14) and at Waterloo (1815); lieutenant general.

Clinton, Henry Fynes. 1781-1852. English chronologist. M.A., Oxon. (1805); M.P. (1806-26); published civil and literary chronologies of Greece (1824-34) and Rome (1845-50).

Clis'son' (klis'sôn'), **Olivier de.** 1336-1407. French soldier; in service of Du Guesclin (from 1370); constable of France (1380); after death (1399) of Duke John IV of Brittany, became protector of the duchy and guardian of the young princes.

Clithenes. Variant of CLEISTHENES.

Clit'archus (klit'âr'kûs). Greek historian, of late 4th century B.C.; author of a history of Alexander the Great, extant in fragments.

Clit'om'a-chus (klit'ôm'â-kûs). Greek philosopher, orig. from Carthage; settled in Athens, and studied under Carneades, whom he succeeded (129 B.C.) as head of the New, or Third, Academy. Little of his work is extant.

Clit'us (klit'ûs). Name of two of Alexander's commanders. (1) **Clitus**, known as "the Black"; saved Alexander's life at the passage of the Granicus (334 B.C.); killed by Alexander in a drunken rage, when at a banquet (328) he criticized Alexander and extolled the simplicity and accomplishments of Philip of Macedon. (2) **Clitus**, known as "the White"; accompanied Alexander in his expedition to the East, but sent back to a Macedonian command (324); commanded Macedonian fleet in successful war against Lania (322 B.C.); defeated by Antigonus and killed (318 B.C.).

Clive (kliv), **Caroline.** *nee* **Mey'sey-Wig'ley** (?mâ'zî-wig'li). 1801-1873. English writer of verses and novels (1840-72), including *Paul Ferroll* (1855) and *Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife* (1860).

Clive, Kitty, properly Catherine, nee Raf'tor (râf'tër). 1711-1785. British actress of Irish extraction. Played under manager Colley Cibber at Drury Lane, London (1728-41); m. (1731?) George Clive, barrister, relative of Robert Clive; won recognition as comedy actress (1731) in *The Devil to Pay*; an original member of Garrick's company, Drury Lane (1746-69).

Clive, Robert. Baron **Clive of Plas'sey** (plâs'tî). 1725-1774. British soldier and founder of the empire of British India. Son of a Shropshire squire; sent to Madras (1743) as a writer in East India Company; captured by French, escaped to Fort St. David (1746); took part in fruitless siege of Pondichéry (1748); allowed to make his proposed daring dash to seize Arcot, capital of the Carnatic (1751); held citadel eleven weeks with small force of Englishmen and Sepoys until relieved; captured other French strongholds. Married (1753) Margaret Maskelyne, sister of Nevil Maskelyne, astronomer; returned to England. Again in India (1755) as governor of Fort

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

St. David; reduced pirate stronghold of Gheriah (1756); sent to avenge atrocity of Black Hole of Calcutta; recovered Calcutta; took French settlement Chandernagor; tricked Hindu merchant Onichund, go-between in negotiations with Mir Jafar; after great victory over treacherous nawab of Bengal at Plassey (1757), installed Mir Jafar as nawab, accepting from him a large present and the quit-rent of the company's territory; virtual ruler of Bengal; repulsed Dutch colonizing attempt (1759). Returned to England (1760); entered Parliament (1760-74); raised to Irish peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey (1762). Sent out (1764) as governor and commander in chief of Bengal to right the disorder and corruption grown up in his absence; reformed civil service; restored military discipline; obtained for East India Company sovereignty over whole province, founding empire of British India; from legacy left him by Mir Jafar, set up pension fund for disabled soldiers. Returned to England (1767) in shattered health to meet storm of obloquy, parliamentary inquiries; victim of opium, committed suicide.

Clodd (klŏd), Edward. 1840-1930. English banker and miscellaneous writer, b. Margate; on staff of London Joint-Stock Bank, Ltd. (1862-1915). Author of *The Childhood of the World* (1872), *Jesus of Nazareth* (1880), *Myths and Dreams* (1885), *Animism: or the Seed of Religion* (1906), *Magic in Names* (1920), etc.

Clo'dion (klŏ'dyŏn'). Real name **Claude Mi'chel** (mĕ'ashĕl'). 1738-1814. French sculptor; known esp. for statuettes and small bas-reliefs, in marble or terra cotta, of nymphs, fauns, children dancing, etc.

Clo'di-us (klŏ'di-ŭs). Variant of **CLAUDIUS**.

Claudius or less often **Claudi-us** (klŏ'di-ŭs), **Publius Surnamed Pul'cher** (pŭl'kĕr). 93?-52 B.C. Roman politician; brother of Appius Claudius Pulcher (see **CLAUDIUS**). Quaestor in Sicily (61 B.C.); tribune of the people in Rome (59); m. Fulvia. As bitter opponent of Cicero, exiled and his property confiscated; pandered to wishes of the mob in Rome and for a time was master of the city. Killed (Jan. 20, 52) in a street brawl during an election.

Clodould, Saint. See **CLOUD**.

Clodt-Jürgens-burg (klŏt'yŭr'gĕns-bŭrbŭrk), Baron **Pŏtr Karlovich**. 1805-1867. Russian sculptor; known esp. as sculptor of horses, as in quadriga group on triumphal arch in St. Petersburg.

Cloe'te (klŏ'ŭtĕ), **Stuart**, in full **Edward Fairly Stuart Graham**. 1897-. South African novelist, b. Paris, France; served in World War (1914-18); farmer in South Africa (1925-35). Author of *The Turning Wheels* (1937), *Watch for the Dawn* (1939), *The Hill of Doves* (1941), etc.

Cloots (klŏts), Baron de. **Jean Baptiste du Val'de-Grâce** (dŭ vāl'dĕ-grās'). Known as **An'a-char'sis** (ān'dĕ-kār'sis; Fr. ā'nā'kār'sēs'). Cloots. 1755-1794. Revolutionary fanatic of Prussian extraction; settled in Paris (1776); published, under pseudonym of **All Gler-Ber**, *La Certitude des Preuves du Mahométisme* (1780). Elected to National Convention; styled himself "Orator of the Human Race"; one of initiators of "Worship of Reason"; guillotined with followers of Hébert (Mar. 24, 1794).

Clopinel, **Jean** or **Jehan**. See **JEAN DE MEUNG**.

Clop'ton (klŏp'tŏn), Sir **Hugh**. d. 1496. Lord Mayor of London (1492) and builder (1483) at Stratford-on-Avon of "New Place," later bought by Shakespeare.

Cloze, **Upton**. Pseudonym of **Josef Washington Hall**.

Cloze (klŏs; in Eng., also klŏs), **Raphael Lambert**. 1620?-1662. French soldier in Canada, b. Tours, France; to Canada (1642); acting governor of Montreal (1655);

invested with the sef of St. Lambert (1658); killed in skirmish with Indians (Feb. 6, 1662).

Clo'ster-man (klŏ'stĕr-mān), **John**. Ger. **Johann Klo'ster-mann** (klŏ'stĕr-mān). 1656-1713. Portrait painter, b. in Hanover; to England (1681); painted Blenheim group of duke of Marlborough and family.

Clot (klŏ), **Antoine Barthélemy**. Called also **Clot' Bey'** (bā'). 1793-1868. French physician. Chief surgeon (1822-49) to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt; head of Egyptian medical administration (1836).

Clo-taire' (klŏ-tār'; Fr. klŏ'-) or **Clo-thaire'** (klŏ-thār'; -tār'). Ger. **Chlo-thar'** (klŏ-thār'; klŏ'tār'). Also **Lo-thar'** (lŏ-thār'; lŏ'tār') and **Lo-thaire'** (lŏ-thār'; -tār'; Fr. lŏ'tār'). Name of four Merovingian kings:

Clotaire I, king of Soissons (511-558) and of all the Franks (558-561). **Clotaire II**, king of all the Franks (584-628; civil wars). **Clotaire III**, king of Neustria (658-670). **Clotaire IV**, king of Neustria (717-719). See **MEROVINGIAN**.

Clo-tild'a (klŏ-til'dā), Saint. Fr. **Clo'tilde'** (klŏ'tild'). Ger. **Chlo-thil'de** (klŏ-thil'dĕ). 475?-7545. Daughter of Chilperic, King of the Burgundians. Queen of the Franks, as wife of Clovis (493). Educated in Christian faith; converted Clovis; after death of Clovis (511) retired to monastery at Tours. Her daughter **Clotilda** (497?-531) married Amalaric, king of the Visigoths.

Cloud (klŏd), Saint (Fr. sām). Also **Clo'do-ald** or **Chlo'do-ald** (klŏ'dŏ-āld; -āld; Ger. -ālt). 520?-560. Grandson of King Clovis I. Brought up by his grandmother Clotilda; escaped death from his uncles Clotaire (I) and Childobert (I); lived in solitude as a monk in Provence; returned to neighborhood of Paris where he built abbey at Nogent (later named Saint-Cloud).

Clou'et' (klŏ'ŕĕ'). Family of Flemish-French painters, including: **Jean**, or **Jehan**, **Clouet**, 15th-century painter attached to house of duke of Burgundy; his son **Jean** (1485?-1545), painter in ordinary to King Francis I, and painter of portraits of the king and members of the court; and the latter's son **François** (1510?-?1572), who succeeded his father as painter to the king (1545).

Clough (klŏf), **Arthur Hugh**. 1819-1861. English poet, b. Liverpool, son of cotton merchant. Spent childhood in Charleston, S.C.; educ. Rugby (1829-36) under Dr. Arnold; B.A., Oxon. (1841); fellow of Oriel (1841-48), tutor (1843-48); resigned because of skepticism, and traveled, visiting Emerson (1852). Examiner in education office, London (1853); secretary to commission for study of military education abroad (1856); sought recovery from failing health in southern Europe; died of paralysis in Florence. Subject of Matthew Arnold's elegy *Thyrsis*. Author of a pastoral in hexameters, *The Bothie of Tober-na-Fuossich*, revised to *Tober-na-Vuolich* (1848), *Amours de Voyage*, a rhymed novelette (1849), *Dipsychus*, a serious satire (1850), *Mari Magno*, idylls (1861), and a prose revision of a 17th-century translation of Plutarch's *Lives* (1859). His sister **Anne Jemima** (1820-1892) opened a school (1841), another (1852); helped found North of England council for promoting higher education of women; first principal (1871) of house for women students, later Newnham Coll., Cambridge.

Clo'vio (klŏ'vyŏ), **Giulio**. 1498-1578. Croatian-born Italian miniaturist and book illuminator; took orders and was assigned as canon to house of Cardinal Alexander Farnese. Twelve of his miniatures, depicting victories of Emperor Charles V, are in British Museum; books containing his illuminations are in Bibliothèque Nationale, Vatican library, J. P. Morgan library, and New York Public Library.

Clo'vis I (klŏ'vis; Fr. klŏ'ver'). Cf. **Chlod'wig** (klŏt'-

āle, chŏtŏic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sŏfŏ; āve, hĕre (18), āvent, ānd, silĕnt, māsk; īce, īll, char'ity; āld, ābey, ārb, ādd (40), sŏft (41), cōnnect; fŏdd, fŏft; out, oil; cŏbe, ūnke, ārn, ūp, circŭl; ū = u in Fr. menu;

Clu. Also **Chlo'do-wech** (klō'dō-wēx). 466?-511. King of the Sallian Franks and one of earliest rulers of Merovingian dynasty of the Franks (481-511). Son of Childeric I; m. Clotilda, a Christian Burgundian princess, niece of Gundobad, who converted him to Christianity (496). Overthrew Gallo-Roman colony governed by Syngrius, near Soissons (486); defeated the Alamanni at Tolbiacum (Züllich), near the Rhine (496); fixed his court at Paris (507); defeated West Goths (507); endeavored to unite all Frankish people in one kingdom, but just before his death (511) redivided his newly organized realm among four sons.

Clovis II (632-657) and **Clovis III** (682-695) were descendants of Clovis I in the Merovingian dynasty and kings of Neustria (638-657 and 691-695, respectively). See **MEROVINGIAN**; **Saint CLOUD**.

Clowes (klōz), Sir **William Laird**. 1856-1905. English naval writer, using pen name *Nauticus*; founded and edited *Naval Pocket Book*; collaborated on *The Royal Navy* (7 vols., 1897-1903).

Clu'ett (klō'ēt; -it). Family of shirt and collar manufacturers, of Troy, N.Y., including **George B. Cluett** (orig. of England), founder of business. **Robert** (1846-1927), b. Birmingham, Eng.; member (from 1866) of firm **George B. Cluett Bro. & Co.**, incorporated (1901) as **Cluett, Peabody & Co.**; president of **Cluett, Peabody & Co.** (1902-07). **George Alfred** (1873-1955), b. Troy, N.Y.; with **Cluett, Peabody & Co.** (from 1896); president (from 1919). **Ernest Harold** (1874-1954), b. Troy; treasurer, **Cluett, Peabody & Co.** (1900-16); vice-president (1916-29); chairman of the board (1929-37). **Sanford Lockwood Cluett** (1874-), b. Troy; director of engineering and research, **Cluett, Peabody & Co.** (from 1919); later, vice-president; inventor of patented process of Sanforizing, named for him.

Cluny, Hugh (or **Hugo**) of. = **HUGH THE GREAT**.

Clu'se-ret' (klūz'ēt), **Gustave Paul**. 1823-1900. French soldier and politician; served (colonel) in Garibaldi's expedition against Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1860), and in Union army (1862) during the American Civil War. Member of Commune of Paris, and minister of war (Apr. 4-30, 1871); in exile from France (1871-84); member of Chamber of Deputies (1888).

Clusius, Carolus. See **Charles de LÉCLUSE**.

Clute (klōt), **Willard Nelson**. 1869-1950. American botanist, b. Painted Post, N.Y. Founder of *Plant World* and *Bryologist*; founder and editor of *Fern Bulletin* and *American Botanist*; author of *Our Ferns in Their Haunts* (1901), *Useful Plants of the World* (1927), *Our Ferns—Their Haunts, Habits, and Folklore* (1938), etc.

Clut-ton-Brock' (klūt'n-brōk'), **Arthur**. 1868-1924. English essayist and critic. Grad. Oxford; practiced law; and critic *The Times* (1908). Author of *Shelley, the Man and the Poet* (1909), *Essays on Religion* (1926), etc.

Clu'ver (klōv'er) or **Clū'ver** (klūv'er), **Philipp**. Lat. **Clu-ve-ri-us** (klōv-ēr'i-ās). 1580-1622. German antiquarian and geographer; regarded as founder of historical geography. Author of *Germania Antiqua* (1616), *Italia Antiqua* (1624), etc.

Clyde (klīd), **Baron**. See **Sir Collin CAMPBELL**.

Clyde, William Panoos. 1839-1923. American shipowner, b. Claymont, Del.; founder and head of **William P. Clyde & Co.**, later **Clyde Steamship Co.**

Cly'mer (klī'mēr), **George**. 1739-1813. American politician, b. Philadelphia; merchant in Philadelphia; member, Continental Congress (1776-78; 1780-83); signer of Declaration of Independence.

Clymer, George E. 1754-1834. American inventor of an improved printing press, known as the "Columbian."

Clynes (klīnz), **John Robert**. 1869-1949. English labor

leader and politician, b. Oldham. M.P. (1906-31; 1935 ff.); food controller (1918-19). Chairman, Parliamentary Labor party (1921-22); lord privy seal, and deputy leader of House of Commons (1924) in first British Labor cabinet. Secretary of state for home affairs (1929-31).

Cnut. See **CANUTE**.

Coates (kōts), **Albert**. 1882-1953. English conductor and composer, b. St. Petersburg, Russia, of English parentage. Studied under Nikisch. Chief conductor, Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg (1910-17); to London (1919); conductor at Covent Garden; guest conductor, New York Symphony Orchestra (1920, 1921); director, Philharmonic Orchestra, Rochester, N.Y. (1923-25). Composer of the operas *Samuel Pepys* (1929), *Pickwick* (1936).

Coates, Eric. 1886-1957. English viola player and composer, b. Hucknall. Principal viola player, Queen's Hall Orchestra. Composer of orchestral works, fantasies, rhapsodies, ballets, and many songs, including *The Mill o' Dreams*, *The Green Hills o' Somerset*, *A Song Remembered*.

Coates, Florence, see **Earle** (ūrl). 1850-1927. American lyric poet, b. Philadelphia.

Coates, George James. 1869-1930. British painter of portraits and murals, b. Melbourne, Australia. Official artist to the Australian government (1919). His *Motherhood* hangs in National Gallery at Melbourne.

Coates, John. 1865-1941. English tenor, chiefly in light opera and musical comedy.

Coates, Joseph Gordon. 1878-1943. New Zealand statesman, b. Matakohu. Served with New Zealand troops in France during World War. Minister of justice (1919-20); postmaster general and minister of telegraphs (1919-25); minister of public works (1920-26); prime minister of New Zealand (1925-28); minister of railways (1923-28), of native affairs (1921-28), of external affairs (1928). Leader of the opposition (1928-31). Minister of public works, employment, and transport (1931-33), of finance, customs, and transport (1933-35); member of N.Z. war cabinet (1940-43).

Coats (kōts), **James**. 1774-1857. Scottish founder of thread manufactory; son of Paisley weaver who built factory (1826) for manufacture of sewing cotton; organized business that in hands of his sons became (1890) **J. & P. Coats, Ltd.**, whose Ferguslie threadworks became largest in the world. His sons engaged in the business were **James**, **Sir Peter** (1808-1890), and **Thomas** (1809-1883), philanthropist and collector of Scottish coins.

Coats'worth (kōts'wūth; -wēth), **Elizabeth**. 1893- . American poet and author of children's books, b. Buffalo, N.Y.; A.B., Vassar (1915); m. Henry Beston (1929). Author of volumes of verse *Fox Footprints* (1923), *Compass Rose* (1929), a novel, *Here I Stay* (1938), and books for children, including *The Cat and the Captain* (1927), *The Cat Who Went to Heaven* (1930); awarded Newbery prize, *Annys Goes Sally* (1934), *Alice-All-by-Herself* (1937), *Dancing Tom* (1938).

Cobb (kōb), **Frank Irving**. 1869-1923. American journalist, b. Shawnee County, Kansas; editor in chief, *New York World* (1911-23).

Cobb, Henry Ives. 1859-1931. American architect, b. Brookline, Mass. Educ. M.I.T. and Harvard (S.B., 1880). Practiced in Chicago (from 1881). Designed Newberry Library, university buildings, and Church of the Atonement in Chicago, Pennsylvania State capitol at Harrisburg, American University buildings at Washington, D.C. Special architect for U.S. government (1893-1903).

chair; go; sing; then, this; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); π = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. boy; yet; zh = z in assure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cobb, Howell. 1815-1868. American lawyer, b. in Jefferson Co., Ga. Grad. U. of Georgia (1834). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1843-51; 1855-57); speaker (1849-51). Governor of Georgia (1851-53). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1857-60). Advocated immediate secession of Georgia after Lincoln's election. Confederate brigadier general (1862); major general (1863).

Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury. 1876-1944. American journalist, humorist, and dramatic writer, b. Paducah, Ky. Staff correspondent and columnist, Louisville (Ky.) *Evening Post* (1898-1901); managing editor, Paducah *News Democrat* (1901-04); editor of humor section, New York *Evening Sun* (1904-05); on staff of New York *World* (1905-11), *Saturday Evening Post* (1911-22), *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (1922-32). Among his many humorous books and collections of short stories are: *Buck Home* (1912), *Old Judge Priest* (1915), *Speaking of Operations* (1917), *The Life of the Party* (1919), *Jeff Pointdexter* (1922), *Alias Ben Alibi* (1924), *Ladies and Gentlemen* (1927), *Judge Priest Turns Detective* (1936). Author of and collaborator in many plays, including *Funabashi* (musical comedy, 1907), *Mr. Buoybody* (musical sketch, 1908), *Buck Home* (comedy, with Bayard Veiller, 1915), *Under Sentence* (drama, with Roi Mcgruc, 1916). Also author of motion-picture scenarios, and actor in motion-picture productions. Wrote autobiography *Exit Laughing* (1941).

Cobb, Ty (ti), in full **Ty'rus** (ti'rūs) **Raymond.** 1886- . American professional baseball player; with Detroit (1904-26) and Philadelphia (1926-30), in American League.

Cobbe (kōb), **Frances Power.** 1822-1904. British philanthropist and writer on religious and social subjects, b. in Ireland; great-granddaughter of **Charles Cobbe** (1687-1765), Archbishop of Dublin. Edited works of Theodore Parker (14 vols., 1863-71); published anonymously *The Theory of Intuitive Morals* (1855); associated with Mary Carpenter in ragged schools (1858); preached in Unitarian chapels. Author of *Broken Lights* (1864), *Darwinism in Morals* (1872), *The Duties of Women* (1881), and an autobiography (2 vols., 1904).

Cob'bett (kōb'et; -it), **William.** Pseudonym **Peter Por'cu-pine** (pōr'kū-pīn). 1763-1835. English political journalist and essayist. Son of small farmer in Surrey; doing service in British army (1783-91), taught himself grammar and composition; obtained court martial of his former officers for peculation. Sailed for Philadelphia (1792) to avoid prosecution for pamphlet on army abuses; published pamphlets attacking French Revolution and any form of radicalism, and vituperative criticism of American democracy; published newspaper *Porcupine's Gazette*; fined for libel. Returned to England (1800); edited with aid of John Wright (q.v.) works on parliamentary history; edited (from 1802) weekly *Political Register*, at first a Tory journal but (from 1804) champion of radicalism, demanding parliamentary and social reform; farmed in Hampshire (1804-17); took up cause of dispossessed rural laborers; imprisoned in Newgate (1810-12) for denouncing flogging of militiamen by German mercenaries; bankrupt; as leader of discontented working classes after ending of war (1815), had to flee to Long Island farm (1817-19); espoused cause of Queen Caroline (1820); developed successful seed farm in Kensington; urged cultivation of Indian corn; defended himself against charge of sedition (1831); M.P. (1832), leader of handful of extreme radicals; died of influenza. Author of a *Grammar of the English Language* for working-class students (1818), *Rural Rides* (1830), *Advice to Young Men* (1830), *The*

English Gardener (1829), and forty to fifty other vigorous prose works.

Cob'bold (kōb'ōld; -'ld), **Thomas Spencer.** 1828-1886. English biologist; M.D., Edinburgh (1851); professor of botany, Royal Veterinary Coll., later professor of helminthology; specialist on worms parasitic in man and animals. His father, **Richard** (1797-1877), wrote *History of Margaret Catchpole*.

Cob'den (kōb'dēn), **Richard.** 1804-1865. English statesman and economist; known as "Apostle of Free Trade." Son of a Sussex farmer; clerk (1819) and traveler for his uncle, London calico merchant; as partner in calico-printing factory in Lancashire (1831), gained independent fortune; studied economic and financial systems in U.S., Near East, Germany (1835-38); published pamphlets *England, Ireland, and America*, opposing defense of Turkey against Russia (1835), and *Russia*, attacking doctrine of balance of power (1836). With John Bright, a leader of national Anti-Corn-Law League (1838-46); campaigned in country and in Parliament; succeeded in forcing repeal of corn laws; financially ruined by neglect of his business; traveled in Europe urging international arbitration and disarmament (1846-47); organized series of international congresses to forward peace (1848-51); shared unpopularity with John Bright for opposition to Crimean War; successfully opposed Palmerston's Chinese war policy (1857); declined office in cabinet; negotiated (1859-60) commercial treaty with France providing mutual reduction of tariffs; opposed intervention in favor of Denmark (1864); declared for the North in American Civil War; with John Bright, led the Manchester school; believer in minimum of government at home and minimum of intervention abroad.

Cob'den-San'der-son (-sān'dēr-s'n), **Thomas James.** 1840-1922. English bookbinder and printer. Educ. Owens College (Manchester) and Cambridge U.; practiced law in London (1871-82); under influence of William Morris, withdrew from practice to devote himself to some form of handicraft. Studied bookbinding and established workshop (1884) in London, succeeded (in 1893) by the Doves bindery at Hammersmith (1893-1921); later (c. 1900), associated with Emery Walker in establishing the Doves Press, at Hammersmith, and in designing a new font of type; among books printed on this press were an English Bible (1903-05) and an edition of Milton (1905).

Co'bet' (kō'bē'), **Ca'rel'** (kā'rēl') **Ga'br'iel'** (gā'br'ē'ēl'). 1813-1889. Dutch classical scholar; professor, Leiden (c. 1847). Founded philological review *Mnemosyne* (1856). Published editions of classics.

Cobham, Lord. See Sir John Oldcastle.

Co'bo (kō'bō), **Bernabé.** 1582-1657. Spanish naturalist. To America (1596); became Jesuit in Peru (1601); wrote history of New World including information on natural features and inhabitants of Spanish America.

Co'burn (kō'bērn), **Charles Douville.** 1877- . American actor and manager, b. Savannah, Ga. On stage in stock companies (to 1906); m. (1906) **Ivah Wills** (d. 1937); with her organized the Coburn Players (1906), a producing company in which they were leading actors.

Coccalus, Merlinus. Or **Merlino Coccalo.** See Teofilo Folengo.

Coc-ce'lus or **Coc-ce'jus** (as *Lat.*, kōk-sē'yūs; as *Ger.*, kōk-tsū'yōs), **Johannes.** Orig. surname **Koch** (kōk). 1603-1669. Protestant theologian, b. Bremen; professor, Bremen (1629), Franeker (1636), Leiden (1650).

Coc-ce'lus (kōk-sē'yūs), **Nerva.** See **Nerva**.

Coc-ce'ji (kōk-tsā'yē), **Baron Heinrich von.** 1644-1719. German jurist; professor, Heidelberg (1671), Utrecht (1688), Frankfurt on the Oder (1690). Author of

āle, chālotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōid, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mākēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnner; fōdd, fōot; out, oll; cōbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Juris Publici Prudentia (1695). His son **Baron Samuel** (1679-1755), jurist; professor, Frankfurt on the Oder (1702); Prussian minister of state and war (1727); chief of Prussian judiciary (1738), which he reformed; chancellor of Prussia (1747).

Coc'cia (kót'chä), **Carlo**. 1782-1873. Italian composer of about 50 operas, several cantatas, and much religious music.

Coc'ci-us (kók'tsé-ōn), **Ernst Adolf**. 1825-1890. German ophthalmologist; professor, Leipzig (from 1858); devised a new ophthalmometer used in diagnosis of astigmatism.

Coc'het' (kó'shët'), **Henri**. 1901-. French lawn tennis player; member of Davis Cup team (1925-33) that won cup (1927) and successfully defended it (1928-32); turned professional (1933).

Cochet, Jean Benoit Désiré. 1812-1875. French abbot and archaeologist.

Coc'hin' (kó'shän'). Family of French engravers, including **Charles Nicolas** (1688-1754), who engraved esp. after painters of French school, as Coypel, Watteau, etc. His son **Charles Nicolas** (1715-1790), most famous of family; engraved frontispiece of the *Encyclopédie* and vignettes for editions of Ariosto, Tasso, and Boileau; ornamented lettering for titles, etc., influencing development of decorative type; also wrote and illustrated *Voyage d'Italie* and *Observations sur les Antiquités d'Herculanum*.

Cochin. Family of French men of affairs and authors, including: **Jean Denis Marie** (1789-1841), jurist and philanthropist. His son **Pierre Suzanne Augustin** (1823-1872), student of social reforms; author of *Les Ouvriers Européens* (1856), *Abolition de l'esclavage* (1861), *La Révolution Sociale en France* (1865), etc. Pierre's son **Denys** (1851-1922), municipal councilor in Paris (from 1881); member of Chamber of Deputies (from 1893); author of *L'Évolution et la Vie* (1886), *Le Monde Exotique* (1895), *L'Esprit Nouveau* (1900). Denys's brother **Henry** (1854-1926), member of Chamber of Deputies (1893-1914); translator of Dante's *Vita Nuova*; author of *Boccaccio, Études Italiennes* (1890), *Un Ami de Pétrarque: J. Nell* (1892), *La Chronologie du Canzoniere de Pétrarque* (1897), etc. Denys's son **Augustin Denys Marie** (1876-1916), historian, esp. of French Revolution; killed in action at Hardecourt on the Somme.

Coch-lae'us (kók-lä'ūs; as Ger., kók-lä'ōs), **Johannes**. Orig. name **Johann Dob-neck** (dō'bē-nēk) or **Dob-neck** (dōb'nēk). 1479-1552. German Roman Catholic controversialist; prominent opponent of Luther (from 1521). Author of *Commentaria de Actis et Scriptis Lutheri* (1549).

Coch'ran (kók'rān), **Alexander Smith**. 1874-1929. American manufacturer, book collector, and philanthropist; b. Yonkers, N.Y.

Cochran, Charles Blake. 1872-1951. English theatrical manager and producer.

Cochran, Jacqueline. American businesswoman and aviator; m. (1936) Floyd Bostwick Odlum. Manufacturer of cosmetics and head of chain of beauty parlors. Winner of Bendix Transcontinental Air Race (1938), and holder of a number of national and international speed records.

Coch'rane (kók'rān), **Thomas**. 10th Earl of **Dundonald** (dūn-dōn'ld). Called **Lord Cochrane**. 1775-1860. British naval commander, of an old Scottish family. Entered navy (1793); as commander of sloop *Speedy* took over fifty prizes (1800-01), including a 32-gun Spanish frigate; returned to prize-taking off Azores (1805) and Bay of Biscay (1806); in Parliament exposed naval abuses; on account of jealousy of super-

iors, only partly successful in burning French fleet in Aix Roads (1809); accused of connivance in speculative fraud, fined, imprisoned, and expelled from navy (1814-16). In command of Chile's navy in war for freedom by Chile and Peru, neutralized Spanish squadron, took Valdivia, contributed to capture of Lima (1819-22); in command of Brazilian navy, secured Brazilian independence (1823-25); commanded Greek navy (1827-28); first to use steam-propelled ships of war; advocated adoption of screw propellers. Received free pardon, reinstated in British navy, and promoted rear admiral (1832); commander in chief on North American station (1848-51); admiral (1851); proposed for second time his secret war plan to overcome fleets with sulphur fumes, for use against Russia (1854). His uncle **Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane** (1758-1832), admiral; blockaded Ferrol (1804); held command in West Indies (1805-14) and on American station (1814-15), directing naval operations in unsuccessful attacks on Baltimore and New Orleans.

Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton (1852-1935), 12th earl; grandson of 10th earl; soldier; entered 2d Life Guards (1870) and rose through grades to major general (1900); lieutenant general (1907); served in Nile expedition (1884-85), Stewart's expedition to relieve Khartoum (1885), in Boer War (1899-1902), and World War (1914-18); author of *My Army Life* (1926).

Cock-ain' (kók-ān'), **Sir Aston**. = **Sir Aston COKAYNE**.

Cock'burn (kók'börn), **Sir Alexander James Edmund**. 1802-1880. British judge, of ancient Scottish stock; LL.B., Cantab. (1829); M.P. (1847); defended Palmerston's foreign policy (1850); attorney general (1851-56); chief justice of common pleas (1856); lord chief justice of England (1859); British representative in arbitration of Alabama case at Geneva (1872). His uncle **Sir George** (1772-1853), naval officer; aided in reduction of Martinique (1809); sent to harass American coast (1812-15); took part in capture of Washington (1814); conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena; governor of St. Helena (1815-16); admiral of fleet (1851).

Cockburn, Alicia or Alison, nee Ruth'er-ford (rūth'-er-fōrd). 1713-1794. Scottish poet and leader of Edinburgh society; author of Scottish ballad *Flowers of the Forest* (pub. 1765) beginning "I've seen the smiling of Fortune beguiling."

Cockburn, Henry Thomas. Known as **Lord Cockburn**. 1779-1854. Scottish judge. Solicitor general for Scotland (1830); a lord of justiciary (1837). Author of a biography of Lord Jeffrey (1852).

Cocke (kók), **John Hartwell**. 1780-1866. American planter and publicist, b. in Surry Co., Va.; prominent in opposition to slavery, dueling, intemperance, and tobacco; co-operated with Thomas Jefferson in planning and founding University of Virginia.

Cock'er (kók'ēr), **Edward**. 1631-1675. English engraver and teacher; published manuals of penmanship, and an arithmetic (1678) that went through a hundred editions—hence the expression "according to Cocker."

Cock'er-am (kók'ēr-ām; kók'rām), **Henry**. fl. 1650. English lexicographer; author of earliest published dictionary of English, *The English Dictionaries, or a New Interpreter of Hard English Words* (1623).

Cock'er-ell (kók'ēr-ēl; kók'rāl), **Charles Robert**. 1788-1863. English architect; conducted excavations in the Levant; R.A. (1827); professor of architecture to Royal Academy (1840-57); designed chiefly in classic models, including buildings at Oxford and Cambridge and banks, also Gothic chapels at Lampeter and Ilarow.

Cockerell, Theodore Dru Allison. 1866-1948. Zoologist, b. Norwood, England. To U.S.; entomologist, N.Mex.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Agrie. Experiment Station (1893-1901); professor of zoology (1906-34), Colorado. Known esp. for work on mollusks, insects, fishes, paleontology, and evolution.**
- Cock'er-ill (kôk'êr-il; kôk'ril), William. 1759-1832. English inventor in Belgium; constructed (1799) at Verviers first wool-carding and wool-spinning machines on Continent and established (1807) factory for making these machines. His youngest son, John (1790-1840), developed the business and built tundry and machine factory at Seraing, Belgium (1817).**
- Cock Lane Ghost. See ELIZABETH PARSONS.**
- Cock'le (kôk'li), Sir James. 1819-1895. English lawyer and mathematician; M.A., Cantab. (1845); first chief justice of Queensland, Australia (1863-79); made contributions to theory of differential equations.**
- Cock'ran (kôk'rân), William Bourke. 1854-1923. Lawyer, politician, and orator, b. in County Sligo, Ireland; to New York (1871); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1887-89; 1891-95; 1904-09; 1921-23).**
- Cock'ton (kôk'tân), Henry. 1807-1853. English author of humorous novels, *Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist* (1840) and *Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist* (1844).**
- Cocles, Horatius. See HORATIUS COCLES.**
- Coc'teau' (kôk'tô'), Jean. 1891-. French poet, novelist, playwright, and miscellaneous writer; author of *Poésie, Thomas l'Imposteur, Notes Autour de la Musique, Carte Blanche, Picasso, the plays Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel, Le Bœuf sur le Toit, Antigone, etc.***
- Coczi, Gonzales. See COQUES.**
- Co-daz'zi (kô-dât'sè), Agostino. 1792-1859. Italian engineer, explorer, and geographer, b. Lugo, Emilia. Explored deserts of Guiana (1831-38). His works include *Atlas Físico y Político de la República de Venezuela* (1840), *Resumen de la Geografía de Venezuela* (1841), *Geografía Física y Política de los Estados Unidos de Colombia* (2 vols., 1862-63).**
- Cod'de (kôd'è), Pieter. 1599-1678. Dutch genre painter.**
- Cod'ding-ton (kôd'ing-tân), Henry. d. 1845. English mathematician and writer on optics; recommended (1830) use in microscopes of grooved-sphere lens first described by Brewster (1820) but named *Coddington lens*.**
- Coddington, William. 1601-1678. Colonial governor in America, b. Boston, Eng. To Massachusetts (c. 1630); protested the prosecution of Anne Hutchinson (1637); withdrew (1638) to Aquidneck (Rhode Island); a founder of Newport (1639). Governor of Aquidneck (1640); governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1674, 1675, 1678).**
- Codomannus. See DARTUS III.**
- Codreanu, Corneliu Zelea-. See ZELEA-CODREANU.**
- Cod'ring-ton (kôd'ing-tân), Christopher. 1668-1710. British soldier, b. in Barbados; served in Flanders (1694); governor of Leeward Islands (1697-1703); founder, through bequest of his Barbados estates, of Coddington College (built 1714-42).**
- Codrington, Sir Edward. 1770-1851. British naval commander, of Gloucestershire family; commanded ship at Trafalgar (1805); served under Sir Alexander Cochrane on North American station (1814); vice-admiral (1821); commanded British, French, and Russian fleet in destroying Turkish fleet at Navarino (1827); admiral (1837). His second son, Sir William John (1804-1884), was commander in chief at Sevastopol (1855-56); his third son, Sir Henry John (1808-1877), wounded at Navarino, became admiral of the fleet (1877).**
- Cod'rus (kôd'ria). Last king of Athens, who according to legend, reigned about 1068 B.C. and sacrificed himself during a Dorian invasion of the Peloponnese to fulfill a prophecy and insure Athenian success.**
- Co'dy (kô'dd), Henry John. 1868-1951. Canadian Anglican clergyman and educator, b. in Ontario. Educ. Toronto U.; professor, Wycliffe Coll., Toronto (1894-99); rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto (1899-1932); canon of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. President, U. of Toronto (1932-45); chancellor (from 1945).**
- Cody, William Frederick. Known as Buff'a-lo Bill (bûl'ô-lô bil'); so called by E. Z. C. Judson. 1846-1917. American scout and showman, b. Scott Co., Iowa. Rider for the Pony Express (1860); scout for Kansas cavalry outfit against Indians (1863); in army (1863-65); furnished buffalo meat for train construction crews (1867-68); scout, 5th U.S. cavalry (1868-72). On stage as actor (1872-83). Organized and managed Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show (from 1883). Settled on land granted to him in Wyoming; town of Cody is named in his honor.**
- Coe'hoorn (kôô'hôrn) or Coe'horn (kôô'hôrn; kô'-) or Co'horn (kô'hôrn), Baron Menno van. 1641-1704. Dutch soldier and military engineer. Invented small bronze mortar (*coehorn*) first used at siege of Grave; authority on construction of fortifications, esp. in Low Countries.**
- Co-e'ho (kôô-â'lyô), Francisco Adolpho. 1847-1921. Portuguese philologist; professor, Lisbon; author of treatise on historical development of Portuguese language and of *Dicionário Manual Etimológico da Língua Portuguesa*; editor of a collection of Portuguese folk tales.**
- Coelho Net'to (nê'tô), Henrique. 1864-1934. Brazilian writer; director, Municipal School of the Drama, Rio de Janeiro; author of verse, plays, and prose works.**
- Coelho Pe-rei'ra (pê-rê'êrâ), Duarte. 1485?-1554. Portuguese soldier; granted captaincy of Pernambuco (1534), which he developed into most flourishing colony in Brazil. His son Duarte Coelho de Albu-querque [thê al'bôô-kêr'kê] (1537?-1579) inherited captaincy of Pernambuco (1554) and governed it (1560-72); returned to Portugal; went to Africa; captured by Moors; died in prison at Fez. Another son, Jorge de Albuquerque Coelho (1539?-after 1596), inherited captaincy of Pernambuco on death of his brother (1579).**
- Co-el'lo (kô-â'lyô), Alonzo Sánchez. See SÁNCHEZ COELLO.**
- Coello, Claudio. c. 1630-1693. Spanish painter, b. Madrid, of Portuguese descent; pupil of Carreño de Miranda; court painter (1684); considered last leading painter of Madrid school; known particularly for his canvas altar panel *La Sagrada Forma* (in Escorial sacristy).**
- Coen (kôôn), Jan Pieterszoon. 1587-1629. Dutch colonial governor; governor general of Dutch East Indies (1618-23; 1627-29); founded Batavia (1619). Regarded as founder of Dutch East Indian colonial empire.**
- Coer'ne (?kôôr'nê), Louis Adolphe. 1870-1922. American musician and director, b. Newark, N.J. Composer of *Zenobia*, first grand opera by an American composer to be played before European audiences (1905-07), *Hawaïlia* (symphonic poem), *Beloved America* (cantata), *Mass in D Minor*, etc.**
- Cœur (kûr), Jacques. 1395?-1456. French merchant; inaugurated extensive trade with the Levant; in charge of French royal finances (from c. 1436); falsely accused of traitorous conduct, condemned, and deprived of his property (c. 1450); in exile in Rome.**
- Cœur de Lion. See (1) RICHARD I of England; (2) LOUIS VIII of France.**
- Co'f'lin (kôf'in), Charles Albert. 1844-1926. American businessman, b. in Somerset Co., Md.; head of General Electric Co. (from its organization, 1892, to 1913); chairman, board of directors (1913-22).**
- Coffin, Henry Sloane. 1877-1954. American clergyman,**

île, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makér; ice, ìll, charity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòet; out, oil; càbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

b. New York City. B.A., Yale (1897), B.D., Union Theol. Sem. (1900); ordained in Presbyterian ministry (1900); pastor of Madison Avenue Church, New York City (1905-26); president, Union Theol. Sem. (1926-45).

Coffin, Sir Isaac. 1759-1839. British admiral, b. Boston, Mass. In British navy (from 1773; commander, 1781; admiral, 1814). Founded (1827) Coffin School, Nantucket, Mass.

Coffin, Robert Peter Tristram. 1892-1955. American poet, essayist, and biographer, b. Brunswick, Me. A.B., Bowdoin (1915), A.B., Oxon. (1920); served in A.E.F. (1918-19); teacher of English, Wells College, Aurora, N.Y. (1921-34; professor from 1926); professor of English, Bowdoin (from 1934). Author of books of verse, as *Christchurch* (1924), *Golden Falcon* (1929), *Strange Holiness* (1935; awarded Pulitzer prize), *Saltwater Farm* (1937), of books of essays, as *Book of Crowns and Collages* (1925), *An Attic Room* (1929), of biographies, as *Laud* (1930), *The Dukes of Buckingham* (1931), *Portrait of an American* (1931), *Captain Abby and Captain John* (1939), of novels, as *Red Sky in the Morning* (1935) and *John Dawn* (1936), and of *Kennebec: Cradle of Americans* (1937) in "Rivers of America" series.

Coffman (kô'mân), Lotus Delta. 1875-1938. American educator, b. Salem, Ind. A.B., Indiana (1906), Ph.D., Columbia (1911); president, U. of Minnesota (1920-38).

Koġalniceanu. Variant of KOGĂLNICEANU.

Coghet'ti (kô-gât'î), Francesco. 1804-1875. Italian painter; his works include *Assumption of the Virgin* (at Bergamo), and frescoes in Villa Torlonia, Rome.

Coghill (kô'hill), George Elliott. 1872-1941. American anatomist; professor, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia (1925-35); known for his researches on the nervous system of Amphibia and on the correlation of structure and function in the development of the nervous system in relation to the development of behavior.

Coghlan (kôg'lân), Sir Charles Patrick John. 1863-1927. South African statesman, b. in Cape Colony. Practiced law at Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia (1900); became prominent in political life of Southern Rhodesia; first premier (1923-27) of territory when it was granted self-government.

Coghlan, Rose. 1853-1932. Actress, b. Peterborough, Eng.; to U.S. (1872); naturalized (1902). Leading lady in Wallack's company (1880-89); acted Countess Zicka in first American presentation of *Diplomacy* (1878); made great success as Stephanie in *Forget-Me-Not* (1880).

Coghlan, Sir Timothy Augustine. 1856-1926. Australian statistician and public official, b. Sydney; government statistician for New South Wales (1886-1905). Author of *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand*, etc.

Cognacq' (kô'nyâk'), Théodore Ernest (1839-1928) and his wife *Marie Louise, nee Jay* [zhâ] (1838-1925). French merchants, founders (1870) and proprietors of the Parisian department store *À la Samaritaine*; widely known for their philanthropies, esp. for their joint bequest, the Cognacq-Jay Foundation, of 100 million francs, the income of which was to be distributed among French families with a large number of children.

Cogniard' (kô'nyâr'), Charles Théodore (1806-1872) and his brother *Jean Hippolyte* (1807-1882). French theater directors, and collaborators in many comedies, farces, operettas, etc.

Cogniet' (kô'nyê'), Léon. 1794-1880. French painter; professor, École des Beaux-Arts, Paris; among his works are *Marius sur les Ruines de Carthage*, *Massacre des Innocents*, *Monsieur de Crillon*.

Cogs'well (kôgz'vêl; -wâ), Joseph Green. 1786-1871. American librarian and bibliographer, b. Ipswich, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1806); librarian, Harvard (1820-23); superintendent and bibliographer of Astor collection (1848-61).

Co-han' (kô'hân'), George Michael. 1878-1942. American actor, playwright, and producer, b. Providence, R.I. On stage from childhood; appeared in *Peck's Bad Boy* (1890); in vaudeville as one of "The Four Cohans"; starred in *Little Johnny Jones* (1904) and other stage productions including *I'd Rather Be Right* (1937-38). Associated with Sam Harris in firm Cohan & Harris (1904-20). Among the many plays that he wrote, produced, and acted in are: *The Wise Guy*, *The Governor's Son*, *Little Johnny Jones*, *Forty-five Minutes from Broadway*, *The Talk of New York*, *The Yankee Prince*, *Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford*, *The Little Millionaire*, *Seven Keys to Baldpate*, *The Song and Dance Man*, *The Merry Malones*, *Gambling*. Author also of many popular songs, including *Mary's a Grand Old Name*; *So Long, Mary*; *I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy*; *You're a Grand Old Flag*; *Give My Regards to Broadway*; and *Over There*.

Co'hén (kô'ên), Alfred Morton. 1859-1949. American lawyer, b. Cincinnati; LL.B., Cincinnati Law School, (1880); practiced in Cincinnati. International president, B'nai B'rith.

Cohen, Arthur. 1829-1914. English lawyer; B.A., Cantab., first man of Jewish faith to graduate at Cambridge; junior counsel for Great Britain in arbitration of Alabama claims (1872); M.P. (1880); counsel for Great Britain in Venezuela arbitration at The Hague (1903).

Cohen, Benjamin Victor. 1894-. American lawyer, b. Muncie, Ind. Ph.B. (1914) and J.D. (1915), Chicago; S.J.D., Harvard (1916). Practiced in Chicago and (1922-33) New York; assisted in drafting Securities Act (1933), Securities Exchange Act (1934), Public Utility Holding Company Act (1935).

Co'hén (kô'ên), Emil. 1842-1905. German mineralogist and geologist; professor, Heidelberg, Strassburg (1878), and Greifswald (1885); wrote on the microscopic structure of minerals and rocks, also on meteors.

Co'hén' (kô'hên'), Ernst Julius. 1869-1944. Dutch chemist; assistant to van't Hoff at U. of Amsterdam (1893); professor of physical chemistry, Utrecht (1902); known for studies on the allotropy of metals and piezochemical phenomena.

Co'hén' (kô'hên'), Henri. 1808-1880. French musician and numismatist; director of Lille conservatory of music; composer of a short opera, *L'Impegnatrice*; author of several treatises on music, and of *Description Générale des Monnaies de la République Romaine* (1857), etc.

Co'hén (kô'ên), Hermann. 1842-1918. German philosopher; professor, Marburg (1876-1912); founder of so-called Marburg school of Neo-Kantianism.

Co'hén' (kô'hên'), Jules Émile David. 1830-1901. French composer, esp. of church music and chamber music.

Co'hén (kô'hên), Louis. 1876-1948. American physicist, b. Kiev, Russia. B.S., Armour Inst. of Tech., Chicago (1901); Ph.D., Columbia. Professor of electrical engineering, George Washington U. (from 1916). Investigated alternating current problems and theory of the electrical circuit; invented devices in radio and cable telegraphy.

Cohen, Morris Raphael. 1880-1947. Philosopher and educator, b. Minsk, Russia; to U.S. (1892); B.S., C.C.N.Y. (1900), Ph.D., Harvard (1906); professor of philosophy, C.C.N.Y. (1912-38), and U. of Chicago (from 1938). Author of *Reason and Nature* (1931), *Law and the Social Order* (1933), *Faith of a Liberal* (1946).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cohen, Oc-tav'us (ók-táv'ús) **Roy.** 1891-1959. American fiction writer, b. Charleston, S.C.; B.S., Clemson (1911); adm. to bar (1913), but devoted time to writing (from 1915). Well known as author of series of Negro stories (from 1918); his books include *The Crimson Alibi* (1919), *Polished Ebony* (1919), *Come Seven* (1920), *Jim Hanvey, Detective* (1923), *Delours* (1927), *Florian Slaphey Goes Abroad* (1928), *Epic Poets*, *Pullman Porter* (1930), *The Townsend Murder Mystery* (1933), *Child of Evil* (1936).

Cohen, Solomon Solis. 1857-1948. American physician, b. Philadelphia. M.D., Jefferson Med. Coll. (1883), where he became professor (from 1902). Author of *Therapeutics of Tuberculosis* (1891), *When Love Passed By and Other Verses* (1929), etc.

Co'h'en-Port'helm (kó'én-pórt'hím), **Paul.** 1880-1932. Austrian painter and writer, b. Berlin; spent boyhood in Austria; studied art in Paris; interned in England (1914-18) where he was painting at outbreak of World War. Author of *The Discovery of Europe; England the Unknown Isle; Time Stood Still, My Internment in England 1914-1918; The Spirit of London; The Spirit of France*; etc.

Cohn (kón), **Ferdinand Julius.** 1828-1898. German botanist, often called the founder of bacteriology, b. Breslau. Educ. Breslau and Berlin. Professor, Breslau (from 1859); founder (1866) and director (from 1872) of inst. of plant physiology. Worked on morphology and life history of lower algae and fungi; demonstrated that bacteria are plants; discovered nature of zoogloea and of true spores; studied insect-killing fungi and microscopic analysis of water; aided Koch in publishing paper on anthrax.

Cohn'helm (kón'hím), **Julius Friedrich.** 1839-1884. German pathologist. Professor in Kiel (1868), Breslau (1872), Leipzig (1878). Known esp. for studies of inflammation and pus formation.

Cohorn, Baron Menno van. See COEHOORN.

Col'gny' (kwá'nyó'). Family of Normandy, including: **Robert Jean Antoine** (1630-1704), founder of family; commander of the army in Flanders (1701). His son **François** (1670-1759), French soldier; maintained his position on Rhine against Prince Eugène. François's grandson **Marie François Henri** (1737-1821), marshal of France, distinguished himself in conquest of Hanover; deputy in States-General (1789); an émigré, fighting in army of Condé (from 1789). His daughter **Anne François Aimée** (1769-1820), inspiration of André Chénier's elegy *La Jeune Captive*. M. F. H. Coigny's grandson **Augustin Louis Joseph Casimir Gustave** (1780-1865) engaged in campaigns in Spain (1808-11) and in Russia (1812); commissioned colonel of cavalry (1814); member of Chamber of Peers (1821); created field marshal (1830).

Colssi, Graman. See QUASSI.

Colt (kóit), **Henry Le'ber** (lí'bér). 1854-1917. American physician, b. Peapack, N.J.; specialist in hygiene and diseases of children; instrumental in raising standards of cleanliness in milk handling; coined phrase "certified milk."

Colt, Stanton. 1857-1944. Ethical culture leader, b. Columbus, Ohio. Educ. Amherst and Columbia; Ph.D., Berlin. Assistant to Felix Adler in the Society for Ethical Culture. To England (1888); ethical culture minister in London; president, West London Ethical Society; organized many ethical culture societies throughout England. Author of books on ethical culture.

Col'ter (koi'tér), **Volcher.** 1534-1590. Dutch anatomist, one of the founders of pathological anatomy.

Co-kayne' (kó-kán'), **Sir Aston.** 1608-1684. English poet; educ. Cambridge; author of comedies *The Ob-*

stinate Lady (1637) and *Trappolin*, also *The Tragedy of Ovid* (1662), and poems, valued for genealogical purposes. His father, **Thomas** (1587-1638), lexicographer, compiled an English-Greek lexicon (1658) of words in New Testament.

Coke (kók), **Sir Edward.** Commonly called **Lord Coke** or **Cooke.** 1552-1634. English jurist. Educ. Cambridge; gained reputation by enunciation of common-law rule in Shelley's case. Solicitor general (1592); speaker of House of Commons (1593); attorney general (1594), to disappointment of Francis Bacon; m. (1598) Lady Elizabeth Hatton, granddaughter of Burghley, again thwarting Bacon. Began his law reports (1600); prosecuted Essex and Southampton (1600), Raleigh (1603), and Gunpowder Plot conspirators (1605). Chief justice of Court of Common Pleas (1606); implacable adherent of common law, initiated series of conflicts with James I, abetted by Bacon; decided (1610) that king's proclamation cannot change the law; contested church's attempt to have ecclesiastical causes decided by court of high commission; made chief justice of King's Bench (1613; first to be called lord chief justice of England) to render him less troublesome; sustained common-law courts in attempt to curtail chancellor's right to interfere in decisions (1615); defied James I's order to stay proceedings in case of commendams (holding of livings in plurality); too zealous to ascertain the truth in Sir Thomas Overbury case (1615); dismissed from judicial functions, partly through Bacon's efforts, on trivial charges (1616) and ordered to expunge from his reports opinions detrimental to king's prerogative. M.P. (1620), leader of popular party; opposed Spanish marriage proposals; attacked monopolies; denounced interference with liberties of Parliament; imprisoned nine months (1622). Served on committee to impeach Bacon; instrumental in framing and passing the Petition of Right; opposed Charles I's demand for subsidies; denounced duke of Buckingham in Parliament as a dangerous adviser to king; d. at Stoke Poges; his papers and will seized by Charles I. Made an epoch in the history of the law with his *Reports* (1600-15), compendia of law bearing on cases (trans. from French and Latin, 6 vols., 1826). Now best known for his four *Institutes* (1628-44), the first of which is known as *Coke upon Littleton*.

Coke (?kók; kók), **Thomas.** 1747-1814. Methodist bishop, b. Brecon, Wales. Grad. Oxford (1768); Anglican clergyman (1770-76). Joined Wesley movement (1777); appointed by John Wesley superintendent of Methodist Church in America (1784); later assumed title of bishop; made frequent visits to America (1784-1803).

Coke, Thomas William. Earl of Leices'ter (lēs'tér) of Holk'ham (hólk'hám). 1752-1842. English agriculturist; son of Thomas Wenman; assumed name Coke on succession (1776) to estate of maternal uncle Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester; M.P. (1776), protectionist, advocate of parliamentary reform; bred Southdown sheep, Devon cattle; improved Suffolk breed of pigs.

Cola di Rienzi. See RIENZI.

Col'bert' (kól'bár'), **Jean Baptiste.** 1619-1683. French statesman, b. Reims. Secretary in war office (1639). Entered employ of Cardinal Mazarin (1651). Made controller general of finance by Louis XIV (1665); instituted council of finance to purify service; greatly increased state revenues; developed industry; made minister of marine (1669); soon controlled colonies and extended French trade; imposed a protective tariff; built roads and canals; created French navy (1669-72) and mercantile marine; revised civil code; introduced marine code and "code noir" (colonial code); driven to levy oppressive taxes to meet expenses of Louis's wars. A great financial

šle, cháotic, càre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sófá; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; íce, íll, charítý; óld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; fódd, fóot; out, oil; cûbe, únite, úrn, úp, circûs, ú-u in Fr. menu;

reformer and organizer, but cold (hence Mme. de Sévigné's nickname, *le Nord* [lè nòr'], "the North"), strict, and unpopular. Patron of writers, scientists, and academies. His brother **Charles** (1625-1696), Marquis de Croix-sy' (kwa'ksé'), plenipotentiary at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668), aided in drafting Treaty of Nijmegen (1678); secretary of state for foreign affairs (1679-96). J. B. Colbert's son **Jean Baptiste** (1651-1690), Marquis de Seigne-lay' (sè'nyè-lä'), minister of marine (1683-89) and minister of state (1689-90).

Col'borne (köl'börn), **Sir John**. 1st Baron Sea'ton (sè't'n). 1778-1863. British general. Served in Egypt (1801), Sicily (1806); officer in Peninsular War and at Waterloo; major general (1825). Lieutenant governor of Upper Canada (1830); crushed revolt of 1838. Governor of Ionian Islands (1843-49). General (1854); field marshal (1860).

Col'burn (köl'börn), **Warren**. 1793-1833. American educator, b. Dedham, Mass.; author of *First Lessons in Arithmetic, on the Plan of Pestalozzi* (1821), long a standard textbook.

Col'by (köl'bi), **Bainbridge**. 1869-1950. American lawyer, b. St. Louis, Mo. A.B., Williams (1890), LL.B., New York Law School; practiced in New York City. Associated with candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for presidential nomination (1912) and a founder of Progressive party (1912). U.S. secretary of state (1920-21). Partner with Woodrow Wilson in practice of law (1921-23). Author of *The Close of Woodrow Wilson's Administration and the Final Years*.

Colby, Frank Moore. 1865-1925. American editor, b. Washington, D.C.; grad. Columbia Univ. (1888); editor, *International* (later *New International Year Book*) (from 1898), *New International Encyclopedia* (1900-03 and 2d ed. 1914-15).

Colby, Gardner. 1810-1879. American woolen manufacturer and railroad builder, b. Bowdoinham, Me.; benefactor of Waterville Literary College, renamed Colby College in his honor.

Col'cord (köl'kòrd), **Lincoln Ross**. 1883-1947. American writer, b. at sea, off Cape Horn. Educ. Maine (1900-06). Civil engineer with Bangor and Aroostook Railroad (1906-09); devoted himself to writing (from 1909); assoc. editor, *The Nation*, New York (1919-20). Author of sea stories in *The Drifting Diamond* (1912) and *The Game of Life and Death* (1914), and verse in *Vision of War* (1915) and *An Instrument of the Gods* (1922); collaborator with O. F. Rølvaag in translating the latter's *Giants in the Earth* (1927).

Col'den (köl'dèn), **Cadwallader**. 1688-1776. Colonial administrator in America, b. in Ireland, of Scottish parents. Grad. U. of Edinburgh (1705); to Philadelphia (1710); practiced medicine; moved to New York (1718); lieutenant governor of New York (1761-76); upheld British policy. Noted for scientific interests; classified American plants in his neighborhood according to Linnaean system; submitted work to Linnaeus, who published it. Author of *The History of the Five Indian Nations* (1727). His daughter **Jane** (1724-1766), wife of Dr. William Farquhar (m. 1759), was a botanist. His grandson **Cadwallader David** (1769-1834), lawyer; mayor of New York (1818-20); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1821-23).

Cole (köl). Name of an old Devonshire and Cornwall family, descended from **Sir William Cole** (d. 1653), who settled in Ireland in County Fermanagh (before 1607). His descendant **William Willoughby Cole** (1736-1803), created (1789) 1st earl of **En'nis-kil'len** (èn'is-kil'èn). **Sir Galbraith Lowry** (1772-1842), son of 1st earl; officer in famous cavalry regiment the Enniskilleners; com-

manded fourth division in Peninsular War (1809-14); general (1830). **William Willoughby** (1807-1886), 3d earl; paleontologist; educ. Oxford; gathered collection of fossil fishes now in British Museum.

Cole, George Douglas Howard. 1889-1959. English economist and novelist; educ. Oxford. Author of *The World of Labour* (1913), *Social Theory* (1920), *Organized Labour* (1924), *Gold, Credit and Unemployment* (1930), *What Marx Really Meant* (1934), *Principles of Economic Planning* (1935), *Socialism in Evolution* (1938). Collaborator with his wife (m. 1918) **Margaret Isabel, nee Postgate** [pöst'gät] (1893-), in a number of detective stories and novels, including *The Brooklyn Murders* (1923), *A Lesson in Crime* (1933), *Last Will and Testament* (1936), *Greek Tragedy* (1939).

Cole, George Watson. 1850-1939. American bibliographer and librarian, b. Warren, Conn. Practiced law (1876-85). Librarian, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif. (1915-24). Author of bibliographies, and books on libraries and library science.

Cole, Sir Henry. 1808-1882. English civil servant. Virtual director (1853-73) of science and art department, Victoria and Albert Museum; painted, etched, engraved book illustrations; edited works of Thomas Love Peacock.

Cole, Rossetter Gleason. 1866-1952. American musician and composer, b. Clyde, Mich. Ph.B., Michigan (1888). Professor of music, Grinnell College, Iowa (1894-1901), U. of Wisconsin (1907-09); director of theory department (from 1915), and dean (from 1935), Cosmopolitan School of Music. Composer of cantatas, sonatas, symphonic prelude, orchestral overtures and suites, and choral pieces.

Cole, Thomas. 1801-1848. Landscape painter, b. Lancashire, Eng.; to America (1819); founder of Hudson River school, a school of painters who found their early inspiration in scenery of the Hudson River Valley.

Cole, Timothy. 1852-1931. Wood engraver, b. London, Eng.; to U.S. (1857). In employ of *Scribner's* (from 1875) and its successor, *Century Magazine*; sent to Europe to engrave old masters (1883); finished Italian series (1892), Dutch and Flemish series (1896), English series (1900), Spanish series (1907), French series (1910); engaged thereafter in engraving old masters in American public and private collections.

Cole, Vicat. 1833-1895. English painter of Surrey and Sussex landscapes; b. A. (1880); known for *The Pool of London*. Son of **George Cole** (1810-83), landscape painter.

Cole, William. 1714-1782. English antiquary, friend of Horace Walpole; Lequeathed mss. to British Museum.

Cole'brooke (köl'bröök), **Henry Thomas**. 1765-1837. English Orientalist. Civilian in India (1782-1814); member council of India (1807-14); completed translation of *Digest of Hindu Laws* begun by Sir William Jones (4 vols., 1798); judge of court of appeal, Calcutta (1801). Author of a Sanskrit grammar (1805) and lexicon (1808), works on Hindu mathematics and philosophy, and *Essay on the Vedas* (1805).

Cole'man (köl'mæn), **Charles**. d. 1664. English composer. Member of band of Charles I and of Charles II; chamber musician to Charles I; composed part of music for covenant's *Siege of Rhodes* (1656). His son **Edward** (d. 1669), teacher of lute and viol, composed music for James Shirley's dirge beginning "The glories of our blood and state."

Coleman, Charles Caryl. 1840-1928. American landscape painter, b. Buffalo, N.Y.

Coleman, William Tell. 1824-1893. American pioneer in California, b. in Harrison Co., Ky.; associated with

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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Francis M. Smith (p.s.) in manufacture of borax. The mineral *colemanite* is named for him.

Col-én'eo (kò-lén'zò), **John William**. 1814-1883. English bishop of Natal, b. in Cornwall; educ. Cambridge. Bishop of Natal (1853); compiled grammar and dictionary of Zulu and translated New Testament into Zulu; provoked controversy (1862) by liberality in not requiring polygamous Zulu converts to divorce their wives, by combating doctrine of eternal punishment, by declaring Pentateuch a post-exile forgery; deposed and excommunicated by bishop of Cape Town (1863); confined in his episcopal income by courts (1866); championed natives against Boer oppressors (1875).

Coleoni, Bartolomeo. See **COLLEONI**.

Cole'pép'ér (kùl'pép'ér). See also **COLEPEPER**.

Colepeper, John. 1st Baron Colepeper of Thoresway [thòr's-wā] (cr. 1644). d. 1660. English Royalist leader. Member of Long Parliament (1640); denounced monopolies and Strafford (1641), but defended episcopacy, opposed Grand Remonstrance (1641); chancellor of exchequer (1642-43); master of the rolls (1643); urged Charles I to make terms, first with Parliament, later with Scots, and Charles II with Scots; accompanied prince of Wales (later Charles II) in flight and in naval expedition to Thames (1648); received loan of 20,000 rubles from czar (1650); accompanied Charles II to southern France (1659) to conclude treaty of the Pyrenees. His eldest son, **Thomas Colepeper or Culpeper** (1635-1689), 2d baron, colonial administrator in America; jointly with Lord Arlington received from Charles II grant of all Virginia; commissioned governor (1675); to Virginia (1680); taxed and punished tobacco growers with intolerable severity; dissolved assembly; returned to England (1683).

Col'er (kò'lér), **Alwin Gustav Edmund von**. 1831-1901. Prussian military surgeon; instrumental in improving army hygiene and hospital service; introduced antiseptics into military surgery.

Cole'ridge (kòl'rij), **Samuel Taylor**. 1772-1834. English poet and critic; youngest child of **John Coleridge** (1719-1781), schoolmaster and vicar at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire. Scholar, Jesus Coll., Cambridge, read deutorily, adopted extreme views in politics and religion; enlisted (1793) in dragoons, and bought out by brother; took up with enthusiasm Robert Southey's scheme of pantisocracy and helped form quixotic plan for community on the Susquehanna, Pa., U.S.A.; wrote act one, Southey, acts two and three, of *The Fall of Robespierre* (1794); m. (1795) Sara Fricker, sister-in-law of Southey. Published first volume of poems (1796); in Bristol, started the weekly *Watchman*, which failed; preached in Unitarian chapels; practically supported by a tanner, Thomas Poole; began use of laudanum (c. 1796). Formed intimate association with William and Dorothy Wordsworth (1797); joined with Wordsworth (q.v.) in producing the *Lyrical Ballads* (1798 ff.), contributing *The Ancient Mariner*, *The Nightingale*, two scenes from *Osorio*, and (in 2d ed.) *Love*; wrote first part of *Christabel*, tragedy of *Osorio* (acted as *Remorse* at Drury Lane, 1813), and *Kubla Khan*; granted annuity by Wedgwood brothers on condition of devoting himself to literature. Visited Germany (1798-99); translated Schiller's *Wallenstein* (1800); a slave to opium (from 1803). Lectured unsuccessfully (1810-13); dependent on Wordsworth (1809), on James Gillman, a surgeon (1816-34), leaving his family dependent on friends; started *The Friend*, a philosophical magazine, which ran eight months. Published earlier works and *Biographia Literaria* and *Sibylline Leaves* (1817), *Aids to Reflection* (1825), the latter his most popular prose work. Returned

to Trinitarianism; pensioner of Society of Literature (1824-30); his *Table Talk* (1835) and his original *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit* (1840) posthumously published. Creator in England of the higher criticism well advanced in Germany; father of modern Shakespearean studies; introducer to England of German idealistic philosophy.

His eldest son, **David Hartley** (1796-1849), poet and man of letters; brought up by Southey; B.A., Oxon. (1819), forfeited Oriel fellowship by intemperance; did hack work for a Leeds publisher (1830-36); schoolmaster (1837-38); edited Massinger and Ford (1839); author of unfinished lyric drama *Prometheus* and graceful sonnets. His daughter **Sara** (1802-1852) m. her cousin Henry Nelson Coleridge (see below); wrote popular *Pretty Lessons in Verse* (1834) and *Phantasmion, A Fairy Tale* (1837), and annotated and edited her father's writings.

NEPILWS OF S. T. COLERIDGE: (1) **Sir John Taylor Coleridge** (1790-1876); M.A., Oxon. (1817); contributor and editor of *Quarterly Review*; editor of Blackstone's *Commentaries* (1825); justice of King's Bench (1835-58). (2) **Henry Nelson Coleridge** (1798-1843), lawyer; m. Sara Coleridge (see above); literary editor of Samuel Taylor Coleridge; published his uncle's *Table Talk* and edited works. (3) **William Hart Coleridge** (1789-1849), bishop of Barbados (1824-41).

Sir John Duke Coleridge (1820-1894), 1st Baron Coleridge; eldest son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge; M.A., Oxon. (1846); barrister (1861); Liberal M.P. (1865-73); attorney general (1871); chief justice of Common Pleas (1873-80); chief justice of Queen's Bench (1880-94). His son **Bernard John Seymour** (1851-1927), 2d baron; educ. Oxford; called to bar (1877); queen's counsel (1892); M.P. (1885-94); judge, King's Bench division (1907-23).

Henry James Coleridge (1822-1893), brother of 1st baron; M.A., Oxon. (1847), entered Roman Catholic Church (1852), priest (1855); editor of Jesuit periodical (1865-81).

Herbert Coleridge (1830-1861), lawyer and philologist; son of Henry Nelson and Sara Coleridge; won double first in classics and mathematics at Oxford (1852); one of original promoters of project for standard English dictionary that later developed into *New English Dictionary* (begun 1884).

Ernest Hartley Coleridge (1846-1920), author; son of S. T. Coleridge's second son, Derwent; grad. Oxford (1870); secretary to lord chief justice of England (1894); edited letters (1895) and complete works (2 vols., 1912) of his grandfather, works of Byron (1898-1903), letters of 1st baron Coleridge, *Anima Poetae* (1895), and selections from unpublished notebooks of his grandfather's.

Mary Elizabeth Coleridge (1861-1907), poet and novelist; great-granddaughter of S. T. Coleridge's older brother; published first novel, *The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus* (1893); author of *Poems Old and New* (1907) and *Gathered Leaves* (1910).

Cole'ridge-Tay'lor (-tā'lér), **Samuel**. 1875-1912. English composer; son of Dr. Paul Taylor, native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, and English mother; studied violin and composition at Royal Coll. of Music. Won reputation with melodious choral work in trilogy, *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast* (1898), *Death of Minnehaha* (1899), and in *A Tale of Old Japan* (1911). Wrote incidental music for plays of Stephen Phillips.

Co-le'rus (kò-lā'ròs), **Egmont**. 1889-1939. Austrian writer, b. Linz; statistician in Austrian government; known esp. for historical works extolling Faustian spirit of action. Author of novels, as *Antarhis* (1920), *Sodom* (1920), *Pythagoras* (1924), etc.

File, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

Coles (kôlz), Abraham. 1813-1891. American poet, remembered chiefly as author of *My Native Land*.

Coles, Elisha. 1640?-1680. English schoolmaster and lexicographer; published treatise on shorthand, primers of English and Latin (1674-75); compiled an English dictionary (1676) and a Latin dictionary (1677).

Col'et (kôl'ët; -lë), John. 1467?-1519. English classical scholar and theologian; one of leaders of Renaissance in England. M.A., Oxon. (c. 1490); studied canon and civil law, patristics, and Greek in Paris and Italy (1493-96); met Budé and Erasmus; influenced by teachings of Savonarola. Lectured in Oxford (1496-1504) on New Testament, opposing interpretations of scholastic theologians; dean of St. Paul's (1504-19); preached against sale of bishoprics, custom of pluralities, church lawyers; devoted large fortune inherited from his father to founding and endowing (1509-12) St. Paul's School, first example of nonclerical education; accused of heresy for liberal opinions but protected by Archbishop William Warham; made Canterbury pilgrimage with Erasmus (1514); preached at Wolsey's installation as cardinal (1515).

Col'et' (kôl'ët'), Louise, nee Re-voll' (rë-vvâl'). 1810-1870. French writer; m. Hippolyte Colët (1834). Close friend of Mme. Récamier, Cousin, Alfred de Musset, Flaubert, Villermain. Author of verse, as in *Fleurs du Midi* (1836) and *Penserosa* (1839), and prose, as *La Jeunesse de Mirabeau* (1841), *Les Cœurs Brisés* (1843), *Lui* (1859), *L'Italie des Italiens* (1862-64).

Col'ette' (kôl'ët'), Saint. 1381-1447. Flemish religious; entered Franciscan order of St. Clare (Poor Clares); instituted reforms in its rules and administration.

Colette. Pen name of *Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine Colette*. 1873-1954. French writer; m. Henry Gauthier-Villars (1893; divorced, 1906), Henry de Jouvenel (1910). Her works include a series of stories centering about a partly autobiographical character, Claudine (*Claudine à l'école*, 1900; *Claudine à Paris*, 1901; *Claudine en ménage*, 1902; etc.), novels, as *La Retraite Sentimentale* (1907), *La Vagabonde* (1910), *L'Entrave* (1914), *Chéri* (1920), *La Fin de Chéri* (1926), and *La Chute* (1933), short stories, essays, and a few plays.

Col'ey (kô'ï), William Bradley. 1862-1936. American surgeon, b. Westport, Conn. B.A., Yale (1884), M.D., Harvard (1888). Known for research on cancer and for radical cure of hernia.

Col'fax (kôl'faks), Schuyler. 1823-1885. American politician, b. New York City. Moved to Indiana (1836). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1855-69); speaker (1863-69). Vice-president of the United States (1869-73). Involved in Crédit Mobilier scandal, and political career terminated.

Col'gate (kôl'gät), William. 1783-1857. Soap manufacturer, b. in Kent, Eng., brought to U.S. as a child. Founded tallow chandlery and soap manufacturing business (1806), later expanded to include various toilet preparations. Benefactor of Madison U., Hamilton, N.Y., renamed (1890) Colgate U. in his honor. His son James Boorman (1818-1904), broker and banker; benefactor of Colgate U. Another son, Samuel (1822-1897), continued soap business, expanding plant in Jersey City, N.J., until it became one of largest establishments of its kind in world; trustee and benefactor of Colgate U. Samuel's son Sidney Morse (1862-1930), continued in soap business, becoming chairman of board of consolidated Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., in which company his brother Gilbert (1858-1933) became a director.

Col'l'gny' or Col'l'gni' (kôl'ë'nyë'), Gaspard (II) de. 1519-1572. Admiral and leader of the Huguenots. Of a noble family, b. Châtillon-sur-Loing; third son of Gas-

pard (I) de Colligny (1470?-1522?); marshal of France. Served under duc d'Enghien in Italy (1544); won renown for skill and bravery as a leader; colonel general of infantry (1547); admiral of France (1552); defended St.-Quentin with small force (1557) but defeated and held as prisoner in Spain (1557-59). Converted to Protestantism during imprisonment; became joint leader of Huguenots with Louis I, Prince of Condé (1560); opposed by Guise and Montmorency; aided Huguenots by sending colonies to New World (1562, 1564); at battles of Dreux (1562), Jarnac, and Moncontour (1569), but failed to take Poitiers; joined (1569) by Henry of Navarre as leader of Huguenots. Gained much influence over King Charles IX, thus arousing Guise and Catholics; killed at Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).

Odet de Colligny (1517-1571), his older brother; cardinal (1533) and archbishop (1534); convert to Calvinism; fled to England. A younger brother, François (1521-1569), soldier; also a convert to Protestantism; fought at Dreux, St.-Denis, and Jarnac.

Louise (1555-1620), daughter of Gaspard II; lost first husband in Massacre of St. Bartholomew; m. 2d (1583), William, Prince of Orange (assassinated 1584); both she and her brother François (1557-1591) were devoted followers of Henry IV in establishing Protestant faith. Gaspard (III) (1584-1646), son of François and grandson of Gaspard II; marshal of France under Louis XIII.

Col'l'jn' (kôl'jën'), Hendrik. 1869-1944. Dutch statesman; minister of war (1911-13); finance minister (1923); premier (1925-26); member of upper chamber (from 1926); again premier of the Netherlands (1933-39); forced to resign (July 8, 1939) because of his policy of retrenchment; most prominent leader of anti-Fascists.

Col'l'in' (kôl'ën') or Col'lins' or Col'l'yns' (kôl'ëns'), A'lex'an'dre (ä'lek'sän'dr'). 1527 (or 1529)-1612. Flemish sculptor; modeled decorations on castle of Heidelberg, and reliefs on tomb of Maximilian I and Hans Fugger at Innsbruck.

Col'l'in'dres (kôl'ën'dräs), Vicente Me-jí'a (më-hë'a'). President of Honduras (1929-33).

Col'l'ines' (kôl'ën'), Simon de. 1480-1546. French printer; first to use italics in France; founded printing establishment at Meaux (1522).

Col'l'a-mer (kôl'ä-mër), Jacob. 1791-1865. American lawyer, b. Troy, N.Y.; member (from Vermont), U.S. House of Representatives (1843-49); U.S. postmaster general (1849); U.S. senator (1855-65).

Col'l'a-ti'nus (kôl'ä-ti'nis), Lucius Tarquinius. Sometimes Anglicized Col'l'a-tine (kôl'ä-tin). Husband of Lucretia (q.v.).

Col'l'é' (kôl'ä'), Charles. 1709-1783. French playwright and song writer.

Col'l'e (kôl'lä), Raffaello dal. Known also as Raff'a-el-l'no (räff'ä-äl-lë'nö). c. 1490-c. 1540. Tuscan painter; pupil and associate of Raphael; collaborated with Giulio Romano at Rome and Mantua; founded and directed academy at Boigo San Sepolcro.

Col'l'e-o'ni (kôl'lä-ö'në) or Col'l'e-o'ni (kôl'lä-), Bartolommeo. 1400-1475. Italian soldier; general in chief of armies of Venice (1444); gained reputation as foremost tactician and disciplinarian of 15th century.

Col'l'e-rye' (kôl'rë'), Roger de. Pseudonym Roger Bon temps' (bôn'tänp'). 1470?-1540. French poet; organized (under pseudonym) society of bons vivants, whose president was titled "Abbé des Fous." Béranger, in one of his songs, has popularized Collyere's pseudonym. Author of many lyrics (pub. 1536).

Col'l'es (kôl'ë; -lä), Henry Cope. 1879-1943. English music critic; B.A., Oxon. (1902). Music critic, London Times (from 1911). Author of *Brahms* (1908), *The*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Growth of Music (3 parts, 1912-16), vol. vii of *Oxford History of Music* (1934). Editor of third and fourth editions of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1927, 1940).

Col'lett (kól'lét), Camilla, *nee* Wer'ge-land (vär'gè-lân). 1813-1895. Norwegian novelist; sister of Henrik Wergeland (q.v.); m. P. J. Collett (1841). A leader of feminist movement in Norway, reflected in her novels.

Col-let'ta (kól-lät'tà), Pietro. 1775-1831. Neapolitan general and historian. Served under Mack von Leiberich against the French (1798) but supported the Parthenopean Republic when organized (1799) and later served under Joseph Napoleon and under Murat; involved in revolution (1820) and exiled to Florence.

Col'ley (kól'y) or **Cow'ley** (kou'ly). Original name of the Wellesley family (q.v.).

Colley, Sir George Pomeroy. 1835-1881. Irish general in British army. Served in South Africa (1854-60), China (1860); chief of staff in Zulu war (1879); governor and commander in chief of Natal (1880); defeated and killed by Boers.

Col'lier (kól'yér; kól'y-ér), Arthur. 1680-1732. English philosopher; educ. Oxford; devoted himself to study of Descartes and Malebranche; anticipated in *Clavis Universalis* (written 1703, pub. 1713) views of Berkeley on the impossibility of an external world.

Collier, Constance. Family name **Har'die** (här'di). 1880-1955. English actress; m. Julian L'Estrange. In Beerbohm Tree's company at His Majesty's Theatre (1901-07); on New York stage (1908, 1909, 1911, 1912). Author of *Harlequinade: The Story of my Life* (1929).

Collier, Jeremy. 1650-1726. English clergyman. M.A., Cantab. (1676); refused oath of allegiance to William and Mary; outlawed for absolving on the scaffold two would-be assassins of William (1696). Published his famous *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage* (1698) and defended himself against angry replies by Congreve, Vanbrugh, and others (till 1708). Published (1701-21) his *Historical Dictionary*, founded on Louis Moreri's dictionary, and *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain* (1708-14). Was ordained a nonjuring bishop (1713).

Collier, John. 1850-1934. English portrait painter, b. London; studied at Slade School (London) and in Paris and Munich.

Collier, John Payne. 1789-1883. English Shakespearean critic. Journalist (1809-47); barrister (1829); issued new editions of Dodsley's *Old Plays* (1825-27, 1833, 1851); published *History of English Dramatic Poetry* (1831). In *New Facts, New Particulars and Further Particulars* (1835-39), about Shakespeare, and in *Perkins Folio* (1852), introduced forged marginal corrections in texts; brought out texts of Shakespeare based on these forgeries; exposed (1859-61). Edited Spenser's works (1862); compiled critical account of rarest books in English language (1865).

Collier, Peter Fenelon. 1849-1909. Publisher, b. in County Carlow, Ireland; to U.S. (1866); in publishing business (from 1877); founded *Collier's Weekly* (1896). His son **Robert Joseph** (1876-1918) succeeded to the presidency of the firm and editorship of *Collier's Weekly* (from 1909).

Collier, Price, in full Hiram Price. 1860-1912. American writer, b. Davenport, Iowa. Grad. Harvard Divinity School (1882) and served in Unitarian ministry (1882-91). Devoted himself to writing (from 1891). Author of *England and the English from an American Point of View* (1909), *The West in the East from an American Point of View* (1911), *Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View* (1913), etc.

Collier, Robert Porrett. See **Baron MONKSWELL**.

Collier, William. 1866-1944. American comedian and playwright. Member of Daly Theatre Company (1883-88); starred in *On the Quiet* (1901-02) and *The Dictator* (1905-06); also appeared in *A Lucky Star* (1909), *Bunty Pulls the Strings* (1912-13); coauthor of, and actor in, *I'll be Hanged if I Do* (1910), *Take My Advice* (1911), *Never Say Die* (1912); author of *Caught in the Rain* (1906) and *The Patriot* (1908).

Collier, William Miller. 1867-1956. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Lodi, N.Y. A.B., Hamilton (1889). Adm. to bar (1892) and practiced in New York. U.S. ambassador to Spain (1905-09), and Chile (1921-28). Lecturer on international law, New York Law School (1912-18). President, George Washington U. (1918-21). Author of *Collier on Bankruptcy* (1898), *Collier on Civil Service Law* (1901), *The Trusts* (1900), *The Influence of Lawyers in the Past and in the Future* (1921), etc.

Col'lin (kól'én), **Heinrich Josef von**. 1771-1811. Austrian poet and playwright.

Col'lin' d'Har'le-ville' (kól'lân' dâr'lè-vèl'), **Jean François**. 1755-1806. French playwright; author of *L'Inconstant* (1786), *Le Vieillard et les Jeunes Hommes* (1804), etc.

Col'lings (kól'ingz), **Jesse**. 1831-1920. English leader of land reform; M.P. (1880-1908); took part in Joseph Chamberlain's municipal reform from Joseph Arch's land-reform movement; used slogan "Three acres and a cow"; undersecretary to home department (1895-1902).

Col'ling-wood (kól'ing-wood), **Cuthbert**. **Baron Col'lingwood**. 1750-1810. English naval commander. Served in naval brigade at Bunker Hill (1775); lieutenant under Nelson; blockaded Cádiz (1797-98), Brest (1799-1805); vice-admiral (1804); took command on Nelson's death at Trafalgar (1805); missed chance of destroying Toulon fleet (1808).

Collins (kól'inz), **Anthony**. 1676-1729. English deist, intimate of John Locke. Author of an essay on *Use of Reason* (1707), *Discourse of Free Thinking* (1713); which called forth replies from Hoadly, Bentley, Swift), *Inquiry concerning Human Liberty* (1715), defending necessitarianism.

Collins, Charles Allston. See under **WILKIE COLLINS**.

Collins, Dale. 1897-1956. Australian writer, b. Sydney. Author of *Seatracks of the Speerjacks, the Story of the First Motor-Boat Voyage around the World*, the novels *Ordeal, Vanity Under the Sun, Idolaters*, and the plays *Ordeal* (1924) and *Romantic Ladies* (1935).

Collins, Edward Trowbridge. 1887-1951. American professional baseball player, b. Millerton, N.Y.; with Chicago and Philadelphia, American League (1906-30).

Collins, Frank Shipley. 1848-1920. American algologist, b. Boston; author of *The Green Algae of North America* (1909), etc.

Collins, Sir Godfrey P. 1875-1936. British soldier and politician; M.P. (1910-36). During World War (1914-18), served in Egypt, Gallipoli, and Mesopotamia (1915-17; lieutenant colonel, 1916). Chief Liberal whip in House of Commons (1924-26). Secretary of state for Scotland (1932-36).

Collins, John Churton. 1848-1908. English literary critic. B.A., Oxon. (1872); author of *Study of English Literature* (1891); professor, Birmingham (1904-08). Author of *Ephemera Critica* (1901), *Studies in Shakespeare* (1904), etc.

Collins, Joseph. 1866-1950. American neurologist, b. Brookfield, Conn. M.D., N.Y.U. (1888). Professor, New York Post-Graduate Med. School (1897-1909). Author of *The Faculty of Speech* (1900), *Pathology of Nervous Diseases* (1901), *Sleep and the Sleepless* (1912), *The*

šle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, māllēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōōt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe. ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Doctor Looks at Literature (1923), *The Doctor Looks at Love and Life* (1926), *The Doctor Looks at Life and Death* (1931), etc.

Collins, Michael. 1890-1922. Irish revolutionary leader and soldier, b. in County Cork; at work in London (1906-16). Participated in the Easter Rebellion (1916) and was one of party that seized the general post-office building in Dublin; was arrested and held prisoner in an internment camp (to Christmas, 1916). When released, rose rapidly to leadership in the Sinn Féin movement and in the military body known as the Irish Volunteers. Arrested (Apr., 1918), tried, convicted of seditious speech, and confined in jail at Sligo. Aided in adoption of declaration of independence and a provisional constitution (Jan., 1919), and in planning and carrying through escape of de Valera from Lincoln jail (Feb., 1919); became minister of finance in the Sinn Féin ministry (1919-22), and retained this office after conclusion of a treaty of peace with Great Britain; also, was appointed commander in chief of the military forces of the Irish Free State. Mortally wounded (Aug. 22, 1922) in repelling an attack by a party of irregulars.

Collins, Mortimer. 1827-1876. English writer; mathematics master in Guernsey (1850-56); author of poem *The British Birds, a Communication from the Ghost of Aristophanes* (1872) and a number of novels, including *Sweet Anne Page* (1868).

Collins, Norman Richard. 1907-. English writer of fiction; deputy chairman, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., publishers. Author of *Penang Appointment* (1934), *The Three Friends* (1935), *Trinity Town* (1936), *Love in our Time* (1938), *I shall not want* (1939), *Anna* (1942), etc.

Collins, Wilkie, in full William Wilkie. 1824-1889. English novelist. Articled to firm of tea merchants; called to bar (1851); began literary career with biography of his father (1848). His first novel a historical romance, *Antonina* (1850); contributed two novels to Dickens's *Household Words* (from 1855); collaborated with Dickens in *No Thoroughfare* (1867). Author of novels of mystery with skillful and complex plots (influencing technique of Dickens's later novels), including *The Woman in White* (1860), in which he created the character Count Fosco, *The Moonstone* (1868), *The New Magdalen* (1873). His father, William Collins (1788-1847), landscape and figure painter and etcher, made a specialty of portraying child life; remembered for *Blackberry Gatherers*, *The Bird Catchers* (1814), *Happy as a King* (1836), *Cromer Sands* (1845). Wilkie's brother Charles Allston (1828-1873), painter of Pre-Raphaelite school, married younger dau. of Charles Dickens.

Collins, William. 1721-1759. English lyric poet; son of a hatter at Chichester. B.A., Oxon. (1743); friend of Warton and Gilbert White; at 17, wrote *Persian Eclogues* (1742); changed 1759 to *Oriental Eclogues*, his only poems valued by contemporaries. Composed his memorable *Odes* (12 in number, 1747), including *To Evening*, *The Passions*, *To Simplicity*, which attracted no notice. Intimate with James Thomson, on whose death he wrote the exquisite *Elegy on Thomson* (pub. 1749); dedicated *Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands* (written 1750) to John Home.

Col'lin-son (kól'lin-s'n), James. 1825?-1881. English painter; an original member of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Collinson, Sir Richard. 1811-1883. English naval officer. Arctic navigator through Bering Strait in search for Sir John Franklin (1850-54); admiral (1875); edited *Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher* (1867).

Col'lip (kól'ip), James Bertram. 1892-. Canadian biochemist. B.A. (1912) and Ph.D. (1916), U. of To-

ronto. Professor, McGill U. (from 1928); head of the Research Inst. of Endocrinology, McGill (from 1941). Known for work on internal secretions, esp. of the parathyroid and pituitary glands. See Frederick Grant BANTING.

Col'il-shaw (kól'í-shó), Raymond. 1893-. British military aviator, b. in Canada. Served in Royal Canadian navy (1908-14), entering the air service (1915), and commanding squadrons in France (1916-18); recorded as having destroyed 60 enemy aircraft. Commanded Royal Air Force detachments in South Russia (1919-20), Iraq (1921-23), the Sudan (1935-36), Heliopolis (1936-38), and Egypt (from 1939).

Col'il-son (kól'í-s'n), Wilson. 1893-1941. American playwright and novelist, b. Glouster, Ohio. Author of the plays *The Girl with Carmine Lips* (1922), *A Bachelor's Night* (1923), *Desert Sands* (1924), *The Vagabond* (1927), *Red Dust* (1927); collaborated with Otto Harbach in *Up in Mabel's Room* (1919) and with Avery Hopwood in *The Girl in the Limousine* (1919) and in *Getting Gertie's Garter* (1921). Author of a number of murder mysteries and novels.

Col'hitz (kól'its; Angl. kól'-), Her'mann (hër'män; Angl. hür'män). 1855-1935. Philologist, b. in Germany; to U.S. (1886); assoc. professor (1886-97), and professor (1897-1907), of comparative philology and German, Bryn Mawr College; professor of Germanic philology, Johns Hopkins (1907-27). Author of *Die Neueste Sprachforschung* (1886), *Das Schwache Praeterritum und seine Vorgeschichte* (1912). He married (1904) Klä'ra (klä'rä; Angl. klär'd) Hech'ten-burg [hëk'tän-böör] (1863-1944), Ph.D., Heidelberg (1901), author of *Das Fremdwort bei Grimmelshausen* (1901), *Fremdwörterbuch des 17. Jahrhunderts* (1904), *Verbs of Motion in their Semantic Divergence* (1931).

Collodi. See Carlo LORENZINI.

Col'lo-re'do, von (lôn kól'ô-rä'dô). Austrian noble family of soldiers, including: Hieronymus (1582-1638), who commanded a regiment at Lützen (1632). His brother Rudolf (1585-1657), a trusted adviser to Ferdinand III, field marshal, succeeding Wallenstein in command of the army in Bohemia. Joseph Maria, Count von Mels'-Wald'see' [mëls'vält-zä'] (1735-1818), field marshal in the Seven Years' War and director-general of artillery. Hieronymus, Count von Coloredo-Mans'feld [-mäs'fält] (1775-1822), field marshal during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.

Col'lot' d'Her'bois' (kól'ô dër'bwa'), Jean Marie. 1750-1796. French revolutionist; an actor by profession; member of the Convention (1792), joined the Mountain. Notorious for his cruelty in hunting down and judging suspected Royalists at Lyon (1793-94); involved in conspiracy against Robespierre (1794); expelled from the Convention (Apr., 1795); transported to French Guiana, where he died.

Coluthus. Variant of COLUTHUS.

Col'yer (kól'yér), Robert. 1823-1912. Unitarian clergyman, b. in Keighley, England; to U.S. (1850). Blacksmith and Methodist lay preacher at Shoemakertown, near Philadelphia. Entered Unitarian ministry (1859); pastorates in Chicago (1859-70) and in Church of the Messiah, New York City (1879-1903).

Col'man (kól'món), Saint. d. 676. Irish monk at Iona; bishop of Lindisfarne (661); supporter of Celtic usages against the Roman at Whitby (664).

Col'man (kól'mdn), Benjamin. 1673-1747. American clergyman, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1692). Pastor, Brattle Street Church, Boston (1699-1747).

Colman, George, the elder. 1732-1794. English drama-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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thel, b. Florence, Tuscany, son of British envoy. Educ. by his uncle William Pulteney, later Earl of Bath; M.A., Oxon. (1758); joint editor of *The Connoisseur* (1754-56). In first play, *Polly Honeycomb* (1760), mocked sentimental novels; won fame with *The Jealous Wife* (1761), based in part on Fielding's *Tom Jones*; produced *The Claudine Marriage* jointly with David Garrick (1766); as acting manager of Covent Garden, produced plays of his own and adaptations from Shakespeare (1767-74); manager of Haymarket (1777-89). Edited plays of Beaumont & Fletcher (1778); author of a version of Horace's *Ars Poetica* (1783). His son George, the younger (1762-1836), was also a dramatist; educ. at Oxford and Aberdeen; his first play, *The Female Dramatist*, based in part upon *Roderick Random*, produced (1782) at the Haymarket, roundly condemned; wrote or adapted (1784-1822) about twenty-five comedies, musical comedies, operas, of which best were the comedies *John Bull, or an Englishman's Fireside* (1803) and *The Heir at Law* (1808), introducing in the latter the avaricious pedant Dr. Pangloss. Manager of Haymarket (1789-1813).

Colman, Norman Jay. 1827-1911. American agriculturist, b. near Richfield Springs, N.Y. Edited *Colman's Rural World* (1865-1911). U.S. commissioner of agriculture (1885-89); first U.S. secretary of agriculture (1889).

Colman, Samuel. 1832-1920. American landscape painter, b. Portland, Me.; a founder and first president (1866) of American Water-color Society.

Cöln (kôln), Franz. 1873-. Educator, b. Linz, Germany. To U.S.; naturalized citizen; professor of sacred scripture, Catholic U., Washington, D.C. Defined Eastern Church terms for *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Col-na'ghi (kô-nâ'gi), Martin Henry. 1821-1908. English picture dealer and collector; authority on Dutch and Flemish pictures; discoverer of van Goyen.

Co-lo'ma (kô-lô'mâ), Luis. 1851-1915. Spanish writer, b. at Jerez; Jesuit (1874 ff.); known esp. for his satirical novel of Madrid society *Pequeñeces* (1891).

Coloman. See KOLOMAN.

Colomb (kôl'âm), Philip Howard. 1831-1899. British naval officer and historian, b. in Scotland; served in Burmese war (1852); engaged in suppressing slave trade (1868-70); flag captain to Vice-Admiral Alfred P. Ryder in China (1874-77); rear admiral (1887). Devised new system of night signaling for steam vessels, "Colomb's flashing signals" (1858), a new system of tactics, and new signal book for British navy. Working independently of Admiral Mahan, wrote *Naval Warfare* (1891), demonstrating prime importance of sea supremacy for military offensive. His brother Sir John Charles Ready (1838-1909), captain in Royal Marine Artillery, was a high authority on imperial defense; author of *Imperial Federation* (1887).

Co'lombe' (kô'lôn'b) or Co'lomb' (kô'lôn') or Co'lumb' (kô'lôn'), Michel. 1430?-1512. French sculptor; studio at Tours. Regarded as one of the masters of the early French Renaissance period. Most important work, tomb of Francis II, Duc de Bretagne, and his wife Marguerite, now in the cathedral at Nantes.

Co'lom-bl'ni (kô'lôm-bê'nê), John. 1300-1367. Italian founder of the Jesuit order, confirmed by Pope Urban V (1367) but suppressed by Clement IX (1668) because of its extensive manufacture and sale of distilled liquors.

Co-lom'bô (kô-lôm'bô), Matteo Realdo. 1516?-?1559. Italian anatomist; professor at Padua, Pisa, and Rome; credited with discovery of pulmonary circulation; used

animals to demonstrate movements of heart and lungs. **Co-lon'na (kô-lôn'nâ).** Noble Roman family; originated probably with Pietro, Lord of Colonna (c. 1100); held great fiefs in the Campagna; in medieval times, often at feud with the Orsini and Caetani; members include one pope, 30 cardinals, and many distinguished generals and senators; most prominent members include:

Egidio (1247-1316), Augustinian theologian at Paris; preceptor of King Philip IV; general of Augustinian order (1292); archbishop of Bourges (1296); author of political treatise *De Regimine Principum*. **Sciarra (d. 1329)**, bitter enemy of Pope Boniface VIII; lost his possessions at Palestrina (1298); excommunicated; returned with French aid and took pope prisoner (1303); supported Louis the Bavarian and crowned him emperor at Rome (1328). **Stefano (d. 1347)**, Count of Romanagna (rô-mâ'nyâ); brother of Sciarra; friend of Petrarch; governor of Bologna (1289); involved in struggle with papacy; defeated by Cola di Rienzi. **Ottone**; see POPE MARTIN V. **Fabrizio (d. 1520)**, Grand Constable of Naples, **Prospero (1452-1523)**, grandnephew of Pope Martin V, and **Pompeo (d. 1532)**, cardinal, nephew of Prospero; all three able generals in wars of 16th century of Italian states against France. **Vittoria (1492?-1547)**, poet; daughter of Fabrizio; b. Castello di Marino, near Rome; m. Fernando Francisco de Avalos (q.v.), Marquis de Pescara; gradually estranged from him; after his death at Pavla (1525), wrote many poems of which he was the inspiration; knew leading literary persons of her time; much admired by Michelangelo, who addressed sonnets to her; her poetry deeply religious. **Marc Antonio (d. 1584)**, Duke of Pallano (pâ-lâ'nô); general and viceroy; exiled from Rome by Pope Pius IV; entered military service of Spain; led Spanish army successfully against Papal States (1556); recalled and commanded papal galleys at Lepanto (1571) against Turks; viceroy of Sicily. **Fabio (1567-?1650)**, botanist, b. Naples; wrote compilation of then-known botanical knowledge, valuable to later classifiers of botanical species; discovered about eighty new plants. **Fabrizio (1840-1923)**, Duke of Pallano (1912); general and senator, head of modern Colonna family; served in World War (1914-19); many years a senator; vice-president of Italian Senate.

Colonna, Giovanni Paolo. 1637-1695. Italian composer, b. Bologna. Composer of church music, oratorios, and operas.

Co'lonne' (kô'lôn'), Édouard. Real name Jules Édouard Ju'da' (zhû'dâ'). 1838-1910. French violinist and orchestra conductor, b. Bordeaux. Founded (c. 1874), and for many years conducted, the "Concerts Colonne"; brought out for first time in Paris new works of famous composers, as Dubois, Franck, Saint-Saëns, Brahms, Wagner, Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Rimski-Korsakov, and Berlioz.

Co-lon'ne (kô-lôn'nâ), Giudo delle. Also Giudo da Colonna. See GIUDO DELLE COLONNE.

Colqu-houn' (kô-hôn'), Archibald Ross. 1848-1914. British journalist and traveler; b. off Cape of Good Hope, son of Scottish doctor. Administrator of Mashonaland, South Africa (1890); examined Nicaragua and Panama canal routes (1895). Author of travel books.

Colquhoun, Patrick. 1745-1820. Scottish writer on economic subjects. Merchant in Virginia and (1766-89) in Glasgow; founded (1782) Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, oldest of its kind in Great Britain; police magistrate in London (1792); advocated reform of police system. His great-grandson Sir Patrick MacChombach de Colquhoun (1815-1891), British lawyer and diplomat, was amateur champion oarsman (1837); M.A. Cantab. (1844); councillor of legislation in Saxony (1844).

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; odd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; u = u in Fr. menu;

1866); chief justice of supreme court of Ionian Islands (1861).

Col'quitt (kôl'kwit), Walter Terry. 1799-1855. American lawyer, b. in Halifax County, Va.; educ. College of New Jersey (Princeton). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1839-40; 1842-43); U.S. senator (1843-48). His son **Alfred Holt** (1824-1894), b. in Walton County, Ga., was governor of Georgia (1876-82) and U.S. senator (1883-94).

Col'sman (kôls'mân), Alfred. 1873-1955. German Zepplin builder; founder of first German commercial air-transport company and cofounder of Luft Hansa (German air-transport company).

Colt (kôlt), Samuel. 1814-1862. American inventor, b. Hartford, Conn. Invented revolver (U.S. patent issued 1836, on improved models 1839 and 1850).

Col'ton (kôl'tn; -tân), Arthur Willis. 1868-1943. American writer, b. Washington, Conn. A.B. (1890) and Ph.D. (1893), Yale. Librarian, University Club, New York City (1906-29). Author of *Bennie Ben Cree* (1900), *The Delectable Mountains* (1901), *The Drabable Land* (1901), *Tioba* (1903), *The Belled Seas* (1905), *The Cruise of the Violetta* (1906), *Harps Hung Up in Babylon* (1907).

Colton, Charles Caleb. 1780?-1832. English clergyman, sportsman, wine merchant; author of *Larcon* (1820-22), two volumes of aphorisms.

Colton, Walter. 1797-1851. American Congregational clergyman and author, b. in Rutland County, Vt. Chaplain, U.S. navy (1831-51). Founded *The Californian*, first newspaper published in California. Author of *Ship and Shore* (1835), *Deck and Port* (1850), etc. His brother **Gardner Quincy** (1814-1898) conducted demonstration of effects of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) which inspired the dentist Horace Wells to use this as an anesthetic.

Col'um (kôl'âm), Padraic. 1881-. Poet and playwright, b. Longford, Ireland; to U.S. (1914). Formerly, editor of *Irish Review*, Dublin, and a founder of Irish Theatre. Author of verse, *Wild Earth* (1907), *Dramatic Legends* (1922), *Creatures* (1927), *Poems* (1932), *The Story of Lowry Mann* (1937); plays, *Three Plays* (1916), *Moira, the Wanderer* (1917), *The Miracle of the Corn* (1917), *The Betrayal* (1920), *Balloon* (1929); juveniles, *The Boy Who Knew What the Bird Said* (1918), *The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes* (1919), *The Children Who Followed the Piper* (1922), etc. Also, compiler of *An Anthology of Irish Poetry* (1921) m. (1912) **Mary Gunning Ma-guire'** (mâ-gwîr') (1887?-1957), lit. critic and short-story writer; author of *From These Roots* (1937).

Columb, Michel. See **COLOMBE**.

Co-lum'ba (kô-lûm'bâ), Saint. Irish **Col'um** (kôl'âm) or **Col'um-clille** (kôl'âm-kîl). 521-597. Irish missionary; called "Apostle of Caledonia"; b. Donegal, son of Ulster chief. Ordained priest (c. 551); with 12 disciples established (563) monastery on island of Iona; converted northern Picts; gave benediction to Aidan as king of Scots (574); held sway over Columban churches in Ireland and north of England, largely independent of papal supervision; author of three hymns.

Co-lum'ban (kô-lûm'bân) or **Col'um-ba'nus** (kôl'âm-bâ'nûs), Saint. 543-615. Irish missionary, b. in Leinster; with twelve monks left Ireland and settled in the Vosges (c. 585); built abbey of Luxeuil, Haute-Saône, for which he drew up a monastic rule; involved in controversy with French bishops over the tonsure and over keeping Easter according to Celtic usage; expelled; founded Monastery of Bobbio in the Apennines (613).

Co-lum'bus (kô-lûm'bûs), Christopher. Ital. **Cristoforo Co-lom'bo** (kô-lôm'bô). Span. **Cristóbal Co-lón** (kô-lôn'). 1451-1506. Discoverer of America, b. at or near Genoa, Italy. To sea at early age; settled in Lisbon,

Portugal (c. 1477), where he married and had a son, Diego. Believing in theory that earth is round, conceived idea of reaching Asia by sailing due west and submitted proposals to king of Portugal suggesting that he equip an expedition for this purpose. Meeting with no success, went to Spain (c. 1484) and submitted proposals to Ferdinand and Isabella, who, after many refusals, agreed to requests (April 17, 1492). Fitted out three vessels, *Santa María* (which he commanded, with Juan de la Cosa as his pilot), *Niña* (Vicente Pinzón, captain), and *Pinta* (Martín Pinzón, captain); sailed from Palos (Aug. 3, 1492) and sighted land (Oct. 12, 1492), one of the Bahamas (island of Guanahani, renamed by Columbus San Salvador and now generally identified with Watlings Island). Continued voyage, sailing along north coast of Cuba and Haiti (Hispaniola); left colony of 40 men on Haitian coast building a fort, La Navidad; started home (Jan. 4, 1493) and reached Palos (March 15, 1493). Sailed on 2d voyage (Sept. 25, 1493) with seventeen ships and 1500 men; discovered Dominica (Nov. 3, 1493); reached La Navidad and found colony destroyed by hostile Indians; made new settlement at Isabela, island of Haiti (Dec., 1493), first European town in New World; sailed westward, discovered Jamaica; returned to Isabela; fought Indians, defeating them on the Vega Real (April 25, 1495). Returned to Spain (March, 1496) with Juan de Aguado, royal commissioner sent out by Spanish authorities, at instance of Columbus's opponents, to investigate his dealings with natives; presented his case to the king, favorably heard, and charges dismissed. Left Spain on 3d voyage (May 30, 1495); discovered Trinidad (July 31, 1498) and land at mouth of Orinoco River (Aug. 1, 1498), probably first discovery of mainland of South America. Further complaints of trouble in the new lands brought (Aug. 24, 1500) a new official investigator, Francisco de Bobadilla, who arrested Columbus and his brothers and sent them back to Spain in chains; released in Spain but could not obtain reinstatement in his honors and dignities. Left Spain on 4th voyage (March, 1502); discovered Honduras (July 30, 1502) and coasted down to Isthmus of Panama, seeking westward passage in apparent effort to sail around world; failing to find passage, returned to Jamaica (Feb., 1503); after many difficulties there, returned to Spain (Nov. 7, 1504). Failed to gain reinstatement in his honors and died in Valladolid in poverty and neglect (May 20 or 21, 1506), still believing that he had discovered coast of Asia.

His brothers: (1) **Bartholomew, Span. Bartolomé** (1445?-1514), captain of Spanish supply fleet to New World (1493); governed Haiti (1496-98) during Christopher's absence; founded Santo Domingo (1496); accompanied Christopher on 4th voyage (1502-04); accompanied his nephew Diego (in 1509) to Haiti and held office in government at Santo Domingo. (2) **Diego** (1450?-1515), accompanied Christopher on 2d voyage (1493) and governed at intervals in Isabela and in Santo Domingo; became a priest; again in Santo Domingo (1509).

Christopher's son **Diego** (1480?-1526) was created admiral of the Indies and governor of Hispaniola (1509); after much trouble, recalled by Council of the Indies (1521) to defend himself from charges brought against him; never convicted, but failed to obtain redress for grievances. His son **Luis** (1521?-1572) was granted island of Jamaica in fief, a pension, territories in Veragua, and titles of duke of **Ve-ra'gua** (vâ-râ'gwâ) and marquis of **Ja-mai'ca** (jâ-mâ'kâ); governed Hispaniola as captain general (1540-51); banished to Oran, Africa (1565), where he died. The title duke of Veragua passed to his son **Diego**, who died childless (1578), then to de-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

scendants of Luis's sister Isabel, and on failure of that line (1733), to descendants of Luis's daughter Francisca. Ferdinand, *Span.* Fernando (1488-1539), natural son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enríquez de Córdoba; accompanied his father on 4th voyage (1502-04); received large royal grants; amassed great library; wrote biography (now lost) of his father, used by historian Las Casas.

Col'u-mel'la (kôl'û-mêl'û), Lucius Junius Moderatus. Roman writer on agriculture, of 1st century A.D.; b. at Gades (Cádiz), Spain; author of *De Re Rustica*.

Co-lu'thus (kô-lû'thûs) or **Col-lu'thus** (kô-). Greek epic poet of 5th century A.D.; little of his work is extant.

Col'vin (kôl'vîn), John Russell. 1807-1857. Anglo-Indian administrator; b. Calcutta; lieutenant governor of North-West Provinces during Sepoy Mutiny. His son Sir Auckland (1838-1908), b. Calcutta, entered Indian civil service (1858); English comptroller general in Egypt (1880-82), financial adviser to khedive (1883-87); lieutenant governor of North-West Provinces (1887-92); author of *The Making of Modern Egypt* (1906), and a biography of his father.

Col'vin (kôl'vîn), Sir Sidney. 1845-1927. English literary and art critic, b. at Norwood. Educ. Cambridge U. Slade professor of fine art, Cambridge (1873-85); also, director, Fitzwilliam Museum (1876-84); keeper of department of prints and drawings, British Museum (1884-1912). Intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson; editor of Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works, and publisher of *Vailima Letters* (1895), letters written to him by Stevenson from Samoa. Author also of *John Keats, His Life and Poetry* (1917), and autobiographical fragments *Memories and Notes* (1921).

Combe (kômb), George. 1788-1858. Scottish phrenologist; educ. Edinburgh; practiced law; visited Spurzheim in Paris (1817) and became disciple; founded Phrenological Society (1820) and *Phrenological Journal* (1823); m. (1833) dau. of Mrs. Siddons; lectured on Continent and in America and studied treatment of criminal classes; author of *The Constitution of Man* (1828). Cf. F. J. GAILL. His brother Andrew (1797-1847), physiologist and phrenologist, became disciple of Spurzheim (1818); practiced medicine in Edinburgh (1823-32, 1836-40); physician to Queen Victoria (1838); author of *Principles of Physiology* (1834).

Combe, William. 1741-1823. English adventurer and creator of "Dr. Syntax." Nicknamed "Count Combe" for extravagance in spending his patrimony. Private soldier, cook and waiter, law student, London bookseller's hack; made success with a bitter satire, *The Diabolical* (1776); spent much of life (from 1780) in King's Bench debtors' prison. Wrote political pamphlets and letterpress for illustrated books; wrote in descriptive and moralizing verse the three *Tours of Dr. Syntax*, in search of the picturesque, in search of consolation, and in search of a wife (1812, 1820, 1821), with illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson; wrote letterpress for Rowlandson's *Dance of Death* (1815-16) and *Dance of Life* (1816).

Com'ber-mere (kûm'bêr-mêr), Viscount. Sir Stapleton Cot'ton (kôt'n). 1773-1865. British military commander, b. in Wales; served at Cape of Good Hope (1796), against Tipu Sahib (1799), in Ireland (1800); commanded cavalry in Peninsular War (1808-12); fought at Salamanca (1812); commander in chief in Ireland (1822-25), in India (1825-30); field marshal (1855).

Combes (kômb), Justin Louis Émile. 1835-1921. French politician. Senator (from 1885); vice-president of Senate (1894-95); premier of France (1902-05); followed strong anticlerical policy.

Co-me'nî-us (kô-mê-nî-ûs), John Amos. Czech Jan

Amos Ko'men-ský (kô'mên-skê). 1592-1670. Czech theologian and educator. Studied in Heidelberg; taught in Píerov and Fulnek; driven by Spanish into Poland (1621); rector (from 1636) of gymnasium at Leszno (Lissa); gained fame by innovations in methods of teaching, esp. of languages; author of *Pansophiae Prodomus* (1630) and *Janua Linguarum Reuerata* (1631). Called to Sweden (1642) to improve the educational system. Last bishop (elected 1648) of the Unitas Fratrum at Leszno; after burning of Leszno by the Poles (1656), settled at Amsterdam, where he died (Nov. 15, 1670). Author also of *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* (Latin, 1654; Hungarian, 1658), first textbook with pictures adapted for teaching of children.

Com'fort (kûm'fôrt), George Flak. 1833-1910. American educator, b. Berkshire, N.Y. Grad. Wesleyan (1857). Professor of modern languages and aesthetics, Syracuse U. (1872-87), and founder and first dean of its college of fine arts (1873-93). Organizer (1896) and director (from 1896), Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts.

Comfort, Will Levington. 1878-1932. American novelist, b. Kalamazoo, Mich. War correspondent (1899-1904) in Philippines, China, Russia, Japan. Author of *Roadside Rides Alone* (1910), *Fate Knocks at the Door* (1912), *Midstream* (1914), *The Hive* (1918), *This Man's World* (1921), *Somewhere South in Sonora* (1925), etc.

Comfort, William Wistar. 1874-1955. American educator, b. Germantown, Pa. A.B., Haverford (1894) and Harvard (1895), Ph.D., Harvard (1902). Professor of Romance languages, Haverford (1901-09) and Cornell (1909-17). President, Haverford (1917-40).

Co'mines' or **Com'mines'** or **Com'mynes'** or **Co'mynes'** (kô'mên'), Philippe de. Sire d'Ar'gen'ton' (dâr'zhân'tôn'), 1447?-1511. French chronicler; in service successively of Charles the Bold, Louis XI, Charles VIII; member of the council of regency during minority of Charles VIII; later arrested and exiled, for political reasons, for about ten years. Retired into private life and wrote his *Mémoires*, regarded as one of the classics of medieval history.

Com'ms'key (kô-mîs'kî), Charles A. 1858-1931. American baseball executive, b. Chicago; active as professional player (from age of 17); manager, captain, and player, St. Louis Browns; owner and president of Chicago club in American League from its organization (1906).

Com'mer (kôm'êr), Franz. 1813-1887. German composer and music scholar; composer of masses, cantatas, and other choral works.

Commînes. See COMINES.

Com'mo'dî-a'nus (kô-mô'dî-â'nûs). Christian Latin poet of 3d century A.D. (or, perhaps, later). His *Instructiones LXXX adversus Gentium Deos* and *Carmen Apologeticum* are extant.

Com'mo-dus (kôm'ô-dûs), Lucius Aelius Aurelius. 161-192 A.D. Roman emperor (180-192). Son of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. On death of Aurelius made disgraceful peace with Marcomanni and Quadi; his reign marked by his violence, prodigality, and unrestrained indulgence; proud of his physical strength which he exhibited in gladiatorial combat; as a result of a conspiracy, was strangled by an athlete.

Com'mons (kôm'ânz), John Rogers. 1862-1945. American economist, b. Hollandsburg, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin (1888). Professor, Oberlin (1892), Indiana U. (1893-95), Syracuse U. (1895-99), Wisconsin (1904-32). President, American Economic Association (1917). Author of *The Distribution of Wealth, Proportional Representation, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, Races and Immigrants in America, Labor and Administration*, and an autobiography.

âle, chaotic, càre (7), âdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), soîâ; ève, hêre (18), èvent, ènd, silênt, makêr'îce, ill, char'îty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôit (41), cônnect; îdd, îdd; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û u in Fr. menu;

Commynes. See COMINES.

Commenna, Anna. See ANNA COMNENA.

Com-ne'nus (kôm-né'nûs). *Plural Com-ne'ni* (-ni). Name of a Byzantine noble family, originating in Paphlagonia, that furnished several rulers of the Eastern Roman Empire (1057-1204) and of Trebizond (1204-1461). **Man'u-el** (E-ro'ti'-cus) [mân'ô-ël è-rô'ti'-kûs] **Comnenus** was a general under Emperor Basil II and father of Isaac I, first emperor of the Comneni (1057-59). Isaac's nephew Alexius was emperor (1081-1118), followed by other members of the family: John II, Manuel I, Alexius II, and Andronicus I (d. 1185). See individual biographies; see also ANNA COMNENA. The empire of Trebizond was founded by Alexius I of the younger line (1204) and lasted until conquered by Mohammed II (1461).

Co'mon-fort' (kô'môn-fôrt'), **Ignacio.** 1812-1863. Mexican liberal political leader, b. Puebla. A leader with Alvarez in revolution of Ayutla which overthrew Santa Anna (1855); minister of war under Alvarez (1855); provisional president of Mexico (1855-57); elected president (Dec., 1857). Forced to flee to U.S. (1858); returned to fight French invaders (1861-63); killed in ambush.

Com-pa'gni (kôm-pâ'nyê), **Dino.** d. 1324. Florentine historian; gonfalonier of justice (1293). Author of *Cronaca delle Cose Occorrenti ne' Tempi Suoi* (written 1310-12), a chronicle of Florentine history from 1280, with special emphasis on events of 1300.

Com-pa-ret'ti (kôm-pâ-rât'tê), **Domenico.** 1835-1927. Italian philologist. Professor of Greek, U. of Pisa (1859 ff.), Florence, and Rome; known esp. for his epigraphical, papyrological, and dialect studies; known also as a Romance philologist and student of medieval culture.

Com-pay-ré' (kôn-pè'rê'), **Gabriel.** 1813-1913. French educator; professor of philosophy, Toulouse (1874). Author of *Histoire Critique des Doctrines de l'Education en France depuis le XVI^e Siècle* (1879) and textbooks.

Com-père' (kôn-pâr'), **Louis or Loyset.** d. 1518. French musician; famed for mastery of counterpoint.

Comp'ton (kômpt'un), **Arthur Holly.** 1892-. American physicist, b. Wooster, Ohio; brother of K. T. Compton. B.S., Wooster (1913); Ph.D., Princeton (1916); studied at Cambridge, England (1919-20). Professor and head of department, Washington U. (1920-23); professor, Chicago (1923-45). Investigated the earth's rotation; discovered change in wave length of scattered X rays, known as the *Compton effect*, for which he was awarded 1927 Nobel prize for physics (jointly with C. T. R. Wilson); discovered total reflection of X rays; collaborated in the polarization of X rays and in the production of X-ray spectra by ruled gratings; investigated cosmic rays, discovering their electrical nature; director, Metallurgical Project (1942-45); chancellor, Washington U., St. Louis (from 1945).

Comp'ton (kômpt'un; kûmp'-), **Henry.** 1632-1713. English prelate and leader of Revolution of 1688. Youngest son of Spencer Compton, 2d Earl of Northampton (q.v.); educ. Oxford; bishop of Oxford (1674); bishop of London (1675). Religious instructor of James II's daughters Mary and Anne; helped French Protestants; liberal toward dissenters; suspended from episcopal functions for refusing to suspend John Sharp, antipapal writer; reinstated (1688). Protested James II's illegal acts; voted for declaring throne vacant; crowned William and Mary (1689); one of commissioners for revising the liturgy; one of commissioners for arranging union of Scotland and England. Collector of exotic and rare botanical specimens; myricaceous genus *Complonia* named for him. His brother Sir William (1625-1663) was

Royalist governor of Banbury; stood siege of 13 weeks (1644).

Comp'ton (kômpt'un), **Karl Taylor.** 1887-1954. American physicist, b. Wooster, Ohio; brother of A. H. Compton. Ph.B., Wooster (1908); Ph.D., Princeton (1912). Asst. professor (1915-19), professor (1919-30), Princeton; president, M.I.T. (1930-48). Conducted researches on the contact difference of potential and the Peltier effect, the structure of crystals by X-ray photography, photoelectric effect, ionization, thermionic emission, etc.

Comp'ton (kômpt'un; kûmp'-), **Spencer.** 2d Earl of Northampton (nôr-thâmp'tun). 1601-1643. English partisan of Charles I in struggle with Parliament; arrayed Warwickshire for king (1642); commanded Royalist forces at Hopton Heath, where he was killed; father of Henry Compton (q.v.), Bishop of London. His grandson **Spencer Compton** (1673-1743), Earl of Wilmington (wilmington), was speaker of the House of Commons (1715-27); paymaster general (1722-30); lord privy seal (1730); first lord of treasury (1742-43).

Com'stock (kûm'stôk), **Ada Louise.** 1876-. American educator, b. Moorhead, Minn. B.L., Smith Coll. (1897). Dean, Smith College (1912-23). President, Radcliffe College (1923-44); m. (1943) Wallace Notestein.

Com'stock (kôm'stôk), **Anna Botsford.** See under John Henry COMSTOCK.

Com'stock (kûm'stôk), **Anthony.** 1844-1915. American reformer, b. New Canaan, Conn. Served in Union army during Civil War. Secretary, Society for the Suppression of Vice, in New York (1873-1915); conducted spectacular raids on publishers and vendors. Author of *Frauds Exposed* (1880), *Traps for the Young* (1883), *Morals Versus Art* (1887), etc.

Com'stock (kôm'stôk), **George Cary.** 1855-1934. American astronomer, b. Madison, Wis. Ph.B., Michigan (1877); LL.B., Wisconsin (1883). Professor, Wisconsin (1887-1922), and director of Washburn Observatory (1889-1922). Known esp. for work on double stars.

Com'stock (kûm'stôk), **Henry Tompkins Paige.** 1820-1870. American prospector, b. Trenton, Ont., Canada. In Nevada (1856-62); located on the ground where "Comstock lode" was discovered (1859), but sold his claim for a small amount.

Com'stock (kôm'stôk), **John Henry.** 1849-1931. American entomologist, b. Janesville, Wis.; B.S., Cornell U. (1874); studied at Yale and Leipzig. Professor, Cornell U. (from 1882). Author of *Introduction to Entomology* (1888), *Insect Life* (1897), *How to Know the Butterflies* (with his wife, 1904), *The Spider Book* (1912), and *The Wings of Insects* (1918). His wife, **Anna, nee Botsford** [bôts'fôrd] (1854-1930; m. 1878), was a naturalist and wood engraver, b. Otto, N.Y.; grad. Cornell U. (1878); studied art at Cooper Union, N.Y. City; taught nature study at Cornell U. (from 1913; professor from 1920). Author of *Ways of the Six-Footed* (1903), *Handbook of Nature Study* (1911), *The Pet Book* (1914), and *Bird, Animal, Tree and Plant Notebooks* (1914); editor, *Nature Study Review* (1917-23).

Comte (kônt), **Auguste, in full Isidore Auguste Marie François.** 1798-1857. French mathematician and philosopher, b. Montpellier; founder of positivism. Educ. École Polytechnique, Paris; disciple of Saint-Simon (to 1824); lectured at his home on his philosophical system; on staff, École Polytechnique, Paris (1833-51); subsisted on financial aid secured by J. S. Mill and Littré; died insane (Sept. 5, 1857). Author of *Cours de Philosophie Positive* (6 vols., 1830-42), *Traité Élémentaire de Géométrie Analytique* (1843), *Traité d'Astronomie Populaire* (1845), *Système de Politique Positive* (4 vols., 1851-54),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ûre (16), nat'ûre (54); κ=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Catholicisme Posttridentin, ou Sommaire Exposition de la Religion Universelle (1852).

Comyn's (kūm'ín). Family name of earls of BUCHAN (first creation).

Comyn. Name of a once eminent Scottish family (from town Comines on Franco-Belgian border), founded by Robert de Comyn, made earl of Northumberland (1068); and including: Alexander Comyn, 2d Earl of Buch'an [bū'án; būk'án] (d. 1289), constable of Scotland (1270), regent (1286). John the elder (d. 1300?), grandnephew of Alexander, one of regents (1286-92), claimant for throne (1291) but supported brother-in-law John de Balliol's claim; submitted to Edward I (1296). John the younger (d. 1306), called "the Red," son of John the elder, supported Balliol's claim; led resistance to English king; submitted to Edward I (1304); after quarrel with Robert the Bruce, was stabbed to death at Dumfries. John (d. 1313?), 3d earl, son of Alexander Comyn, 2d earl, was defeated by Bruce near Inveraray (1308) in feud for murder of John Comyn, the younger; fled to England, losing family possessions in Scotland and England to king.

Comynes. See COMINCS.

Conan Doyle, Sir Arthur. See DOYLE.

Co'nant (kō'nánt), Charles Arthur. 1861-1915. American banking expert, b. Winchester, Mass. Financial reporter, Boston *Post*, New York *Journal of Commerce* (to 1901). Appointed by McKinley to report on Philippine monetary system (1901). Assisted Nicaragua (1911-12) and Cuba (1914-15) in currency reform. Author of *A History of Modern Banks of Issue* (1890); *Principles of Money and Banking* (2 vols., 1905); etc.

Conant, James Bryant. 1893-. Am. educator, b. Dorchester, Mass. A.B. (1913), Ph.D. (1916), Harvard. Taught chemistry, Harvard (1916-33); prof., (1927-33). Pres., Harvard (1933-53). U.S. high commissioner for Ger. (1953-55); amb. to W. Ger. (1955-57). Author of works on organic chemistry and education.

Conant, Roger. 1592?-1679. Pioneer in America, b. East Budleigh, Eng. Emigrated to Massachusetts (1623). A founder and governor of colony at Naumkeag (Salem), 1626-28.

Conant, Thomas Jefferson. 1802-1891. American Biblical scholar, b. Brandon, Vt. Grad. Middlebury College (1823). Member (1873-81) American revision committee, co-operating in producing the Revised Version of the Bible (1881). His wife, Hannah O'Brien, nee Chaplin [cháp'lin] (1809-1865), was author of *The English Bible*, a popular history of its translation into English (1856).

Concha, José Gutiérrez de la. See GUTIÉRREZ DE LA CONCHA.

Concini, Concino. Marquis d'Ancre. See ANCRE.

Con-co'ne (kōng-kō'ná), Giuseppe. 1810-1861. Italian composer and singing teacher; studio in Paris (1837-48); organist, chapel royal, Turin (1848 ff.).

Condamine, Charles Marie de la. See LA CONDAMINE.

Con'dé' (kōn'dá'). Name of a great family of French nobility, bearing title Prince de Condé, derived from the town of Condé (-sur-l'Escaut) on the Scheldt, in northeastern France. See CONTI. The family formed a branch of the house of Bourbon (q.v.); became extinct (1830); it included:

Louis I de Bour'bon' (dē būr'bón'). 1530-1569. Youngest son of Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme. First to bear title of Prince de Condé. A soldier, active at Metz (1552) and St.-Quentin (1557). As a Protestant, joined Huguenots and took part in conspiracy of Amboise (1559); imprisoned, but released. Made governor of

Picardy by Catherine de Médicis (1561). Fought Guise faction (1562), was defeated and made prisoner, but again liberated (1563). Joined Huguenots again and slain at Jarnac. His son Henry I (1552-1588) joined Huguenot cause, but had to renounce it at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572); fled to Germany and later died of wounds received fighting against the Holy League at Contras (1587). Henry's son Henry II (1588-1646), posthumous and possibly illegitimate, was brought up a Catholic; spent most of his life in intrigues at court; a partisan of Richelieu. Henry II's son Louis II (1621-1686), called "the Great Condé," b. Paris, bore title of duc d'En'ghien' (dān'gān') during his father's life. Entered military service, won battle of Rocroi (1643) against the Spanish, and, partly in co-operation with Turenne, won victories (1643-46) against Imperialists, especially Nördlingen (1645). Became head of Condé family (1646). After victory of Lens (1648), recalled to Paris to put down the Fronde. Had trouble with Mazarin; fought on the side of the Fronde against Turenne, later also as ally of Spain. Defeated at battle of the Dunes by Turenne and the English (1658). Pardoned (1659) and again commanded armies of France (1673-75); retired to Chantilly. Friend of Molière, Racine, Boileau, Bousquet, and La Bruyère. His only son, Henri Jules (1643-1709), took part in many campaigns. Louis Joseph de Bourbon. 1736-1818. Great-grandson of Louis II; distinguished soldier in Seven Years' War. Strong supporter of monarchy at time of Revolution; fled (1789) to Germany and organized "army of Condé" (émigrés and Austrians), but unsuccessful (1792-97). Entered Russian service (1797) and English (1801). Spent last years at Chantilly. Wrote a life of the Great Condé. His son Louis Henri Joseph (1756-1830) was the last of the Condé princes. Wounded at Gibraltar (1782); later served under his father against France. Supposed to have committed suicide. His only son was the duc d'Enghien, 1772-1804 (see ENGHEN).

Con'de (kōn'dá), José Antonio. 1765?-1820. Spanish Orientalist, d. Petateja, Cuenca; educ. U. of Alcalá. Author of *Historia de la Dominación de los Árabes en España* (1820-21), now generally discredited by scholars.

Con'dell or Cun'dell (kūn'dē'l), Henry. A. 1627. English actor. Member of lord chamberlain's company, along with Shakespeare and Burbage; partner with Burbage in Globe Theatre (1599); received mourning ring by will from Shakespeare (1616); with John Heming, edited first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1623).

Con'der (kōn'dér), Claude Reignier. 1848-1910. English Palestinian explorer and Hittite and Altaic scholar; grandson of Josiah Conder (1789-1855), London bookseller, editor of *Modern Traveller* (30 vols., 1825-29). Officer in Royal Engineers; commanded survey of Palestine (1872-78, 1881-82); discovered city of Kadesh, served in Egypt (1882), in Bechuanaland (1884), on ordinance survey (1887-94), on Irish ordinance survey (1900-05). Contributor to William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*; author of *Tell Amarna Tablets* (1893), works on Palestinian geography, on the Hittites and their language, and Altaic inscriptions. His cousin Charles (1868-1909), artist, while in government service in Australia (1884-90) attracted attention with painting *The Hot Wind* (1890); developed unique decorative style, esp. in water colors on panels of white silk.

Con'dil'lac' (kōn'dē'yák'), Étienne Bonnot de. 1715-1780. French philosopher; associate of Diderot, J. J. Rousseau, and Duclos; modern exponent of doctrine of sensationalism.

Con'don (kōn'dān), Edward Uhler. 1902-. American physicist, b. Alamogordo, N. Mex. A.B. (1924) and

āle, cháotic, clare (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sóló, éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér, Joe, il, charity; óld, óbay, órb, édd (40), áft (41), cónnect; fídd, fídt, out, oil; cūbe, únite, úrn, úp, circúle, ú -ps in Fr. menu;

Ph.D. (1926), California. Assoc. professor, Princeton (1930-37); assoc. director, Westinghouse research laboratories (1937-45); on govt. uranium committees (1941-43); director, U.S. Bureau of Standards (from 1945).

Condorcanqui, José Gabriel. See TUPAC AMARU.

Con'dor'cet' (kôn'dôr'set'), Marquis de. Marie Jean Antoine Nicholas de Ca'ri'tat' (dê kâ'rê'tâ'). 1743-1794. French philosopher, mathematician, and politician. Member of Legislative Assembly (1791) and president thereof (1792). Member of the National Convention, and of the Girondists (1793). Arrested with others of the Girondist group; died in prison (Mar. 28, 1794).

Cone (kôn), Helen Gray. 1859-1934. American educator and poet, b. New York City. Professor of English, Hunter College (1899-1926). Author of *Oberon and Puck, Verses Grave and Gay* (1885), *A Chant of Love for England, and Other Poems* (1915), etc.

Cone, Hutchinson Ingham. 1871-1941. American naval officer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1894). Served on *Baltimore* in battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898); rear admiral (1909); commanded U.S. naval aviation forces in foreign service (Aug., 1917-Oct., 1918); wounded on board *Leinster* when it was sunk in Irish Sea by German submarine. Retired (1922). Commissioner, U.S. Shipping Board (1928).

Cone, Spencer Houghton. 1783-1855. American Baptist clergyman, b. Princeton, N.J.; a founder and president, American and Foreign Bible Society (1837-50); president, American Bible Union (from 1850).

Conegliano, Cima da. See CIMA.

Con'fa-lo-nle'ri (kôn'fâ-lô-nyâ'rê), Conte Federico. 1785-1846. Italian patriot, b. Milan; ardent nationalist; pleaded cause of Lombard independence in Paris and London. Arrested by Austrians after outbreak of Piedmontese revolt (1821); after celebrated trial, sentenced to life imprisonment in fortress of Spielberg (Jan., 1824); pardoned and exiled to America (1836); returned to Europe (1838) and Milan (1840).

Con-fu'cius (kôn-fû'shûs; -shû's). Latinized form of Chinese *K'ung Fu-tszü* or *Kung Fu-tse (kôung' fôu'dzû')*, i.e., literally, "Philosopher Kung." Also *K'ung Ch'iu (kôung' ch'yû')*. c. 551-479 B.C. Chinese philosopher, b. in the state of Lu, now the province of Shantung, where at the small town of Kûfow (or Ch'ü-fou) descendants in the 76th generation still live. At early age devoted himself to study of ancient writings; gained reputation for scholarship; made prime minister of Lu; resigned (c. 495 B.C.) when ruler gave himself up to pleasure; wandered for 12 or 13 years from state to state teaching. Not a religious teacher, his precepts (*Confucianism*) dealt with morals, the family system, social reforms, statecraft; his maxims, still taught as a guide for daily life of people, are of practical value as a utilitarian philosophy; called himself "a transmitter, not an originator"; his writings consisted chiefly of comments on the Chinese classics; has had many disciples who have added much to Confucian literature. The *Analects*, brief record of his teachings on various subjects, is one of the Four Books of Chinese classics.

Con'greve (kôn'grêv; kông'grêv), Richard. 1818-1899. English Positivist and essayist. M.A., Oxon. (1843); upon meeting Barthélemy St-Hilaire and Auguste Comte in Paris adopted Positivism and devoted life to its propagation.

Congreve, Sir Walter Norris. 1862-1927. English soldier, b. at Chatham. Educ. Oxford U., and Royal Military Coll. at Sandhurst. Served in India (1885-89, 1893-95), in South Africa (1899-1902); awarded Victoria Cross for gallantry in action, Dec., 1899; and in France in World War (1914-18). Brigadier general commanding

eighteenth infantry brigade (1911-15); major general commanding sixth division (1915); lieutenant general commanding thirteenth army corps (1915-17); lost left hand in action at Vimy Ridge; commanded seventh corps resisting German attack (Jan.-Mar., 1918); held command in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria (1919). Promoted general (1922); aide-de-camp general to the king (1923). Governor of Malta (1924-27).

Congreve, William. 1670-1729. English dramatist, master of comedy of manners. Educ. in Ireland, fellow student of Jonathan Swift; published a weak novel of cross-purposes and disguises, *Incognita* (1691); contributed to Dryden's *Juvenal* (1692); won fame with series of brilliant comedies, *Old Bachelor* (1693), *Double Dealer* (1693), *Love for Love* (1695), *The Way of the World* (1700), remarkable for wit and grace of dialogue; made ambitious attempt at tragedy in blank verse, *The Mourning Bride* (1697), which opens with line "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast"; abandoned theater after comparative failure of *The Way of the World*; defended morality of stage in reply to Jeremy Collier's *Short View*.

Congreve, Sir William. 1772-1828. English artilleryist; inventor of Congreve rocket (used as late as 1860); designed new gun for frigates (1813).

Coningh. See KONINCK.

Con'ing-ton (kôn'ing-tân), John. 1825-1869. English classical scholar. Professor of Latin, Oxford (1854-69); edited Aeschylus's *Agamemnon* (1848) and *Choephori* (1857); translated *Odes of Horace* (1863); translated Vergil's *Aeneid* in octosyllabic meter of Scott.

Co'ninx-loo (kô'nîngks-lô), Gillis van. 1544-1607. Flemish landscape painter.

Conk'lin (kôngk'lin), Edwin Grant. 1863-1952. American biologist, b. Waldo, Ohio. S.B., Ohio Wesleyan (1885), Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1891). Professor of zoology, Pennsylvania (1896-1908), Princeton (from 1908). Author of *Heredity and Environment, Mechanism of Evolution, Freedom and Responsibility*, etc.

Conk'ling (kôngk'ling), Grace Walcott, nee Haz'ard (hâz'erd). 1878-1958. American poet, b. New York City; m. Roscoe Platt Conkling (1905). B.L., Smith College (1899). Teacher of English, Smith College (from 1914). Author of *Afternoons of April* (1915), *Wilderness Songs* (1920), *Ship's Log and Other Poems* (1924), *Flying Fish* (1926), *Witch and Other Poems* (1929). Her daughter Hilda (1910-) wrote *Poems by a Little Girl* (1920) and *Shoes of the Wind* (1922).

Conkling, Roscoe. 1829-1888. American lawyer, b. Albany, N.Y. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1859-63; 1865-67); U.S. senator (1867-81); rival of Blaine for Republican presidential nomination (1876), when Hayes was finally nominated. Opposed Hayes and his policies; also opposed Garfield; resigned his senate seat (1881) in protest against Garfield's policies; sought but failed of re-election.

Con'naught (kôn'ô), Duke of. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert. 1850-1942. 3d son and 7th child of Queen Victoria; m. (1879) Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia (1860-1917); gazetted to Royal Engineers (1868); held command in India (1886-90); general (1893); commander in chief in Ireland (1900), in Mediterranean (1907-09); governor general of Canada (1911-16). His son Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert (1883-1938); m. (1913) duchess of Fife; personal aide to Edward VII and George V; aide-de-camp to Field Marshal French in B.E.F. (1914-15); governor general of Union of South Africa (1920-23). Princess Patricia (1886-) known as Princess Pat (pât); daughter of duke of Connaught; m. (1919) Rear Admiral

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nar'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Sir Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay, 3d son of 13th earl of Dalhousie; honorary colonel in chief of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battalion (from 1918).

Con'neau' (kô'nô'), Jean. 1880- . French aviator under name of **André Beau'mont'** (hō'môn'); in a Blériot monoplane won (June 18, 1911) European Circuit Race, Paris-Brussels-London-Paris, 1073 miles, in 58 hours, 38 minutes; also, winner (July 22, 1911) of Circuit of Britain Race, 1010 miles, in 22 hours, 28 minutes, 19 seconds.

Connell, Norreys. Pseudonym of CONAL O'RIORDAN.

Con'nel-ly (kôn'li), Marc. in full **Marcus Cook**. 1890- . American playwright, b. McKeesport, Pa. Coauthor, with George Kaufman, of *Dulcy* (1921), dramatization of *Merton of the Movies* (1922), *Beggar on Horseback* (1924) and, with Frank Ball Elser, of *The Farmer Takes a Wife* (1934). Sole author of *The Wisdom Tooth* (1926), *The Green Pastures* (based on Roark Bradford's *Old Man Adam an' His Chillun*; awarded Pulitzer prize, 1930). Assoc. professor of playwriting, Yale (from 1947).

Connelly, Pierce Francis. 1841-? American sculptor, b. Grand Coteau, La. His *Honor Arresting the Triumph of Death* is now in Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; his *Thetis*, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Con'ne-ly (kôn'li), Willard. 1888- . American educator, b. Atlantic City, N.J. B.S., Dartmouth (1911); B.A., Oxon. (1927); taught English, Harvard (1920-25); director, American University Union, London (from 1930). Author of *Brawny Wycherley* (1930), *Sir Richard Steele* (1934), *Addison and Steele* (1937).

Con'ner (kôn'ér), David. 1792-1856. American naval officer, b. Harrisburg, Pa. Served through War of 1812; awarded two Congressional medals for valor. Led attack on Vera Cruz and landed Scott's army (Mar. 9, 1847).

Con'ners (kôn'érz), William James. 1857-1929. American shipowner and newspaper publisher, b. Buffalo, N.Y. Proprietor, Buffalo *Enquirer* (from 1895) and Buffalo *Courier* (from 1897). Organized Great Lakes Transit Corp. (1916) and controlled steamships on the Great Lakes. Established Connors Foundation (1925) with endowment of \$1,000,000 for relief of poor in Buffalo. His newspaper and shipping interests passed to his son William James (1895-1951); grad. Yale (1918); publisher and president, Buffalo *Courier-Express* (from 1919).

Connington, John Jervis. See Alfred Walter STEWART.

Con'no-ly (kôn'li), James. 1870-1916. Irish socialist, b. in Ulster; joined Sinn Féin; commander in chief in Easter week rebellion; executed (1916).

Connolly, James Brendan. 1868-1957. American writer, b. South Boston, Mass. A champion at first modern Olympic games (1896). Served in Spanish-American War; at Santiago (1898); in U.S. navy (1907-08). War correspondent for *Collier's* in Mexico (1914) and in European waters (1917-18). Author of *Out of Gloucester* (1902), *The Strivers* (1904), *An Olympic Victor* (1908), *Open Water* (1910), *The Trawler* (1914), *The U-Boat Hunters* (1918), *Tide Rips* (1922), *Gloucestermen* (1930), etc.

Connolly, Walter. 1887-1940. American actor; with Sothern-Marlowe Shakespearean company (1911-14); on stage at Cohan Theatre in New York (1916), Garrick in Philadelphia (1934), Cort in New York (1935), etc.; in motion pictures (from 1932).

Connor, Ralph. Pseudonym of Charles William Gordon.

Con'ol-ly (kôn'li), John. 1794-1866. English physician of Irish extraction. M.D., Edinburgh (1821);

professor, University Coll., London (1828-30); as physician to Hanwell Asylum (1839-52) introduced principle of nonrestraint in treatment of insane.

Co'nón (kô'nôn). d. 687. Pope (686-687).

Conon. Athenian commander of late 5th and early 4th centuries B.C.; defeated Spartan fleet off Cnidus (394 B.C.); restored the long walls and fortifications of the Peiræus, at Athens; died, probably in Cyprus (c. 390).

Conon of Sa'mos (sā'môs). Greek astronomer and mathematician of 3d century B.C.; author of a work on astronomy (7 books) and of a treatise on conic sections. Discovered constellation Coma Berenices (i.e. "the hair of Berenice").

Conrad. See also KONRAD.

Con'rad (kôn'rād). Ger. **Kon'rad** (kôn'rāt). Name of four kings of Germany:

Conrad I. d. 918. Duke of Franconia. King of Germany (911-918). Reckoned in the line of Holy Roman emperors, but never crowned. Continually at war with Danes, Slavs, and Magyars, and with Henry, Duke of Saxony, who succeeded him as Henry I.

Conrad II. = CONRAD II, Holy Roman Emperor.

Conrad III. 1093-1152. Son of Frederick of Swabia. King of Germany (1138-52). Founder of the Hohenstaufen dynasty of the Holy Roman emperors, but never himself crowned emperor. Fought with Lothair (II) of Saxony for Italy (1128-35), but unsuccessful. Began (1138) conflict with Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, which led to the long struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines (see WATLINGEN). Leader, with Louis VII of France, of the disastrous Second Crusade to Palestine (1147-49).

Conrad IV. 1228-1254. Son of Frederick II. King of Germany and Sicily (1250-54); never crowned as emperor. Engaged in petty wars in Germany in absence of the emperor (1240-50). Opposed for imperial crown by William of Holland. Led expedition into southern Italy (1251-54) to enforce his right of succession. Last of the Hohenstaufen dynasty to rule as emperor. Death followed by the Great Interregnum in the Holy Roman Empire (1254-73). See HOHENSTAUFEN.

Conrad II. Called the **Sal'ian** (sā'li-an). 990?-1039. Holy Roman emperor (1024-39; crowned 1027). King of Germany and founder of the Franconian or Salian dynasty. Descendant of Otto the Great by female line. Subdued rebellious cities of Milan and Pavia (1026); in Germany, put down formidable revolt in Swabia (1025-30); added Lusatia (1031) and Burgundy (1033-34) to the Empire; only partly successful in overcoming opposition in northern Italy (1036-37). See FRANCONIAN.

Conrad. Called **Conrad the Red**. Ger. **Kon'rad der Ro'te** (kôn'rāt der rō'tē). d. 955. Duke of Lorraine (944-953); m. (947) Otto I's daughter Liutgard; joined brother-in-law Liudolf, Duke of Swabia, in revolt (953) against Otto; defeated and deprived of duchy; called in Magyars but became reconciled with Otto and fought with him against Magyars at Lechfeld, losing life there. Ancestor of Salian branch of Holy Roman emperors (see FRANCONIAN).

Conrad III (or I). 1208-1261. Burgrave of Nuremberg and founder of the Franconian branch of Hohenzollern (q.v.).

Conrad. Marquis of **Mont'fer'rat'** (môn'fē'rā'). d. 1192. Italian crusader. Successfully defended Tyre (1187) against Saladin (hence his title **Lord of Tyre** [tīr]); largely responsible for Third Crusade; m. (1190) Isabella, daughter of King Amalric I of Jerusalem; elected king of Jerusalem but slain soon after by an embassy of the Assassins.

Conrad, Charles Magill. 1804-1878. American politi-

ale, chaotic, cāre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charít; áld, óbey, órð, ódd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; tōód, tōot; out, oil; cūbe, ánite, órn, úp, circús, tē-u in Fr. menu;

clan, b. Winchester, Va. U.S. secretary of war (1850-53).
Conrad, Con (kôn). *Real name Conrad K. Dober* (dô'bër). 1893-1938. American song writer, b. New York City. Vaudeville actor (1914). His songs include *Margie*, *Barney Google*, *The Continental* (with Herbert Magidson; Motion Picture Academy award for best song of 1934).

Conrad, Frank. 1874-1941. American electrical engineer and inventor, pioneer in radio, esp. in short-wave and frequency-modulation experimentation and in broadcasting, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Made experimental radio broadcasts using phonograph records (1919); built radio transmitter for Westinghouse company (fall of 1920); instrumental in developing station KDKA, Pittsburgh, from which was made (November 2, 1920) the broadcast regarded as the birth of public broadcasting.

Con'rad (kôn'rät), **George**. Pseudonym of GEORGE, Prince of Prussia.

Conrad, Johannes. 1839-1915. German economist; professor, Halle (from 1872).

Con'rad (kôn'rät), **Joseph**. *Orig. name Teodor Józef Konrad Kor'ze-niowski* (kôr'zë-nyót'skë). 1857-1924. Novelist, b. Berdichev, in the Ukraine. Became naturalized British subject under name of **Joseph Conrad** (1886). Seaman in French merchant marine (1874-78) and in British merchant marine (1878-94); qualified as third mate (1880), second mate (1881), first mate (1883), and master (1886). Left merchant marine (1894) to devote himself to writing; gained recognition as a master of English prose in a series of brilliant tales, many of them written against the background of his intimate knowledge of the sea: Among his novels are *Almayer's Folly* (1895), *An Outcast of the Islands* (1896), *The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'* (1897), *Lord Jim* (1900), *Youth* (short stories; 1902), *Typhoon* (short stories; 1903), *Nostromo* (1904), *The Mirror of the Sea* (reminiscences; 1906), *The Secret Agent* (1907; dramatized 1922), *Under Western Eyes* (1911), *Chance* (1913), *Victory* (1915; dramatized 1919), *The Shadow-Line* (1917), *The Arrow of Gold* (1919), *The Rescue* (1920), *The Rover* (1922), *Tales of Heartsease* (short stories; 1925).

Con'rad (kôn'rat), **Michael Georg**. 1846-1927. German writer; founder of journal *Die Gesellschaft* (1885); author of the novels *Madame Lucette* (1882), *In Purpurner Finsternis* (1895), *Majestas* (1902), etc.

Con'rad von Hützen-dorf (kôn'rät fôn hüt'sën-dôrf), **Count Franz**. 1852-1925. Austrian field marshal in World War; chief of staff of Austro-Hungarian army (1914-17), and commander in chief of southwest front in Tirol (1917-18).

Con-ra'di (kôn-rä'dë), **August**. 1821-1873. German conductor and composer of operas, symphonies, and medleys.

Conrad, Hermann. 1862-1890. German author of verse, novels, and prose sketches.

Con'ra-din (kôn'rä-dën; *Ger. kôn'rä-dën*) or **Conrad the Younger**. 1252-1268. Son of Conrad IV, b. Wolfstein, Bavaria. King of Jerusalem and Sicily (1266-68). Duke of Swabia (1262). On death of Manfred (1266), began struggle with Charles of Anjou; defeated and captured (1268); beheaded. Last of the Hohenstaufens (q.v.).

Con-ra'dy (kôn-rä'dë), **August**. 1864-1925. German Oriental scholar; professor, Leipzig (from 1897).

Con'rar't' (kôn'rär'), **Valentin**. 1603-1675. French man of letters; a founder (1634) of Académie Française; elected (1635) its first secretary for life.

Con'ried (kôn'rë), **Heinrich**. 1855-1909. Actor and theatrical manager, b. Bielitz, Austria. To U.S. (about

1878); leased Irving Place Theater (1892) and presented German stock company in German classics and modern comedy. Manager, Metropolitan Opera House, New York (1903-08).

Con'ring (kôn'ring), **Herman**. 1606-1681. German scholar, physician, and writer on the history of German jurisprudence. Opponent of alchemy; advocate of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood; recognized the value of chemistry to pharmacy.

Con-sal'vi (kôn-säl'vë), **Ercole**. 1757-1824. Italian ecclesiastical diplomat; chamberlain to Pius VI (1783); auditor of Sacra Romana Rota (1792). Secretary of Venice conclave (1799); created cardinal and secretary of state by Pius VII (1800); concluded concordat with France (1801); removed from office through Napoleon (1806). Secured restoration of Papal States at Congress of Vienna (1815); again papal secretary of state (1815-23); effected reforms and suppressed administrative abuses.

Con-sien'ce (kôn-syän'së), **Hendrik**. 1812-1883. Flemish writer of more than 100 novels and short stories in Flemish; regarded as founder of modern Flemish literature.

Con'si'dé'rant' (kôn'së'dä'rän'), **Victor Prosper**. 1809-1893. Social reformer, b. Salins, France. Disciple of Fourier and leader of Fourierists (from 1837). Unsuccessfully tried to establish Fourierist colony near Dallas, Tex. (1855-57).

Con'sta-ble (kûn'stä'b'l; kôn'-), **Archibald**. 1774-1827. Scottish publisher. Founded *Edinburgh Review* (1802); joint publisher, with Longman & Co., of *Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) and *Marmion* (1807); purchased copyright of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1812) and added supplement (6 vols., 1816-24); purchased copyright of *Waverley* (1814); failed in crisis of 1826 (see Sir Walter Scott); began (1827) *Constable's Miscellany*.

Constable, Henry. 1562-1613. English poet. B.A., Cantab. (1580); embraced Roman Catholicism; in secret service of English government, in Paris (1584-85); papal envoy to Scotland (1598). Author of *Diana* (volume of sonnets; 1592); contributed four poems to *England's Helicon* (1600).

Constable, John. 1776-1837. English landscape painter. Through encouragement of Sir George Beaumont studied art in London (1795-97); exhibited his first landscape (1802). Produced realistic English landscapes and studies of English rustic life (1803-37) which won scant recognition at home; received awards in France (1824, 1825) where his work exerted notable influence upon landscape painting; m. Maria Bicknell (d. 1828). Notable among his landscapes are *The White Horse* (1819), *Hay Wain* (1821), *Bridge of the Stour* (1822), *The Leaping Horse* (1825), *The Cornfield* (1826), *Pedham Vale* (1828), *Salisbury Cathedral* (1831), *Valley Farm* (1835), *Arundel Mill and Castle* (1837).

Constable, Sir Marmaduke. 1455?-1518. English soldier; fought in France with Edward IV (1475) and with Henry VII (1492); commanded left wing at Flodden (1513). His son Sir **Marmaduke** (1490?-1545), knighted for service at Flodden, attended Henry VIII on Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520). Another member of the family, Sir **William** (d. 1655), regicide, fought with Parliamentary forces; joint jailer of Charles I at Carisbrooke (1648); one of king's judges (1649).

Con'stance (kôn'stäns) of Sicily. *Ger. Kon'stanz* (kôn'stänts). 1152-1198. Wife of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI and mother of Emperor Frederick II.

Constance. *Span. Con-stan'cia* (kôn-stän'thyä). Daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile; m. John of Gaunt, causing him to assume (1372) kingship of Castile

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary. --

against Henry II of Trastámara; mother of Catherine, wife of Henry III of Castile.

Con'stans II (kôn'stâns), **Flavius Heraclius**. 630-668. Son of Constantine III; emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire (641-668). During reign Saracens completed conquest of Egypt (643) and Syria (646), seized Rhodes (651), and ravaged Asia Minor. Reorganized provinces of empire. Tried unsuccessfully to drive Lombards out of Italy (662-663). Issued the Type (648), an edict forbidding religious discussion. Assassinated at Syracuse.

Constans, Flavius Julius. 323?-350. Roman emperor (337-350). Youngest of three sons of Constantine the Great and Fausta. On division of empire (337) received Italy, Africa, and Illyricum; in war between the brothers (340) defeated Constantine at Aquileia; slain by soldiers of Magnentius.

Constans' (kôn'stân'), **Jean Antoine Ernest**. 1833-1913. French statesman. French minister to China (1886), governor general of Indo-China (1886-88). Elected senator (1889). French ambassador at Constantinople (1898-1907).

Const'ant' (kôn'stân'), **Baron d'Estournelles de**, **Paul Henri Benjamin Balluat**. See ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Const-ant' (kôn'stânt'), **Benjamin**. See BOTELHO DE MAGALHÃES.

Const'ant' (kôn'stân'), **Benjamin**. 1845-1902. French painter, b. Paris. Studied at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris) and under Cabanel. Among his notable paintings are *Prisonniers Marocains*, *Entrée de Mahomet II à Constantinople*, *Les Chérifas*, and many portraits, as *Mon Père André*, *Jusserand*, *Queen Victoria*, *Leconte de Lisle*.

Con-stant' (kôn'stânt'), **W.** Pseudonym of Constant WURZNACH.

Const'ant' de Re-becque' (kôn'stân' dē rē-bēk'), **Benjamin**. 1767-1830. French writer and politician; protégé of Mme. de Staël (from 1794). Member of the Tribunal (1799-1802); joined opposition to Napoleon and was banished (1802); returned to France (1814); accepted office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days; banished by Louis XVIII (1815-16); member of Chamber of Deputies (1819-30). Author of the psychological novel *Adolphe*; a historical study, *De la Religion*...; *Mémoires sur les Cent-Jours*; *Journal Intime*; etc.

Con-stan'ti-a (kôn'stân'shī-ā) or **Con'stan-ti'na** (kôn'stân'ti'nā). Full name **Flavia Valeria Constantia**. d. about 330. Daughter of Constantius Chlorus and half sister of Constantine the Great. Married (313) Licinius, Emperor of the East.

Con'stan-tine (kôn'stân-tin; -tēn). Name of a pope and an antipope:

Constantine (I). d. 715. Pope (708-715), b. in Syria. Received submission of Felix, Archbishop of Ravenna; journeyed to Constantinople (710) on invitation of Justinian II to confirm certain decrees.

Constantine (II). d. 769. Antipope (767-768) in opposition to Saint Paul I; by some, considered a true pope. Forced to accept pontificate by his brother; not elected from College of Cardinals; sought Frankish protection, but was overwhelmed and imprisoned by Lombards.

Constantine. Full name **Flavius Claudius Con'stan-ti'nus** (kôn'stân'ti'nūs). d. 411. Usurper; proclaimed himself emperor, gained control in Britain, Gaul, and Spain (407-411); defeated by Constantius, general of Honorius, taken prisoner, and put to death at Ravenna.

Constantine. Name of two Roman emperors:

Constantine I. Called "the Great." Full name **Flavius Valerius Aurelius Con'stan-ti'nus** (kôn'stân-ti'nūs). 280?-337. Roman emperor (306-337), b. at Naissus (Nish) in Moesia; eldest son of Constantius Chlorus. Accompanied Diocletian in expedition to Egypt (296); served under Galerius in Persian War, and later under his father, then emperor of the West. Proclaimed successor (caesar) by his father at York, Britain (306); at the time five other claimants to throne of Roman Empire; caused death (310) of Maximian for conspiracy; defeated Maxentius in three battles, the last at the Milvian Bridge (312) at Rome; on this occasion legend states that a cross and the words, *in hoc signo vinces* ("by this sign thou shalt conquer"), appeared in the heavens; persuaded to adopt Christianity (Edict of Milan, 313). Became sole emperor of the West (312); defeated Licinius (314); devoted next nine years (314-323) to administration, correction of abuses, strengthening of frontiers, and restraining barbarians; built Arch of Constantine (315) at Rome; again at war with Licinius (323) who was defeated and put to death (324). Thus became sole emperor of the Roman world; called the great Council of Nicaea (325) at which Nicene Creed was adopted; chose Byzantium as his new capital (323), inaugurating and renaming it (330) after himself "Constantinople" (City of Constantine). Married twice; had son, Flavius Julius Crispus (q.v.), by first wife; an second wife m. (307) Fausta (q.v.).

Constantine II (or Junior). Full name **Flavius Claudius Constantinus**. 317?-340. Eldest son of Constantine the Great, b. at Arlate (Arles), Gaul. Roman emperor (337-340). On his father's death became joint emperor with his brothers Constantius and Constans; received Gaul, Britain, Spain, etc.; invaded dominions of Constans (340); killed at Aquileia.

Constantine. Name of nine rulers of the Eastern Roman Empire (see also CONSTANTINE I and II, Roman emperors before the division):

Constantine III. 613?-641. Son of Heraclius; joint emperor with half brother Heraclonas (641); supposed to have been poisoned.

Constantine IV. Called **Po'go-na'tus** (pō'gō-nā'tūs; pōg'ō-), i.e. the Bearded. 648-685. Son of Constans II; emperor (668-685); besieged six years (672-677) in Constantinople by Arabs under Caliph Muawiyah, who were, however, compelled to make peace; fleet saved by invention of Greek fire; Thessalonica saved from attacks of Slavs and Avars, but Bulgars established (679) across the Danube within the empire; summoned ecumenical council at Constantinople (680).

Constantine V. Called **Cop-ron'y-mus** (kōp'rōn'-i-mūs). 719-775. Son of Leo III; emperor (741-775); overcame usurper Artavardus, his brother-in-law (741-742); won military victories over Arabs (745-746, 751), Slavs (758), and Bulgars (759, 762, 772); an iconoclast, vigorously suppressed monasticism, convoked council on image worship (753); restored aqueducts, repopled Constantinople, revived commerce.

Constantine VI. 771-797. Son of Leo IV; emperor (780-797), last of the Isaurian emperors; under guardianship of his mother Irene (780-790); quarreled with his mother, who had him put to death, and herself usurped throne.

Constantine VII. Called **Por'phy-ro-gen'i-tus** (pōr'fī-rō-jēn'i-tūs), i.e. "born in the purple." 905-959. Son of Leo VI; emperor (912-959), under regency of Alexander (912-913) and his mother Zoë (913-919); joint ruler with stepfather, Romanus I Lecapenus (919-944), practically excluded from actual administration of government; made successful campaigns against Arabs in

āle, chāotic, chāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsōd; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, āilent, makēss, ice, III, charity; ōld, ōhey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōde; out, oil; cūbe, ānits, ārn, āp, circūs, āp-a in Fr. menu;

Syria; poisoned by son and successor, Romanus II; liberal patron of arts and literature; author of a life of Basil I (959?), and political treatises as *On the Themes* (*De Thematisibus*) (935), *On the Ceremonies at the Court of Constantinople* (*De Cerimoniis aulae Byzantinae*) (953?), and *On the Administration of the Empire* (*De Administrando Imperio*) (953?); caused many works to be written that included excerpts from the classics, scientific collections, and collections of laws.

Constantine VIII. 960?-1028. Son of Romanus II; nominal joint ruler with his brother Basil II (976-1025); sole ruler (1025-28) on Basil's death.

Constantine IX. Called *Monom'achus* (*mō-nōm'ā-kās*), i.e. "who fights in single combat." 1000?-1055. Emperor (1042-55); married Empress Zoë (1042); coruler with Zoë and Theodora. During reign, defense of empire weakened, great sums of money spent on luxuries and public buildings, Italy lost to empire when Normans conquered Benevento (1053), revolts at home, arrival of Seljuk Turks in Armenia.

Constantine X Du'cas (*dā'kās*). 1007?-1067. Emperor (1059-67); able minister under preceding emperors, but incapable as a ruler. During reign, army reduced, Armenia conquered (1064) by Seljuk Turks under Alp Arslan, Belgrade seized by Magyars, Thrace and Macedonia invaded by Turks.

Constantine XI Palaeo-logus (*pāl'ē-ōl'ō-gūs*). Called *Drac'gēs* (*drā'gās*). 1404-1453. Son of Manuel II; emperor (1448-53; crowned 1449), last emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire; before accession, general and ruler in the Morea (1441-46), where defeated (1446) by Murad II; brave and resolute leader, but cause hopeless before Turkish attack, which besieged and captured Constantinople (1453); killed in last fighting at one of gates of city.

Constantine XII. = **CONSTANTINE XI**; so called by some early historians.

Constantine I. 1868-1923. King of the Hellenes (1915-17, 1920-22). Eldest son of George I of Greece, b. Athens. Received military education in Germany; m. (1889) Princess Sophie, sister of German emperor, William II. Commanded Greek forces in disastrous Turkish War (1897); because of this defeat, forced to leave Greece for time; in Balkan War (1912-13), led Greek forces to remarkable success. Became king on assassination of father; by treaties of London and Bucharest (1913), ruled over enlarged Greece; in first part of World War, advocated neutrality; opposed by Venizelos and majority of Greek people and by Allied pressure, forced to resign (1917); lived in Switzerland (1917-20); recalled by plebiscite (1920); in spite of British and French protests, continued former policy against Turks, leading to disastrous campaign in Asia Minor that compelled him to abdicate (Sept., 1922) in favor of his son George II; died in Palermo.

Constantine A-sen' (*ā-sūn'*) or **Constantine Tych** (*tīk*). d. 1277. Czar of Bulgaria (1258-77), of Serbian origin. Chosen by nobles as successor to last of the Asen dynasty (*q.v.*); m. daughter of Nicæan emperor, Theodore II Lascaris, who was of the Asen family, and assumed the name; involved in conflict with Hungary and with Michael VIII Palaeologus of restored Greek Empire; killed by usurping peasant.

Constantine (*Russ. Kon-stan-tiū'* [*kōn-stān-tyēn'*]) *Ni-kō-la'e-vich* (*nyē-kū-lā'yē-vyich*). 1827-1892. Russian grand duke; son of Czar Nicholas I and brother of Czar Alexander II. Commanded Russian fleet in Baltic during Crimean War (1854-55); governor of Poland (1862-63); president of Council of the Empire (1865).

Constantine (*Russ. Konstantin*) *Pa-vlo'vich* (*pū-*

vlo'vyich). 1779-1831. Russian grand duke; 2d son of Czar Paul I and brother of Czar Alexander I and Nicholas I; renounced (1822) his right to succession to throne in event of brother Alexander's death. Governor general of Poland (from 1815), where severity of his administration led to Polish rebellion (1830-31).

Con'stan-tine the Af'ri-can (*kōn'stān-tīn* [*-tēn*] *thē āf'rī-kān*). *Lat. Con'stan-tī'nus Af'rī-ca'nus* (*kōn'stān-tī'nūs āf'rī-kā'nūs*). c. 1020-c. 1087. Translator, said to have been born at Carthage; spent most of life in Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino. Translated (into Latin) Arabic works of Jewish writers of North Africa on philosophy, Aristotelian physics, and esp. Greek medicine.

Con'stan'tin'-We'yer' (*kōn'stān'tān'vū'yār'*), *Mau-ric*. 1881-. French writer; to Canada (1902) and worked as farmer, cowboy, trapper, fur trader, and journalist (to 1914). Served in World War (1914-18). Author of *Vers l'Ouest* (1922), *Cavalier de la Sulle* (1927), *Un Homme se penche sur son Passé* (1928; awarded Goncourt prize), etc.

Con-stan'ti-us (*kōn'stān'shī-ūs*). Name of three Roman emperors:

Constantius I. Full name **Flavius Valerius Constantius**. Surnamed *Chlo'rus* (*klō'rūs*), i.e. "the Pale." 250?-306. Emperor (305-306); son-in-law of Maximian; father of Constantine the Great. Adopted as caesar by Maximian (292); given government of Gaul; on abdication of Diocletian and Maximian (305) became emperor of the West; died at Eboracum (York) in Britain.

Constantius II. Full name **Flavius Julius Constantius**. 317-361. Emperor (337-361); second son of Constantine the Great and Fausta, b. at Sirmium. Made caesar (333); appointed ruler in the East (335); emperor of the East (337); had many conflicts with Persians; disastrously defeated by them (348); after defeat of Magnentius (351-353) became sole ruler; appointed Julian as caesar in Gaul (355); died on march to punish Julian, who had been proclaimed emperor by his soldiers.

Constantius III. d. 421. Emperor (421). Roman general, b. in Illyria; m. (417) Galla Placidia, sister of Emperor Honorius. Successful in campaigns in Gaul and Spain; defeated usurper Constantine (411); made co-emperor of the West by Honorius; died at Ravenna after reign of seven months.

Con'tades' (*kōn'tād'*), *Duc Louis Georges Érasme de*. 1704-1795. French soldier; marshal of France (1758); commanded army defeated at Minden (1759).

Con'ta-ri'ni (*kōn'tā-rē'nē*). Noted Venetian family, including: **Domenico**, doge of Venice from 1043-1071; **Giacomo**, doge from 1275-1280; **Andrea**, doge from 1367-1382; **Gasparo** (1483-1542), cardinal (1535) and diplomat who attempted to effect a reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics at the Diet of Ratisbon (1541); **Simone** (1563-1633), a diplomat; **Niccolò**, doge from 1630-31; **Lodovico** (d. 1653), diplomat; **Domenico II**, doge from 1659-1674, signed cession of Candia to the Turks; **Luigi**, doge from 1676-1684.

Con'té' (*kōn'tā'*), *Nicolas Jacques*. 1755-1805. French chemist; invented substitute for plumbago, used by painters and for making Conté crayons or pencils; conducted ex-periments for inflation of military balloons; devised a metal-covered barometer for measuring heights.

Con'ti' (*Fr. kōn'tē'*; *Ital. kōn'tè*), *House of*. (1) Collateral branch of French Bourbons whose members bore title **Prince de Conti**.

Armand de Bour'bon' (*dē bōr'bōn'*). 1629-1666. Founder of the family; French soldier; brother of the

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Great Condé, Engaged in wars of the Fronde; m. niece of Cardinal Mazarin; engaged in war with Spain and captured Villafranca and Puigcerdá (1654); held command in Italy (1657). His son **Louis Armand** (1661-1685) married Marie Anne (1680), daughter of Louis XIV and Louise de La Vallière; served in Flanders (1683) and aided Imperialists to defeat Turks (1683) at Gran (Esztergom). Another son, **François Louis** (1664-1709), also aided Imperialists in Hungary (1683); m. (1688) Marie Thérèse de Bourbon, granddaughter of the Great Condé; served with great distinction in battles of Fleurus, Steenkerke, and Neerwinden; elected king of Poland (1697) but on arrival there found Augustus II, Elector of Saxony, already holding crown; appointed commander of French troops in Italy during War of the Spanish Succession, but died (Feb. 9, 1709) before taking the field.

Louis François de Bourbon. 1717-1776. Grandson of François Louis de Bourbon; commanded army in Italy and won battle of Coni (1744); served in Germany (1745) and Netherlands (1746-47); unsuccessful candidate for throne of Poland (1747); when he was not given command of army of the Rhine at outbreak of Seven Years' War (1756), he became opponent of government of Louis XV. His son **Louis François Joseph** (1734-1814) distinguished himself during Seven Years' War (1756-63); left France as an émigré (1789); returned (1790); arrested as a noble (1793) and tried, but acquitted; estates confiscated; banished from France; lived in retirement at Barcelona; with his death (1814) house of Coni became extinct.

(2) An illustrious Italian family dating from 11th century, which attained dukedom of Po'li (pó'li) and was represented by several cardinals, numerous officers of the church, and a pope, **Michelangelo Conti** (see INNOCENT XIII).

Con'ti (kôn'tê), **Augusto**. 1822-1905. Italian philosopher. Professor of philosophy, San Miniato, Lucca (1855), Pisa (1863), Florence (1864). Works include *Storia della Filosofia* (1864), *Il Vero nell'Ordine* (2 vols., 1876), *Il Bello nel Vero* (2 vols., 1884), etc.

Conti, Niccolò de'. Venetian traveler and writer, of noble family. Left Venice (c. 1419); visited Damascus and Baghdad; thence by water to Camboj on west coast of India; later visited Sumatra, Java, Indo-China, and Burma as far north as Ava; traversed Ganges valley; returned to Venice (1444) by way of Socotra, Mecca, and Egypt. As penance for compulsory renunciation of Christianity, ordered by Pope Eugenius IV to relate to papal secretary Poggio Bracciolini the story of his wanderings, published (1723) as *Historiae de Varietate Fortunae*.

Con-ti'no (kôn-tê'nô), **Antonio**. Italian architect; known esp. as architect (c. 1595-1605) of Bridge of Sighs at Venice.

Contucci, Andrea. See Andrea SANSOVINO.

Con'verse (kôn'vûrs; -vêrs), **Charles Crozat**. 1832-1918. American composer, b. Warren, Mass.; best-known hymn, *What a Friend We Have in Jesus*.

Converse, Florence. 1871-. American writer, b. New Orleans. B.S., Wellesley (1893). Author of *Diana Victrix* (1897), *The Burden of Christopher* (1900), *The House of Prayer* (1908), *Garments of Praise* (1921), *Into the Void* (1926), *Sphinx* (1931), *Collected Poems* (1937).

Converse, Frederick Shepherd. 1871-1940. American musician and composer, b. Newton, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1893). Professor, New England Conservatory of Music, and dean (from 1931) of the faculty. Composer of symphonic poems (*The Festival of Pan, Ormazd, Night and Day*), a fantasy (*The Mystic Trumpeter*), an

overture (*Youth*), an oratorio (*Job*), operas (*The Pipe of Desire*, *The Sacrifice*, *The Immigrants*), a cantata (*The Peace Pipe*), symphonies, choral works, and songs.

Con'way (kôn'wâ), **Francis Seymour**—and **Francis Charles Seymour**—See SEYMOUR family.

Conway, Henry Seymour. 1721-1795. English soldier and statesman. M.P. (1741-84). At Fontenoy (1745); at Culloden Moor (1746) as aide-de-camp to duke of Cumberland; major general (1756); discredited by failure of expedition against Rochefort (1757); dismissed for opposing George III's views on Wilkes case. Secretary of state in Rockingham ministry (1765-68), and leader of House of Commons; carried repeal of Stamp Act (1766); governor of Jersey (1772-95). Opposed Lord North's American policy and brought about his resignation (1782); commander in chief with cabinet seat (1782-83); supported Fox in opposition to Pitt (1784); field marshal (1793).

Conway, Moncure Daniel. 1832-1907. American clergyman, b. in Stafford County, Va. Grad. Dickinson College (1849); Harvard Divinity School (1854). Vigorous abolitionist; edited *The Dial*, Cincinnati (1860-61), *Commonwealth*, Boston (1862); pastor in London, Eng. (1864-84; 1892-97). Author of *Demonology and Devil Lore* (1878), *The Wandering Jew* (1881), *Life of Thomas Paine* (1892), *Autobiography* (1904), etc.

Conway, Robert Seymour. 1864-1933. English classical philologist; educ. Cambridge U. Professor of Latin, University Coll., Cardiff (1893-1903), Victoria U., Manchester (1903-29). Among his many books are *The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin* (1896), *Lámen, a first Latin Book* (1908), *Deigma, a first Greek Book* (in collaboration with C. F. Walters, 1916), *New Studies of a Great Inheritance* (1921), *The Portrait of a Roman Gentleman from Livy* (1922).

Conway, Thomas. 1735-?1800. Soldier of fortune, b. in Ireland. Educ. in France. Served in French army (1749-76). To America (1777); appointed major general, against Washington's recommendation (Dec. 14, 1777). In conspiracy, known as the Conway Cabal, to supplant Washington by Gen. Horatio Gates (1778); on discovery of conspiracy, resigned his commission. Rejoined French army (1779); served in India (1781-87); governor general, French possessions in India (1787).

Conway of Al'ling-ton (ál'ling-tán), 1st Baron. **William Martin Conway**. 1856-1937. English explorer, art historian, and writer, b. at Rochester. Educ. Cambridge U. Professor of art, University College, Liverpool (1885-88), Cambridge (1901-04); trustee of the Wallace Collection (1916-24). M.P. (1918-31). Explored Spitsbergen (1896-97), Bolivian Andes (1898), and Tierra del Fuego. Author of books on mountain climbing and art.

Con'well (kôn'wêl; -wêl), **Russell Herman**. 1843-1925. American clergyman, b. South Worthington, Mass. A lawyer (1865-79); Baptist clergyman, in Philadelphia (1881-91); founder (1888) and first president, Temple Univ. His lecture *Acres of Diamonds* delivered over 6000 times.

Con'y-beare (kôn'y-bêr; kún'-), **John**. 1692-1755. English clergyman. M.A., Oxon. (1716); dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1733-55); bishop of Bristol (1750); author of *A Defence of Revealed Religion*, a reply to Matthew Tindal. His grandson **John Josias Conybeare** (1779-1824), M.A., Oxon. (1804), was Oxford professor of Anglo-Saxon (1807-12), of poetry (1812-21), contributor to geological and chemical literature. Another grandson, **William Daniel Conybeare** (1787-1857), M.A., Oxon. (1811), dean of Llandaff (1845-57), first described genus *Ichthyosaurus*; author, with William Phillips, of first widely used treatise on geology in Eng.

âle, chôatic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôôt; out, oll; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

lish. Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare (1856-1924), descendant of William Daniel Conybeare, M.A., Oxon. (1883), was an Armenian scholar; made discoveries important to history of Christianity and Biblical literature; author of *The Historical Christ* (1914) and *The Dreyfus Case* (1898), defending Dreyfus.

Con'ze (kón'tsē), **Alexander Christian Leopold**. 1831-1914. German archaeologist.

Cook (kōōk), **Albert Stanburrough**. 1853-1927. American philologist, b. Montville, N.J. Grad. Rutgers (1872). Professor of English, Yale (1889-1921). Author of *The Phonological Investigation of Old English* (1888), *The Art of Poetry* (1892), *First Book in Old English* (1894); translator of Sievers's *Angelsächsische Grammatik* (*Old English Grammar*).

Cook, Arthur Bernard. 1868-1952. English classical scholar and archaeologist; educ. Cambridge. Professor of Greek, London (1892-1907); reader in classical archaeology (1908-31), and professor (1931-34), Cambridge.

Cook, Arthur James. 1885-1931. English labor leader, b. in Somersetshire. Secretary of Miners' Federation of Great Britain (1924). Influential in bringing on the coal miners' strike and the general strike (1926).

Cook, Eliza. 1818-1889. English poetess. Published *Lays of a Wild Harp* (1835); conducted *Eliza Cook's Journal* for family reading (1849-54); author of poem *The Old Arm Chair* (1837).

Cook, Flavius Josephus. See **Joseph Cook**.

Cook, Frederick Albert. 1865-1940. American physician and arctic explorer, b. at Callicoon Depot, N.Y. M.D., N.Y.U. (1890). Surgeon in Peary Arctic Expedition (1891-92) and Belgian Antarctic Expedition (1897-99). Led expeditions to climb Mt. McKinley (1903-06); announced he had succeeded (1906). On arctic exploration trip (1907-09) in effort to reach North Pole; on his return, announced he had reached the pole April 21, 1908; claim denounced by Peary and rejected, on grounds of insufficient evidence, by scientists at Copenhagen after study of data submitted by Cook. Author of *Through the First Antarctic Night* (1900), *To the Top of the Continent* (1908), *My Attainment of the Pole* (1909).

Cook, George Cram. 1873-1924. American novelist, playwright, and dramatic director, b. Davenport, Iowa. Educ. U. of Iowa, Harvard, Heidelberg. Organized and directed (1915) the Provincetown Players, Provincetown, Mass.; established Playwrights' Theater, New York City, first of the "little theaters" (1915). See **Susan GLASPELL**.

Cook, James. Known as Captain Cook. 1728-1779. English mariner and explorer. Common seaman in British navy (1755); master (1759); surveyed St. Lawrence Channel (1759), coast of Newfoundland and Labrador (1763-67). Conducted, in the *Endeavour*, expedition (1768) to South Pacific Ocean; at Tahiti observed the transit of Venus (1769); charted coasts of New Zealand, Australia, and New Guinea; returned by way of Cape of Good Hope (1771). Conducted, with the *Resolution* and the *Adventure*, an expedition (1772-75) in search of the great southern continent then believed to exist; skirted Antarctic ice fields, visited Tahiti, New Hebrides, and discovered New Caledonia; by enforcement of strict hygienic and dietary rules, he conquered fever and scurvy and completed three-year voyage with the loss of but one man; awarded Copley gold medal. Conducted, with the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, his last expedition, to discover a passage round North America from the Pacific (1776); rediscovered Sandwich Islands (1778), charted Pacific coast of North America (1778) as far as Bering Strait; visited Hawaii, where he was killed in scuffle with natives over a stolen boat.

Cook, John Mason. See under **Thomas Cook**.

Cook, Joseph, orig. Flavius Josephus. 1838-1901. American lecturer, b. Ticonderoga, N.Y. Grad. Harvard (1865) and Andover Sem. (1868). Among volumes of his lectures are *Biology* (1877), *Heredity* (1878), *Socialism* (1880), *Current Religious Perils* (1888).

Cook, Sir Joseph. 1860-1947. English-born Australian statesman; to Australia (1885). Postmaster general (1894-98); minister for mines and agriculture (1898-99), minister for defense (1909-10); prime minister of Australia (1913-14). Minister for the navy (1917-20), and Australian representative at the Versailles Peace Conference (1919); commonwealth treasurer (1920-21); high commissioner for Australia, in London (1921-27).

Cook, Melville Thurston. 1869-1952. American botanist, b. Coffeen, Ill. A.B., Stanford (1894); Ph.D., Ohio State (1904). Plant pathologist in Santiago, Cuba (1904-06), Newark, N.J. (1907-11), State of New Jersey (1911-23), Puerto Rico (from 1923). Also, professor of plant pathology, Rutgers (1911-23). Editor, *Journal of Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico* (from 1928). Author of *Diseases of Tropical Plants* (1912), *Applied Economic Botany* (1919), etc.

Cook, Orator (or'á-tōr) Fuller. 1867-1949. American botanist, b. Clyde, N.Y. Ph.B., Syracuse (1890). Agent investigating conditions in Liberia (1891-97). On staff of U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. (from 1898). On various expeditions collecting botanical specimens, as to Peru (1915), Haiti (1917), China (1919), Central America (1922-31).

Cook, Robert Johnson. 1849-1922. American crew coach, b. near Cookstown, Pa. Grad. Yale (1876). Business manager, Philadelphia Press (1882-97). Coach of thirteen Yale crews between 1876 and 1897; inventor of the "Bob Cook stroke."

Cook, Stanley Arthur. 1873-1949. English Orientalist, b. at King's Lynn. Educ. Cambridge U. On editorial staff of *Encyclopaedia Biblica* (1896-1903), and adviser on Old Testament and Semitic subjects for eleventh edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; editor for Palestine Exploration Fund (1902-32). Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge (1932-38). Joint editor, *Cambridge Ancient History*. Among his many books are *Religion of Ancient Palestine* (1908), *Ethical Monotheism* (1932), *The Old Testament; a Reinterpretation* (1936), *The "Truth" of the Bible* (1938).

Cook, Lady Tennessee Celoste, nee Claflin. See under **Victoria CLAFLIN**.

Cook, Thomas. 1808-1892. English tourist agent, founder of Thomas Cook & Son. Woodturner; printer; Baptist missionary for Rutland (c. 1828-29). Aided visitors to reach the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Paris Exhibition (1855), to make circular tour of Europe (1856); initiated system of providing hotel accommodations (1866); commissioned to convey General Gordon to the Sudan (1884). His son **John Mason** (1834-1899), in partnership with him (from 1864), extended services of company to America and Continent.

Cooke (kōōk), **Elisha**. 1637-1715. American colonial political leader, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1657). Practicing physician, Boston. Leader in movement overthrowing and imprisoning Andros and Dudley (1689); agent of Massachusetts Colony in London (1690-92); insisted on retention of old charter. Instrumental in preventing Increase Mather from getting new charter for Harvard College; forced Mather to resign as president of Harvard (1700-01). Judge, Massachusetts superior court (1694-1702). Elected member governor's council (1715). His son **Elisha** (1678-1737), b. Boston, grad. Harvard (1697), was also a practicing physician in Bos-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

ton, deputy in Mass. General Court (1715-33), member of governor's council (1717, 1724-26, 1728), and a leader in upholding colonists' rights to a share in their own government.

Cooke, Henry. d. 1672. English composer and choir-master.

Cooke, Henry. 1788-1868. Irish Presbyterian leader. Minister, Belfast (1820-68); as leader of orthodox party, succeeded in excluding Arian ministers from Presbyterian Church; opposed disestablishment of Protestantism in Ireland.

Cooke, Hesiod. See Thomas COOKE.

Cooke, James Francis. 1875-. American music educator and author, b. Bay City, Mich. Author of *Standard History of Music* (1909), *Great Men and Famous Musicians* (1925), *Musical Travelogues* (1934), etc. Composer of songs and piano pieces.

Cooke, Jay. 1821-1905. American banker, b. Sandusky, Ohio. Jay Cooke & Co. (1861) marketed government bonds for financing Civil War; fiscal agent, U.S. Treasury (1862-64, 1865). After war, financed construction of western railroads, esp. Northern Pacific; failed (1873), precipitating financial panic. Recouped fortune by mining investments in Utah.

Cooke, John Esten. 1830-1886. American novelist, b. Winchester, Va. Author of *Leather Stocking and Silk* (1854), *The Virginia Comedians* (1854), *Wearing of the Gray* (1867), *My Lady Pookahontas* (1885), etc. His brother Philip Pendleton (1816-1850) wrote verse and prose romances.

Cooke, Josiah Parsons. 1827-1894. American chemist, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1848). Professor, Harvard (1850-94); investigated atomic weights of elements.

Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt. 1825-1913. English mycologist. Author of botanical manuals and works on British and American fungi.

Cooke, Rose, nee Terry. 1827-1892. American author of verse and stories of New England life, b. West Hartford, Conn.

Cooke, Rupert Croft- See CROFT-COOKE.

Cooke, Thomas. 1703-1756. English poet, journalist, and pamphleteer. Known as "Hesiod Cooke," from his translation of Hesiod. Translated Terence and other authors; author of a poem, *The Battle of the Poets*, containing criticism of Pope's Greek which won him a place in the *Dunciad*.

Cooke, Thomas Simpson. 1782-1848. Singer and composer, b. Dublin; principal tenor (1815), and musical director (1821-42), Drury Lane Theatre, London; composed stage music and songs.

Cooke, Sir William Pothergill. 1806-1879. English electrical engineer. Educ. Edinburgh, Paris, and Heidelberg. Collaborated with Charles Wheatstone in invention of electric telegraph, the two finally patenting a workable single-needle apparatus (1845); quarreled with Wheatstone, each claiming chief credit for invention.

Cook'wor'thy (kōōk'wūr'th), William. 1705-1780. English potter. Quaker; druggist at Plymouth; discoverer of kaolin and China stone near St. Austell (1756), the foundation of English porcelain and fine earthenware.

Cool'brith (kōōl'brith), I'na (f'nd) Donna. 1842-1929. American poet, b. near Springfield, Ill. Associated with Bret Harte in editing the *Overland Monthly* (1868). Librarian (1873-1906). Crowned poet laureate of California (1915).

Cool'ley (kōōl'li), Thomas McIntyre. 1824-1898. American jurist, b. near Attica, N.Y. Judge, Michigan supreme court (1864-85). Professor of law, U. of Michigan (1859-84). Member, Interstate Commerce Commission

(1887-91). Author of legal treatises, esp. on constitutional law.

Coolidge (kōōl'ij), Archibald Cary. 1866-1928. American historian, b. Boston. Nephew of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge (q.v.). Grad. Harvard (1887); Ph.D., Freiburg (1892). Taught at Harvard (1893-1928; professor from 1903). Editor, *Foreign Affairs* (1922-27). Author of *The United States as a World Power* (1908), *Origins of the Triple Alliance* (1917), *Ten Years of War and Peace* (1927).

Coolidge, Calvin, in full John Calvin. 1872-1933. Thirtieth president of the U.S., b. Plymouth, Vt. A.B., Amherst (1895). Practiced law in Northampton, Mass. (from 1897). Mayor of Northampton (1910-11). Member of Massachusetts State Senate (1912-15). Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts (1916, 1917, 1918); governor (1919, 1920). Attracted nationwide attention by firm stand during Boston police strike (1919). Vice-president of the U.S. (Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923); succeeded to presidency on death of Harding, and was sworn in at his father's home in Plymouth, Vt., early in the morning of Aug. 3, 1923. Elected (1924) president of the U.S. and served full term (1925-29).

Coolidge, Charles Allerton. 1858-1936. American architect, b. Boston. A.B., Harvard (1881). Practiced in Boston. Among buildings designed by him are Stanford U., Harvard Med. School in Boston, public library and art institute in Chicago, Rockefeller Institute in New York, medical school and hospital group for Vanderbilt U. in Nashville, Tenn., medical school for Western Reserve U. in Cleveland, Ohio.

Coolidge, Dane. 1873-1940. American naturalist and novelist, b. Natick, Mass. A.B., Stanford (1898). Author of many western stories, including *Hidden Water* (1910), *The Desert Trail* (1915), *Silver and Gold* (1918), *Gun Smoke* (1927), *Silver Hat* (1934), *Rancho Johnny* (1936), *Ranger Two Rifles* (1937), etc. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Burroughs, nee Roberts (1860-1945), writer, Ph.B. (1880) and M.S. (1882), Cornell; Ph.D., Stanford (1896); m. Albert W. Smith (1890) and Dane Coolidge (1906); professor of sociology in Mills College (1918-27); author of *Chinese Immigration* (1909), *Why Women Are So* (1912), *The Rain Makers* (1929), *The Navajo Indians* (with Dane Coolidge, 1930).

Coolidge, Julian Lowell. 1873-1954. Bro. of Archibald Cary Coolidge. American mathematician, b. Brookline, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1895); B.Sc., Oxon. (1897); Ph.D., Bonn (1904). Teacher of mathematics, Harvard (from 1900); professor (from 1918). Author of *Elements of Non-Euclidean Geometry* (1909), *Treatise on the Circle and the Sphere* (1916), *Geometry of the Complex Domain* (1924), *Algebraic Plane Curves* (1931).

Coolidge, Susan. Pseudonym of Sarah Chauncy Woolsey (see under Theodore Dwight WOOLSEY).

Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson. 1831-1920. American diplomat, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1850). U.S. minister to France (1892-93).

Coolidge, William Augustus Brevoort. 1850-1926. Mountaineer and historian, b. near New York City. Educ. Oxford U., England. Ordained deacon (1882) and priest (1883), in the Anglican ministry. Resident chiefly in Switzerland (from 1885), and a student of Swiss geography and history; widely known as mountain climber, making about 1750 ascents among the Alps (1865-1900). Editor of *Alpine Journal* (1880-89).

Coolidge, William David. 1873-. American physical chemist, b. Hudson, Mass. B.S., M.I.T. (1890); Ph.D., U. of Leipzig (1899). Engaged in research at General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. (from 1905); director of research laboratory (1912). Invented and

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), cold; eve, here (18), event, food, silent, make; for, ill, charity; did, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, finite, firm, tip, circle, ♀ = u in Fr, menu;

made applications of ductile tungsten; devised a tube (Coolidge tube) for the production of X rays.

Coo'lus' (kō'lūs'), *Romain*. Pseudonym of René Weill (vil). 1868-1952. French playwright.

Coo-ma'ra-swa'my (kō-mī'ā-swā'mī), A'nan-da' (ā'nān-dū') *Kent'ish (kēn'tīsh)*. 1877-1947. East Indian scholar in U.S., b. Colombo, Ceylon. D.Sc., U. of London, Eng. (1904). Director of mineral survey of Ceylon (1906). Inaugurated movement in India for national education. Research fellow in Indian, Persian, and Mohammedan art, Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (from 1917). Author of books on Buddhism and the art and literature of India, including *Indian Drawings* (2 vols., 1910-12), *Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism* (1916), *The Dance of Siva* (1918), *A New Approach to the Vedas* (1933), *Is Art a Superstition or a Way of Life?* (1937). Editor of East Indian terms for *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.

Coombe, William. = William COMBE.

Coo'per (kōō'pēr; kōōp'ēr), Alexander. See under Samuel COOPER.

Cooper, Alfred Duff (dūf). 1890-1954. English political leader; educ. Oxford U. Served in World War (1914-18). M.P. (1924-29, 1931-45); financial secretary, War Office (1928-29, 1931-34); Treasury (1934-35); secretary of state for war (1935-37); first lord of the admiralty (1937-38); minister of information (1940-41); amb. to France (1944-47). Author of *Tullerant* (1932), *Haig* (2 vols., 1935-36). His wife (in. 1919), *Lady Diana Man'ners (mān'ēz)* (1892-), daughter of the 8th duke of Rutland, was on the stage, appearing as the Madonna in *The Miracle*.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley. See ANTHONY OF SHAFTESBURY.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston. 1768-1841. English surgeon. Studied in London, at Edinburgh Medical Coll., and in Paris. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London (1800); professor of comparative anatomy, Royal Coll. of Surgeons (1813); surgeon to the king (1828). First to attempt to tie the aorta in treatment of aneurysm (1817).

Cooper, Charles Henry. 1808-1866. English antiquary, of Cambridge.

Cooper, Colin Campbell. 1856-1937. American painter, b. Philadelphia. Studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and at Paris. Best known for his paintings of scenes in American and European cities.

Cooper, Courtney Ryley. 1886-1940. American writer, b. Kansas City, Mo. Ran away as a boy (1901) to become clown in a circus; variously thereafter, newsboy, trucker, glove salesman, journalist, circus press agent, actor, monologist, vaudeville dancer, and circus manager. Author of many stories of circuses and of jungle animal life, also of photoplays, as *Weary River*, *Wild Cargo*, *The Plain man*.

Cooper, Edith Emma. See Michael FIELD.

Cooper, Sir Edwin. 1873-1942. English architect; designed many public and private buildings in London, college and school buildings in Oxford and elsewhere, etc.

Cooper, Henry Ernest. 1857-1929. American-Hawaiian lawyer and statesman, b. New Albany, Ind. Grad. Boston Univ. (1878). Resident of Hawaii from 1891. Instrumental in organizing revolution that deposed queen and established provisional government. Successively, minister of foreign affairs, Republic of Hawaii, minister of public instruction, acting president (1898), and attorney general. Advocate of annexation to United States. Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii (1900-03).

Cooper, Hugh Lincoln. 1865-1937. American hydraulic engineer, b. near Winona, Minn. Began in bridge engineering (1883); chief engineer and superintendent,

Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. (1890). Specialized in hydraulic engineering as applied to electric power development (from 1891). Among plants designed and built under his supervision are Mississippi River Power Co. at Keokuk, Iowa, Toronto Power Co. at Niagara Falls, water-power project at Muscle Shoals, Ala., the Dnieper dam water-power and navigation project in the Ukraine, Russia.

Cooper, James Fenimore. 1797-1851. American novelist, b. Burlington, N.J. Educ. Yale (1803-05). Went to sea (1806); midshipman, U.S. navy (1808); resigned (1811). Lived life of a country gentleman (1811-22). Fiction writing begun by chance challenge from his wife to make good his boast that he could write a better novel than the one they were reading together. First story, *Precaution* (1820), a failure; but second, *The Spy* (1821), a great success; followed by *The Pioneers*, first of the so-called Leatherstocking series (1823), and *The Pilot* (1823). To New York (1822), and continued his novels: *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), *The Prairie* (1827), *The Red Rover* (1828), *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish* (1829), *The Water Witch* (1831). Traveled abroad much of time between 1826 and 1833; returned critical of Americans and their culture; wrote several books expressing his criticism, and suffered sharp loss of popularity (1838). Victorious in several libel suits against newspapers. Continued writing with two books, *The Pathfinder* (1840) and *The Deerslayer* (1841), that completed the Leatherstocking series. Later works, *History of the Navy of the United States* (1839), *The Wing-and-Wing* (1842), *Satanstoe* (1845). His daughter *Susan Fenimore Cooper* (1813-1894) was author of *Rural Hours* (1850), etc.

Cooper, Lane. 1875-. American educator, b. New Brunswick, N.J. A.B., Rutgers (1896); Ph.D., Leipzig (1901). Teacher of English, Cornell (from 1902) and professor (from 1915). Compiler of a *Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth* (1911).

Cooper, Merian C. 1893-. American writer and motion-picture producer, b. Jacksonville, Fla. Author of *Grass* (1925); coproducer of *Grass*, *Chang*, *King Kong*, *Last Days of Pompeii*.

Cooper, Peter. 1791-1883. American manufacturer and philanthropist, b. New York City. Proprietor of ironworks in Baltimore (from 1828); designed and built first American locomotive, for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1830); promoter and financial backer of the laying of Atlantic cable. Founded (1857-59) Cooper Union, New York City, for the "advancement of science and art," giving free courses in science, chemistry, electricity, engineering, and art. His son *Edward* (1824-1905), iron and steel manufacturer, New York City; with A. S. Hewitt (q.v.) formed Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

Cooper, Samuel. 1609-1672. English miniature painter. Painted portraits of Mrs. Pepys, Cromwell, Milton, Prince Rupert, George Monck, as well as portraits of royalty. His brother *Alexander* (d. 1660) was miniature painter to Queen Christina of Sweden (1646-54).

Cooper or Cou'per (kōō'pēr), Thomas. 1517?-1594. English bishop; B.A., Oxon. (1539); issued *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae* (1565), known as *Cooper's Dictionary*; bishop of Lincoln (1570), of Winchester (1584-94); inveighed against Martin Marprelate writings.

Coo'per (kōō'pēr; kōōp'ēr), Thomas. 1805-1892. English Chartist. Apprentice to shoemaker; taught himself Greek, Latin, and Hebrew; schoolmaster; journalist; became Chartist and edited Chartist paper, took part in general strike of 1842; imprisoned.

Cooper, Thomas Sidney. 1803-1902. English painter; exhibited pictures of cattle and sheep (1833-1902).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16); m'ore (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=ss in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Coorn'hert (kōrn'hért), **Dirck Volckertszoon**. 1522-1590. Dutch scholar; copper engraver; secretary of Holland, in service of William of Orange (1572). Chief prose work is *Ethics, that is the Art of Well Living* (1586). Author of translations from Cicero, Seneca, Erasmus, and the *Odyssey*. Credited with great influence in establishing the literary language of Holland.

Coote (kōot), **Sir Eyre**. 1726-1783. British soldier, b. in Ireland. Captain in first British regiment sent to India (1754); led a division at Plassey (1757); gained victory of Wandewash (1760); took Pondichéry (1761); commander in chief in India (1777); routed Haidar Ali at Porto Novo (1781). His nephew **Sir Eyre Coote** (1762-1823), soldier, served in America (1775-81), West Indies (1793, 1795), in Egypt (1801); governor of Jamaica (1805-08); general (1814).

Coote, Richard. 1st Earl of **Bel'la-mont** (bél'd-mōnt) or **Bel'lo-mont** (bél'ō-mōnt). 1636-1701. British colonial administrator in America. M.P. (1688-95); supporter of William of Orange, who created him earl in Irish peerage (1689). Governor of N.Y., Mass., and N.H. (1697-1701); commissioned to suppress illegal trade and piracy; sent out Captain William Kidd to combat 'reebooters; had to arrest Kidd for piracy (1699).

Cope (kōp), **Charles West**. 1811-1890. English historical and genre painter. Executed frescoes for Houses of Parliament (1843).

Cope, Edward Drinker. 1840-1897. American naturalist, b. Philadelphia. Owner and editor, *American Naturalist* (1878-97). Made contributions in field of extinct vertebrates, herpetology, and ichthyology.

Cope, Walter. 1860-1902. American architect, b. Philadelphia. Especially known as designer of college buildings.

Cō'peau' (kō'pō'), **Jacques**. 1879-1949. French actor and theater director; founder (1913) of Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, where he developed new stage technique with simplification of setting.

Cope'land (kōp'lānd), **Charles Townsend**. 1860-1952. American educator, b. Calais, Me. A.B., Harvard (1882). Teacher of English, Harvard (from 1893; professor from 1923); known esp. for his classroom and public readings of English literary classics.

Copeland, Edwin Bingham. 1873- . American botanist, b. Monroe, Wis. A.B., Stanford (1895); Ph.D., Halle (1896). Botanist of Philippine government (1903-08); dean of college of agriculture, and professor, U. of the Philippines (1909-17). Curator of herbarium, U. of California (1928-32). Author of *The Coco-nut* (1914), *The Ferns of Borneo* (1917), *Rice* (1924), *Fiji Ferns* (1929), etc.

Copeland, Ralph. 1837-1905. British astronomer and explorer, b. in Lancashire; educ. Göttingen; coauthor of *First Göttingen Catalogue of Stars* (1869); with German Arctic expedition to explore east coast of Greenland (1869). Accompanied Lord Lindsay to Mauritius to observe transit of Venus; discovered a great tree fern at Trinidad (1874); in charge of observatory of Lord Lindsay at Aberdeen (1876); astronomer royal for Scotland and professor in Edinburgh (1889).

Copeland, Royal Samuel. 1868-1938. American physician and politician, b. Dexter, Mich. M.D., Michigan (1889). Professor of ophthalmology, U. of Michigan (1895-1908). Dean, Flower Hospital Medical College, New York (1908-18). President, New York City Board of Health (1918-23). U.S. senator from New York (1923-38); sponsored legislation to guarantee pure foods and drugs.

Co-pe'l'o (kō-pā'lo), **Santiago Luis**. 1880- . Argentine prelate, b. San Isidro. Educ. Buenos Aires and

Rome. Archbishop (from 1932) of Buenos Aires; cardinal (1935); primate of Argentina (1936).

Co-per'ni-cus (kō-pūr'nī-kus), **Nic'o-la'us** (nik'ō-lā'us). Latinized form of **Mikolaj Ko-per'nik** (kō-pér'nēk) or **Nik'las** (nē'klās) **Kop'er-nigk** (kōp'ēr-nik). 1473-1543. Polish (or Prussian) astronomer, b. Thorn (Toruń), then in Prussian Poland. Educ. Cracow and (1496-1500) Bologna. Canon of cathedral at Frauenburg (1497). Lectured on astronomy at Rome (1500). Received doctor's degree in canon law at Ferrara (1503) and continued studies in medical school at Padua (to 1506). Physician to his uncle and patron, Lucas Watzelrode, Bishop of Ermland (to 1512); occupied thereafter with his duties at cathedral at Frauenburg. Probably began consideration of his theory of the solar system as early as 1507; had his great work, *De Revolutionibus, Orbium Coelestium*, practically completed (c. 1540), but delayed printing it because of political and religious conditions; printing completed (1543) just in time to reach Copernicus on his deathbed. Regarded as founder of modern astronomy in establishing theory that earth rotates daily on its axis and that planets revolve in orbits around the sun.

Cop'land (kōp'lānd), **Aaron**. 1900- . American composer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; his works include *El Salón Mexico*, *Billy the Kid*, *The Second Hurricane*, symphonies, chamber music, a concerto for piano and orchestra, etc.

Cop'land (kōp'lānd; kōp'lānd), **James**. 1791-1870. English physician; compiler of a *Dictionary of Practical Medicine* (1832).

Copland, Robert. fl. 1508-1547. English printer; issued books with his imprint (1515-47); author of *The Way to the Spittel House*, *Jyl of Breynthild's Testament* (in verse); translator of French romances.

Cop'le-ston (kōp'le-stōn), **Edward**. 1776-1849. English prelate; B.A., Oxon. (1795). Bishop of Landaff and dean of St. Paul's (1828-49); author of pamphlet on economic subjects.

Cop'ley (kōp'li), **Sir Godfrey**. d. 1709. English founder of the Copley Medal, awarded annually by the Royal Society to the author of the best work on experimental philosophy.

Copley, John Singleton. 1738-1815. American portrait painter, b. Boston. Studio in Boston from 1757. Settled (ab. 1775) in London. Examples of a work: *John Hancock*, *Samuel Adam*, and *The Copley Family*, in Boston Art Museum; *Mrs. Thomas Boylston*, in Memorial Hall, Harvard; *Lady Wentworth* and *Mrs. Robert Harper*, in New York Public Library; *Lord Cornwallis*, in Corporation Art Gallery, London; *Earl of Mansfield*, in National Gallery, London. His son **John Singleton** (1772-1863), Baron **Lynd'hurst** (lind'hurst), b. Boston, to England (1775), a jurist, was lord chancellor of England (1827-30, 1834-35, 1841-46).

Cop'pard (kōp'pārd), **Alfred Edgar**. 1878-1957. English poet and short-story writer, b. at Folkestone. Among his volumes of verse are *Hips and Haws* (1922), *Pelagae and Other Poems* (1926), *Cherry Ripe* (1935); among his books of stories, *Adam and Eve* and *Pinch Me* (1921). *Fishmonger's Fiddle* (1925), *The Field of Mustard* (1926). *Pink Furniture* (1930), *Tapster's Tapestry* (1938), *You Never Know, Do You?* (1939).

Cop'pée' (kō'pā'), **François Édouard Joachim**. 1842-1908. French writer, b. Paris. Gained reputation as one of the Parnassian group with his early poetry, *Le Reliquaire* (1866), *Intimités* (1868), *Les Humbles* (1872), *Le Cahier Rouge* (1874). Among his plays are *Le Passant* (verse comedy, 1869), *Le Luthier de Crémone* (1876), *Les Jacobites* (1885), *Pour la Couronne* (1895). Among his

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), āvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, chārty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

prose works are *Contes, Toute une Jeunesse, La Coupable*.

Coppet, Edward J. de. See DE COPPET.

Coquard' (kô'kâr'), Arthur. 1846-1910. French composer of operas and orchestral and choral works.

Co'que-lin' (kô'klian'), Benoit Constant. Known as **Coquelin Aîné' (â'nâ')**. 1841-1909. French actor; debut at Comédie Française (1860); created roles in *Gringoire, Tabarin, L'Étrangère, Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie*, etc.; actor-manager of the Porte Saint Martin theater (1897) where he created his most successful role, Cyrano in *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Author of *L'Art et le Comédien* (1880), *Les Comédiens, par un Comédien* (1882), etc. His brother Ernest (1848-1909), known as **Coquelin Ca'det' (kâ'dé')**, comedian, played at the Odéon, Comédie Française, and Variétés; author of *Le Monologue Moderne* (1881), *Le Rire* (1887), *Pirouettes* (1888), etc. Benoit's son Jean (1865-), began his stage career with his father, most notably as Ragueneau in *Cyrano de Bergerac* and the Dog in *Chantecler*.

Co'que-rel' (kô'krel'). Family of French clergymen active in the cause of liberalism, including: **Athanase Laurent Charles** (1795-1868), pastor in Paris (1830), aided in founding (1853) *Alliance Chrétienne Universelle*; author of *L'Orthodoxie Moderne* (1842), *Le Christianisme Expérimentale* (1847), etc. His brother **Charles Augustin** (1797-1851), a founder (1825) of *Revue Britannique*, author of *L'Histoire des Églises du Désert* (1841). Athanase's sons **Athanase Josué** (1820-1875), who opened a free liberal church in Paris, author of *Jean Calas et sa Famille* (1857), *Histoire de l'Église Réformée de Paris* (1860), *Histoire du Credo* (1868), etc., and **Jean Étienne** (1829-1901), author of *Libéraux et Orthodoxes* (1861), *M. Guizot et l'Orthodoxie Protestante* (1864), etc.

Coques or Cocx (kôks), Gonzales. 1614-1684. Flemish portrait painter, esp. of family groups on small canvases. **Coquillelt, Daniel William.** 1856-1911. American entomologist, b. near Woodstock, Ill.; acclimatized Australian ladybird beetle in California to destroy the cottony-cushion scale, thus saving the California citrus industry (1887).

Coraes. See CORAY.

Co'ram (kô'ram), Thomas. 1668-1751. English philanthropist, b. Lyme Regis, Eng. Shipwright by trade. In Massachusetts colony (1693-1704), merchant in London (from 1720). Projected and founded Foundling Hospital (chartered 1739).

Co'rax of Syr'a-cuse (kô'ráks év sir'a-kûs; -kûz; esp. Brit., sir'a-kûz). Rhetorician of 5th century B.C.; regarded as a founder of Greek teaching of rhetoric.

Co'ra-y' (kô'rá'y'). Fr. form of surname of **A'da-man'tios (a'thâ-mân'tyôs) Co'ra-ës' or Ko'ra-ës' or Ko'ra-is' (kô'rá-ës').** 1748-1833. Greek scholar and patriot; resident of Paris (1788-1833). Devoted himself to inspiring Greek people with the thought of their inheritance from Greek civilization of ancient times; did much to purify language of Greek contemporary literature; published editions of Greek classical authors.

Cor'bell' (kô'rê'y') or Cur'bull' (kô'rû'y') or Cor'-beull' (kô'rû'y'). William of. d. 1136. English prelate, b. in Normandy. Chosen archbishop of Canterbury (1123), received pallium only after protracted dispute with Thurstan, Archbishop of York; appointed papal legate in England and Scotland in place of Cardinal John of Crema; despite oath to support claim of Matilda to English throne, crowned Stephen (1135); finished Canterbury Cathedral.

Cor'bet (kô'r'bê; -bêt), Richard. 1582-1635. English prelate and poet. M.A., Oxon. (1605); bishop of Oxford (1628), translated to Norwich (1632); friend of Ben Jonson.

Cor'bett (kô'r'bê; -bêt), Harvey Wiley. 1873-1934. American architect, b. San Francisco. B.Sc., California (1895); grad. École des Beaux-Arts (Paris; 1900). Among buildings designed by him are Springfield (Mass.) Municipal Group, Bush Terminal Office Building in New York City, Holy Innocents Church in Brooklyn, Bushnell Memorial Hall in Hartford, Conn.; collaborated with Raymond Hood in planning Rockefeller Center's Radio City; married (1905) **Gail Sherman**, (d. 1952), sculptor, among whose works are Hamilton S. White Memorial in Syracuse, the bronze doors of the Municipal Group in Springfield, Mass., George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Va., Constance Witherby Memorial in Providence, R.I.

Corbett, James J. 1866-1933. American professional pugilist, b. San Francisco, Calif. Won over Joe Choynski (June 5, 1889); drew 61-round fight with Peter Jackson (May 21, 1891); won world's championship by knocking out John L. Sullivan in the 21st round (Sept. 7, 1892); lost title to Robert Fitzsimmons in 14th round (Mar. 17, 1897); failed to regain title in fights with James J. Jeffries (1900 and 1903). Appeared on the stage, in motion pictures, and on the radio. Often called "Gentleman Jim" from his natty appearance and gentlemanly bearing.

Corbett, Sir Julian Stafford. 1854-1922. English lawyer and naval historian; educ. Cambridge. Called to the bar (1879), but practiced only a few years. After writing a few novels (*For God and Gold*, 1887; *Kopetua the Thirteenth*, 1889), devoted himself to naval history. Among his books are *Drake and the Tudor Navy* (1898), *The Successors of Drake* (1900), *The Campaign of Trafalgar* (1910), *Naval Operations* (3 vols. completed, 1920, 1921, 1923).

Cor'bière' (kô'r'byâr'), Jean Antoine René Édouard. 1793-1875. French naval officer. Writer of verse and of sea tales. His son **Édouard Joachim, known as Tristan** (1845-1875), symbolist poet; author of *Les Amours Jaunes* (1873).

Cor'bin (kô'r'bîn), Alice. See Alice Corbin HENDERSON.

Corbin, John. 1870- . American author and critic, b. Chicago. A.B., Harvard (1892). Dramatic critic for *New York Times* (1917-19) and editorial writer (1919-26). Author of *The Elizabethan Hamlet* (1895), *An American at Oxford* (1902), *The First Loves of Perilla* (1903), *The Cave Man* (1907), *The Return of the Middle Class* (1922), *The Unknown Washington* (1930), etc.

Corbin, Margaret, nee Coch'ran (kô'r'ân). 1751-1800. American Revolutionary heroine, b. in Franklin County, Pa.; replaced her husband at his cannon when he was killed at battle of Fort Washington (1776).

Cor'bi'no (kô'r-bê'nô), Jon (jôn). 1905- . Painter, b. in Sicily; to U.S. (1913) and settled in New York City. Studied at Art Students' League; awarded Guggenheim Fellowships (1936, 1937); work represented in Pennsylvania Academy of Art, Toledo Museum of Art.

Cor'bould (kô'r'bôld), Edward Henry. 1815-1905. English water-color painter.

Cor'bu-lo (kô'r'bû-lô), Gnaeus Domitius. Roman general of 1st century A.D.; distinguished himself against Parthians and in conquest of Armenia (58-63 A.D.); recalled by Nero (67), apparently on suspicion of conspiracy; committed suicide.

Cor'co-ran (kô'r-kô-rân), Thomas Gardiner. 1900- . American lawyer and politician, b. Pawtucket, R.I. B.A., Brown (1921); LL.B., Harvard (1925). Practiced law in New York City (1927-32). Special assistant to the attorney general of the United States (1932-35); special counsel to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (from 1932); assistant to secretary of the treasury (1933).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Close friend and adviser of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Collaborated with partner Benjamin V. Cohen in drafting important New Deal legislation, including Securities Act (1933), Securities Exchange Act (1934), Public Utility Holding Company Act (1935), etc.

Corcoran, William Wilson. 1798-1888. American financier and philanthropist, b. Georgetown, D.C. Founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C., to which he gave his own art collection and liberal sums for maintenance.

Cor'da (kôr'dä), August Karl Joseph. 1809-1849. Botanist, b. in Bohemia; one of the first to investigate fossil plant anatomy.

Cor'day' (kôr'dä'), Charlotte. In full Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armont' (där'môn'). 1768-1793. French patriot; believed in principles of French Revolution, but horrified at excesses of Reign of Terror; gained entrance to the room of Marat, leader among the Terrorists, and stabbed him to death in his bath (July 13, 1793). Guillotined (July 17, 1793).

Cor-dei-ro (kôr-dë'rô), Luciano. 1844-1901. Portuguese geographer; published *Viagens, Explorações e Conquistas dos Portuguezes* (1881).

Cor'der (kôr'dër), Frederick. 1852-1932. English musician and conductor, b. London; conductor at a number of music festivals; author of English translations of Wagner's music dramas (1880-82); composer of many songs. His son Paul Walford (1879-1942), musician and composer; professor, Royal Academy of Music (from 1907); composer of two operas, a violin concerto, a ballet, and orchestral and choral works.

Corderius. See MATHURIN CORDIER.

Cor-dia'ni (kôr-dyän'), Antonio. = Antonio da SANGALLO (1483?-1546).

Cor'dier' (kôr'dyär'), Henri. 1849-1925. Orientalist, b. in New Orleans; educ. in Paris and London. Professor in Paris; editor of *Revue d'Extrême-Orient* (1883-87) and *T'oung Pao* (1890-1925). Works include *Bibliotheca Sinica* (1881-85), *Histoire Générale de la Chine* (1920-21).

Cordier, Mathurin. Lat. **Cor-de-ri-us** (kôr-dë'rî-üs). 1479-1564. French teacher; converted to Protestantism and settled (1537) in Geneva; published books on pedagogy, including a beginner's Latin manual *Colloquiorum Scholasticorum Libri Quatuor* (1563), translated into English as *The Colloquies of Corderius* and familiarly known as the *Cor'dery* [kôr'dër-i] in English schools.

Cordière, La Belle. See LOUISE LABÉ.

Córdoba, Fernández de. See FERNÁNDEZ DE CORDONA.

Cór'do-ba (kôr'thó-bä) or **Cór'do-va** (kôr'thó-vä); Angl. kôr'dô-vä), Francisco Fernández (or Hernández) de. d. 1518. Spanish soldier and explorer. In Cuba with Velásquez (1511-17); hit out expedition, and sailed westward (1517), discovered Yucatán; first Spaniard to find traces of Maya civilization.

Córdoba or Córdova, Francisco Fernández (or Hernández) de. 1475?-1526. Spanish soldier and explorer. Went with Pedrarias to Panama (1514); sent by him to take possession of Nicaragua (1522); founded Granada and León (1523); threw off allegiance to Pedrarias (1525), but was surprised and killed.

Córdoba, Hernández Gonzalo de. See GONZALO DE CORDONA.

Córdoba, José María. 1800?-1830. Colombian soldier, b. Rionegro, Antioquia. Distinguished himself under Bolívar and Sucre; became general at twenty-two; took important part in victory over Spaniards at Ayacucho (1824); assassinated in a conspiracy.

Córdova. Variant of CORDOBA.

Cor'dus (kôr'düs), Aulus Crematius. Roman historian

of late 1st century B.C. and early 1st century A.D.; author of a history of the Roman civil wars and the reign of Augustus. Only fragments of his work are extant.

Cor'dus (kôr'düs; Ger. kôr'döös), Eu-ri-cl'-us (ü-rîsh't-üs; Ger. öi-rë'tsâ-düm). 1486-1535. German physician and humanist; disciple of Luther; professor, Marburg (1527); city physician, Bremen (1534). Author of Latin epigrammatic poems; showed satirical vein in medical work *Liber de Urinis* (1543) in which he opposed medical superstitions; his *Botanologicon* (1534) is first to attempt to establish botany on a scientific basis in Germany. His son Va-le-ri-us [vâ-lër't-üs; Ger. vâ-lä'rë-dös] (1515-1544), author of first pharmacopoeia (1535) used in Germany; first to produce sulphuric ether.

Co-rel'i (kô-rë'lî), Arcangelo. 1658-1713. Italian violin virtuoso and composer; resident in Rome under patronage of Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni. Considered creator of the concerto grosso.

Co-rel'i (kô-rë'lî), Mar'ie (mär'î). Pseudonym of Mary Mac-kay' (mä-ki'). 1855-1924. English novelist, b. London. Author of *The Romance of Two Worlds* (1886), *Thelma* (1887), *The Sorrows of Satan* (1895), *The Master Christian* (1900), *Holy Orders* (1908), *The Secret Power* (1921), etc.

Co-ren'zio (kô-rën'tsyô), Belisario. 1558?-?1643. Italian mannerist painter, b. in Greece; reputed pupil of Tintoretto at Venice; court painter to Don Pedro de Toledo, Viceroy of Naples; known chiefly for his frescoes.

Co'rey (kô'ri), William Ellis. 1866-1934. American industrialist, b. Braddock, Pa. In steel business from age of 16; president, Carnegie Steel Co. (1901-03), and U.S. Steel Corp. (1903-11).

Co-rin'na (kô-rîn'ä). Greek lyric poet of 5th century B.C., b. at Tanagra, in Boeotia; resident in Thebes; instructor of Pindar, and victor over him in five poetical contests. Only a few fragments of her verse are extant.

Co-rinth' (kô-rînt'), Louis. 1858-1925. German painter. Studio in Munich (1890-1900) and Berlin (from 1900); a leader in Berlin of modernist movement in German art.

Cor'i-o-la'nus (kôr'i-ô-lä'nüs; kôr'i-ô-lün'üs), Gaius (Gnaeus) Marcius. Legendary Roman hero of 5th century B.C.; gained name *Cornelianus* because of his courage against the Volsci at the siege of Cor'oli (493 B.C.). Later exiled from Rome, took refuge among the Volsci, and campaigned successfully as commander of the Volscian army against Rome, retiring finally in answer to pleas from his mother, Ve-tu'ri-a (vê-tü'rî-ä), and his wife, Vo-lum'ni-a (vô-lüm'nî-ä). Subject of Shakespeare's tragedy *Cornelius*.

Co'rlo'lis' (kôr'tyô'lë's; Angl. kôr't-ô'lis), Gaspard Gustave de. 1792-1843. French mathematician.

Co-rip'pus (kô-rîp'üs), Flavius Cresconius. Latin epic poet of 6th century A.D., a native of Africa; resident in Byzantium (from c. 565 A.D.). Author of *Johannis*, or *De Bellis Libycis*, and *In Laudem Justinii Minoris*.

Cork. Earls of. See BOYLE family.

Cork and Orrery. Countess of. See Mary MONCKTON.

Cor'ker-y (kôr'kër-i), Daniel. 1878-. Irish writer. Among his plays are *The Labour Leader*, *The Yellow Bittern*, *Finnian the Sculptor*; among his volumes of short stories, *A Munster Twilight*, *The Hounds of Banba*; author also of a novel, *The Threshold of Quiet*, and of literary studies.

Cor'ley (kôr'li), Donald. d. 1955. Amer. writer, b. Cornington, Ga.; educ. Emory College; charter member, Provincetown Players. Author and illustrator of *The House of Lost Identity* (1927), *The Humbled Jester* (1931); also wrote *The Fifth Son of the Shoemaker* (1929).

Cor'lis (kôr'lis), Mrs. Charles Albert; Married name of Anne PARRISH.

âle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, äve, hère (18), ävent, änd, silént, makë; äce, äli, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), öconnect; född, fööt; öut, öil; öübe, öüite, öörn, öip, öircüä, öü-u in Fr. menu;

Corliss, George Henry. 1817-1888. American inventor and manufacturer of the Corliss engine; b. Easton, N.Y.
Cor'me-nin' (kôr'mê-nân'), Vicomte de. **Louis Marie de La'haye'** (de lâ'â'). 1778-1868. French lawyer and political writer; member of Chamber of Deputies (1830-46; 1848); opposed to Louis Philippe; appointed councillor of state (after 1848). Author of *Droit Administratif* (1821), *Les Entretiens de Village* (1846), etc.

Cor'mon' (kôr'môn'). Pseudonym of **Fernand Anne Pies'tre** (pyê'tr'). 1845-1924. French painter; studied under Cabanel; works include *Les Noces des Nibelungen*, *La Mort de Ravana, Cain*, *Les Vainqueurs de Salamine*.

Cor-na'ro (kôr-nâ'rô). Noble Venetian family reputedly descended from the Gracchi, including: Several doges, us **Marco** (1284?-1367; in office in 1365), **Giovanni** (in office 1624-29), **Giovanni II** (1647-1722; in office from 1709). **Caterina** (1454-1510), queen of Cyprus; succeeded her husband, James II of Lusignan, on throne (1473); abdicated in favor of Venetian republic (1489); set up court at Asolo, Treviso; patroness of art and literature, celebrated in paintings by Paolo Veronese, Pordenone, Titian, etc., in operas by Halévy, Lachner, and Donizetti, and in *Gli Asolani* by her cousin Cardinal Pietro Bembo (q.v.). **Elena Lucrezia Piscopia** (1646-1684), writer and scholar; granted doctorate at U. of Padua (1678). **Flaminio** (1693-1778), historian and statesman.

Cornaro, Lodovico or Luigi. 1467?-1566. Venetian nobleman; wrote, in his eighty-third year, *Discorsi della Vita Sobria* (pub. 1558), translated widely and mentioned by Addison in the *Spectator* (No. 195).

Cornbury, Viscounts. See 2d and 3d *earls of Clarendon*, under **Edward Hyde**.

Cor'neille' (kôr'nâ'y'; Angl. -nâ', -nâl'), **Pierre.** 1606-1684. French playwright, b. Rouen. Studied law; adm. to bar (1624). Made dramatic debut with a series of comedies: *Mélite* (1629), *Clitandre* (c. 1631), *La Veuve* (1633), *La Galerie du Palais* (1633), *La Suivante* (1634), *La Place Royale* (1634), *L'Illusion Comique* (1636). Made his supreme success with his tragedies, including *Médée* (1635), *Le Cid* (1636 or 1637), *Horace* (1640), *Cinna* (1640), *Polyclete* (?1642), *La Mort de Pompée* (1643), *Rodogune* (1644 or 1645), *Œdipus* (1647), *Andromède* (1650). Meanwhile, he produced one fine comedy, *Le Menteur* (1643). Returned to field of tragedy and wrote *Edipe* (1859), *Sertorius* (1662), *Sophonisque* (1664), *Othon* (1664). Regarded as creator of French tragedy and one of France's greatest tragic poets.

Cornelle, Thomas. 1625-1709. Younger bro. of Pierre Corneille (q.v.). French playwright and miscellaneous writer, among his plays are *Bertrand de Cigral* (comedy, 1650), *Timocrate* (tragedy, 1656), *Beléphophon* (opera, 1679).

Cor-ne'jo (kôr-nê'hô), **Mariano Har'lan** (âr'lan). 1870- . Peruvian statesman and jurist. President, House of Representatives (1901-03); senator (1911-20); member, Hague Tribunal (1916 ff.); author of Code of Criminal Procedure (1916; adopted by Peru, 1920); president of constituent assembly (1919-20) and author of constitution adopted by it; member, Council of League of Nations (1929).

Cor-nel'la (kôr-nel'yâ; -nê'll-d). Roman matron of 2d century B.C.; daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi (see Tiberius and Gaius GRACCHUS), leaders of the democratic faction in Rome. Famed for her remark to a visiting lady who wanted to see her jewels, "These [her children] are my jewels." A statue erected to her memory after her death bore the simple inscription, "Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi."
Cornelia. d. 67? B.C. Daughter of Lucius Cornelius

Cinna; m. Julius Caesar (83 B.C.); mother of Julia, wife of Pompey.

Cor-ne'lisz (kôr-nâ'ls), **Cornelia.** Called **Cornelis van Haar'lem** (vân hâr'lêm). 1562-1638. Dutch historical and portrait painter; among his canvases are the *Banquet of the Archer's Guild* (1583; Haarlem Museum), *Mas-sacre of the Innocents* (1590; Amsterdam).

Cornelis, Jakob. Known also as **Cornelis van Am'ster-dam'** (vân âm'stêr-dâm'; Angl. âm'stêr-dâm) or **Jakob van Oost-sa'nen** (ôst-sâ'nên). Before 1470-before 1533. Dutch painter, d. Oostsaenen (Oost-zaan). Works represented in museums at The Hague, Antwerp, Berlin, Vienna, and Kassel.

Cor-nel'ius (kôr-nel'yûs; -nê'll-îs), **Saint.** Pope (bishop of Rome, 251-253). Opposed (251) by Antipope Novatian; exiled to Centum Cellae (Civita Vecchia); friend of St. Cyprian.

Cor-ne'li-us (kôr-nâ'lê'-ûs), **Hans.** 1863-1947. German philosopher, b. Munich; professor, Frankfurt (1910 ff.); advanced an empirical theory of perception; developed psychological interpretation and extension of Neo-Kantianism.

Cornelius, Peter von. 1783-1867. German painter; studied and painted in Rome (1811-19) where he became associated with J. F. Overbeck (q.v.), Munich (1825-41), and Berlin (from 1841). His notable works include frescoes in the Glyptothek, Old Pinakothek, and Ludwigskirche, in Munich, and cartoons for frescoes to adorn the Campo Santo in Berlin. Credited with establishing, by his work, a national German school of painting and reviving interest in murals. His nephew **Karl Adolf Cornelius** (1819-1903), historian; professor, Bonn (1854), Munich (1856); member of first German National Assembly (1848-49). Author of *Geschichte des Munsterischen Aufbruchs der Wiedertäufer* (2 vols., 1855-60), *Die Gründung der Calvinischen Kirchenverfassung in Genf* (1892). Karl's brother **Peter** (1824-1874), composer and poet; admirer of Liszt and champion of Wagner; professor, royal music school, Munich (1864); composer of many song cycles, and of the operas *Der Barbier von Bagdad* (produced in Weimar by Liszt; 1858), *Der Cid* (1865).

Cor-nel'ius Nepos (kôr-nel'yûs; -nê'll-îs). See **NEPOS**.
Cor-nell' (kôr-nê'l'), **Ezra.** 1807-1874. American financier and philanthropist, b. Westchester Landing, N.Y. Associated with Morse in devising method of insulating wire on poles for telegraph transmission; one of organizers of Magnetic Telegraph Co. to connect New York and Washington. Organized Western Union Telegraph Co. (chartered 1856). Founded (with Andrew D. White), and contributed heavily to endowment of, Cornell U. (incorporated 1865, opened 1868). His son **Alonzo B.** (1832-1904), b. Ithaca, N.Y., was governor of New York (1879-83).

Cornell, Katharine. 1898- . Actress, b. Berlin, Ger. of American parentage; m. (1921) Guthrie McClintic. Stage debut, with Washington Square Players, New York City (1917). Prominent roles in *Bill of Divorcement*, *Casanova*, *The Green Hat*, *The Age of Innocence*, *The Burrells of Wimpole Street*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Saint Joan*, *The Wingless Victory*.

Corn'ford (kôr'n'fêrd), **Francis Macdonald.** 1874-1943. English philosopher; educ. Cambridge. Professor, Cambridge U. Author of *From Religion to Philosophy* (1912), *Before and After Socrates* (1932), *Plato's Cosmology* (1937), etc. His wife, **Frances Crofts**, nee **Dar'win** [dâr'wîn] (1886-), poet; among her books of verse are *Spring Morning* and *Mountains and Molehills*.

Cor-ni'a'ni (kôr-nyâ'nê), **Count Giambattista.** 1742-1813. Italian literary historian; author of *I Secoli della*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'dure (16), pat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Literatura Italiana (1804-13), a history of Italian literature from the 11th century to the middle of the 18th.

Cor'ning (kôr'nîng), **James Leonard**. 1855-1923. American neurologist, b. Stamford, Conn.; educ. Heidelberg and Würzburg (M.D., 1878). Discovered spinal anæsthesia; demonstrated that action of certain medicinal substances is increased while subject remains in compressed air; first to inject liquid paraffin into the tissues and solidify it there.

Cor'nu' (kôr'nû'), **Marie Alfred**. 1841-1902. French physicist. Professor, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris (from 1867). Known for work in optics and spectroscopy.

Cornu, Sébastien Melchior. 1804-1870. French painter; studied under Ingres; his *Le Christ sur la Croix* is at Poitiers, *Les Buccanals* at Grenoble, *La Vision d'un Turc* at Valenciennes, *Le Combat d'Oueil-Hulleg* at Versailles.

Cor-nu'tus (kôr-nû'ts), **Lucius Annaeus**. Roman Stoic philosopher of 1st century A.D.; teacher and friend of Persius.

Corn'wall (kôr'nwâl; -wôl), Duke of. Hereditary title of the Prince of Wales, created for Black Prince (1347).

Cornwall, Earls of. See (1) **RICHARD** (1209-1212); (2) **Piers GAVESON**.

Cornwall, Barry. Pseudonym of Bryan Waller PROCTER.

Corn-wal'lis (kôr-nwêl'is), **Charles**. 1st Marquis **Cornwallis**. 1738-1805. English soldier, son of 1st Earl Cornwallis. Educ. Cambridge; M.P. (1760); fought in Germany (1761-62). Major general in American War of Independence (1776); defeated Greene at Guilford Court House (1781), but was besieged at Yorktown by French and American armies, and forced to capitulate (1781). Governor general and commander in chief in India (1786); interrupted in civil and military reforms by outbreak under Tipu Sahib, whom he defeated near Seringapatam (1791) and deprived of half his realm. Created marquis (1792); endeavored to make zemindars owners of soil in Bengal (1793); general (1793). Viceroy of Ireland (1798-1801); thwarted threatened rebellion and forced French under Gen. Jean R. M. Humbert to surrender; resigned because of king's refusal to grant Roman Catholic emancipation. Negotiated Treaty of Amiens (1802); again governor general of India (1805); died at Ghazipur on way to assume command of the troops. His brother **Sir William** (1744-1819), naval officer, was in constant service (1755-87) in British West Indies; commodore in East Indies (1789-93); vice-admiral (1794); brought off his squadron with small damage in brush with French fleet off Brest (1795); admiral (1799).

Corn'well (kôr'nwêl; -wêl), **Dean**. 1892-. American illustrator and mural painter, b. Louisville, Ky. Illustrated books by Blasco Ibañez, W. Somerset Maugham, and others. Mural paintings in Los Angeles Public Library, U.S. Post Office at Morgantown, N.C., and General Motors Building at New York's 1939 World's Fair.

Co'rom-bo'na (kô'rôn-bô'nâ), **Vit-to'ri-a** (vî-tô'rî-â; -tôr'yâ) = Vittoria ACCORAMBONI.

Co'ro-na'do (kô'rô-nâ'thō), **Carolina**. 1823-1909. Spanish poet and novelist; author of *Poesías* (1843) and the novels *Paquita*, *Jarilla*, *Sigra*, etc.

Co'ro-na'do (kô'rô-nâ'thō; *Angl.* kôr'ô-nâ'dō), **Francisco Vásquez de**. 1510-54. Span. explorer in America, b. Salamanca, Spain; to Mexico (1535). Commander of exploring expedition northward (1540) in search of famed Quivira, a town reputed to be fabulously rich; ascended Colorado River and discovered the Grand Canyon; explored the California peninsula; followed course of the Rio Grande, and pushed north across what is now the

Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma into eastern Kansas (1540-42).

Co'ro-na'do (kô'rô-nâ'thō), **Juan Vásquez de**. 1525?-1565. Spanish conquistador, b. Salamanca. To Guatemala (1550); active as explorer in various parts of Central America (1550-64); founded Cartago (1563).

Co'ro-nel'li (kô'rô-nèl'î), **Marco Vincenzo**. 1650-1718. Venetian monk and geographer; professor, Venice; general of Minorite order; cosmographer of Venetian republic (1702 ff.). His writings include *Atlante Veneto* (1690), and *Roma Antica e Moderna* (1716).

Co'rot' (kô'rô'), **Jean Baptiste Camille**. 1796-1875. French landscape painter, b. Paris. Identified with Barbizon school. Among his canvases are *La Campagne de Rome*, *Vue d'Italie, Souvenir des Environs de Florence*, *La Danse des Nymphes*, *Soleil Couchant dans le Tyrol*, *Matin Soirée*, *Orphée*, *Le Repos*, *La Solitude*, *Pastorale*, *Paysage*.

Co'ra-di'ni (kôr'â-dè'nè), **Enrico**. 1865-1931. Italian journalist, novelist, and playwright.

Co're'a da Ser'ra (kô'rê'â dâ sê'r'râ), **José Francisco**. 1750-1823. Portuguese statesman, scholar, and botanist, b. Setúbal. Founded Portuguese Academy of Sciences at Lisbon; to France to escape Inquisition. Secretary to Portuguese embassy in England; minister at Washington (1816-20); deputy to Portuguese Cortes (after 1820). Known esp. for his *Colecção de Livros Inéditos da História Portuguesa* (4 vols., 1790-1816).

Co're'a Gar-ção' (gêi'son'), **Pedro Antônio Joaquim**. Academic name **Co-ry-don' E'ri-man-the'o** (kô-rê-thôn' ê'rî-mân-tâ'ô). 1724-1772. Portuguese poet; studied law, U. of Coimbra; a founder (1756) of Academia Lusitana, academy devoted to literary reform; author of sonnets, odes, epistles, and hendecasyllable verse comedies.

Cor-reg'gio (kôr'jô; *Angl.* kôr'rêj'ô, -rêj'ô). *Real name Antonio Al-le'gri da Correggio* (al-lâ'grê dâ). 1494-1534. Italian painter of Lombard school; one of great artists of Italy; founded school of painting at Parma; influenced by Andrea Mantegna and Leonardo da Vinci; studied under uncle Lorenzo Allegri and probably under Lorenzo Costa; employed at Correggio, Modena, and Parma. Works include *Holy Family* (Malaspina Gallery, Pavia), *Madonna* (Museo Civico, Milan), *Madonna* (Uffizi Gallery), *Zingarella* (Naples Gallery), altarpiece *Madonna Blessing St. Francis* (Dresden), frescoes in Convent of San Paolo at Parma, frescoes in cupola of Church of San Giovanni at Parma, the series of frescoes entitled *Ascension of the Virgin* (in cupola of Parma Cathedral), *Marriage of St. Catherine* (Louvre), *Holy Night* (Dresden), *Jupiter and Antiope* (Louvre), and *Danaë* (Borghese Gallery, Rome). His son **Pomponio Allegri** (1521-c. 1593) was a minor Italian painter.

Correia-Botelho, Visconde de. See CASTELLO-BRANCO.

Cor'rens (kôr'ens), **Karl Erich**. 1864-1933. German botanist. Professor, Leipzig (1903), Münster (1909); director, Kaiser Wilhelm Inst. of Biology, Berlin (from 1914); professor of philosophy, Berlin (1920-24). Conducted experiments in genetics that led to his rediscovery of Mendel's law of inheritance (1900); almost simultaneously with De Vries of Holland and Tschermak von Seysenegg of Austria. Author of works on heredity and the determination of sex in plants.

Cor-ren'ti (kôr-rên'tè), **Cesare**. 1815-1888. Italian statesman and writer, b. Milan. Ardent nationalist; councilor of war and secretary general of Milanese provisional government (1848). Councilor of state (1860); deputy from Milan (1865); minister of education (1866, 1869-72); senator (1886).

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), soîâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr'ice, îll, char'ity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôfft (41), ôconnect; fôdd, fôbt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

Cor'-ri-gan (kôr'-y-gân), Michael Augustine. 1839-1902. American Roman Catholic prelate, b. Newark, N.J. Archbishop of New York (1886).

Cor'-ry (kôr'-y), Montagu William Lowry. Baron Row'-ton (rou'-tân; rô'-). 1838-1903. English political leader and philanthropist. B.A., Cantab. (1860). Private secretary to Disraeli (1866-81); originator of scheme of Row-ton houses, hotels with good accommodations at low prices for poor men.

Corse (kôrs), John Murray. 1835-1893. American army officer, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Hero of defense of Allatoona Pass (Oct. 5, 1864), which inspired Philip P. Bliss's hymn *Hold the Fort*.

Cor-si'-ni (kôr-sē'-nē). Noble family of Florence and later of Rome, including: Saint **Andrea** (1302-1373), bishop of Fiesole (1362), canonized by Urban VIII (1629); **Lorenzo** (1652-1740) = Pope CLEMENT XII; Cardinal **Neri Maria** (1685-1770); **Neri** (1805-1859), marchese di La-Ja'-ti-co (lâ-yâ'-tē-kō), a leader of the Liberal party in Florence.

Cor'son (kôr's'n), Hiram. 1828-1911. American educator, b. Philadelphia. Professor of English, Cornell (1870-1903). Author of *Handbook of Anglo-Saxon and Early English* (1871), *Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry* (1886), *Introduction to the Study of Shakespeare* (1889), *Primer of English Verse* (1892), etc.

Corson, Juliet. 1842-1897. American educator, b. Roxbury, Mass. Opened New York School of Cookery (1876). Author of *Cooking Manual* (1877), *Dietary for Schools* (1878).

Cors'sen (kôr'sēn), Wilhelm Paul. 1820-1875. German philologist; professor, Schulz (1846-66).

Cort (kôrt), Cornelis. 1535 (or 1536)-1578. Dutch engraver and painter; to Venice (1566) and Rome (1571) where he founded a school; engraved after Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo, Correggio, Michiel van Coxie, Heemskerck, Rogier van der Weyden, and others.

Cort, Frans de. 1834-1878. Flemish journalist and poet.

Cort (kôrt), Henry. 1740-1800. English ironmaster; invented process for purifying iron by puddling (1783-84).

Cor'tel-you (kôr'tē'-yō), George Bruce. 1862-1940. American lawyer and politician, b. New York City. LL.B., Georgetown (1895). Secretary to President McKinley (1900-01) and to President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-03). First secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor (1903-04); U.S. postmaster general (1905-07); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1907-09). President of Consolidated Gas Co. of N.Y. (1909-35).

Cor'te-Re-al' or Cor'ter-re-al' (kôr'tē-rē'-al'), Gaspar. 1450?-1501. Portuguese navigator. Explored coast of Labrador and Newfoundland (1500); on second voyage (1501) sent back two vessels, but did not return himself. His brother Miguel visited North America (1502) in search for him, but also failed to return.

Cor'tes (kôr'tēz) or **Cor'tez**, **Her-nán'do** (hēr-nân'-dō). **Span. Her-nán'** (ēr-nân') **Cor-tés'** (kôr-tās'). 1485-1547. Spanish conqueror of Mexico, b. at Medellín, Extremadura. Sailed to Santo Domingo (1504); officer on expedition of Diego Velázquez to Cuba (1511). Given command of expedition of discovery to mainland (1518-19); coasted along Yucatán and Mexico (battle of Tlascala) to San Juan de Ulúa (1519); founded Veracruz; destroyed his fleet. On march inland defeated and made alliance with Tlascalans; entered Mexico City (Nov. 8, 1519); held Montezuma as hostage; made quick march to coast, captured Narváez, who had been sent to arrest him; returned to find Aztecs aroused to revolt (1520). On death of Montezuma, led (June 30, 1520) Spaniards and allies out of city after severe fighting (*la noche triside*);

engaged in battle of Otumba and retreat to Tlaxcala; resumed (April, 1521) assault of Mexico City and captured it (Aug., 1521); made governor (1523). Undertook long journey to Honduras (1524-26). Deposed (1526); called back to Spain (1528); granted honors and created Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca; married daughter of Count of Aguilar. Returned to Mexico (1530); discovered Lower California (1536). Went back to Spain (1540); took part in expedition to Algiers (1541); shipwrecked. Died on estate near Seville. See MARINA. His son **Martin** (1532-1589), b. Mexico, went to Spain (1540); lived at court of Philip II; inherited title of Marqués del Valle; lived in great splendor in Mexico (1562-66); accused of conspiracy, but freed after some years.

Cor-tés' (kôr-tās'), José Domingo. 1830?-1884. Chilean writer, b. Coquimbo; journalist; librarian in Bolivia; author of biographical and historical works.

Cortés, Juan Francisco Maria de la Salud Donoso-. See DONOSO-CORTÉS.

Cor-tés' Cas'tro (kôr-tās' käs'trō), León. 1882-1946. Costa Rican political leader, b. Alajuela. President of Costa Rica (1936-40).

Cor'ti (kôr'tē), Alfonso. 1822-1876. Italian anatomist; studied in Vienna; discovered the complex organ of the ear (organ of Corti) by which sound is directly perceived.

Corti, Bonaventura. 1729-1813. Italian priest and botanist; professor of metaphysics and geometry, Reggio Emilia; director, Modena Botanical Garden; investigated flow of protoplasm in plants.

Cor-ti'na y Gar-cí'a (kôr-tē'nā ē gār-sē'a), José Manuel. 1880-. Cuban lawyer and writer; member of Cuban legislature; president of Cuban delegation to League of Nations.

Cor-tis'soz (kôr-tē'sūz), Royal. 1869-1948. American art critic, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Art editor of New York *Tribune* and its successor, the *Herald-Tribune* (from 1891). Author of *Augustus St. Gaudens* (1907), *John La Farge* (1911), *Art and Common Sense* (1913), *American Artists* (1923), *The Painter's Craft* (1930), etc. His wife, **Ellen Mac-kay'** (mă-kā'), nee **Hutch'in-son** [hūch'-in-sŏn] (d. 1933), was a poet and editor; author of *Songs and Lyrics*; editor, with E. C. Stedman, of *The Library of American Literature* (11 vols., 1899-90).

Cor-to'na (kôr-tō'nā), Luca da. See LUCA SIGNORELLI.

Cortona, Pietro da. Orig. name **Pietro Ber-ret-ti'ni** (băr'tāt-tē'nē). 1596-1669. Italian painter and architect, b. at Cortona; known esp. as creator of individualistic style of painting in Rome. His paintings include frescoes in Barberini Palace, in church of Santa Maria in Vallicella, and in Palazzo Pamfili (all in Rome), decorations in Pitti Palace (Florence). As architect, designed church of Santa Martina, façade of Santa Maria in Via Lata, and portico of Santa Maria della Pace (all in Rome).

Cor'tot' (kôr'tō'), Alfred. 1877-. French pianist and conductor; an interpreter of Wagner.

Corvinus, Jakob. Pseudonym of Wilhelm RAABE.

Corvinus, Johannes and Matthias. See MATTHIAS CORVINUS.

Corvinus, Marcus Valerius Messala. See MESSALA CORVINUS.

Cor'vi'sart' des Ma'rets' (kôr'vē'săr' dā mār'ē'), Jean Nicolas. 1755-1821. French physician; physician to Napoleon (1807). Regarded as a founder of pathological anatomy; developed method of percussion for diagnosing diseases of the chest, esp. heart diseases.

Cor'win (kôr'wŏn), Thomas. 1794-1865. American lawyer, b. in Bourbon County, Ky. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1831-40 and 1859-61). Governor of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭre (16), natŭre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ohio (1840-42); U.S. senator (1845-50). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1850-53). U.S. minister to Mexico (1861-64).

Co'ry (kō'ri), Charles Barney. Pseudonym Owen Nox (nōks). 1857-1921. American ornithologist, b. Boston. With Field Museum, Chicago (from 1906).

Cory, William Johnson. Orig. surname Johnson. 1823-1892. English schoolmaster and lyric poet. Educ. Cambridge; assumed name Cory on receipt of an estate (1872). Author of *Ionica* (1858; a volume of verse containing "Mimnermus in Church"), *Laurelitis* (1871; on writing Latin verse), and a *Guide to Modern History from 1815 to 1835*.

Cor'y-ate (kōr'ī-āt; kōr'yāt) or **Cor'y-at**, Thomas. 1577?-1617. English traveler; educ. Oxford. Became a buffoon at court and entered household of Prince Henry. Traveled mostly on foot to Venice, and back through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland (1608); published narrative of travels, *Coryate's Crudities*, with two appendices, *Coryate's Crambe* and *The Odcombe Banquet* (1611).

Coryell, John R. See Nick CARTER.

Co'sa (kō'sā), Juan de la. 1460?-1510. Spanish navigator and geographer. Master of the *Santa Maria* on first voyage of Columbus (1492-93) and with him on second voyage (1493). Pilot of expeditions to north coast of South America (1499-1500, 1500-02, 1504-07, 1507-08); killed by Indians near Cartagena. Made first large map of New World (1500; now in Madrid), of great value to cartographers.

Co-senz' (kō-zēnts'), Enrico. 1812-1898. Italian soldier, b. at Gasta. Colonel in Garibaldi's "Cacciatori delle Alpi" (1859); led third Garibaldian expedition to Sicily (1860); after Garibaldi's seizure of Naples, appointed minister of war; deputy (1860 ff.). Commanded division in Italian army (from 1861); senator (1872 ff.); chief of general staff (1881-93).

Cos'grave (kōz'grāv), William Thomas. 1880- . Irish statesman, b. Dublin. Identified with Sinn Féin, and a member of the Dail Eireann from its beginning (1917). Chairman of the provisional government, and president of Dail Eireann (1922); president of the executive council of the Irish Free State (1922-32).

Cosimo. See PIERO DI COSIMO.

Cos'in (kōz'in), John. 1594-1672. English clergyman of school of Laud, and Anglican bishop. Educ. Cambridge; prepared, by command of Charles I, a *Collection of Private Devotions* (1627); introduced ornate chapel ornaments and services in Durham Cathedral; obtained ejection of Peter Smart, Puritan prebendary of Durham (1628); ejected from mastership of Peterhouse, Cambridge (1642); chaplain to royal household in Paris (1642-60). Bishop of Durham (1660); one of revisers of the Book of Common Prayer (1661); used militia to coerce nonconformists into church attendance; repressed both Puritan and Roman Catholic recusancy; exacted levies to pay for his two castles, Durham Cathedral, library at Durham, and for general benevolence.

Co'slo (kō'syō), Pedro. 1873- . Uruguayan economist and diplomat; minister to Spain (1917), Great Britain (1917, 1932-36), U.S. (1918), and Germany (1927); delegate to League of Nations (1928, 1930, 1931).

Cos'mas (kōz'mās) and **Da'mi-an** (dā'mī-ān), Saints. Third-century Christian martyrs, brothers, physicians and missionaries; martyred in Cilicia in reign of Diocletian. Justinian I built a church in their honor in Byzantium, and Pope Felix IV one in Rome. Patron saints of physicians and apothecaries.

Cozmas. Surnamed **In'di-co-plus'tes** (in'dī-kō-plōs'tēs). Sixth-century traveler, of Alexandria, Egypt;

traveled as far as western India and Ceylon; later became monk and wrote *Topographia Christiana*, intended to vindicate Biblical account of the world.

Cozmas of Prague (prāg; prāg). 1039?-1125. Earliest Bohemian chronicler, whose *Chronica Bohemorum* carries the history of Bohemia almost up to the year of his death. **Cos-ma'ti** (kōz-mā'tē). Name of a family of Roman architects, sculptors, and mosaic workers of the 13th century, including: **Jacopo** (fl. 1205-10), **Cosimo** (fl. 1210-35), **Luca** (fl. 1231-35), **Jacopo** (fl. 1231-93), **Adeodato** (fl. 1294), **Giovanni** (fl. 1296-1303).

Cos'sa (kōs'sā), Baldassare. 1360?-1419. Pope (1410-15) but deposed and considered an antipope.

Cossa, Francesco. 1438?-1480. Italian painter; regarded as one of the founders of the Bolognese school. **Cossa, Pietro.** 1830-1881. Italian playwright; known as a romantic treating classic subject matter.

Cos'sé' (kō'sē'), Charles de. Comte de **Bris'sac'** (brē'sāk'). 1505?-1563. French soldier; engaged in campaigns against the English and Imperialists (1544-46); grand master of the artillery (1547); marshal of France (1550). His brother **Artus** (1512?-1582), Comte de **Se-con'di'gny'** (sē-gōn'dē'nyē'), soldier, aided in defense of Metz (1552); campaigned against Spanish in Italy (1554); marshal of France (1567).

Cos-su'ti-us (kōs-sū'shū-ūs). Roman architect of 2d century B.C.; designed most of the temple of Zeus at Athens.

Cos'ta (kōsh'tā), **Afonso Augusto da.** 1871- . Portuguese statesman, b. at Ceia, Beira; professor of law, Lisbon (1896 ff.); republican deputy to the Cortes Gerais (1900); engaged in revolutionary activities (1910); minister of justice (1910-11); premier and minister of finance (1913).

Cos'ta (kōs'tā), **Cláudio Manuel da.** 1729-1790. Brazilian poet, b. Marilanna, Minas Gerais; studied law, U. of Coimbra. His works, considered classics by the Portuguese, include sonnets, songs, and the epic *Vil-laria* (1773; pub. 1841).

Cos'ta (kōs'tā), **Izaak Da.** -DA COSRA.

Co'sta (kōs'tā), **Lorenzo.** c. 1460-1535. Italian painter, painted frescoes in chapel of San Giacomo Maggiore, at Bologna; to Mantua (1506) and worked under the patronage of Marchese Francesco Gonzaga; one of his canvases, *Madonna and Child Enthroned*, hangs in the National Gallery in London.

Cos'ta (kōs'tā), Sir **Michael Andrew Ag'nus** (jig'nūs). 1808-1884. Italian conductor and composer in England (from 1829). Conducted opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London (1832-46); conductor at Covent Garden (from 1846); composed oratorios, operas, and ballets.

Cos'ta (kōsh'tā), **Uriel da.** See Gabriel ACOSTA.

Cos'ta Ca-bral' (kōsh'tā kā-brā'l'), **Antônio Bernardo da.** Conde de **Thom-ar'** (tōmār'). 1803-1889. Portuguese statesman, b. Fornos de Algodres, Beira. Judge of supreme court, Oporto and Lisbon; radical (later royalist) deputy (1835 ff.); governor of Lisbon (1838); minister of justice (1839-42); fomented insurrection (1842), assuming dictatorial control of government; restored Dom Pedro's constitution of 1824; deposed (1846). Again prime minister (1849-51); deposed by revolution led by Salbhanha (April, 1851); ambassador to Brazil (1859-61); president, superior administrative court (1862 ff.).

Co-stan'zo (kō-stān'tsō), **Angelo di.** Signore di **Can'ta-lu'po** (kān'tā-lōs'pō). 1507-1591. Italian poet and historian; known esp. for his *Rime*, chiefly sonnets.

Coste (kōst), **Dieudonné.** 1896- . French aviator; with Maurice Bellonte, made first nonstop flight from Paris to New York (Sept. 1-2, 1930), 4100 miles in 37 hours, 18 mins., 30 secs.

āle, chāleic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makār [see, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ārb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōct; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū qu in Fr. menu;

Cos-tel'io (kōs-tē'ō), **Louisa Stuart**. 1799-1870. Irish miniature painter in Paris and London, and author of verse, notes of travel, novels, etc.

Cos'ter (kōs'tēr), **Charles de**. 1827-1879. Belgian writer; chief work, *La Légende de Thyl Uilenspiegel et de Lamme Goedzak* (in old Flemish; 1868); author also of *Légendes Flamandes* (1858).

Cos'ter or Kos'ter (kōs'tēr), **Laurens Janszoon**. fl. 1440. A Dutchman, native of Haarlem, credited by some (esp. Dutch) scholars with the European invention of the art of printing and by some with the invention of movable type. These claims have been much disputed; some scholars maintain that he has been confused with a Laurens Janszoon (d. about 1439), a scrivener of Haarlem (koster is Dutch for *sacristan*). Cf. GUTENBERG.

Coster or Koster, Samuel. 1579-1665. Dutch physician and playwright; among his comedies are *Rural Diversion* . . . (1612), *Matheus van der Schilde* (1613); among his tragedies, *The Rich Man* (1615), *Isabella* (1618), *Polyxena* (1619).

Cos'ti-gan (kōs'tī-gān), **John Edward**. 1888- . American painter, b. Providence, R.I. Work represented in Art Institute of Chicago, Brooklyn Museum of Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Cos'way (kōs'wē), **Richard**. 1742?-1821. English miniature painter. Gained prince of Wales as patron through clever portraiture of Mrs. Fitzherbert; painted Lady Bechy, Mme. du Barry, members of royal family; made effective use of ivory background in miniatures; m. (1781) **Maria Cecilia Louisa Had'field** [hād'fēld] (1759-1838), Irish-Italian painter and musician, subject of one of his finest engravings.

Cō'ta de Ma-gua'que (kō'tā tād mā-gwā'kē), **Rodrigo**. d. about 1495. Spanish poet, b. Toledo; author of *Diálogo entre el Amor y un Caballero Viejo*.

Cō'té' (kō'tā'), **Aurèle Sazor**. 1870- . Canadian painter, b. in Arthabaska, Quebec. His painting *The Death of Archimedes* won grand prize at Salon, Paris (1898). Executed panel decorations for Canadian parliament buildings at Ottawa, and a portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Cotes (kōts), **Everard**. 1862-1944. English journalist; London correspondent of *Christian Science Monitor* (1922-29); wrote *Sins and Portents in the Far East*, etc. His first wife, **Sara Jeannette**, nee **Duncan** (1862-1922), was a journalist and novelist, b. Brantford, Canada; correspondent in Japan and the Far East for the *Montreal Star*; author of *An American Girl in London* (1891), *Those Delightful Americans* (1902), *Cousin Cinderella* (1908), etc.

Cotes, Roger. 1682-1716. English mathematician and philosopher. M.A., Cantab. (1706), and professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy (1706); aided Newton in 1713 edition of *Principia* and wrote the preface; published *Logometria* (1713), treatise on ratios.

Cot'grave (kōt'grāv), **Randle**. d. 1634? English lexicographer; educ. Cambridge; compiled French-English dictionary (1611).

Cotignola, Baron von. See A. G. JOCHIMS.

Cō'tin' (kō'tān'), **Charles**. 1604-1682. French abbé and poetaster; counselor and abnower to the king; ridiculed by Boileau, and by Molière, who represented him in the character of Trissotin in *Les Femmes Savantes*.

Cot'man (kōt'mān), **John Sell**. 1782-1842. English landscape painter and etcher, b. Norwich. Executed water colors of Wales and Yorkshire; drawing master, Norwich (1807-34), King's Coll., London (1834-42); best-known among his oil paintings, *Waterfall and Silver Birches*.

Cots'worth (kōts'wūth; -wēth), **Moses Bru'nes** (brōō'nz). 1859-1943. English advocate of calendar reform; originator and director of International Fixed Calendar League, organized to promote establishment of a year of 13 months of 28 days each, plus the last day of June in each year as the year-day; author of many pamphlets on calendar reform; appointed expert to League of Nations' committee on calendar reform (1922-31).

Cot'ta (kōt'tā). Name of a family of German publishers, proprietors of J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, founded in Tübingen by **Johann Georg Cotta** (1631-1692). His great-grandson **Johann Friedrich** (1764-1832), Baron **Cotta von Cot'ten-dorf** (tōn kōt'en-dōrf), took over business (1787); opened Stuttgart branch (1811); with Schiller founded literary journal *Horen* (1795); printed works of Schiller, Goethe, Fichte, and others; founded *Allgemeine Zeitung* (1798). His son **Johann Georg** (1796-1863), Baron **Cotta von Cottendorf**, bought the G. J. Göschen business in Leipzig (1839) and the Vogel business in Landshut (1845), thus greatly extending the scope of the Cotta house. Business sold (1889) to Adolf and Paul Kröner, Stuttgart publishers.

Cotta, Heinrich von. 1763-1844. German forester; founded (1795) near Eisenach, Thuringia, a school of forestry, later (1811) removed to Tharandt, Saxony, and incorporated (1817) as a state forestry academy. His son **Bernhard** (1808-1879), geologist; professor of geology, school of mining, Freiberg, Saxony; published, with Naumann (g.r.), geological map of Saxony; author of *Geologie der Gegenwart* (1866), etc.

Cotte (kōt), **de**. Family of French architects, including: **Fresnin**, architect to the king (1630). His grandson **Robert** (1656-1735) built dome of the Invalides, Hôtel de Ville at Lyon, chapel of the château at Versailles, episcopal palace at Verdun, and many châteaux.

Cot'te-reau' (kō'trō'). Family name of four brothers, known as the "Chouan' Brothers (shwān')," leaders of Royalist insurgents (Chouans) in western France (1794): **Pierre** (1756-1794), guillotined at Laval; **Jean** (1757-1794), surprised and killed in flight; **François** (1762?-1794), died of wounds; **René** (1764-1846), survived the revolt, awarded small pension at Restoration.

Cot'tel' (kō'tē'), **Charles**. 1863-1925. French landscape painter and etcher; studied under Puvis de Chavannes and Roll.

Cot'ti-us (kōt'tī-us). Ligurian chieftain of early 1st century A.D.; established kingdom in the Alps, long independent, but finally subject to Rome. The Cottian Alps derive their name from him.

Cot'tle (kōt'tl), **Joseph**. 1770-1853. English bookseller and poet; publisher of some of first works of Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth (1796-98). His poems ridiculed by Byron. Author of *Recollections* (1837) of the Lake poets.

Cot'ton' (kō'tōn'), **Aimé Auguste**. 1869-1951. French physicist, b. Bourg. Educ. École Normale Supérieure. Professor and director of laboratory of physical research, Sorbonne. Studied anomalous dispersion and dichroism. With H. Mouton, devised simple apparatus for observing ultramicroscopic objects, and discovered double refraction of liquids in a magnetic field. With Pierre Weiss, studied the Zeeman effect, deduced the ratio $\frac{e}{m}$ of the charge of the electron to its mass.

Cot'ton (kōt'n), **Charles**. 1676-1687. English poet. Author of burlesques of Vergil (1664) and Lucian (1675), a humorous *Voyage to Ireland* (1670), a second part to *Walton's Compleat Angler* (1676), a standard translation of Montaigne's *Essays* (1685).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=az in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cotton, George Edward Lynch. 1813-1866. English educator; B.A., Cantab. (1836). Bishop of Calcutta (1858); founded schools for British and Eurasian children. Figures as the young master in *Tom Brown's School Days*.

Cotton, John. 1584-1652. Known as "The Patriarch of New England." Puritan clergyman, b. Derby, Eng. Grad. Cambridge (1603). Ordained in Church of England ministry (1610); pastorate, Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng. (1612-43). Emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts (1633); teacher of First Church, Boston (1633-52); became head of Congregationalism in America. Engaged in controversy with Roger Williams; opposed to democratic institutions; upheld authority of the magistrates over religious as well as secular affairs of citizens. Author of *The Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven* (1644), *The Way of the Churches of Christ in New England* (1645), *Spiritual Milk for Babies* (1646).

Cotton, Nathaniel. 1705-1788. English physician and poet; treated mental diseases in his asylum at St. Albans. Author of *Visions in Verse* (1751) and short poems still included in anthologies, as *The Fireside* and *To a Cold Fire Years Old*.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce. 1571-1641. English antiquary and founder of Cottonian library in British Museum; B.A., Cantab. (1588). Collected ancient records scattered after dissolution of the monasteries, also books, manuscripts, and coins. Probably supervised writing of Camden's *History of Elizabeth*, esp. the account of Mary, Queen of Scots, in James I's interest. M.P. (1624); turned from court to intimacy with Sir John Eliot, John Selden, Pym, and Coke; wrote tracts against debasement of the currency and criticizing kingcraft, deemed dangerous by Charles I and the Star Chamber. Excluded from his library (1629-31), which was increased by his son Sir Thomas (1591-1662) and transferred (1700) to the nation by his great-grandson Sir John (1679-1731).

Cotton, Sir Stapleton. See Viscount COMBERMERE.

Cotton, William H. 1880-1958. American portrait and mural painter, b. Newport, R.I. Studied in Boston and at Académie Julian in Paris; painted murals for several New York theaters.

Cottrell (kô'trêl), Frederick Gardner. 1877-1948. American physical chemist, b. Oakland, Calif. B.S., California (1896); Ph.D., Leipzig (1902). On staff of U.S. Department of Agriculture (from 1922); president, Research Associates, Inc. (from 1935). Inventor of the Cottrell process in which dust and suspended particles are removed from gases by an electrostatic apparatus (Cottrell precipitator).

Co-tu'gno (kô-tôu'nyô), Domenico. Lat. Co-tun'ni-us (kô-tûn'î-ûs). 1736-1822. Italian anatomist and physician; professor, Naples (from 1766); known for work on the internal ear, described sciatica; eponym of *liquor Columnii*, nerve of *Columnius*, *columnite*.

Cot'y (kô'tê'), François. Real name Francesco Giuseppe Spo-tur'no (spô-tôu'nô). 1874-1934. Corsican-born French industrialist and newspaper owner; successful manufacturer of perfumes; bought *Figaro* (1924); financed royalist journal *Action Française*; edited (1928) *Ami du Peuple*.

Coty, René Jules Gustave. 1882-. French lawyer; second president of the Fourth Republic (1954).

Cou'ber'tin' (kô'bér'tân'), Baron de. Charles Louis de Fré'dy' (dê frâ'dê'). 1822-1908. French painter, chiefly of genre and religious-historical subjects. His son Pierre (1863-1937), educator and sportsman, revived the Olympic games in Greece (1894) and was president of International Olympic Committee (1894-1925); published treatises on education.

Couch, Sir Arthur Quiller-. See QUILLER-COUCH.

Cou'cy' (kô'se'), Châ'te-lain' (shâ'tân') de. French trouvère (variously identified) of the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The legend of the love of the châtelain for the Dame de Fayel dates from a late 13th-century verse romance by Jakemon Sakesep (probably a pseudonym) and lacks historical basis. The theme of the romance, a jealous husband forcing his wife to eat the heart of her deceased lover, is common in various literatures. Cf. Guillaume de CAESTAING.

Cou'der' (kô'dâr'), Louis Charles Auguste. 1790-1873. French painter; studied under Regnault and David; known esp. for his historical and religious paintings. His brother Jean Baptiste Amédée (1797-1865) was employed in industrial designing, and in promoting exhibitions of art as applied to industry.

Cou'dert' (kô'dâr'), Amalia, nee Küss'ner (kûs'nêr). 1876-1932. American painter, b. Terre Haute, Ind.; m. Charles D. Couder (1900); studio in London (1896-99), painted duchess of Marlborough, Lady Warwick, and prince of Wales; on trip to Russia, painted members of the imperial family; to South Africa (1899) to paint Cecil Rhodes. Studio in New York (from 1900).

Cou'dert' (kô'dâr'), Frederic Re-né' (rê-nâ'). 1832-1903. American lawyer, b. New York City. Grad. Columbia (1850). Counsel for U.S. in Beijing Sea-farers' arbitration (1893-95). Member, U.S. commission to report on Venezuelan boundary dispute. Expert in international law.

Cou'dreau' (kô'drô'), Henri Anatole. 1859-1899. French explorer in South America.

Cou-é' (kô-â; Angl. kô-â'), Émile. 1857-1926. French exponent of autosuggestion, b. Troyes. Pharmacist in Troyes (1882-1910); studied hypnotism and suggestion (from 1901); developed and introduced system of psychotherapy known as Couéism.

Coues (kôz), Elliott. 1842-1899. American ornithologist, b. Portsmouth, N.H. Author of *Key to North American Birds* (1872), *Birds of the Northwest* (1874), *Birds of the Colorado Valley* (1878). One of committee which prepared the *Check List of North American Birds* (1886).

Cou'langes' (kô'lânsh'), Marquis Philippe Emmanuel de. 1633-1716. French courtier; relative of Mme. de Sévigné, with whom he corresponded; his *Lettres* appeared with those of Mme. de Sévigné. His wife, Marie Angélique, nee du Gué [dû gâ'] (1641-1723), was author of about 50 letters.

Cou'le-vain' (kôol'vân'), Augustine Favre de. Pen name Pierre de Coulevain. 1838-1913. French novelist; author of *Noblesse Américaine* (1898), *Eve Victorieuse* (1901), *Au Cœur de la Vie* (1908), etc.

Cou'lomb' (kô'lôm'; Angl. kô-lôm'), Charles Augustin de. 1736-1806. French physicist, b. at Angoulême. Served as military engineer in early life. Known for work on friction and, esp., on electricity and magnetism; invented a torsion balance for measuring force of magnetic and electric attraction; formulated Coulomb's law; showed that the electrical charge is on the surface of a conductor. The coulomb, an electrical unit, is named after him.

'Coul'ter (kôl'têr), Ernest Kent. 1871?-1952. American lawyer and humanitarian, b. Columbus, Ohio. Grad. Ohio State (1893); LL.B., N.Y. Law School (1904). Practiced in New York City. One of organizers of Children's Court of New York (1902-12); founder (1904) of Big Brother Movement. General manager and assistant to president, New York S.P.C.C. (1914-36). Served in A.E.F. (1917-19); engaged (major and lieutenant colonel) in Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne opera-

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), évent, ênd, silênt, makêr; âce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; ôut, ôil; cûbe, ûrite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-û in Fr. menu;

tions. Author of *The Children in Shadow* and *The History of Child Protection*.

Coulter, John Merle. 1851-1928. American botanist, b. Ningpo, China, of missionary parents. Professor, U. of Chicago (1896-1925). Founder and editor, *Botanical Gazette* (1875). Author of *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* (1885), *Plant Relations* (1899), *Plant Genetics* (1918), etc.

Coul'ton (kōl'tŭn; -tŭn), **George Gordon.** 1858-1947. English historian, b. at King's Lynn. Educ. Cambridge and Heidelberg. Rhind lecturer at Edinburgh (1931). Among his many books are *The Medieval Village* (1925), *Art and the Reformation* (1928), *Life in the Middle Ages* (4 vols., 1928-29), *Medieval Thought* (1939).

Counts (kounts), **George Sylvester.** 1889- . American educator, b. near Baldwin City, Kans. A.B., Baker U. (1911); Ph.D., Chicago (1916); professor of education, Teachers Coll., Columbia (from 1927). Author of *The American Road to Culture* (1930), *The Social Foundations of Education* (1934), etc.

Cou'per (kō'pĕr). See also COOPER and COWPER.

Couper, William. 1853-1942. American sculptor, b. Norfolk, Va.; studio in Italy for 22 years, and in New York (from 1897); carved portrait busts (Thomas Eggleston, President McKinley), bas-reliefs, and ideal figures.

Cou-pe-rin' (kō'pĕr-ŭn'). Family of French musicians, identified with the Church of Saint Gervais, in Paris, where each one served in turn as organist, including: **Louis** (1630-1665); his brother **François** (1631?-1701); another brother, **Charles** (1663-1669); a son of Charles, **François** (1668-1733), most renowned of the line, first great composer exclusively for the harpsichord and author of a book on the subject; a son of the first François Couperin, **Nicolas** (1680-1748); Ni. las's son **Armand Louis** (1725?-1789); and Armand's son **François Gervais** (1759-1826), last of the Couperin organists at Saint Gervais.

Cou-pe-rus (kō'pĕr-ŭs), **Louis.** 1863-1923. Dutch fiction writer; resided in Batavia (1873-78); novels include *The Small Souls*, *The Later Life*, *Old People and the Things that Pass*, and *Iskander*.

Cou'rant (kō'r-ŭnt), **Richard.** 1888- . German mathematician; professor, Göttingen (1920-33); to U.S. (1934), naturalized (1940); professor, New York U. (from 1934). See DAVID HILBERT.

Cou'ray'er' (kō'ryā'y-ŕ), **Pierre François le.** 1681-1776. French Roman Catholic theologian. Received (1727) Oxford degree of D.D. for dissertation (1723) demonstrating the apostolic succession of English clergy; forced to spend rest of life in England.

Cour'bet' (kō'r'bĕt'), **Amédée Anatole Prosper.** 1827-1885. French naval officer; commanded French squadron in campaign at Tonkin (1883); after violation by Chinese of the treaty of Tientsin, destroyed Chinese fleet (1884).

Courbet, Gustave. 1819-1877. French painter, known as a leader among the realists; studied under Steuben. Associated himself with the Commune (1871) and took charge of the destruction of the column in Place Vendôme; in prison for 6 months, and condemned (1875) to pay cost of erecting the column again. Among his notable canvases are *L'Après-dîner à Ornans*, *La Vallée de la Loue*, *Enterrement à Ornans*, *Casseurs de Pierres*, *Paysans de Flagey*, *Baigneuses*, *Filence*.

Courcillon, Philippe de. See DANGEAU.

Courde de Montaignon, Anatole de. See MONTAIGLON.

Cou'rier' (kō'ryā'), **Paul Louis.** 1772-1825. French writer, b. Paris. Engaged in political pamphleteering

(from 1817) in France; murdered (Apr. 10, 1825). Known as Hellenic scholar; discovered and edited the Greek pastoral by Longus, *Daphnis and Chloë*.

Cournos, John. 1881- . Writer, b. Kiev, Russia; to U.S. (1891), and settled in Philadelphia. In newspaper work, Philadelphia (to 1912), London (1912-c. 1916). Author of novels *The Mask* (1919), *The Wall* (1921), *Babel* (1922), *The New Candide* (1924), *Wandering Women* (1930), *The Devil Is an English Gentleman* (1932), and translations from Russian.

Cour'not' (kō'r'nō'), **Antoine Augustin.** 1801-1877. French economist and mathematician. Professor, Lyons (1834); rector of academy at Grenoble (1835), Dijon (1854). Conducted researches in the calculus of probabilities; attempted to apply mathematics to solution of economic problems.

Court (kōr), **Antoine.** 1696-1760. French Protestant clergyman; founded and directed seminary at Lausanne (1729-60); credited with being leading factor in restoring the Reformed Church in France. His son **Antoine Court de Gébelin'** [dĕ gā'blān'] (1725-1784) was a scholar, resident in Paris (from 1763); author of *Le Monde Primitif* . . . (1773-84), *Affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique* (1776 ff.), etc.

Cour'tauld (Eng. kōr'tōld; Fr. kōr'tō'). Family of 18th-century London goldsmiths and silversmiths, descended from **Augustine Courtauld** (1686-1751), son of Huguenot refugee.

Cour'te-line' (kōr'tĕ-lĕn'), **Georges.** Pseudonym of **Georges Moineaux'** (mōwā'nō'). 1860-1929. French humorist, sometimes called "the Mark Twain of France"; author of *Les Gâtés de l'Escadron* (1886), *Boubouroche* (1893), *Ah Jeunesse!* (1894), *Monsieur Badin* (1897), *Les Linottes* (1913), etc.

Courte'nay (kōrt'nĕy). See also COURTNEY.

Courtenay. Name of an illustrious English feudal family that probably sprang from a younger branch of a royal line of Courtenay, France, including descendants from **Re-naud'** (rĕ-nō') de Courtenay, a favorite of Henry II, among them the earls of **Dev'on** or **Dev'on-shire** (dĕv'un-shĕr; -shĕr) and the following:

William Courtenay (1342?-1396), prelate; 4th son of Hugh, 2d Earl of Devon; chancellor of Oxford U. (1367); bishop of Hereford (1370), of London (1375); archbishop of Canterbury (1381); opposed John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; strove to crush Lollards, prosecuted Wycliffe; chancellor of England (1391). **Richard** (d. 1415), prelate; grandson of 2d earl; educ. at Oxford; chancellor of university (1407, 1411-12), resisted unsuccessfully (1411) attempted intrusion by Archbishop Arundel, supported by Henry IV and Pope John XXIII, upon the independence of the university; bishop of Norwich (1413). **Peter** (d. 1492), prelate; grandnephew of Richard; educ. at Oxford; bishop of Exeter (1478), of Winchester (1487); was attainted by Richard III for attempted rebellion (1483); restored by Henry VII.

Henry (1496?-1538). Marquis of **Ex'e-ter** (ĕk'sĕ-tĕr) and Earl of **Devonshire**; courtier and diplomat; envoy to France (1525); supported his cousin Henry VIII's divorce proceedings (1529-33); commissioner to try Anne Boleyn (1536); commissioned to suppress Pilgrimage of Grace; beheld as aspirant to crown. His son **Edward** (c. 1526?-1556), his successor as earl, was released by Queen Mary from Tower of London, where imprisoned (1538-53) because of his father's aspiration to crown; failed in ambition to marry Queen Mary, also in design to marry Princess Elizabeth and with her replace Queen Mary and Philip on throne (1553-54).

Cour'te-nay' (kōrt'tĕ-nā'). Name of feudal French family originating about 11th century. **Renaud**, an early

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); κ -ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

magnate of the elder branch, went to Palestine. His daughter Elizabeth brought Courtenay (near Sens) to her husband Peter (Fr. Pierre), youngest son of King Louis VI of France. A descendant, **Peter of Courtenay** (d. 1217), married Yolande (q.v.), sister of Baldwin I and Henry of Flanders, first two Latin emperors of Eastern Empire, and, on Henry's death (1216), became emperor (1217); succeeded by his wife as regent (1217-19) and sons **Robert of Courtenay** (ruled 1221-28) and **Baldwin II** (ruled 1228-61). This branch became extinct with **Roger de Courtenay**, an abbé (d. 1733). The younger branch derived from a cousin of Renaud, **Josselin**, a son of whom was founder of the English family (see **COURTENAY**, English branch).

Cour'teys' (kōr'tēs') or **Cour'tois'** (kōr'twā'), de. Family of French enamelers, including **Jean** (1511-1586) and **Pierre** (1520-1586), both with productions preserved at the Louvre and in museums at Dresden, Vienna, Munich, Angers, etc.

Court'hope (kōrt'ūp; kōrt'(h)ūp), **William John**. 1842-1917. English critic and literary historian. B.A., Oxon.; professor of poetry, Oxford (1895-1901); gave promise as poet in *Ludibria Luna* (1869) and *The Paradise of Birds* (1870); biographer of Addison; author of *History of English Poetry* (6 vols., 1895-1909); editor of concluding five volumes of standard edition of Pope (10 vols., 1871-89). See **Whitwell ELWIN**.

Courths'-Mah'ler (kōrts'mā'lēr), **Hedwig**. 1867-1950. German author of light fiction.

Court'ney (kōrt'nē). See also **COURTENAY**.

Courtney, Charles Edward. 1849-1920. American amateur single sculler (1868-77), b. Union Springs, N.Y.; professional (1877-85). Crew coach, Cornell (1885-1916).

Courtney, Sir Christopher Lloyd. 1890-. English aviator; served in World War (1914-18). Director of training, Air Ministry (1933-34); director of operations and intelligence, and deputy chief of air staff (1935-36); commander of British air forces in Iraq (1937-38), of R.A.F. reserves (1939-40); member of air council (1940-45); air chief marshal.

Courtney, Leonard Henry. 1st Baron Courtney. 1832-1918. English journalist and statesman. B.A., Cantab.; editorial writer, *The Times* (1865-81); professor of political economy, University Coll., London (1872-75). M.P. (1876); secretary of treasury (1882-84). Zealous advocate of proportional representation; opponent of Gladstone's home-rule policy and of Boer War; in House of Lords, urged a peace of reconciliation in World War.

Courtney, William Leonard. 1850-1928. English philosopher and journalist, b. in India. Educ. Oxford U. On faculty of New College, Oxford (1876-90). Among his books are *The Metaphysics of John Stuart Mill* (1879), *Studies in Philosophy* (1882), *Constructive Ethics* (1886).

Cour'tois' (kōr'twā'). See **COURTEYS** family.

Courtois, Bernard. 1777-1838. French chemist; discovered iodine while studying products of mother liquors obtained in leaching ashes of burnt seaweed (1811).

Courtola, Gustave Claude Étienne. 1852-1923. French painter; studied at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris) under Gérôme.

Courtois, Jacques. Known as **Le Bour'gul'gnon'** (lē bōr'gē'nyōn'). Ital. Il Bor'go-gno'ne (ēl bōr'gō-nyō'nā). 1621-1676. French war painter, chiefly at Bologna, Italy. Best known for his paintings of cavalry combats.

Cou'sin' (kō'sān'), **Jean** (1490?-1560) and his son **Jean** (1522?-1590). French painters, famous for their work in stained glass.

Cousin, Victor. 1792-1867. French philosopher, b. Paris. Studied under Royer-Collard and Maine de Biran. Lecturer at the Sorbonne (1815-17 and from 1828). Traveled in Germany, interesting himself in study of German philosophy, and meeting Hegel, Jacobi, and Schelling. Created (1830) councillor of state, peer of France, director of École Normale, and (1840) minister of public instruction. Retired from public life (1851). Regarded as leader of the Eclectic school, and first to formulate eclecticism as a method. Among his notable works are *Fragments Philosophiques* (1826), *Histoire de la Philosophie du XVIII^e Siècle* (1826), *Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie Morale au XVIII^e Siècle* (1841), *Études sur Pascal* (1842), *Philosophie de Kant* (1842), *Du Vrai, Du Bien et Du Beau* (1858), *Histoire Générale de la Philosophie* (1863).

Cousin Jacques. Pseudonym of **BEFFROY DE REIGNY**. **Cou'sin'-Mon'tau'ban'** (kō'sān'mōn'tā'wān'), **Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine**. Comte de Pa'll'-ka'o' (pā'll'kō'sō'). 1796-1878. French general; commanded expeditionary force in China, and captured Peking (1860). Headed a 24-day ministry (Aug. 9-Sept. 2, 1870) putting Paris in state of defense during Franco-Prussian War; was offered dictatorship after fall of Sedan (Sept. 2, 1870) but refused.

Cous'ins (kūz'ānz), **Samuel**. 1801-1887. English mezzotint engraver. Won reputation with transcripts of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Cous'se-ma'her (kōō'sā'mā'kār'), **Charles Edmond Henri de**. 1805-1876. French scholar, jurist, and musicographer.

Cousser, Johann Siegmund. See **KUSSER**.

Cous'tou' (kōō's'tōō'). Family of French sculptors, including: **Nicolas** (1658-1733), whose *Descente de Croix* is at Notre Dame in Paris, *Trilons* in Versailles, bas-relief *Le Passage du Rhin* in the Louvre. His brother **Guillaume** (1677-1746), sculptor of famous *Chevaux de Marly* at the entrance of the Champs Élysées in Paris; *L'Océan et la Méditerranée* at Marly; *Le Rhin* at Lyon; *La Mort d'Hercule*, *Louis XIII*, and *Marie Leszcynska* in the Louvre. Guillaume's son **Guillaume II** (1716-1777), sculptor of statue *Saint Roch*, formerly in the church of Saint Roch in Paris; bronze bas-relief *Visitation* in the Château at Versailles; the mausoleum of the dauphin, father of Louis XVI, in cathedral at Sens.

Cou'tances' (kōō'tāns'), **Walter of**. d. 1207. English prelate, diplomat, and administrator. Envoy to Flanders (1177), to France (1186, 1188); bishop of Lincoln (1182), archbishop of Rouen (1184); set out with Richard on Third Crusade (1189); sent back to take over government of England, as chief justiciar (1191-93), driving out William Longchamp; managed Richard's release by ransom and became hostage for him in Germany (1194); accepted John on death of Richard.

Cou'tard' (kōō'tār'), **Henri**. 1876-1950. French isotogenologist; known for work on therapeutic use of radium and radioactive substances, esp. in treatment of cancer.

Cou'thon' (kōō'tōn'), **Georges**. 1755-1794. French revolutionist; member of Legislative Assembly (1791) and National Convention (1792); associate and follower of Robespierre; guillotined with him (July 28, 1794).

Coutinho, Manoel de Sousa. See **Fel Luiz de Sousa**.

Coutts (kōōts), **Thomas**. 1735-1822. Banker; founder of London banking firm of Coutts & Co.; banker of George III; 4th son of John Coutts (1699-1751), grain merchant and lord provost of Edinburgh (1742-44). His daughter Sophia was mother of the philanthropist Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (q.v.).

Cou'ture' (kōō'tūr'), **Thomas**. 1814-1879. French painter; studied under Gros and Delarghe.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āold; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makē ācc, āll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōff (41), cōnnect; ūdd, ūbōt, out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūle, ā pū in Fr. menu;

Couvreur, Adrienne Le. See **Adrienne Lecouvreur.**

Couza, Alexandru Ioan. = **CUZA.**

Couzens (kūz'nz), James. 1872-1936. Industrialist and politician, b. Chatham, Ontario, Can.; to U.S. while young. Accumulated fortune by association with Henry Ford in automobile manufacture (from 1903); mayor of Detroit (1919-22); U.S. senator from Mich. (1922-36).

Co'var-ru'bias (kō'vār-(w')byās), Miguel. 1904-1957. Mexican artist and illustrator; best known for his grotesque drawings in book illustrations, current magazines (as *Vanity Fair*), etc.

Co'vel'li (kō'vē'lī), Niccolò. 1790-1829. Italian chemist; known for work in mineralogy, esp. on lava. The mineral covellite is named after him.

Cov'en-try (kōv'ēn-(trī) kūv'-), Thomas. 1st Baron **Coventry.** 1578-1640. English judge. Educ. Oxford; barrister; attorney general (1621); M.P. (1621); lord chancellor (1625); moderate in presenting king's policy to Parliament; restrained Star Chamber from tyrannical actions. Lady Dorothy Pakington was his daughter. His son **Sir William** (1628?-1686), political leader, educ. Oxford; sought assistance in France for Royalists during Civil War; secretary to duke of York (1660-67); commissioner for navy (1662-67) and friend of Samuel Pepys; privy councillor (1665-69); forced Clarendon's resignation (1667); dismissed (1669) to make way for Buckingham and the Cabal.

Sir John Coventry (d. 1682), nephew of Sir William, Royalist, had his nose slit to the bone by Sir Thomas Sandys and his ruffians for a jeer in House of Commons on Charles II's relations with actresses.

Cov'er-dale (kōv'ērdāl), Miles. 1488?-1569. English translator of the Bible. Studied at Cambridge; joined Augustinian hermits, Cambridge (1514-26), from whose prior, Robert Barnes, he imbibed Lutheran doctrines. Left convent and preached against confession and veneration of images; lived abroad (1528-34); published translations of two theological tracts (1534). Published (1535, Zurich) first translation into English of whole Bible with Apocrypha, using probably the Vulgate, the Latin version of the Italian Hebraist Paginus (Santes Pagnino), Luther's translation, and the Zurich version, with aid of Tyndale's Pentateuch and New Testament; employed by Thomas Cromwell to superintend printing of the Great Bible (1539), begun at Paris, completed in London, which version was presented to Henry VIII and ordered to be placed in all English churches; edited second Great Bible, called *Cramer's Bible* (1540); left England on fall of Cromwell. m. Elizabeth Macheson (1542); pastor and schoolmaster in Rhenish Bavaria (1543-47); returned to England (1548), preached against Anabaptists; bishop of Exeter (1551-53); deprived on accession of Mary because of his marriage. Allowed to leave England on intercession of king of Denmark; returned to England (1559); held but resigned living near London Bridge on account of Puritan scruples about the liturgy (1566); continued preaching to large following.

Co-vi-lhão' (kō'vē-lyoun'), Pedro de. *Older Port.* **Co-vi-lham' (-lyoun') or Co-vi-lhã' (-lyân').** 1450?-1545. Portuguese explorer, b. Covilhã, Beira; sent (1487) by John II to Levant in search of spices and the land of Prester John (q.v.); to Aden, Cannanore, Calicut, Goa, Hormuz, Red Sea, Sofala (Madagascar), Cairo; met José de Lamego, the king's messenger, at Cairo and reported his findings (later reputedly utilized by Vasco da Gama); visited eastern Africa and Abyssinia (1490) where he remained till his death.

Cow'ard (kō'ērd), Noel. 1899-. English actor, playwright, and composer; on stage from childhood. Among his productions are *The Vortex*, *Fallen Angels*,

The Marquise (1927), *On with the Dance* (a revue), *Bitter Sweet* (operetta, 1929), *Private Lives* (1930), *Cavalcade* (1931), *Words and Music* (revue, 1932), *Conversation Piece* (1934), *To-Night at Eight-Thirty* (group of one-act plays; 1936), *Operetta* (1938), *Blithe Spirit* (1942). Author of *Collected Sketches and Lyrics* (1931), *Present Indicative* (autobiography, 1937), *To Step Aside* (1939).

Cow'den-Clarke' (kōu'd'n-). See **Charles Cowden Clarke.**

Cow'dray (kōu'drā; -drī), 1st Viscount. **Weetman Dickinson Pear'son (pūr's'n).** 1856-1927. English contractor and philanthropist, b. in Yorkshire; gained profitable contracts in Mexico and valuable oil-bearing properties. Among large construction works carried through by his firm were the Blackwell tunnel under the Thames, four tunnels for the Pennsylvania Railroad under the East River at New York, the dam across the Blue Nile above Khartoum, Egypt.

Cow'ell (kōu'ēl), Edward Byles. 1826-1903. English Sanskrit scholar. Employed leisure from father's business as a maltster to study Oriental literature; friend of Edward FitzGerald; B.A., Oxon. (1854); professor of English history, Presidency Coll., Calcutta (1856-64); principal of Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta (1858); edited part of *Black Yajur Veda* (1858-64), edited and translated the *Kusumāñjali* (1864) and other texts; first professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge (1867-1903).

Cowell, John. 1554-1611. English jurist. Regius professor of Civil law, Cambridge (1594-1610). His law dictionary, *The Interpreter* (1607), upholding king's absolute power, was burned by order of House of Commons.

Cow'en (kōu'ēn), Sir Frederic Hymen. 1852-1935. British composer and conductor, b. Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. Conductor of philharmonic concerts (1888-92), the Handel Festival (1903, 1906, 1909, 1912, 1920, 1923), Cardiff Festival (1902, 1904, 1907, 1910). Among his compositions are cantatas, operas, and many orchestral works, piano pieces, and songs.

Cowen, Joseph. 1831-1900. English orator and journalist. Educ. at Edinburgh; supported movements in behalf of democracy and liberty; champion of Kossuth, Mazzini, Garibaldi (1848); M.P. (1874-85); early advocate of imperial federation and home rule for Ireland; editor of *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

Cowl (kōul), Jane. *Orig. surname Cowles (kōulz).* 1884-1950. American actress, b. Boston; m. (1908) Adolph Klawber (q.v.); starred in *Within the Law*, *Common Clay*, *Lilac Time*, *Smilin' Through*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, *The Road to Rome*, etc.

Cowles (kōlz), Alfred Hutchinson. 1858-1929. American engineer and metallurgist, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Educ. Ohio State and Cornell U. Pioneer (with his brother Eugene H.) in electric smelting; with his brother, organized the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co. (1885), of which he was president (from 1895).

Cowles, Henry Chandler. 1869-1939. American botanist, b. Kensington, Conn. A.B., Oberlin (1893); Ph.D., Chicago (1898). Taught at Chicago (1902-34); professor (from 1915); chairman of botany department (1925-34).

Cow'ley (kōu'li), Earls and barons. See **WELLESLEY family.**

Cowley, Abraham. 1618-1667. English poet of the metaphysical school, b. London, son of a stationer. M.A., Cantab. (1642). Joined Royalists; followed queen to Paris (1646); carried on her correspondence in cipher with the king. At Restoration, received through Henry Jermyn, Lord St. Albans, a competency near Chertsey in Surrey, where he devoted himself to botany and experimental science; buried in Westminster Abbey. Author of *Davidis* (1656, unfinished), an epic on life of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

David; *Pindarique Odes* (1656), weighty with Alexandrines; *The Mistress* (1647), affected amatory verse; elegies, odes, and graceful essays with verses interspersed, his most enduring work.

Cowley, Hannah, nee Park-house (pàrk'hôus). 1743-1809. English dramatist. Author of *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780), *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1783); under pseudonym of "Anna Matilda," contributed sentimental verse to the *World*.

Cowley, Malcolm. 1898- . American editor and writer, b. Balsano, Pa. A.B., Harvard (1920); literary editor of *The New Republic* (from 1929); author of *Blue Juniata* (1929), *Exile's Return* (1934), and several translations from French authors.

Cow'per (kôw'pêr; kou'-), **Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl Cowper**. 1834-1905. English political leader; educ. Oxford; pioneer of volunteer army movement; lord lieutenant of Ireland (1880) during agitation and suppression of Land League; active opponent of Gladstone's home rule (1886); president of royal commission on working of Irish land acts (1881, 1885, 1886-87).

Cow'per (kôw'pêr), **Frank Cadogan**. 1877-1958. English painter, b. in Northamptonshire. Among his canvases are *The Good Samaritan*, *Hamlet*, *St. Francis of Assisi*, *St. Agnes*, decorative panels in the houses of parliament, and portraits.

Cow'per (kôw'pêr) or **Coo'per, William**. 1666-1709. English surgeon and anatomist in London; author of *The Anatomy of Humane Bodies* (1698), a description (1702) of Cowper's gland (discovered by him), etc.

Cow'per (kôw'pêr; kou'-), **William**. 1st Earl Cowper. 1665?-1723. English judge; gave allegiance to prince of Orange (1688); parliamentary orator; lord keeper of great seal (1705); conducted negotiations for union with Scotland (1706); first lord chancellor of Great Britain (1707-10; 1714-18). Presided at trial of Dr. Sacheverell (1710); presided (1716) as lord high steward at trials of Earl Winton and other peers involved in Jacobite uprising (1715). His brother **Spencer** (1669-1728), justice of Court of Common Pleas (1727), was grandfather of the poet William Cowper.

Cow'per (kôw'pêr), **William**. 1731-1800. English poet; grandson of Spencer Cowper (see under William Cowper, 1st earl). Called to bar (1754); began to show symptoms of mental disorder; a commissioner of bankrupts (1759-64). Obsessed with fear of opposition to his appointment to a clerkship in House of Lords, lost his reason temporarily and tried to commit suicide (1763). Collaborated with the evangelical curate John Newton on the *Olney Hymns* (1779), composing 67 of them; occupied himself with gardening and writing verses, among them *The Progress of Error*, *Truth*, *Expostulation*, *Hope*, *Charity*, *Conversation*, *Retirement*; at suggestion of a neighbor, Lady Austen, turned story of John Gilpin into a famous ballad (1782) and wrote *The Task* (1783; pub. 1785) in blank verse, an immediate success. Began his translation of Homer (1784), which he completed, with help of friends the Throckmortons, at Weston Underwood (1791), despite period of insanity (1787); attempted to fight off increasing melancholy by translating Latin and Italian poems and editing Milton; wrote his last poem, *The Castaway*, in 1798. Led the way in freeing English verse of artificiality of Pope's classicism. Known also as a letter writer of idiomatic purity.

Cox (kôks), **David**. 1783-1859. English landscape painter, esp. in water color; by many regarded as greatest English water-colorist. Son of a Birmingham blacksmith; drawing master in London (1814-26); published *A Treatise on Landscape Painting* (1814). Secured fame in London (1835-40); executed about a hundred works

in oil (from 1839), including scenes from his favorite sketching ground, North Wales. His son David (1809-1885) was also a notable water-colorist.

Cox, Sir George William. 1827-1902. English historical writer, b. Benares, India. M.A., Oxon. (1859); ordained (1850); defended theological views of Bishop Colenso. Author of *Aryan Mythology* (1870) and *Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology* (1881).

Cox, Jacob Dolson. 1828-1900. American lawyer and army officer, b. Montreal, Canada, of American parentage. In Union army through Civil War. Governor of Ohio (1866-68). U.S. secretary of the interior (1869-70). Dean, Cincinnati Law School (1881-97); president, U. of Cincinnati (1885-89).

Cox, James Middleton. 1870-1957. American newspaper publisher and politician, b. Jacksonburg, Ohio. On editorial staff, Cincinnati *Enquirer*; bought Dayton *Daily News* (1898), Springfield (Ohio) *Press-Republic* (1903) and *Sun* (1928). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1909-13). Governor of Ohio (1913-15, 1917-21). Democratic nominee for president of U.S. (1920).

Cox, Kenyon. 1856-1919. Son of Jacob Dolson Cox. American painter and author, b. Warren, Ohio. Studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1876), École des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1877-82). Examples of his work: *The Hunting Nymph*, now in the Lotus Club, New York; *Harp Player* and portrait of Saint Gaudens, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; murals in Walker Art Building, Bowdoin College, Me., Library of Congress, Minnesota State Capitol. Author of *The Fine Arts* (1911), *Concerning Painting* (1917), etc. He married (1892) **Louise Howland King** (1865-1945), known for murals and paintings of children, including *Lucie*, *Godlocks*, *My Children*.

Cox, Palmer. 1840-1924. Illustrator and author, b. Granby, Canada. In California (1863-75); New York City (from 1875). About 1880, began illustrating for *St. Nicholas Magazine*. Wrote and illustrated series of "Brownie" books for children.

Cox, Sir Percy Zachariah. 1864-1937. English soldier and administrator; consul and political agent, Muscat, Arabia (1899-1904); chief political officer, Indian Expeditionary Force "D" (1914-18). British high commissioner in Mesopotamia (1920-23).

Cox, Richard. 1500? 1581. English pulite and promoter of Reformation. B.A., Cantab. (1524); head master of Eton. In Edward VI's reign became active Protestant of the Reformation; as chancellor of Oxford U. (1547-52), eradicated books, mss., statues savoring of Romanism. A refugee in Frankfurt (1555-58) where he led opposition to John Knox and Calvinistic doctrine. Bishop of Norwich (1559), of Ely (1559-80); resigned on intervention of Queen Elizabeth in favor of courtiers coveting episcopal lands. Translated Gospels, Acts, Romans for *Bishops' Bible*; was consulted on compilation of first and second Books of Common Prayer.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan. 1824-1889. Known as "Sunset Cox." American lawyer, b. Zanesville, Ohio. Member, U.S. House of Representatives, from Ohio (1857-65), from New York (1869-73; 1873-85; 1886-89). Advocated tariff reform and civil-service reform.

Coxie, Michiel van. See COXNE.

Coxe (kôks), **Arthur Cleveland**. 1818-1896. Son of Samuel Hanson Cox. American Episcopal bishop of Western New York (1865), b. Mendham, N.J.

Coxe, Henry Octavius. 1811-1881. English librarian and paleographer. M.A., Oxon. (1836); head librarian of Bodleian (1860-81); sent to Levant to examine monastic libraries (1857); devoted himself to compiling colossal catalogue of Bodleian (1859-80).

âle, châtotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôld; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cõnnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ôuite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ô = u in Fr. menu;

Coxe, William. 1747-1828. English historian. M.A., Cantab. (1772); clergyman (from 1788). Compiler of memoirs of house of Austria (1807), Spanish Bourbons (1813), Walpole (1798), Marlborough (1818-19).

Coxey (kòk'si), Jacob Sechler (sèk'lér). 1854-1951. American businessman and politician, b. Sellingsgrove, Pa. Employed in silica sandstone quarrying (1881-1892). Led groups of unemployed (Coxey's Army) to Washington, D.C. (1894 and 1914), to demonstrate in favor of legislation to furnish funds to all communities, without interest, to pay unemployed for work on public improvements. Candidate for various public offices (from 1894), from mayor to president of U.S.; mayor of Massillon, Ohio (1931-33). Author of *Coxey's Own Story* (1914).

Cox'le or Cox'cle (kòk'sè), Michiel van. 1499-1592. Flemish painter; court painter to Philip II. His son **Raphael** (1540-1616) was also a painter, teacher of Caspar de Crayer.

Cox'well (kòk'swèl), Henry Tracey. 1819-1900. English aeronaut. Surgeon-dentist in London; made his first balloon ascent (1844); attained (1862), with Dr. James Glaisher, height of seven miles; managed war balloons for Germans (1870).

Coyle (kòil), Kathleen. Irish novelist, b. in northwestern Ireland, author of *Piccadilly* (1923), *Liv* (1929), *There Is a Door* (1931), *Immortal Ease* (1939), *The Magical Realm* (1943; autobiography), etc.; d. 1952.

Coy'pel' (kwá'pèl'). Family of French painters, including: **Noël** (1628-1707), director of Académie de France at Rome (1672). His sons **Antoine** (1661-1722), who was appointed first painter to the king (1716), decorated the altar in the château of Meudon for the dauphin, the grand gallery of the Palais Royal for the duc d'Orléans, and the chapel at Versailles, and **Noël Nicolas** (1690-1734), who painted esp. mythological scenes. Antoine's son **Charles Antoine** (1694-1752); known esp. for genre scenes; first painter to the king (1747).

Coy'se-vox' (kwá'svòs'), Antoine. 1640-1720. French sculptor, b. Lyon. Employed under Charles LeBrun in carving decorations for Versailles; best known for his portrait busts of his contemporaries, including Louis XIV, Richelieu, Mazarin, Bossuet, Condé.

Cozens (kòz'enz), John Robert. 1752-1797. English landscape painter in water colors; son of **Alexander Cozens** (d. 1786), water-color painter, reputed son of Peter the Great. Known esp. for his *Linnibul Crossing the Alps* (1776).

Cozens (kòz'enz), Frederick Swart'wout (swòrt'out). Pseud. **Richard Haywarde** (há'wòrd). 1818-1869. American humorist, b. New York City; author of *Sparrowgrass Papers* (1856), etc.

Cozzens, James Gould. 1903- . American novelist, b. Chicago. Educ. Harvard (1922-24). Author of *Concession* (1924), *Michael Scarlett* (1925), *Cockpit* (1928), *The Son of Perdition* (1929), *S.S. San Pedro* (1931), *The Last Adam* (1933), *The Just and the Unjust* (1942), etc. C. R. See Chakravanti RAJAGOPALACHARIA.

Crabb (kráb), George. 1778-1851. English lawyer and author. M.A., Oxon. (1822); compiled a history of English law (1829) and a *Dictionary of English Synonyms* (1816).

Crabbe (kráb), George. 1754-1832. English poet, b. Aldeburgh, Suffolk, where he practiced surgery. Published first poem, *Inebriety*, in Ipswich (1775), *The Candidate* in London (1780); befriended by Edmund Burke, who helped him with publication of *The Library* (1781) and *The Village* (1783) and in entering church and obtaining livings in Dorsetshire. Published *The Parish Register* (1807), *The Borough* (1810), *Tales in Verse*

(1812), *Tales of the Hall* (1819); addicted in later years to opium. His son **George** (1785-1857) was his biographer (1834).

Cra'beth' (krá-bèt'), Dirck Pietersz (1501-1577) and his brother **Wouter Pietersz** (1509 c. 1590). Dutch stained-glass painters; collaborated in painting windows for churches in Belgium, France, and Italy.

Crab'tree' (kráb'trè'), Lotta. 1847-1924. American actress, b. New York City. Comedienne, excelling in burlesque; retired (1891) and lived in California.

Craddock, Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles MURFRE.

Crad'ock (krád'ók), Sir Christopher George Francis Maurice. 1862-1914. British naval officer. Led vanguard at storming of Taku forts (1900); rear admiral (1910); responsible for keeping North and South Atlantic free for British trade (1914); defeated in battle with squadron under Admiral von Spee off Coronel, and went down with his flagship, the *Good Hope*. Author of *Whispers from the Fleet* (1907).

Craes'beeck (krás'bèk), Joos van. 1605?-1661. Flemish painter; works represented in the Louvre and museums at Munich, Berlin, Antwerp, and Brussels.

Crafts (kráfts), James Mason. 1839-1917. American organic chemist, b. Boston. Grad. Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard (1858). Studied in Germany and France (1860-65); research work in France (1874-91). Professor, M.I.T. (1892-98); president (1898-1900). Co-discoverer (with a French chemist, Charles Friedel) of Friedel-Crafts reaction, a synthetic reaction in which anhydrous aluminum chloride acts as a catalytic agent, responsible for bringing into existence hundreds of new carbon compounds.

Craig (kräg), Charles Franklin. 1872-1950. American bacteriologist, b. Danbury, Conn. M.D., Yale (1894). 1st lieutenant (1903), colonel (1918), U.S. army. Commandant and director of clinical pathology and preventive medicine, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. (1926-30); professor of tropical medicine, Tulane (from 1931). Author of *The Auto-Autumnal Malarial Fevers* (1901), *The Parasitic Amoebae of Man* (1911), *The Wassermann Test* (1918), *Amoebiasis and Amebic Dysentery* (1935), etc.

Craig, Edward Gordon. 1872- . Son of Ellen Terry (q.v.). English actor, stage designer, and producer. Founded *The Mask* (1908), a journal devoted to the art of the theater; founded school in Florence (1913). Among plays produced by him, with sets of his design, are Alfred de Musset's *On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour*, *The Masque of Love* (1901), Handel's opera *Acis and Galatea* (1902), Housman's *Bathsheba* (1903), Ibsen's *Vikings* (1903), *Much Ado About Nothing* (1903), Ibsen's *Rosmersholm* (in Florence, 1906), *Hamlet* (in Moscow, 1912). Author of *The Art of the Theatre* (1905), *Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self* (1931), etc.

Craig, James. See 1st Viscount CRAIGAVON.

Craig, Sir James Henry. 1748-1812. English soldier, b. Gibraltar; wounded at Bunker Hill; took part in capturing Ticonderoga (1777); governor general of Canada (1807-11); general (1812).

Craig, John. 1512?-1600. Scottish reformer; colleague of John Knox. Educ. St. Andrews; became a Dominican friar. His Protestant tenets strengthened on reading Calvin's *Institutes*; sentenced to death by Inquisition in Rome but escaped (1559). Published bans of marriage between Mary and Bothwell.

Craig, Malin. 1875-1945. American army officer, b. Saint Joseph, Mo. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1898). Brigadier general (1921); major general (1924); general (1935). Served in Santiago campaign (1898), Boxer Re-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- bellion (1900), and in France (1917-19). Chief of staff, U.S. army (1935-39); retired (1939); recalled (1941).
- Craig, Sir Thomas.** 1538?-1608. Scottish jurist. B.A., St. Andrews (1555); justice deputy of Scotland, presided over criminal trials (1564-73); commissioner for union with England (1604). Author of an epithalamium on marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Darnley (1565), and other Latin poems, and of *Ius Feudale* (1603) on feudal law of England and Scotland.
- Craig, William James.** 1843-1906. British Shakespearean editor, b. in Ireland; B.A. (1865) and M.A. (1870), Dublin; professor of English, Aberystwyth (1876-79). Edited *Oxford Shakespeare* (1 vol., 1894), *Little Quarto Shakespeare* (40 vols., 1901-04), the *Arden Shakespeare* (40 vols.).
- Craig-av'on** (kräg-ä'v'än), 1st Viscount. **James Craig.** 1871-1940. Statesman of Northern Ireland. Served in British army, in South Africa (1900-02), and during part of World War. Member of parliament (1906-21); member of House of Commons of Northern Ireland (from 1921). First prime minister of Northern Ireland (1921-40). Created viscount (1927).
- Craigie** (krä'gi), **Pearl Mary Teresa**, nee **Richards**. Pseudonym **John Oliver Hobbes** (jôbz). 1867-1906. American-born English novelist and dramatist, b. Boston; m. (1887) Reginald Walpole Craigie (divorced, 1895); joined Roman Catholic Church (1892). Author of novels, including *The Sinner's Comedy* (1892), *The Herb Moon* (1896), and of plays, including *The Ambassador* (1892; produced 1898).
- Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie.** 1883-1959. British diplomat; entered Foreign Office (1907); held diplomatic posts at Berne (1916-20), Sofia (1920), Washington (1920-23); in Foreign Office (1923-37; assistant undersecretary of state from 1934); ambassador to Japan (1937-41, until declaration of war).
- Craigie, Sir William A.** 1867-1957. British philologist and lexicographer, b. ... Dundee, Scotland. Educ. St. Andrews U. (1883-88); studied Scandinavian languages, in Copenhagen (1892-93). On faculty of St. Andrews (1893-97), Oxford U. (from 1905). On editorial staff of *Oxford English Dictionary* (from 1897), and joint editor (1901-33). Author of *Icelandic Sagas* (1913), *The Pronunciation of English* (1917), *Easy Readings in Anglo-Saxon* (1923), *The Poetry of Iceland* (1925), *The Study of American English* (1927), etc. Editor of *A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* (1931 ff.), *A Historical Dictionary of American English* (1936 ff.).
- Craik** (kräk), **Dinah Maria**, nee **Mu'lock** (mü'lok). 1826-1887. English novelist, of Irish extraction; m. (1864) George Lillie Craik, publisher. Author of *John Halifax, Gentleman* (1857; a picture of English middle-class life), *A Life for a Life* (1859), and children's stories, poems, and essays.
- Craik, George Lillie.** 1798-1866. Scottish man of letters. Studied divinity at St. Andrews; went to London (1824), where he wrote for Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Professor of English literature and history, Belfast (1849-66). Author of *The History of English Literature and the English Language* (1861).
- Craik, Sir Henry.** 1846-1927. Scottish educator and politician, b. in Glasgow. Educ. Glasgow U. and Oxford. Secretary of a committee of the privy council having control of Scottish education (1885-1904). Member of parliament (1906-27). Among his books are *Life of Swift* (1882), *The State and Education* (1883), *A Century of Scottish History* (1901), *Life of Edward, First Earl of Clarendon* (1911).
- Craik, James.** 1730-1814. Physician, b. near Dumfries, Scotland. Educ. at Edinburgh U. Came to Virginia and
- was commissioned surgeon in the army (1754); chief physician and surgeon of the army (1781-83). Attended Washington in his last illness (1799).
- Craik, Robert.** 1829-1906. Canadian physician and surgeon, b. Montreal, of Scottish family; grad. McGill (1854); professor of clinical surgery (1860), professor of chemistry (1867-79), dean of medical faculty (1889), McGill. Early made a name for himself in resection of joints and as ovariotomist.
- Cram** (kräm), **Ralph Adams.** 1863-1942. American architect, b. Hampton Falls, N.H. Supervising architect for Princeton U. (1907-29); consulting architect for Bryn Mawr and Wellesley colleges. As member of firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, New York City, shared in plans of Rice Inst. at Houston, Tex., buildings for Williams Coll. and Phillips Exeter Acad., St. Thomas's Church in New York, and buildings for U.S.M.A., West Point. Appointed professor, M.I.T. (1914). Author of many books on architecture.
- Cramer** (krä'mër), **Gabriel.** 1704-1752. Swiss mathematician; professor of mathematics and philosophy at Geneva.
- Cramer, Johann Andreas.** 1723-1788. German Protestant theologian and poet; professor (from 1774) and chancellor, U. of Kiel; author of odes and hymns, including *Er ist gekommen her, Der Herr ist Gott und Keiner mehr*, etc. His son **Karl Friedrich** (1752-1807), professor of Greek and Oriental languages at Kiel (1775-94); founded publishing house in Paris (1795); wrote two notable studies, on Klopstock and on musical history.
- Cramer** (krä'mër; Angl. krä'mër), **Johann Baptist.** 1771-1858. English pianist and composer, b. Mannheim, Germany; to London (1772), studied under Clementi; foremost professional performer of his time, esteemed by Beethoven; composer of classic études. His brother **Franz** (1772-1848), violinist, was one of first professors of Royal Academy of Music. Their father, **Wilhelm** (1745?-1799), was a noted violinist and conductor.
- Cramp** (krämp), **William.** 1807-1879. American shipbuilder, b. Philadelphia. Established the William Cramp Shipbuilding Co. (1830); president (1830-79). His son **Charles Henry** (1828-1913), a naval architect of distinction, was president of the company (1879-1903), and developed it into the largest and best known in U.S.
- Crampe'l** (krä'm'pël), **Paul.** 1864-1891. French explorer in Africa; explored northern part of French Congo (1888-89); slain on expedition to Lake Chad to unite French Sudan with French Congo.
- Cramp'ton** (krämp'tän), **Henry Edward.** 1875-1956. American zoologist, b. New York City; A.B. (1893) and Ph.D. (1899), Columbia; on teaching staff there (from 1896), professor (from 1904); known for work on evolution, heredity, and embryology.
- Crampton, Thomas Russell.** 1816-1888. English engineer. Designed and patented Crampton locomotive (1843); laid telegraphic cable from Dover to Calais (1851); constructed Smyrna railway, and Varna railway (in Bulgaria).
- Cra'nach** or **Kra'nach** (krä'näx) or **Kro'nach** (krö'näx), **Lucas.** 1472-1553. German painter, engraver, and woodcut designer, b. Kronach, near Bamberg; court painter (1504) to Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony, and his brother. His works include altarpieces, many portraits of his friends Luther and Melancthon, and a number of Biblical paintings. His son **Lucas** (1515-1586) was also a portrait and historical painter.
- Cranborne**, Viscount. See **Cecil** family.
- Cranbrook**, Earl of. See **Gathorne-Gathorne-Hardy**.
- Cranch** (kränch), **Christopher Pearce.** 1813-1892.

äc, chaotic, çäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, mak'èr, ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, lööe; out, oll; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü & u in Fr. menu;

American clergyman, painter, and poet, b. Alexandria, Va. Unitarian clergyman (1832-42); devoted time to art and poetry (from 1843). Author of *The Last of the Huguenots* (1856), *Kobbolds* (1857), *The Bird and the Bell* (1875), *Ariel and Caliban* (1887). His father, William (1769-1855), was chief justice of the U.S. circuit court of the District of Columbia (1805-55), and compiler of collections of legal reports.

Cran'dall (krän'd'l), Prudence. 1803-1889. American schoolteacher, b. Hopkinton, R.I. Opened school (1831) in Canterbury, Conn., for Negro girls; prosecuted (1833) in famous case which intensified the conflict between abolitionists and southern sympathizers in the North. Married Rev. Calvin Philleo, Baptist clergyman (1834); moved to Illinois.

Crane (krän), Bruce, in full Robert Bruce. 1857-1937. American landscape painter, b. New York City. Among his paintings are *Autumn Uplands* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), *Autumn* (National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.), *Grey Morning*, and *Golden Afternoon*.

Crane, Charles Richard. 1858-1939. American industrialist and diplomat, b. Chicago. With Crane Co., manufacturers of valves, fittings, etc., president (1912-14). Member of special diplomatic mission to Russia (1913). U.S. minister to China (1920-21). Aided in developing Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. His son Richard (1882-), businessman and diplomat, b. Denver; in employ of Crane Co. (from 1904); U.S. minister to Czechoslovakia (1919-21).

Crane, Frank. 1861-1928. American clergyman, b. Urbana, Ill. Methodist clergyman (1882-1903); Congregationalist (1903-09). Syndicalist writer of daily inspirational columns for newspapers (1909-28).

Crane, Hart, in full Harold Hart. 1899-1932. American poet, b. Garrettsville, Ohio. Author of *White Buildings* (1926), *The Bridge* (1930).

Crane, Leo. 1881- . American Indian-agent and author, b. Baltimore. On staff of Indian bureau (1903-25). Author of *Indians of the Enchanted Desert* (1925), *Desert Drums* (1928), and many short stories.

Crane, Na-thal'ia (nä-thäl'yä) Clara Ruth A-bar'ba-nel' (J-bär'ba-nel'). 1913- . American writer, b. New York City. Educ. Madrid, and Barnard Coll., Columbia (1931-35). Teacher, Pratt Inst.; m. (1945) Vete George Black. Began writing at the age of nine. Author of verse, *The Janitor's Boy* (1924), *The Singing Crow* (1926), *Porahontas* (1930), *Swear by the Night* (1936); novels, *The Sunken Garden* (1926), and *The Alien from Heaven* (1929).

Crane, Stephen. 1871-1900. American writer, b. Newark, N.J. Free-lance writer, New York (1890-95). First novel, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893), a failure; second *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), a realistic story of the heroism of the common man under fire in battle. War correspondent in Cuba and Greece (1896-98).

Crane, Walter. 1845-1915. English painter and illustrator. As wood engraver, studied works of Pre-Raphaelites; influenced by Botticelli; leader with William Morris in romantic movement in British decorative art. Best known for imaginative and humorous illustrations in antique style, esp. of juvenile books; his *Goose Girl*, from illustrations of *Stories from Grimm* (1882), was woven in tapestry by Morris; his finest illustration, *Spencer's Faerie Queene* (1894-96). Associated with Morris in Socialist movement. His father, Thomas (1808-1859), was a portrait painter and miniaturist.

Crane, William Henry. 1845-1928. American actor, chiefly in comedy; b. Leicester, Mass.

Crane, Winthrop Murray. 1833-1920. American manufacturer, b. Dalton, Mass. In family paper-manufacturing business (from 1870). Governor of Massachusetts (1900, 1901, 1902); U.S. senator (1904-13).

Cran'mer (krän'mër), Thomas. 1489-1556. English reformer; archbishop of Canterbury. M.A., Cantab. (1515). Gained favor of Henry VIII by suggesting that establishment of Catherine of Aragon's prior marriage to Prince Arthur would nullify her marriage to Henry; dispatched to Rome and to Charles V to argue the case (1530-32). At Nuremberg, found Oslander in agreement on the new religious order, and was married to Oslander's niece. Archbishop of Canterbury (1533); declared Henry's marriage with Catherine null and void; pronounced marriage of Henry and Anne Boleyn; crowned Anne queen; stood godfather to future Queen Elizabeth. Supported the king's claim to supremacy over Church of England, maintaining divine right of kings as against divine right of popes, the joint sovereignty of church and state. Annulled Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn (1536); was instrument for divorce of Anne of Cleves (1540); informed king of pre-nuptial frailty of Catherine Howard (1541) and sought to persuade her to confess. Made ineffectual attempt to oppose the Six Articles for abolishing diversity of opinions (1539); took part in persecution of Frith, Lambert, and others. Promoted translation of the Bible into the vernacular; procured order requiring a copy in each church; repudiated doctrine of transubstantiation (1538); twice saved by Henry VIII from enemy plots (1543-45). One of regents during absence of Henry VIII (1541) and on death of Henry (1547); prepared church formularies; edited *Homilies* (1547), four of his own writing; compiled (1548) Edward VI's first Prayer Book (sanctioned 1549) and its revision (1552), the latter of which converted the Mass into the Communion. Sought through Melancthon to promote union of reformed churches; chief composer of 42 articles of religion (1552; later reduced to 39; hence called the Thirty-nine Articles); gave to Prayer Book its stately and rhythmical language. Perjured himself by signing Edward VI's device of the crown to Lady Jane Grey, the queen of nine days (1553). On accession of Queen Mary, condemned for treason, convicted by papal commission (1555), excommunicated, degraded from archbishopric, condemned for heresy by Cardinal Pole; signed seven recantations, admitting papal supremacy, but at the last renounced all of them. Burned at the stake, holding his offending right hand in fire to be burned first.

Cran'mer-Byng' (krän'mër-blyng'), Lancelot A. 1872-1945. English writer; educ. Cambridge. Editor of *Wisdom of the East* series, designed to popularize study of Oriental literatures. Author of *A Feast of Lanterns*, *The Odes of Confucius*, *Tomorrow's Star*, etc.

Cran'tor (krän'tör). Greek philosopher of late 4th century B.C., b. at Soli in Cilicia. Known as the first commentator on Plato.

Cranworth, Baron. See Robert Monsey ROLFE.

Crap'sey (kräp'si), Algernon Sidney. 1847-1927. American Episcopal clergyman, b. Fairmount, Ohio. Rector, St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N.Y. (1879-1906). Tried and convicted of heresy (1906); deposed from the ministry. Author of *The Greater Love* (1902, a novel); *Religion and Politics* (1905); *The Last of the Heretics* (1924); etc. His daughter Adelaide (1878-1914) wrote a volume of poems (publ. 1915), many being in an original verse form called the cinquain.

Crash'aw (kräsh'ö), Richard. 1613?-1649. English poet of the metaphysical school, son of a Puritan poet and clergyman, William Crashaw (1572-1626). M.A.,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16); nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Cantab. (1638); expelled from fellowship for refusal to accept Solemn League and Covenant (1643); embraced Roman Catholicism; through Queen Henrietta Maria became subcanon at Loreto (1649), where he died soon after. Author of *Steps to the Temple* (1646), religious poems abounding in conceits in the manner of Herbert and in lyric felicities, and of *The Delights of the Muses* (1646), secular poems.

Crassus (krás'ús), **Lucius Licinius**. 140-91 B.C. Roman orator and politician; consul (95 B.C.); censor (92). Introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his *De Oratore*.

Crassus, Marcus Licinius. Surnamed *Di'vies* (dí'vêz), i.e. "the Rich." 115?-53 B.C. Roman financier and politician; sided with Sulla against Marius, and laid basis of vast fortune by speculation in confiscated property during the period of Sulla's proscriptions in Rome. Praetor (71 B.C.), crushed revolt led by Spartacus; consul (with Pompey, 70); censor (65). Joined Pompey and Caesar in organizing First Triumvirate, being its financial backer (60); again consul with Pompey (55). Governor of Syria (54); undertook campaign against the Parthians; disastrously defeated at Carrhae (Haran), captured, and executed (53).

Crat'er-us (krát'ér-ús). d. 321 B.C. Macedonian general in army of Alexander the Great; associated with Antipater in ruling Macedonia after Alexander's death (323 B.C.); defeated and killed by Eumenes in Cappadocia (321).

Crates (krát'êz). Athenian comedist of 5th century B.C.; few fragments of his works extant.

Crates of Mal'us (mál'ús). Greek Stoic philosopher and scholar of 2d century B.C. Ambassador of King Attalus II of Pergamum to Rome (c. 159 B.C.); lectured in Rome, and inspired scholarly study among his pupils.

Crates of Thebes (thêbz). Cynic philosopher of late 4th century B.C.; disciple of Diogenes; gave up his fortune to devote himself to attaining virtue and self-control. Zeno of Citium was one of his pupils.

Cra-ti-nus (krát-ti'nus). 520?-423 B.C. Greek playwright; author of 21 comedies, and winner of the prize for comedy 9 times, triumphing once over Aristophanes; only fragments of his works extant.

Cra-tip'pus (krát-tip'ús). Greek historian of 4th century B.C.; continued the history of Thucydides down to battle of Cnidus (394 B.C.); only fragments of his work extant.

Cratippus of Myt'i-le-ne (mít'i-lé'nê). Greek Peripatetic philosopher of 1st century B.C., in Athens; tutor of Cicero's son; praised by Cicero in his *De Officiis*.

Crat'y-lus (krát'y-lús). Greek philosopher of 5th and 4th centuries B.C.; a disciple of Heraclitus (q.v.); introduced by Plato as chief speaker in one of his dialogues (*Cratylus*).

Craufurd (kró'fêrd), **Quintin**. 1743-1819. Scottish author. Served East India Company (till 1780); gathered a library at Paris; friend of Marie Antoinette and royal family; helped arrange their flight to Varennes. Author of history of the Bastille (1798) and researches on Hindu civilization (1817).

Crauk (krók), **Gustave Adolphe Désiré**. 1827-1905. French sculptor; studied under Pradier. Among his works are monuments to Coligny and Cardinal Javigerie, many portrait busts, including Niel and MacMahon, and statues of Marshal MacMahon, General Chanzy.

Cra'ven (krá'vên), **Alfred**. 1846-1926. American civil engineer, b. Bound Brook, N.J. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1867). In geological surveying, irrigation work and mining engineering in California and Nevada (1871-84). Engaged on New York City projects: Croton Aqueduct (1884-95), Jerome Park Reservoir (1895-

1900), part of Broadway subway system, dual system of subways (chief engineer in charge of construction); consulting engineer, Transit Construction Commission, New York City (from 1916).

Craven, Frank. 1880-1945. American actor and playwright, b. Boston; author of *Two Many Cooks*; appeared on stage in *Bought and Paid For*, *Two Many Cooks*, *This Way Out*, *New Brooms*, *Our Town*, etc.; also in motion pictures.

Craven, Pau'line' (pó'lên'). 1808-1891. French author, dau. of Comte Auguste Marie de la Feronays, diplomat; m. (1834) **Augustus Craven** (d. 1884), British diplomat, grandson of margravine of Anspach. Author of *Récit d'une Seur* (1866), a record of the slow passing of her family, crowned by French Academy.

Craven, Thomas. 1889-. American author and art critic, b. Salina, Kans. A.B. Kansas Wesleyan (1908). Author of *Men of Art* (1931) and *Modern Art* (1934); editor of *Life of Benvenuto Cellini* (1937), *A Treasury of Art Masterpieces* (1939), and *A Treasury of American Prints* (1939).

Craven, William. Earl of **Craven**. 1606-1697. English Royalist, son of Sir **William Craven** (1548?-1618), lord mayor of London (1610). Served under princes of Orange (from 1623), under Gustavus Adolphus (1631); aided Frederick, exiled king of Bohemia, and his son Charles Louis in attempt to recover the Palatinate (1632, 1637), and afterwards served Elizabeth of Bohemia; supplied Charles I and II with financial aid; privy councillor (1666, 1681); patron of letters.

Crawford (kró'fêrd), Earls of. See **Lindsay** family.

Crawford, Francis Marion. 1851-1909. Son of Thomas Crawford (q.v.). American novelist, b. in Bagini di Lucca, Italy. After education in U.S. and Europe, traveled in India (1879-80); returned to New York and wrote his first novel, *Mr. Isaacs* (1882). Settled in Sorrento, Italy (1885) and spent rest of life in writing. Other works: *Dr. Claudius* (1883), *Zoroaster* (1885), *A Cigarette Maker's Romance* (1890), *The Ralstons* (1898), *Via Crucis* (1898), *Marietta* (1901), *The Heart of Rome* (1903), *Soradella* (1909), *Wandering Ghosts* (1911), etc.

Crawford, Isabella Valancy. 1850-1887. Canadian poet, b. Dublin; to Ontario (1858); journalist in Toronto. Author of *Old Spookies' Pass* and *Malcolm's Katie* (1881).

Crawford, Mrs. Louisa Macartney. See **Frederick Nicholls Crouch**.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. 1874-1932. American writer, b. Boston. Author of *The Romance of Old New England Roof-trees* (1902), *... Old New England Churches* (1903), *Among Old New England Inns* (1907), *St. Botolph's Town* (1908), *Social Life in Old New England* (1914), etc.

Crawford, Nelson Antrim. 1888-. American editor and author, b. Miller, S.Dak. Editor in chief of *The Household Magazine* (from 1928). Author of *The Carrying of the Ghost* (verse, 1923), *A Man of Learning* (fiction, 1928), *Unhappy Wind* (novel, 1930), *We Liberals* (1936), *Your Child Faces War* (1937), etc. Awarded Kansas poetry prize (1920) and Betty Earle lyric prize (1923).

Crawford, Thomas. 1813?-1857. American sculptor, b. New York City. Studied in Rome, with Thorvaldsen (1835); resident in Rome most of his life. Examples of his work: *Beethoven*, in Symphony Hall, Boston, *Orpheus*, in Boston Art Museum; *Dancing Girl*, *Dying Indian Maiden*, *Flora*, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *Peri*, in Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C. The Washington statue in Richmond, Va., and some of the sculptural decorations for the capitol at Washington, D.C. (notably the armed figure of Liberty on its dome) were executed from his designs.

âle, châtotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfö; äve, häre (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charítý; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ü-ite, ürn, üp, circüls, ü-u in Fr. menu;

- Crawford, William Harris.** 1772-1834. American lawyer, b. in Amherst County, Va. U.S. senator from Georgia (1807-13). U.S. minister to France (1813-15). U.S. secretary of war (1815-16); secretary of the treasury (1816-25). Candidate for president of the U.S. (1824).
- Craw'furd** (krô'fêrd), **John.** 1783-1868. Scottish Orientalist. East Indian army doctor; envoy to Siam; administrator of Singapore (1823). Author of *History of the Indian Archipelago* (1820) and a Malay grammar and dictionary (1852).
- Cra'yer** (krâ'yêr), **Caspar de.** c. 1584-1669. Flemish painter; studied under Raphael van Coxie.
- Crayon, Geoffrey.** Also **Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.** (Gentleman). Pseudonyms of Washington Irving.
- Cra'zy Horse'** (krâ'zî hôrs'). *Indian name Tashunca-Uitco.* 1849?-1877. American Indian chief, of the Oglala tribe of the Sioux, in battle of Little Big Horn, in which Custer was killed (1876); surrendered; killed while resisting imprisonment (Sept. 5, 1877).
- Creagh** (krâ), **Sir Garrett O'Moore.** 1848-1923. British soldier, b. in County Clare, Ireland. Educ. Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst. Served in India, in Afghan War (1879-80) where he won the Victoria Cross; brigadier general (1899), major general (1903), lieutenant general (1904), and general (1907). Commanded second brigade in China Expedition (1900), and the entire British expeditionary force in China (1901). Succeeded Lord Kitchener as commander in chief in India (1909-14).
- Creas'y** (krê'sî), **Sir Edward Shepherd.** 1812-1878. English historian. Educ. Cambridge; barrister; professor, London U. (1840); chief justice of Ceylon (1860). Known esp. for his *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* (1851).
- Cré'bil'lon'** (krâ'bê'yôn'). *Pseudonym of Prosper Jo'lyot'* (zhô'yô'). **Sieur de Crais'-Bil'lon'** (krê'bê'yôn'). 1674-1762. French tragic poet; among his important tragedies are *Idoménée* (1705), *Alcibiade* (1707), *Électre* (1708), *Rhadamiste et Zénobie* (1711), *Xercès* (1714), *Sémiramis* (1717), *Pyrrhus* (1726), *Catiline* (1748), *Le Triumvirat* (1754). His son **Claude Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon** (1707-1777), novelist, depicted corruption in high society of the period.
- Crédé'** (krê-dê'), **Karl Sigismund Franz.** 1819-1892. German gynecologist; professor of obstetrics in Leipzig (1856). The Créde' method of dropping silver-nitrate solution in the eyes of a newborn infant as a preventive treatment, and the Créde' method of expression of the placenta after birth of the child, are named after him.
- Cré'di** (krâ'dê'), **Lorenzo di.** 1459-1537. Florentine painter; pupil of Andrea del Verrochio. His paintings include *Nativity* and *Adoration of the Shepherds* (both in Florentine Academy), *Annunciation*, *Venus* (both in the Uffizi), studies of the Madonna and Child (in the Louvre, National Gallery at London, in galleries at Dresden, Turin, etc.).
- Créd'ner** (krâd'nêr), **Heinrich, in full Karl Friedrich Heinrich.** 1809-1876. German geologist for whom the mineral crednerite was named; privy councillor and director of mining in the Halle region (1868). His son **Karl Hermann** (1841-1913) was professor of geology and paleontology at Leipzig (from 1870); director of the geological survey of Saxony; author of the textbook *Elemente der Geologie* (1872). Another son, **Rudolf** (1850-1908), was professor of geography at Greifswald (from 1881).
- Creech** (krêch), **Thomas.** 1659-1700. English classical scholar. M.A., Oxon. (1683); hanged himself (1700). Translator of Lucretius into rhymed heroic couplets (1682), of Horace (1684), Theocritus (1684), and others.
- Creech, William.** 1745-1815. Scottish publisher. On withdrawal of his partner Kincald, became foremost publisher in Scotland; brought out first Edinburgh editions of Burns, Blair, Beattie, Mackenzie; lord provost of Edinburgh (1811-13).
- Creel** (krêl), **George.** 1876-1953. American journalist and publicity director, b. in Lafayette County, Mo. Editor, *Kansas City Independent* (1899-1909), *Denver Post* (1909-10), *Rocky Mountain News* (1911-13). Chairman, Committee on Public Information (1917-19); chairman, national advisory board, Works Progress Administration (1935). Author of *Quatrains of Christ* (1907), *Wilson and the Issues* (1916), *The People Next Door* (1926), *Tom Paine—Liberty Bell* (1931), etc.
- Creel'man** (krêl'mân), **James.** 1859-1915. American journalist and war correspondent, b. Montreal, Canada; to New York as a boy; covered Chinese-Japanese War (1894), Greco-Turkish War (1897), Spanish-American War (1898).
- Cree'vey** (krê'vî), **Thomas.** 1768-1838. English diarist. Educ. at Cambridge; Whig M.P. (1802); secretary to board of control (1806); treasurer of ordnance (1830); treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Known for *Creevey Papers* (pub. 1903), consisting of journals and correspondence covering 36 years and depicting political and social life of late Georgian era.
- Creigh'ton** (krâ't'n), **Edward** (1802-1874) and his brother **John Andrew** (1831-1907). American businessmen; benefactors of Creighton University.
- Creighton, James Edwin.** 1861-1924. Educator, b. Pictou, Nova Scotia. Grad. Dalhousie College, Halifax (1887); studied in Germany (1887-89). Professor, Cornell (1895-1924). Editor in chief, *Philosophical Review* (1902-24). Leading exponent in America of idealistic or speculative philosophy.
- Creigh'ton** (krê't'n), **Man'dell** (mân'd'l). 1843-1901. English Anglican prelate and historian. B.A., Oxon (1867). Professor of ecclesiastical history, Cambridge (1884); first editor of *English Historical Review* (1886-91). Bishop of Peterborough (1891), of London (1897); condemned as unhistorical, and strove to eradicate, extravagances of ultraritualists. Author of *History of the Papacy* (1882-97), *Age of Elizabeth* (1876), *Cardinal Wolsey* (1888).
- Crei'ze-nach** (krê'tsê-nâk), **Theodor.** 1818-1877. German poet, of Jewish birth; adopted Christian faith (1854); published *Dichtungen* (1839) and *Gedichte* (1848). His son **Wilhelm** (1851-1919) was historian of literature; professor, Cracow (1883-1913).
- Crell or Krell** (krêl), **Nikolaus.** 1551?-1601. Saxon statesman; councillor of Christian, Elector of Saxony (from 1586); chancellor of Saxony (1589). Endeavored to supplant Lutheranism in Saxony with his own faith, a form of Calvinism. On death of Elector Christian (1591), condemned to death and executed (Oct. 9, 1601).
- Crei'le** (krêl'ê), **August Leopold.** 1780-1855. German road-building engineer. Constructed most of Prussian highroads built 1816-26; planned Berlin-Potsdam railway; publisher of Legendre's geometry (1823) and Lagrange's mathematical work (1823-24); founder of the mathematical periodical known today as *Crell's Journal*.
- Cré'ma'zie'** (krâ'mâ'zê'), **Octave.** 1822-1879. French-Canadian poet; his *Le Vieux Soldat Canadien* (1855) won for him title as official poet of Canada; resident in France (from 1863).
- Cre'mer** (krâ'mêr), **Jacobus Jan.** 1827-1880. Dutch novelist; author of *De Lelie van's Gravenhage* (1851), *Daniël Sils* (1856), *Dokter Helmond en zijn Vrouw* (1870), *Tooneelspekers* (1875), and short stories.
- Cre'mer** (krê'mêr), **Sir William Randal.** 1838-1908. English pacifist. One of founders of carpenters' and joiners' union (1860). Resigned as secretary of British section of First International (1866). As secretary of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

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Workman's Peace Association (1871-1908), advocated international arbitration in America and Europe; Radical M.P. (1885). Edited peace journal *Arbitrator* (from 1899). Awarded Nobel peace prize for 1903.

Crémieux (krä'nyü'), Adolphe. *Real name Isaac Mo'ise* (mô'ez'). 1796-1880. French lawyer and politician. Member of Chamber of Deputies (1842-48; 1849-51; 1869-70; 1871-75); minister of justice (1848; 1870-71); appointed senator for life (1875).

Cremona (krä-mô'na), Luigi. 1830-1903. Italian mathematician. Professor, Bologna (1860), Milan (1866), and Rome (1873), where he reorganized and directed the engineering college; minister of education (1898); known esp. for work in projective geometry and graphical statics, and for reorganization of the technical schools.

Crementius Cordus, Aulus. See **CORRUS**.

Créqui (krä'ké'). Name of a French family, originally from Créquy, including: **Henri Créqui**, who followed Saint Louis on his crusade and was killed at Damietta (1240). **Jacques de Créqui**, killed at Agincourt (1415). **Antoine de Créqui**, killed at siege of Hesdin (1523). **Charles I de Créqui de Blanche'fort' de Ca'na'ples** [dē blānsh'fôr' dē kā'nā'pl'] (1567?-1638), marshal of France (1622), killed in action before Crema, Italy (1638). **Duc Charles III de Créqui** (1623-1687), soldier; engaged at Rocroi and Nördlingen; French ambassador at Rome (1662); governor of Paris (1676). **Charles III's brother François de Bonne** (bôn), Marquis de Créqui (1624?-1687), known as **Ma'ré'chal'** (mā'rā'shāl') de Créqui, distinguished himself in fighting in Flanders and Catalonia; marshal of France (1668); refused to serve under Turenne and was disgraced; defeated forces of the elector of Brandenburg (1679) and had a part in preparing the Peace of Nijmegen. **Renée Caroline, nee de Froulay** (dē frōō'lā'), Marquise de Créqui (1714-1803), society leader in Paris; m. **Marquis Louis Marie de Créqui** (1737).

Crerar (krē'rär), **Henry Duncan Graham**. 1888- . Canadian soldier; educ. Royal Military Coll., Kingston. Served in World War (1911-18); chief of Canadian general staff (1940-41); general (1944); retired (1945).

Crerar, John. 1827-1889. American businessman and philanthropist, b. New York City; endowed John Crerar Library in Chicago.

Cre-scen-ti'ni (krä'shän-tē'nē), **Girolamo**. 1766-1846. Italian mezzo-soprano; engaged in Italy, London, Vienna, Paris, returning to Naples (c. 1816) to become professor in conservatory there.

Cre-scen-ti-us (krē'shän'shē-üs). Name of a family of leaders of Roman aristocracy in 10th century, including: **Crescentius** the Elder (d. 981 A.D.); overthrew Pope Benedict VI (974) and installed Antipope Boniface VII; later became monk. His son **Johannes or John Crescentius**, surnamed **No'men-ta'nus** (nō'mēn-tā'nūs), known as "the Younger" (d. 998 A.D.), assumed title of patrician and dominated Rome and the papacy; opposed Emperor Otto III and Pope Gregory V and raised John XVI as antipope; defeated by Otto III at castle of Sant'Angelo (April, 998) and executed. **Johannes or John Crescentius** (d. 1011), son of Crescentius the Younger and his successor as head of the government in Rome.

Cre-scen'zi (krä'shēn'sē), **Pietro**. *Latinized Petrus de Cre-scen'ti-is* (krē'shēn'shē-is). 1230?-1310. Italian writer on agriculture; author of *Opus Ruralium Commodorum*.

Cre-scim-be'ni (krä'shēm-bā'nē), **Giovanni Maria**. 1663-1728. Italian poet and literary historian, b. at Macerata; one of founders and first president (1690-

1728) of Academy of Arcadians. His works include *Rime* (1695), *Storia della Volgar Poesia* (1698), and *Commentario intorno alla Volgar Poesia* (5 vols., 1702-11).

Cres'i-las (krēs'i-lā). Greek sculptor, of Crete, in 5th century B.C.

Cre'spi (kräs'pē), **Giovanni Battista** (1557-1633), known as **il Ce-ra'no** (ēl chā-rā'nō), and his nephew **Danièle** (c. 1590-1630). Italian painters of religious subjects.

Cre'spi (kräs'pē), **Giuseppe Maria**. Known as **lo Spa-gnuo'lo** (lō spā-nywō'lō). 1665-1747. Italian painter, of Bologna; among his canvases are *La Cène* and *The Seven Sacraments* (Dresden gallery).

Cres'pi (kräs'pē), **Juan**. 1721-1782. Spanish Roman Catholic missionary and explorer in America. With Portolá, a discoverer of San Francisco Bay; explored route around the bay (1772).

Cres'po (kräs'pō), **Joaquín**. 1845-1898. Venezuelan soldier and political leader, b. San Francisco, Cuba. Supporter of Guzmán Blanco, serving as figurehead president under Blanco's dominance (1884-86). Led revolution deposing President Andueza Palacio (1892) and set up dictatorship (1892-94); elected president (1894-98); boundary dispute with Great Britain led to crisis between Great Britain and U.S. (1895-97); killed in unsuccessful defense of his successor, Ignacio Andrade.

Cress'well (krēz'wēl; -wēl; krēs'-), **Sir Cresswell**. 1794-1863. English judge. M.A., Cantab. (1818); first judge of probate and divorce court (1858).

Cres'sy (krēs'i), **Hugh Paulinus de**. 1605?-1674. English Benedictine monk and ecclesiastical historian.

Cres'well (krēs'wēl; -wēl), **John Angel James**. 1828-1891. U.S. postmaster general (1869-74), b. Port Deposit, Md.; instituted great improvements in postal service.

Cres'wick (krēz'īk), **Thomas**. 1811-1869. English landscape painter and book illustrator.

Cret (krē; *Angl. krā*), **Paul Philippe**. 1876-1945. Architect, b. Lyon, France. To U.S., and became professor of design, U. of Pennsylvania (1903-37). Designed Valley Forge Memorial Arch in Philadelphia, Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., Federal Reserve Board building in Washington, D.C., and building at U.S.M.A., West Point.

Creutz (krüt's), **Count Gustav Philip**. 1731-1785. Swedish diplomat and poet. Ambassador in Madrid (1763) and Paris (1766-83); concluded (Apr. 3, 1783) with Franklin commercial treaty between Sweden and U.S. Poetical works include the idyl *Atis och Camilla* (1761) and the verse narrative *Daphne*.

Creu'zer (kroi'tsēr), **Friedrich**. 1771-1858. German classical philologist; professor, Marburg (1802) and Heidelberg (1807-45).

Creuziger or Creutzinger, Kaspar. See **CRUCIGER**.

Cre-vaur (krē-vō'), **Jules Nicolas**. 1847-1882. French surgeon and explorer in South America.

Crève-cœur (krēv'kūr'), **Michel Guillaume Jean de**. Pseudonym **J. Hector St. John** (sānt jōn'). 1735-1813. Writer, b. near Caen, Normandy, France. In New York (from 1759); naturalized citizen (1765). Returned to France (1780-83; 1790-1813). Fame rests on his *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782), a series of essays giving a farmer's reactions to the life and issues of the times.

Crew (krō), **Henry**. 1859-1953. American physicist, b. Richmond, Ohio; A.B., Princeton (1882); Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1887); professor, Northwestern (1892-1930); worked in spectroscopy.

Crewe (krō), 1st Marquis of. **Robert Ogilvy Ashburton Crewe-Milnes** (-mīlz'). 1858-1945. English statesman and diplomat, b. London. Educ. Cambridge. Lord lieutenant of Ireland (1892-95); lord president of the

lle, chaotic, cirs (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, makör; äe, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), önnect; ööed, ööt; öut, öil; öübe, öüite, öörn, öp, öircüs, ö wä in Fr. menu;

- council (1905-08, 1915-16); lord privy seal (1908, 1912-15); secretary of state for the colonies (1908-10) and for India (1910-15); president, Board of Education (1916). Ambassador to France (1922-28). Secretary of state for war (1931). Created marquis (1911).
- Crews** (krōz), **Laura Hope**. 1880-1942. American actress, b. San Francisco. Supported Eleanor Robson in *Merely Mary Ann*, Henry Miller in *Joseph Entangled*. Created role of Polly Jordan in *The Great Divide* (1906). In motion pictures (from 1929).
- Creyton, Paul**. Pseudonym of John Townsend Trowbridge.
- Cribb** (krīb), **Tom**. 1781-1848. English champion pugilist; b. Bristol; defeated Jem Belcher for championship (1807) and again (1809); retired (1821) having lost but one fight in professional career.
- Crichton** (krī'tn), **James**. 1560?-1582. Scottish prodigy of learning and athletic accomplishments; known as "the Admirable Crichton," an epithet from the Scottish poet John Johnston's *Heroes Scott* (1603). M.A., St. Andrews (1575). In Paris (1577), said to have disputed on scientific questions in twelve languages; served in French army two years; in Genoa (1579), made Latin address to doge; in Venice (1580), introduced to learned world by Aldus Manutius, vanquished all disputants except Mazzoni; in Padua (1581), disputed with university professors their interpretations of Aristotle and exposed their faulty mathematics.
- Crichton-Browne** (-broun'), **Sir James**. 1840-1938. British physician; educ. Edinburgh U. and Paris. Specialist in mental and nervous diseases; lord chancellor's visitor in Lunacy (1875-1922). Author of *What the Doctor Thought* (1930), *The Doctor's After-Thoughts* (1932). His oldest son, **Harold William Alexander Francis** (1866-1937), educ. Cambridge U., entered army, served in Boer War (1900-02); commanded King's Own Scottish Borderers (1911-18), colonel (1918); explored Atlas Mountains with Joseph Thomson's expedition (1888); author of *In the Heart of the Atlas*, etc.
- Crichton-Stuart**. Family name of marquis of Bute (see under **Stewart** family).
- Crile** (krīl), **George Washington**. 1864-1943. American surgeon, b. Chilo, Ohio. A.B., Ohio Northern (1884); M.D. (1887), Western Reserve; studied in Vienna, London, Paris. Professor, Western Reserve (1893-1924); one of founders and director (from 1921), Cleveland Clinic Foundation; surgeon, Cleveland Clinic Hospital (from 1921). Served in U.S. army in Spanish-American War and in France in World War. Author of *Surgical Shock* (1897), *Origin and Nature of the Emotions* (1915), *A Mechanistic View of War and Peace* (1915), *A Bipolar Theory of Living Processes* (1925), *The Phenomena of Life* (1936), etc.
- Crillon** (krē'yōn'). Family of French soldiers, including: **Louis des Balbes de Ber-ton' de Crillon** (lā bāl'b' dē bër'tōn' dē), Duc de Ma'hon' [mā'ōn'] (1717-1796); distinguished himself at Fontenoy and in the Seven Years' War; lieutenant general (1758); passed into Spanish service (1762) and forced capitulation of Minorca by the English (1782). His son **François Félix Dorothée des Balbes de Berton de Quiers** (kyār), Duc de Crillon (1748-1820), member of States-General (1789); joined the Third Estate, became suspect, fled to Spain; returned to France under the Directory; appointed to Chamber of Peers (1815). François's half brother **Louis Antoine François de Paule des Balbes de Berton de Quiers de Crillon**, Duc de Mahon (1775-1832), lieutenant general in the Spanish army, submitted to Joseph Bonaparte and was appointed viceroy of Navarre; proscribed by Ferdinand VII (1814) and
- returned to France. François's son **Marie Gérard Louis Félix Rodrigue des Balbes de Berton**, Duc de Crillon (1782-1870), émigré from France, inherited title of duc and dignity of a peer of France; appointed field marshal after the campaign in Spain (1823).
- Crillon, Louis Bal'b'is' de Ber-ton' de** (bāl'b' dē bër'tōn' dē). Known as **L'Homme' sans Peur'** (lōm' sän pūr'). 1541-1615. Served against the Huguenots in the French civil wars; engaged as a knight of Malta under Don John of Austria at battle of Lepanto (1571); served in army of Henry III during war against the Holy League (1580-89); fought under Henry IV at Ivry-La-Bataille (1590); with Sully, commanded army of Savoy (1600).
- Crinag'o-ras** (krī-nāg'ō-rās). Greek epigrammatist, of Mytilene, in 1st century B.C.
- Cripps** (krīps), **Charles Alfred**. 1st Baron **Par'moor** (pār'moor). 1852-1941. English lawyer and statesman. Grad. Oxford; queen's counsel (1890); Conservative M.P. (1895-1914); prominent High-Church layman; raised to peerage (1914); staunch peace advocate; joined Labor party, and was lord president of council (1924, 1929-31) in Labor governments, and British representative on council of League of Nations and delegate to assembly. His youngest son, **Sir Richard Stafford** (1889-1952), lawyer and socialist, was educ. University Coll., London; king's counsel (1927); solicitor general (1930-31); Labor M.P. (1931); champion of united front with left-wing parties (1936); executive officer of Labor party (1937); ambassador to Russia (1940); named lord privy seal and leader of House of Commons (Feb., 1942); special envoy to India (Mar.-Apr., 1942); minister of aircraft production (1942-45); president of Board of Trade (1945-47); chancellor of exchequer (1947-50).
- Crisp** (krīsp), **Arthur**. 1881-. Painter, b. Hamilton, Ontario, Can. Studied at Art Students' League, New York. Teacher of mural painting at National Acad. of Design. Best known for murals.
- Crisp, Charles Frederick**. 1845-1896. American lawyer, b. of American parentage at Sheffield, Eng. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1883-96); speaker (1891-95).
- Crī'spi** (krē's'pē), **Francesco**. 1819-1901. Italian statesman, b. at Ribera, Sicily. Aided Garibaldi in expedition to Sicily (1860); first representative from Palermo to Italian parliament (1861); leader of radical Left; president, Chamber of Deputies (1876); minister of interior (1877-78). Premier (1887-91, 1893-96); advocate of Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy, Austria); sought Italian protectorate over Abyssinia; deposed after Italian defeat at Aduwa (1896).
- Crī'spīn** (krī's'pīn) and **Crī'spīn'i-an** (krī's'pīn'i-ān; -pīn'yān), **Saluta**. Christian martyrs of 3d century; brothers, shoemakers by trade; did missionary work in Gaul; beheaded by order of Emperor Maximian (c. 287). Patron saints of shoemakers, saddlers, and tanners.
- Crī'spus** (krī's'pūs), **Flavius Julius**. d. 326 A.D. Son of Constantine the Great (q.v.). Won naval victory (323 A.D.) over Licinius, in the Hellespont (Dardanelles). Executed by his father on charge of high treason (326). See **FAUSTA**.
- Crī'sto'fo-ri** (krē's'tō'fō-rē), **Bartolommeo**. 1655-1731. Italian maker of harpsichords; credited with inventing the hammer action characteristic of the modern piano (c. 1710-11).
- Cristus, Petrus**. See **CHRISTUS**.
- Crī'ti-as** (krīsh'ī-ds; krī'tī-ds). Athenian orator and politician of late 5th century B.C.; a pupil of Socrates. Aided in overcoming the Four Hundred (411 B.C.); banished (c. 407). One of the Thirty Tyrants appointed by the

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Spartans to govern Athens at end of Peloponnesian War (404). Killed in war against Thrasybulus (403). Introduced by Plato in one of his dialogues (*Critias*).

Crit'i-us (krīsh'ē-s; krī't'ās) and **Nes'i-o'tes** (nēs't-ō'tēs). Greek sculptors of 5th century B.C.; commissioned to carve duplicates of Antenor's statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton, the Tyrannicides, when the originals were carried off to Persia by Xerxes.

Crit'o (krī'tō). fl. late 5th century B.C. Athenian, friend and disciple of Socrates, whose escape he tried to arrange; introduced by Plato in one of his dialogues (*Crito*).

Crit'o-la'us (krī'tō-lā'ūs). Greek Peripatetic philosopher of 2d century B.C.; lectured in Rome on philosophy; dismissed from the city by Cato the Elder.

Crit'ten-den (krī't-n-dēn), **John Jordan**. 1787-1863. American lawyer, b. near Versailles, Ky. U.S. senator (1817-19; 1835-41; 1842-48; 1855-61). U.S. attorney general (1841; 1850-53). Governor of Kentucky (1848-50). Introduced "Crittenden Compromise" in senate (Dec., 1860) as measure of conciliation between North and South, but compromise was defeated in committee. His son **George Bibb** (1812-1880), a Confederate officer in Civil War, was defeated at Mill Springs, Ky. (1862). Another son, **Thomas Leonidas** (1819-1893), a major general in Union army in Civil War, was relieved of his command after a repulse at Chickamauga but honorably acquitted by a court of inquiry. A nephew, **Thomas Theodore Crittenden** (1832-1909), an officer in Union army in Civil War, was governor of Missouri (1881-85) and consul general in Mexico City (1893-97).

Crit'ten-ton (krī't-n-tān), **Charles Nelson**. 1833-1909. American businessman and philanthropist, b. Henderson, N.Y. In memory of daughter Florence, who died (1882) at age of four, established and endowed Florence Crittenton Homes for homeless and unfortunate women; incorporated as National Florence Crittenton Mission (1895).

Cri-vel'li (krē-vēl'lē), **Carlo**. 1430?-1494. Venetian painter; worked in Venice (to 1457), in The Marches (from 1468). His works include Madonnas (in Verona museum and the Vatican), *Pietà* (in Berlin Gallery and the Boston Art Museum), *Annunciation* (in National Gallery, London), *Crucifixion*, *Coronation of the Virgin*, *Madonna della Candelata* (all in the Brera).

Cro'ce (krō'chā), **Benedetto**. 1866-1952. Italian philosopher, statesman, literary critic, and historian, b. at Pescasseroli, Aquila. Educ. U. of Rome. Senator (1910 ff.); minister of public instruction (1920-21); founded (1903) and edited (1903-37) *La Critica Rivista di Letteratura, Storia, e Filosofia*. Author of *Filosofia Come Scienza dello Spirito*, *Saggio Sull'Hegel* (1906), *La Filosofia di G. B. Vico* (1911), a long series *I Scrittori d'Italia* (1911-), *La Letteratura della Nuova Italia* (4 vols., 1914-15), an autobiography *Contributo alla Critica di Me Stesso* (1918), *Goethe* (1919), *Ariosto*, *Shakespeare*, *e Corneille* (1920), *La Poesia di Dante* (1920), *Storia d'Europa nel Secolo Decimonono* (1932), *La Poesia*... (1936), *La Storia Come Pensiero e Come Azione* (1938), etc.

Crock'er (krok'ēr), **Charles**. 1822-1888. American financier, b. Troy, N.Y. Went overland to California (1850); settled in Sacramento (1852). In charge of construction, Central Pacific Railroad (1863-69). President, Southern Pacific Railroad of California (from 1871); merged Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroads (1884).

Crocker, Francis Bacon. 1861-1921. American electrical engineer, b. New York City. Instrumental in establishing American electrical standards. Author of *Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors* (with S. S. Wheeler;

1894), *Electric Lighting* (2 vols., 1896-1901), *Electric Motors* (1910). See Schuyler S. WHEELER.

Crocker, William. 1876-1950. American botanist, b. Medina, Ohio. A.B., Illinois (1902); Ph.D., Chicago (1906). Taught at Chicago (1909-21); director, Boyce Thompson Inst., Yonkers, N.Y. (from 1921). Known for work on the germination of seeds, on plant hormones, on tropisms, and on the effect of toxic gases on plants. **Crock'ett** (krōk'ēt; -tō), **David**, known as **Davy**. 1786-1836. American frontiersman, b. in Greene County, Tenn. Served under Jackson in Creek War (1813-14). Active on frontier in western Tenn.; known as humorist and expert shot. Member, U.S. House of Representatives, from Tenn. (1827-31; 1833-35). Joined Texan forces (1836); killed at the Alamo (Mar. 6, 1836).

Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. 1860-1914. Scottish novelist. M.A., Edinburgh; abandoned Free Church ministry for novel-writing (1895); joined kailyard school with *The Stickit Minister* (1893); participated in romantic revival with novels including *The Raiders* and *Mad Sir Uhtred* (1894), *Man of the Mountain* (1909).

Croe'sus (krē'sūs). d. 546 B.C. Last king of Lydia, of house of Mermaidae; reigned (560-546 B.C.). Conquered regions of western Asia Minor; extended kingdom to the Helles on the east and the Taurus on the south; invaded Cappadocia; surprised at Sardis by Cyrus and overcome (546 B.C.). Acquired great wealth through trade; subject of many legends.

Croft (krōft), **Sir Herbert**. 1751-1816. English scholar and linguist. Known esp. for his life of poet Young in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, written in Johnson's style.

Croft, William. 1678-1727. English composer of sacred music. Organist of chapel royal (1707), Westminster Abbey (1708); published *Musica Sacra* (2 vols., 1724); his choral works, including his masterly burial service.

Croft'-Cooke' (krōft'kōōk'), **Rupert**. 1904- . English writer; author of novels, a play, and a few volumes of verse.

Croft'on (krōft'ōn), **Sir Walter**. 1815-1897. Irish penologist; originated the Irish, or Crofton, system of prison administration.

Crofts (krōfts), **Ernest**. 1847-1911. English historical painter; one of chief English battle painters.

Crofts, Freeman Wills. 1879-1957. Irish civil engineer and detective-story writer, b. Dublin. Among his stories: *Inspector French's Greatest Case*, *Inspector French and the Cheyne Mystery*, *The Box of the Murders*, *Fatal Venture*.

Croi'set' (krwā'sē'), **Marie Joseph Alfred**. 1845-1921. French Hellenist; dean of the faculty of letters, Paris (1898-1919); author of *Xénophon*... (1873), *La Poésie de Pindare et les Lois du Lyrique Grec* (1880), *Démocratie de l'Antiquité* (1909). His brother **Maurice** (1846-1935) was also a Hellenic scholar; professor at Montpellier (1876) and Collège de France (1893); author of *La Civilisation Hellénique* and coauthor with his brother of *Histoire de la Littérature Grecque* (1887-93).

Crois'set' (krwā'sē'), **Francis de**. Orig. surname **Wle'ner** (vē'nēr). 1877-1937. Belgian-born French playwright; his many plays include *Chérubin* (1902); set to music by Massenet, 1905), *Où Trop Embrasse* (1903), *Le Tour de Main* (1906), *Arsène Lupin* (with Leblanc, 1908), *Le Cœur Dispose* (1912), *Le Docteur Miracle* (1926), *Pierre et Jack* (1931), *Le Vol Nuptial* (1933); author also of works on the theater, novels, and travel sketches.

Croissy, Marquis de. See Charles COLBERT.

Croix (krwā), **Marqués Carlos Francisco de**. 1699-1786. Spanish soldier, b. in Flanders; viceroy of Mexico (1766-71) and captain general of Valencia (1771-86).

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōde; out, oil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Croix, Charles de. See CLERFAYT.

Croix, Teodoro de. 1730-1792. Spanish administrator in America, b. in Flanders. In New Spain (1765-71). Commandant general of a province including Coahuila, Texas, New Mexico, Sinaloa, Sonora, and California (1776-83). Viceroy of Peru (1784-89).

Cro'ker (krō'kēr), **John Wilson.** 1780-1857. British Tory leader and essayist, b. in Galway, Ireland; B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin (1800). Secretary to admiralty (1810-30), exposed defalcations; determined opponent of Reform Bill. Contributor to *Quarterly Review* from its foundation; responsible for scathing *Quarterly* article on Keats's *Endymion*; edited Boswell's *Life of Johnson* (1831); began an annotated edition of Pope's works, completed by Elwin and Courthope. The supposed original of Rigby in Disraeli's *Coningsby*.

Croker, Richard. 1841-1922. Known as "Boss Croker." American politician, b. in Ireland; to New York City as a child. Identified with Tammany Hall (from 1862); joined faction opposed to Boss Tweed (1868). Leader of Tammany Hall and managed Democratic politics in New York City (1886-1902). To England (1903), and later to Ireland, living as a country gentleman.

Croker, Thomas Crofton. 1798-1854. Irish antiquary. Clerk in admiralty, London (1818-50). Friend of Tom Moore, to whom he sent ancient Irish poetry; one of founders of Camden Society, Percy Society, and British Archaeological Association. Author of *The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland* (1825), and of humorous works.

Croll (krōl), **James.** 1821-1890. Scottish geologist and climatologist. Largely self-educated. Keeper of maps and correspondence, Geological Survey of Scotland (1867-80); author of *Climate and Time* (1875) and *Philosophic Basis of Evolution* (1890), etc.

Cro'ly (krō'li), **David Goodman.** 1829-1889. Journalist, b. in County Cork, Ireland; to U.S. as a child. Managing editor, New York World (1862-72); editor, *Daily Graphic* (1873-78). His wife, **Jane**, nee **Cun'ning-ham** (kūn'-ing-ham), pseudonym **Jennie June** [jūn] (1829-1901), b. in Leicester-shire, Eng., was editor of *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly* (1860-87); founded "Scroosis," a woman's club (1868), and the Woman's Press Club, New York (1889). Their son **Herbert** (1869-1930), journalist and political philosopher, was editor of the *Architectural Record* (1900-06), and founder (1914) and editor (1914-30) of *The New Republic*; author of *The Promise of American Life* (1909), *Marcus Alonzo Hanna* (1912), *Progressive Democracy* (1914).

Croly, George. 1780-1860. Irish author and Anglican clergyman. Settled in London (1810) as journalist. Author of poems, dramas, and novels, including a romance *Salathiel* (1829), founded on the legend of the Wandering Jew.

Crome (krōm), **John.** 1768-1821. English landscape painter; founded (1803) Norwich school of painting; exhibited scenes from rural Norfolk (from 1806), notable for fidelity to nature. His son and pupil **John Bernay** (1794-1842), called "Young Crome," painted usually coast and river scenes of England and the Continent.

Cro'me (krō'mē), **Karl.** 1859-1931. German jurist; professor, Berlin (1895), Bonn (1898-1923).

Cro'mek (krō'mēk), **Robert Hartley.** 1770-1812. English engraver. Student of Bartolozzi; published edition of Blair's *Grave* with illustrations by William Blake (1808); compiled *Reliques of Burns* (1808).

Cromer, 1st Earl of. See BARING family.

Cromp'ton (krūmp'tūn), **Richmal.** Pen name of Richmal Crompton LAMOURN.

Crompton, Samuel. 1753-1827. English inventor of

the spinning mule (1779), the rights to which he sold for about £60 because he was too poor to patent it; finally granted £5000 by House of Commons (1812); died in Bolton.

Crompton, William (1806-1891) and his son **George** (1829-1886). English textile workers, b. Lancashire Eng.; to U.S. in 1836. Inventors of improved weaving loom.

Crom'well (krōm'wēl; -wēl; krūm'-), **Oliver.** 1599-1658. Lord protector of England (1653-58). Nicknamed **Old Noll** (nōl) by Cavaliers. Great-great-grandson of Morgan Williams, a Welshman who married sister of Thomas Cromwell (q.v.), and whose son Richard took the name Cromwell. Left Cambridge to take up support of mother (1617); m. Elizabeth Broucher, London merchant's daughter (1620). M.P. (1628); espoused Puritanism as an enthusiast (1638); moved second reading of bill for annual parliaments (1640); carried resolution putting kingdom in posture of defense (1642). At outbreak of first part of the Civil War, captain of troop of horse at Edge Hill (1642); formed his unconquerable Ironsides, combining strict discipline and religious enthusiasm; in eastern counties, upheld firmly Parliamentary cause which was wavering elsewhere; decided with cavalry charge fortunes of day at Marston Moor (1644). Assumed leadership of the Independents, made up largely of religious sects in the army demanding religious toleration and vigorous prosecution of the war, as against the

Pr comprising the aristocratic generals and the majority in Parliament, seeking to make terms with Charles; secured remodeling of the army and passing of Self-denying Ordinance (1645); under Fairfax, led army to victory at Naseby (1645); probably ordered abduction of king from Holmby (1647); recognizing grievances of the army against Parliament, marched on London and coerced Parliament into ceasing further addresses to king (1648). In second part of Civil War, routed Scots under Hamilton at Preston (1648); active in prosecution of Charles up to execution and abolition of the monarchy. As commander in chief and lord lieutenant of Ireland, stormed Drogheda and Wexford, massacred garrisons (1649); left reduction of rest of the island to successors. Commander in chief (1650); defeated one army of Scots at Dunbar (1650) and other in command of Charles II at Worcester (1651); united the three kingdoms; dissolved Rump Parliament (1653); called Puritan convention, nicknamed Barebones Parliament, or Little Parliament, which proved ineffective and was dissolved by the moderates. Installed as "Lord Protector" on adoption of the "Instrument of Government," constitution designed to establish balance of power between Parliament and the protector, or chief executive, with its council of state (1653); used power to rule by ordinances until meeting of Parliament, providing judicial administration in Scotland, Irish representation in British Parliament, and reorganization of Church of England (1653-54); forced by attempts of Parliament to perpetuate itself in control of both army and the protector, to exclude all who refused to agree not to alter the "four fundamentals" of the Instrument; dissolved Parliament (1655). Placed ten major generals over ten districts of England; called a Parliament (1656) which drafted new constitution (1657); refused to take title of king (1657); on outbreak of conspiracies against his life, dissolved his last Parliament (1658). Brought war against Dutch States-General to successful conclusion (1654); made commercial treaties with Sweden and Denmark; ended war with Portugal by treaty (1653), which was renewed (1656); made treaty with France against Spain in interests of religious liberty and commerce (1655), another (1657) providing for joint

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), sat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

attack on Spanish Netherlands; humbled Spanish at Dunkirk (1658); failed in endeavor to form European Protestant league. Denounced in pamphlet *Killing No Murder* (1657); died of tertian ague; buried in Westminster Abbey; attainted (1660), with other regicides; disinterred and hung on gallows (1661). His daughter *Bridget* married Henry Ireton (q.v.).

His eldest surviving son, *Richard* (1626-1712), Lord Protector of England (1658-1659), was trained by him as his successor; M.P. (1654); member of committee of trade and navigation (1655); member of council of state (1657); proclaimed protector (Sept. 3, 1658); victim of jealousy between army officers and Parliament; refused to make any attempt to retain power and allowed himself to be dismissed (May, 1659); lived in seclusion in France as *John Clarke* (until 1680).

Oliver's fourth son, *Henry* (1628-1674), served under him in latter part of Civil War; was an Irish representative in the Little Parliament (1653); lord deputy of Ireland (1657), rigorous in transplantation of native Irish but remonstrated against oath of abjuration required of Roman Catholics; governor general of Ireland (1658); returned to England to live in retirement (1659).

Cromwell, Thomas. Earl of *Essex* (Es'seks; -lks). 1485?-1540. English statesman, son of a brewer, smith, and fuller of Putney. Served in French army; trader in Antwerp; m. (c. 1512) Elizabeth Wykes of Putney; engaged in cloth dressing and moneylending. Legal adviser to nobles and to Cardinal Wolsey; collector of revenues of see of York, employed by Wolsey (1514); M.P. (1523); harsh and venal as Wolsey's agent in dissolution of smaller monasteries (1525), and a secretary in arranging for Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich; pleaded successfully in House of Commons for quashing bill of attainder against Wolsey (1529). Privy councillor (1531); master of the jewels (1532); chancellor of exchequer (1533); king's secretary (1534); drafted most of the Reformation acts (1532-39); as vicar-general (1535), carried into effect the Act of Supremacy and suppression of monasteries (1536-39) and confiscation of their properties; exerted himself to Protestantize English church, chiefly as a means of supporting absolute monarchy in behalf of Henry VIII; lord privy seal (1536) and Baron Cromwell (1536); lord great chamberlain (1539); rewarded with confiscated lands of monasteries; earl of Essex (1540). Alienated Henry VIII by negotiating marriage with Anne of Cleves (1539); accused of treason by Norfolk; attainted by Parliament; beheaded; died in Catholic faith.

Cronaca, il. = Simone POLLATUOLO.

Cro'nin (krō'nin), *Archibald Joseph.* 1896-. English physician and novelist; educ. Glasgow U. Served in World War. In general practice in South Wales (1921-24), and in London (1926-30); withdrew from practice to devote himself to writing. Author of *Hatter's Castle* (1931), *Three Loves* (1932), *Grand Canary* (1933), *The Stars Look Down* (1935), *The Citadel* (1937), *The Keys of the Kingdom* (1941), and the play *Jupiter Laughs* (1940).

Cron-jé' (krōn-yū'), *Piet Arnoldus.* 1840?-1911. Boer leader. Distinguished himself at Doornkop and Majuba Hill in Transvaal insurrection (1881); forced surrender of Jameson raiders (1896). In Boer War of 1899, commanded western frontier and by victory over Lord Methuen at Magersfontein checked British column advancing to relief of Kimberley until Lord Roberts's invasion (1900). Surrounded near Paardeberg, forced to surrender by failure of food and ammunition; prisoner at St. Helena until end of war (1902).

Cron'stéd (krōn'stéd), *Baron Axel Fredric.* 1722-1765. Swedish mineralogist and chemist; first to isolate

nickel in impure condition (1751); introduced use of blowpipe for study of minerals; made chemical composition basis of his classification of minerals. The mineral cronstedtite is named for him.

Cronwright-Schreiner. See under *Olive SCHREINER*.
Crook (krōók), *George.* 1829-1890. American army officer, b. near Dayton, Ohio. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1852). Served through Civil War. Indian fighting in far northwest (1866-72); in Sioux War (1876); served against Apaches under Geronimo (1882-85). Promoted major general (1888).

Crookes (krōöks), *Sir William.* 1832-1919. English physicist and chemist, b. London. Educ. Royal Coll. of Chemistry. On staff of Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford (1854); lecturer in chemistry, Chester Training Coll. (1855); worked in own London laboratory. Discovered thallium (1861); invented radiometer; investigated passage of electrical discharge through highly rarefied gases; invented Crookes tube, a highly exhausted vacuum tube; studied rare earths; produced minute diamonds artificially; studied radium; invented spintharoscope; produced special glass to protect workers from injurious rays emitted by molten glass; also, engaged in psychical research. O.M. (1910). Founder and editor of *Chemical News*; author of *Select Methods in Chemical Analysis* (1871), etc.

Crooks (krōöks), *Richard, in full Alexander Richard.* 1900-. American operatic tenor, b. Trenton, N.J. With Metropolitan Opera Co. (from 1933).

Crop'sey (krōp'sē), *Jasper Francis.* 1823-1900. American landscape painter, b. Rossville, N.Y. Examples of his work: *Niagara Falls*, now in Brooklyn Museum of Art; *Landscape*, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *Sunset, Lake George*, in New York Public Library.

Cros'by (krōz'hē), *Frances Jane, known as Fanny.* 1820-1915. American hymn writer, b. Southeast, N.Y. Blind from infancy; educ. New York Institution for the Blind; teacher there (1847-58); m. Alexander Van Alstyne, a blind organist (1858); resided Brooklyn, N.Y. Composed about 6000 hymns (from 1864) including *Safe in the Arms of Jesus*; *Pass me not, O gentle Saviour*; *Jesus is Calling*. Other works, collections of verse; *The Blind Girl and Other Poems* (1844); *Bells at Evening and Other Poems* (1897).

Crosby, Howard. 1826-1891. American Presbyterian clergyman and author, b. New York City. Pastor, Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City (1863-91). Founder, Society for the Prevention of Crime (1877). His son *Ernest Howard* (1856-1907), b. New York City, was a social reformer and author, founder and first president of Social Reform Club, a vegetarian, single taxer, and antimilitarist.

Cros'key (krōs'kē), *John Welsh.* 1858-. American ophthalmologist, b. Philadelphia, Pa. M.D., Medicine-Chirurgical Coll., Philadelphia (1889).

Cros'ley (krōz'lē), *Powel.* 1886-. American manufacturer, b. Cincinnati, Ohio. Organizer of Crosley Radio Corp. (1921); president of Crosley Corp., manufacturer of radios, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. President of Cincinnati Baseball Club Co. (from 1934).

Cros'man (krōz'mdn), *Henrietta.* 1870-1944. American actress, b. Wheeling, W. Va.; m. Maurice Campbell (1897). Leading woman in Charles Frohman's company (1892-94); later starred in *One of Our Girls*, *Mistress Nell*, *The Real Thing*, etc.

Cross (krōs), *Ada.* Mrs. *George Frederick Cross.* See *Ada CAMBRIDGE*.

Cross, Charles Frederick. 1855-1935. English industrial chemist. Educ. King's Coll., London; Zurich U., and U. of London. With collaborators *B. J. Bevan* and

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), soft; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, making ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, figure in Fr. menu;

- C. Beadle, discovered and patented viscose (1892).
Cross, Henri Edmond. See **Henri Edmond DELACROIX**.
Cross, Mrs. John W. nee Mary Ann Evans. See **George ELIOT**.
Cross, Richard Assheton. 1st Viscount Cross. 1823-1914. English political leader; grad. Cambridge (1846). Conservative M.P. (1857); home secretary (1874-80, 1885-86); introduced legislation relating to workers' dwellings and factory conditions; secretary for India (1886-92); lord privy seal (1895-1900).
Cross, Roy. 1884-1947. American chemist, b. Ellis, Kans. A.B. (1906) and M.D. (1908), Kansas. Co-inventor of a petroleum-cracking process; designer of gasoline-refining plants.
Cross, Whitman, in full Charles Whitman. 1854-1949. American geologist, b. Amherst, Mass. B.S., Amherst (1875); Ph.D., Leipzig (1880). With U.S. Geological Survey (from 1880), geologist (1888-1925). Author (with Phiscon, Idlings, and Washington, 1903) of *Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks*, a system of petrography. The mineral crossite is named for him.
Cross, Wilbur Lucius. 1862-1948. American educator and politician, b. Mansfield, Conn. A.B. (1885) and Ph.D. (1889), Yale. Teacher of English at Yale (from 1894), and professor (from 1902); also, dean of Yale Graduate School (1916-30). Governor of Connecticut (1931-39). Author of *Development of the English Novel* (1899), *Life and Times of Laurence Sterne* (1909), *History of Henry Fielding* (1918), *Connecticut Yankee, an Autobiography* (1913), etc. Editor of *Yale Review*.
Crossley (krō'sl), Ada. 1874-1929. Australian contralto singer; best known for her rendition of oratorios, classical song recitals, and ballad programs.
Crotch (krōch), William. 1775-1847. English composer; musical prodigy, performed in London at age of four; professor of music at Oxford (1797-1806); first principal, Royal Academy of Music (1822-32).
Groth's (krōth's), Rachel. 1878-1958. American playwright, b. Bloomington, Ill. Grad. Illinois State Normal U. (1892). Author of *The Thirt of Us*, *A Man's World*, *The Heart of Paddy-Whack*, *Once Upon a Time*, *Nice People*, *Everyday*, *A Lady's Virtue*, *Let us Be Gay*, *When Ladies Meet*, *Susan and God*, etc.
Grothers, Samuel McChord. 1857-1927. American Unitarian clergyman and essayist, b. Oswego, Ill. Minister of The First Parish, Cambridge, Mass. (1894-1927). Author of *The Understanding Heart* (1903), *The Gentle Reader* (1908), *The Pardoner's Wallet* (1905), *By the Christmas Fire* (1908), *Among Friends* (1910), *Humanly Speaking* (1912), *The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord* (1916), *The Cheerful Giver* (1923).
Crō'tus Ru'bī-a'nus (krō'tās rōō'bi-ā'nūs). Real name **Johannes Jā'ger (yā'gēr).** 1480?-after 1539. German humanist. Head of the monastery school at Fulda (1510); to Bologna and Rome (1517-19). Accepted principles of Retormation; received Luther at Erfurt (1521), where he was rector of the university. Re-entered Roman Catholic Church (c. 1530); canon in Halle. Contributed (c. 1515) satirical letters on scholasticism and monasticism to first part of *Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum*.
Crouch (krouch), Frederick Nicholls. 1808-1896. Musician and composer, b. London, Eng.; member of Queen Adelaide's private band (until 1832); taught singing at Plymouth; lectured on songs and legends of Ireland. To U.S. (1849); settled in Baltimore as teacher of singing. Wrote two operas and many songs; best remembered as composer of *Kathleen Mavourneen*, with words by a little-known English poet Mrs. Louisa, nee Ma-cart'ney (mā-kārt'nē), **Crawford** (1790-1858), sometimes ascribed to Mrs. Anne B. Crawford or to Mrs. Julia Crawford.
Crouse (krouse), Russel. 1893-. American journalist and writer, b. Findlay, Ohio. On staff of *Kansas City Star* (1911-16), *New York Evening Post* (columnist, 1925-31). Author of *Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives* (1930), *It Seems Like Yesterday* (1931), *Murder Won't Out* (1932), and libretto for the musical comedy *The Gang's All Here*; coauthor of dramatization of Clarence Day's *Life with Father* (1939) and of motion-picture scenarios (from 1937).
Crow (krō), Carl, in full Herbert Carl. 1883-1945. American journalist, b. Highland, Mo. Educ. U. of Missouri. To China (1911) as editor of *China Press*, an American daily newspaper in Shanghai; to Japan (1913) as business manager of *Japan Advertiser*. Founded and edited *Shanghai Post*. Author of *Four Hundred Million Customers*, a book on sales methods adapted to Chinese conditions, and of other books on China.
Crow, Martha, nee Foote (fōot). 1854-1924. American writer, b. Sackett Harbor, N.Y. Ph.B., Syracuse (1876) and Ph.D. (1885); m. John M. Crow (1884; d. 1891). Teacher of English literature (from 1876); asst. professor, U. of Chicago (1892-1900), Northwestern U. (1900-05). Author of *Elizabethan Sonnet-Cycles* (4 vols., 1896), *The World Above* (1905), *Harriet Beecher Stowe* (a biography, 1913), *The American Country Girl* (1915), *Lafayette* (1916), etc.
Crowder (krou'dēr), Enoch Herbert. 1859-1932. American army officer, b. in Missouri. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1881); J.L.B., Missouri (1886). Served in judge advocate's department; major general and judge advocate general (1917-23); retired (1923). U.S. ambassador to Cuba (1923-27).
Crowe (krō), Catherine, nee Stevens. 1800?-1876. English novelist; author of *Susan Hopley* (1841), *Lilly Dawson* (1847), *Night Side of Nature* (1848).
Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer. 1825-1896. English journalist and art critic; son of the historian and novelist **Eyre Evans Crowe** (1799-1868). War correspondent in Crimea and during Sepoy Mutiny; held consular posts in Europe (1860-82); collaborator with Italian critic Cavalcasse on *Early Flemish Painters* and other classic histories of art. His brother **Eyre** (1824-1910) was an artist; student of Paul Delacroix (1839-44); Thackeray's secretary (1851-53); inspector under science and art department, South Kensington Museum; known for his *Brick Court*, *Middle Temple* (1863), *The Queen of the May* (1879).
Sir Eyre Alexander Barby Wichart Crowe (1864-1925), diplomat, son of Sir Joseph Archer Crowe and a German wife, was educ. at Düsseldorf, Berlin, Paris; delegate, second International Peace Conference (1907); submitted before World War comprehensive memorandum on German foreign policy and proposed seizure of German ships in English ports at the crisis; one of six drafters of a convention for League of Nations; participated in Paris Peace Conference (1919); permanent undersecretary for foreign affairs.
Crowell (krō'el), Grace, nee Noll (nōl). 1877-. American poet, b. Inland, Cedar Co., Iowa; m. Norman H. Crowell (1901). Poet laureate of Texas (1935-37). Among her books of verse are *White Fire* (1925), *Flame in the Wind* (1930), *Bright Destiny* (1936), *This Golden Summit* (1937).
Crowell, John Franklin. 1857-1931. American economist, b. York, Pa. A.B., Yale (1883); Ph.D., Columbia (1897). On editorial staff of *Wall Street Journal* (1906-15); director of World Market Inst. of New York (from 1919).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ire (16), nat'ire (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Crowell, Luther Childs.** 1840-1903. American inventor, b. Cape Cod, Mass.; invented the square-bottomed paper bag and machinery for manufacturing it, and improvements in printing presses.
- Crow'feld** (krō'fēld), **Christopher.** Pseudonym sometimes used by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- Crow'ley** (krou'li), **Patrick Edward.** 1864-1953. American railway executive, b. Cattaraugus, N.Y.; with New York Central R.R. (from 1889); president of New York Central Lines (1924-32).
- Crow'ley** (krō'li), **Robert.** 1518?-1588. English printer and reformer; B.A., Oxon. (1542). Set up printing office; as typographer noted for his three impressions of *Vision of Pierce Plowman* (1550) and early printing of Welsh books. Returning from exile on accession of Queen Elizabeth, became archdeacon of Hereford; resisted use of surplice in what has been pointed out as first clear expression of Nonconformity. Author of *Way to Wealth* (1550) and *Pleasure and Pain* (1551).
- Crowne** (kroun), **John.** 1640?-1703. British Restoration dramatist, b. in Nova Scotia. To England and began career with romance *Purdon and Amphicenia* (1665) and a tragicomedy *Juliana, or the Princess of Poland* (1671); won favor of Charles II with masque *Callisto*; at request of king, adapted Spanish play into *Sir Courtly Nice, or It Cannot Be* (1685), a stock comedy for many years; other comedies, *The English Friar* (1690), *The Married Beau* (1694).
- Crown'in-shield** (kroun'in-shēld), **Francis Welch.** Pseudonym Arthur Loring Bruce. 1872-1947. American editor, b. Paris, of American parentage. Publisher of *The Bookman* (1895-1900) and *Metropolitan Magazine* (1900-02); asst. editor, *Munsey's Magazine* (1903-07), art editor, *Century Magazine* (1910-13), editor, *Vanity Fair* (1914-35).
- Crowninshield, Frederic.** 1845-1918. American painter and author, b. Boston; painter esp. of murals and stained-glass windows.
- Crowquill, Alfred.** Pseudonym of Alfred Henry and Charles Robert Forrester.
- Crow'ther** (krou'ther), **Samuel Ad'jai** (ṣi) 1809?-1891. African Negro missionary, b. in Yoruba country, West Africa. Rescued from slavery by British (1821); ordained in England (1843); missionary in Yoruba country; prepared schoolbooks and translations of Bible into Yoruba; consecrated bishop of Niger territories (1864).
- Cro'zat'** (krō'zā'), **Pierre.** 1661-1740. French art collector. Uncle of Joseph Antoine Crozat (1696-1746), also a noted art collector, and Louis François Crozat (d. 1750), Marquis du Châ'tel' et de Moy' (dī shā'tēl' ā dē mwā'), general in the French army, who served under Prince Eugène against Turks (1717), and in campaigns in Spain, Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries.
- Cro'zier** (krō'zhēr), **William.** 1855-1942. American army officer, b. Carrollton, Ohio. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1876). Coinventor with Gen. Buffington of Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage; inventor of Crozier wire-wound gun. Chief of ordnance, U.S. army (1901-17); member of supreme war council (1917-18) and served in France and Italy; retired (1919).
- Cru'cha'ga To'cor-nal'** (krō'chā'gā tō'kōr-nāl'), **Miguel.** 1869-1949. Chilean diplomat and statesman. Minister of finance (1904-05); prime minister (1905-06); minister to Argentina and Uruguay (1909-13), Germany and Netherlands (1913-20); ambassador to Brazil (1923-25), U.S. (1926-27, 1931-38); president of senate (from 1938).
- Cru'ci-ger** (as Lat., krō'si-ger; as Ger., krō'si-ger) or **Cru'zi-ger** (kroi'si-ger) or **Cruet'zing'er** (kroi'-zīng-ēr), **Kaspar.** 1504-1548. German Protestant theologian; professor of theology, Wittenberg (from 1533); collaborated with Luther in translating the Bible.
- Cru'den** (krōd'n), **Alexander.** 1701-1770. Scottish bookseller in London and compiler of a well-known Biblical concordance (1737).
- Crü'ger** (krü'gēr), **Johann.** 1598-1662. German composer of choral music for Protestant church use; organist of St. Nicholas Church in Berlin (from 1622). His best-known tunes include those for *Nun danket alle Gott*, *Jesus meine Zuversicht*; author of treatises on musical theory.
- Cruik'shank** (krook'shāngk), **George.** 1792-1878. English caricaturist and illustrator; son of a caricaturist and water-colorist, Isaac (Cruikshank) (1756?-1811). Caricaturist in colors of political leaders, enemies of England, court, church, great persons, commoners. As book illustrator, produced colored etchings for *The Humorist* (1819-21), *Peter Schlemihl* (1823), Grimm's *German Popular Stories* (1821-26), Bentley's *Miscellany* (14 vols., 1837-43; including *Oliver Twist*, *Jack Sheppard*, *Gay Fawkes*, *Ingold by Legends*); engraved for Dickens's *Sketches by Boz* (1836, 1837); illustrated works for W. Harrison Ainsworth, Charles Lever, and William Hamilton Maxwell's *History of Irish Rebellion in 1798* (1845); started magazine *Table Book* (1845). Supported cause of abstinence in his pictures *The Bottle* (series of 8 plates, 1847), and its sequel, *The Drunkard's Children* (1848), and his magnum opus, the cartoon *Worship of Bacchus* (1862). His elder brother Isaac Robert (1789-1856), caricaturist and miniature painter, satirized social extravagances and London life.
- Crum** (krūm), **Walter Ewing.** 1865-1914. English Coptic scholar; compiler of Coptic dictionary (6 parts, 1929-39).
- Crummus or Crumn.** See Krum.
- Cru'sen-stol'pe** (krō'sen-stōl'pē), **Magnus Jakob.** 1795-1865. Swedish writer of historical novels and histories.
- Cru'si-us** (krō'si-ūs), **Christian August.** 1715-1775. German theologian and philosopher; professor, Leipzig (1750); opponent of Wolffian philosophy.
- Crus'sol'** (krū'sōl'). Prominent French family originally from Crus-ol and including: Antoine de Crussol, Duc d'Uzès' (dū'zās') (1528-1573), originally a Catholic and political agent of Catherine de Medici in the Midi; became converted and a leader of the Protestants in the religious wars, and was killed at the siege of La Rochelle (1573). His brother Jacques de Crussol, Seigneur d'As'sier' (dā'syā') (1540-1594), courageous auxiliary of the prince de Condé, governor of Nîmes and later of Cognac, served under François, Duc d'Alençon, at the siege of La Rochelle (1573); became a Catholic and fought vigorously against the Protestants.
- Cru'veil'hier'** (krü'vei'yā'), **Jean.** 1791-1874. French anatomist; professor, Paris (from 1835); first to describe disseminated sclerosis; gave an account of progressive muscular atrophy (sometimes called *Cruveilhier's atrophy* or *paralysis*).
- Cru-vel'li** (krō-vel'li), **Johanne Sophie Charlotte.** *Orig. surname Cru'-well'* (krü-vēl'). 1826-1907. German-Italian contralto; sang in Paris in Verdi's *Les Vêpres Siciliennes*, written especially for her (1855); m. Vicomte Vigier (1856) and retired.
- Cruz** (krōs), **José María de la.** 1801-1875. Chilean soldier and statesman.
- Cruz** (krōth), **San Juan de la.** See SAINT JOHN OF THE CROSS.
- Cruz** (krōs), **Juana Inés de La.** 1654-1695. Spanish nun and poet, b. in Mexico; for many years lady in waiting to wife of viceroy of New Spain; entered convent

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārin, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), évent, ēnd, silēnt, makē, īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; īfōd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū ē u in Fr. menu;

of San Jerónimo, in Mexico. Author of many poems, chiefly on subjects drawn from the Scriptures.

Cruz (krōs), Oswaldo. 1872-1917. Brazilian hygienist responsible for freeing Rio de Janeiro from yellow fever.

Cruz (krōs), Ramón de la. In full **Ramón Francisco de la Cruz Caño y Olme-dil-la** (kū'nō ē ol'mā-thē-lā). 1731-1794. Spanish dramatist; b. Madrid; author of over 500 plays, chiefly *sainetes* (one-act representations of scenes from everyday life), which genre he developed from the older *pasos* and *entremeses*; author of first Spanish translation of *Hamlet*.

Cruz e Sil'va (krōz' ē sil'vā), Antônio Diniz da. See DINIZ DA CRUZ E SILVA.

Cruz y Go'ye-ne'che (krōs' ē gō'yā-nā'chā), Luis de la. 1768-1828. Chilean caudillo and statesman, b. Concepción; explored Andes (1806); commanded division in revolutionary army (1810); prisoner of war (to 1817); acting president of Chile in absence of O'Higgins; minister of marine (1828).

Csá'ky (chā'ki), Count István. 1894?-1941. Hungarian diplomat and statesman; foreign minister (from 1938); advocated co-operation with Germany.

Csi'ky (chī'ki), Gergely. 1842-1891. Hungarian playwright; author of *The Proletariat*, *The Irresistible*, *Two Lovers*, *The Bashful*, etc.

Cso'ko-nai Vítéz (chō'kō-nai vī'tāz), Mihály. 1773-1805. Hungarian poet; author of a philosophical poem *On the Immortality of the Soul*, a mock-heroic epic *Dorothy* (1804), odes, elegies, etc.

Csoma de Kőrös. See KÖRÖSI CSOMA.

Cte'si-as (tē'si-ās). Greek physician and historian, of 5th century B.C.; physician at court of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Author of *Persica*, only fragments of which are extant, a history of Persia from Persian sources, intended to discredit the history of Herodotus.

Cte'sib'i-us (tē'sib'i-ūs) of Alexandria. fl. 2d century B.C. Greek physicist and inventor. Credited with inventing a clepsydra and a hydraulic organ and several devices which operate by air pressure, as an air gun, fire engine, and force pump.

Ctes'i-phon (tēs'i-phon; tē'si-). Athenian citizen of 4th century B.C., prosecuted by Aeschines (*q.v.*) for proposing that Demosthenes receive a crown for his distinguished services; his defense was conducted by Demosthenes (*q.v.*).

Cuauh'témoc. GUATEMOTZIN.

Cu'bitt (kū'bit) William. 1785-1861. English civil engineer. Constructed canals, docks at Cardiff, South-Eastern railway, waterworks in Berlin.

Cud'a-hy (kud'ā-hi). Michael. 1841-1910. American meat packer, b. in County Kilkenny, Ireland; to U.S. as a child. Partner, Armour & Co. (1875-90). Formed Cudahy Packing Co. (1890); president (1890-1910).

Cud'worth (kud'wūth; -wēth), Ralph. 1617-1688. English philosopher, chief of the Cambridge Platonists. Professor of Hebrew (1645-88), master of Christ's Coll. (1654), Cambridge. Sought in his magnum opus, *The True Intellectual System of the Universe* (1678), to establish a supreme divine intelligence, to refute determinism, or materialistic atheism, to justify moral ideas, and to establish freewill; replied to Hobbes in a *Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutability Morality* (1731) from point of view of Platonism.

Cuer'vo (kwér'vō), Rufino José. 1844-1911. Colombian philologist and author, b. Bogotá; wrote dictionary of Spanish and a Latin grammar for Spanish-speaking people.

Cues'tas (lawās'tās), Juan Lindolfo. 1837-1905. Uruguayan political leader, b. Paysandú. President of Uruguay (1897-1903).

Cue'va (kwā'vā), Alfonso de la. See Marqués de REDMAR.

Cueva, Beltrán de la. d. 1492. Spanish nobleman; supposed to have been father of Juana la Beltraneja (see JUANA OF PORTUGAL).

Cueva de la Ga-ro'za (thā ll gā-rō'thā), Juan de la. 1550?-1610. Spanish dramatist and poet, b. Seville; known esp. for his innovations in Spanish drama, as use of new metrical forms, introduction of historical material, and dramatic adaptation of old romances.

Cueva y del Rí'o (ē thēl rē'ō), Roberto de la. 1908- . Mexican painter; commissioned to adorn Mexican embassy in Washington, D.C., with frescoes depicting life and history of Mexico (1933).

Cu'gnot' (kū'nyō'), Nicolas Joseph. 1725-1804. French engineer. Invented (c. 1770) a three-wheeled carriage propelled by a steam engine, believed to be earliest predecessor of the automobile.

Cui (Fr. kī-ē'), César Antonovitch. Russ. Tsezar Antonovich Kyul (kyōōrē'). 1835-1918. Russian military engineer and composer, of French descent; author of textbooks on fortification. Best known as composer of symphonies, piano works, songs, and operas.

Cu'ja'ci-us (kū'yā'si-ūs). Orig. Jacques Cu'jas' (kū'zhās'). 1522-1590. French jurist, b. at Toulouse. Chief representative of the historical school in the teaching of law.

Cul'bert-son (kūl'bērt'sn), Ely. 1891-1955. American authority on contract bridge, b. in Rumania, of American parentage. Editor, *The Bridge World Magazine*. Captain of American team in international bridge matches (1933-34, 1937).

Culbertson, William Smith. 1884- . American lawyer and diplomat, b. Greensburg, Pa. A.B. (1908) and Ph.D. (1911), Yale. Practiced law, Washington, D.C. (from 1912). Member (1917-25) and vice-chairman (1922-25), U.S. Tariff Commission. U.S. ambassador to Rumania (1925-28) and Chile (1928-33).

Cul'len (kūl'ln), Count-tee' (koun-tā'). 1903-1946. American Negro poet, b. New York City. A.B., N.Y.U. (1925). Author of *Color* (1925), *Caroling Dusk* (1927), *The Ballad of the Broken Girl* (1928), *The Black Christ* . . . (1929), *One Way to Heaven* (1931, a novel), etc.

Cullen, Paul. 1893-1878. Irish prelate. Archbishop of Armagh (1849-52), of Dublin (1852); distinguished national movement and opposed Fenian Brotherhood; first Irish cardinal (1866).

Cullen, Thomas Stephen. 1868-1953. Surgeon, b. Bridge-water, Ontario, Canada. M.B., Toronto (1890). Gynecologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital (from 1922); authority on cancer and tumors of the uterus.

Cullen, William. 1710-1790. Scottish physician. M.D., Glasgow U. (1740). Professor, Glasgow (1751-55), Edinburgh (1756 ff.).

Cul'lum (kūl'ām), George Washington. 1809-1892. American army officer, b. New York City. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1833). Served through Civil War; brigadier general (1861). Retired (1874). Bequeathed money for erection of Memorial Hall at West Point.

Cul'mann (kūl'mān), Karl. 1821-1881. German engineer; professor, Zurich (1855). Credited with founding science of graphical statics for determining strength of structures by means of diagrams (Culmann's diagrams, or tunicular polygons). Author of *Die Graphische Statik* (1865).

Culmbach. Variant of KULMBACH.

Culp (kūlp), Julia. 1881- . Dutch contralto concert singer, known esp. as lieder singer.

Cul'pep'er (kūl'pēp'ēr). See also COLEPEPER.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **κ=ch** in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Culpeper, John. English surveyor and political leader in the Carolinas. Surveyor general of colony (1671); fomented Culpeper's insurrection in protest against British trade laws in northern Carolina (1677) and, upon deposition of the proprietaries' deputies, aided in formation of a new popular government, acting as governor (1677-79); made rough plan for laying out city of Charleston (1680).

Cul'ver-wel (kûl'vër-wël; -wël), **Nathanael.** d. 1651? English clergyman; one of the Cambridge Platonists; author of *Light of Nature* (1652).

Cum'ber-land (kûm'bër-lând), Duke of. Title of English nobility created and re-created five times in favor of the following: (1644) Prince Rupert (q.v.), Count Palatine; (1689) George (q.v.), Prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne; (1726) William Augustus (q.v.), son of George II; (1766) Henry Frederick (1745-1790), brother of George III; (1799) Ernest Augustus (q.v.), son of George III and King of Hanover, whose descendants continued to hold the title.

Cumberland, Earls of. See CLIFFORD family.

Cumberland, Richard. 1631-1718. English philosopher. M.A., Cantab. (1656); bishop of Peterborough (1671). Author of *De Legibus Naturae* (1672), written in reply to Hobbes, presenting principle of universal benevolence as antithesis of Hobbes's egoism and setting up the greatest good of universe of rational beings as foundation of ethical theory; hence often regarded as founder of English utilitarianism. Great-grandfather of Richard Cumberland (1732-1811), dramatist; b. Cambridge; secretary to board of trade (c. 1776-82); undertook secret mission to Spain to arrange separate peace (1780); retired to write farces, tragedies, comedies, essays, and two novels; ridiculed in Sheridan's *Critic* as Sir Fretful Plagiarist.

Cum'mings (kûm'ingz), **Bruce Frederick.** Pseudonym **W. N. P. Bar-bell'on** (bâr-bêl'yân). 1889-1919. Biologist in Natural History Museum, South Kensington; published extracts from his diaries as *The Journal of a Disappointed Man* (1919).

Cummings, Byron. 1861-1957. American archaeologist, b. Westville, N.Y. B.A. (1889), Rutgers; studied at Chicago (1896), Berlin (1910-11). Professor of archaeology and director of museum (1915-37; dean, 1917-21), U. of Arizona. Known for investigations of prehistoric man in Utah, Arizona, and Mexico.

Cummings, Edward Estlin. 1894-. American painter and author, b. Cambridge, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1915). Studio in New York City.

Cummings, Homer Stil'le (stîl'ä). 1870-1956. American lawyer and politician, b. Chicago. Ph.B. (1891) and LL.B. (1893), Yale. Adm. to bar (1893); practiced in Stamford, Conn. Mayor of Stamford (1900-02; 1904-06). U.S. attorney general (1933-39). Author of *Liberty Under Law and Administration* (1934).

Cum'mins (kûm'mînz), **Albert Baird.** 1850-1926. American lawyer and statesman, b. Carmichaels, Pa. Governor of Iowa (1902-08); U.S. senator (1908-26). Joint author with Esch of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act (1920).

Cummins, George David. 1822-1876. American clergyman, b. near Smyrna, Del. In Protestant Episcopal ministry (1845-74); withdrew because of opposition to emphasis on ritualism. Organized the Reformed Episcopal Church (1873).

Cummins, Maria Susanna. 1827-1866. American novelist, b. Salem, Mass.; author of *The Lamplighter* (1854), a great popular success.

Cu'mont' (kü'môn'), **Franz Valéry Marie.** 1868-1947. Belgian historian of religion; professor, Ghent (1892

1910); curator, royal museum, Brussels (1899-1912). Chief work, *Textes et Monuments Figurés Relatifs aux Mystères de Mithra* (1894-1901).

Cu-nard' (kü-nârd'), **Sir Samuel.** 1787-1865. British shipowner; founder of the Cunard Line; b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Joined George and James Burns of Glasgow and David M'Iver of Liverpool in founding (1839) Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; introduced iron steamers (1855) and screws in place of paddle wheels (1862).

Cundell, Henry. See CONDELL.

Cu'nha (kûn'nyä), **Tristão da.** 1460?-1540. Portuguese navigator. Led expedition to Africa; discovered Tristan da Cunha Islands (1506); accompanied Albuquerque to India; won fame for work in the East; special emissary to Pope Leo X (1514); member of king's special council. His son **Nunho** (1487-1539) first went to East Indies (1506); consolidated Portuguese possessions in Indies (1528) by conquest of Diu; died on voyage home.

Cun'liffe (kûn'lif), 1st Baron. **Walter Cunliffe.** 1855-1920. English banker; educ. Cambridge U. Director, Bank of England (from 1895), and governor (1913-18). Associated with British government in handling British finances throughout the World War; member of financial mission to U.S. (1917).

Cunliffe, John William. 1865-1946. Educator and author, b. Bolton, Eng. B.A., London (1884). Taught English, McGill, Montreal (1899-1906); professor of English, Wisconsin (1906-12), Columbia (1912-20); director, school of journalism, Columbia (1920-31). Editor of many English texts, and of *Century Readings in English Literature* (1910, 5th ed. 1940), *Shakespeare's Principal Plays* (1914), etc. Author of books on English literature.

Cunliffe-Lister, Phillip. See 1st Viscount SWINTON.

Cun'ning-ham (kûn'ing-dm; in U.S., also -häm), **Alexander.** 5th Earl of Glen-calm' (glên-kâm'). d. 1574. Scottish promoter of Reformation. Signer of invitation to Knox to return from Geneva (1557); stopped queen regent's advance against reformers at Perth with 2500 volunteers (1559), and applied to Queen Elizabeth for aid; demolished monasteries in western Scotland (1561); privy counselor, Scotland (1561); commanded insurgents against Mary, Queen of Scots, and led a division at Langside (1568).

Cunningham, Alexander. 1655?-1730. Scottish classical scholar and critic.

Cunningham, Allan. 1784-1842. Scottish poet and man of letters. Friend of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd; contributed imitations of old Scottish ballads to Cromek's *Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song* (1810), which gained him friendship of Scott. Edited Burns's works (1834). Author of three novels, a life of Sir D. Wilkie (3 vols., 1813), *Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects* (6 vols., 1829-33), and many songs, including *A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea* (1825). Father of: **Joseph Davey** (1812-1851), who served in Bengal Engineers (from 1831) and wrote *History of the Sikhs* (1849). **Sir Alexander** (1814-1893), who also served in Bengal Engineers, retired as major general (1861); was director-general of Indian Archaeological Survey (1870-85); wrote *Ancient Geography of India* (1871) and *Coins of Mediaeval India* (1894). **Peter** (1816-1869), who wrote *Handbook to London* (1849) and *The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden* (1833) and other biographical studies. **Francis** (1820-1875), field engineer in Indian army, who edited *Marlowe* (1870), *Massinger* (1871), *Ben Jonson* (1871). **Cunningham, Allan.** 1791-1839. English botanist.

Me, chaotic, care (7), **add, account, arm, ask** (11), **sofä, éve, here** (18), **é-vent, end, silent, make, rice, ill, charity;** **did, obey, orb, odd** (40), **soft** (41), **connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, a** in Fr. menu;

Cunningham, Andrew Browne. 1st Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope (hînd'hôp). 1883- . British admiral. Entered navy (1898); served in World War I; rear admiral (1933); vice-admiral commanding battle-cruiser squadron (1937-38); admiral and commander in chief of British naval forces in Mediterranean (1939-42); executed brilliant raid against Italian fleet at anchor in Gulf of Taranto (Nov., 1940), won victory in Ionian Sea (Mar., 1941); chief of allied naval operations in Northwest African campaign (Nov., 1942); admiral of the fleet; allied naval commander in chief, under Eisenhower (g.v.), in Mediterranean theater (Feb., 1943); British first sea lord and chief of naval staff (Oct., 1943-). His brother Sir Alan Gordon (1887-) commanded British forces in Ethiopian campaign and in Libya (1941); high commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan (from 1945).

Cunningham, William. 1805-1861. Scottish theologian; one of founders of the Free Church.

Cunningham, William. 1849-1919. British economist; b. Edinburgh; educ. Edinburgh, Tübingen, Cambridge; professor of economics, King's Coll., London (1891-97); archdeacon of Ely (1907-19). Author of *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce* (7 editions, 1882-1910).

Cun'ning-hame-Gra'h-am (kûn'ing-âm[-hâm]-grâ'-âm [-grâ'-âm]), Robert. d. about 1797. See GRAHAM.

Cunninghame Graham, Robert Bontine. 1852-1936. Scottish writer; traveled in South America, Mexico, Spain, Morocco; M.P. (1886-92, 1918). Among his books are *Mograb el Acksa* (1898), *A Vanished Arcadia* (1901), *Success* (1902), *Hernando de Soto* (1903), *Progress* (1905), *Faith* (1909), *Hope* (1910), *Charity* (1912), *Life of Pernal Diaz del Castillo* (1915), *The Conquest of New Granada* (1922), *The Conquest of the River Plate* (1924), *Conqueror of Chile* (1926), *Writ in Sand* (1932), *Portrait of a Dictator* (1933).

Cu'no (kû'nô), Wilhelm. 1876-1933. German statesman and business man. Entered government service; during World War in charge of grain office (1914-16), then chief assistant to food department (1916-17). A director (Nov., 1917, and 1923-26) and president (1918-22, 1926-33) of Hamburg-American Steamship Line. Chancellor for a few months (Nov., 1922-Aug., 1923) in republican Germany.

Cu'no-be-il'nus (kû'nô-bê-il'nûs) or Cym'be-line (sîm'bê-lîn). d. about 43 A.D. British king; ally of Augustus and chief ruler in Britain. Shakespeare's Cymbeline, named for him, is not historical.

Cup'py (kûp'pî), Will, in full William Jacob. 1884-1949. American critic and humorist, b. Auburn, Ind. Ph.B., Chicago (1907). Officer (1917-18) in World War. On staff, N.Y. *Herald Tribune*. Author of *How to be a Hermit* (1929), *How to Tell Your Friends from the Apes* (1931).

Curchod, Suzanne. See under Jacques NECKER.

Cur'ci (kûr'chî), Carlo Maria. 1810-1891. Italian prelate and writer. Entered Society of Jesus (1820); cofounder (1850) and editor (1850-53, 1856-63) of Jesuit publication *Civiltà Cattolica*; expelled from Jesuit order because of opposition to Vatican political policy (1877); reinstated shortly before death.

Cur'el (kû'rêl'), François de. 1854-1928. French playwright, b. Metz. Among his dramas are *L'Entrée d'une Sainte* (1892), *La Fille Sauvage* (1902), *L'Ivresse du Sage* (1922), *Orage Mystique* (1927).

Curé of Ars. See Saint Jean Baptiste Marie VIANEY.

Cur'e-ton (kûr't'n), William. 1808-1864. English Syriac scholar, M.A., Oxon. (1833); on staff of British Museum; discovered epistles of St. Ignatius among Syriac mss. from the Nitrian monasteries, also the Curetonian Gospels; canon of Westminster (1849-64).

Cur'ie' (kû'rê'; Angl. kû-rê'), Pierre. 1859-1906. French chemist; educ. at the Sorbonne; conducted researches on piezoelectricity, the magnetic properties of bodies at various temperatures, etc.; professor at the School of Physics and Chemistry at Paris (1895), at the Sorbonne (1904); known esp. for work with his wife on radioactivity leading to their discovery of polonium and radium, for which they were awarded (with A. H. Becquerel) 1903 Nobel prize for physics; m. (1895) **Marja Sklo-dow'ska** [sklô-dôf'skâ] (1867-1934), physical chemist, b. Warsaw; studied in Warsaw under her father, teacher in a high school; began studies at the Sorbonne (1891), receiving doctorate (1904); with husband, at the School of Physics and Chemistry in Paris, investigated radioactivity (see above); succeeded husband as professor of general physics at the Sorbonne (1906); awarded 1911 Nobel prize for chemistry for work on radium and its compounds; director of research department of Radium Inst. of U. of Paris; organizer of radiological service for hospitals during World War.

Their daughter Irène (1897-1956), physicist, b. Paris; m. (1926) Frédéric Joliot (later Joliot-Curie, g.v.); shared with him 1935 Nobel prize for chemistry for their synthesis of new radioactive elements. Another daughter, **Eve (âv) Curie** (1904-), musician and playwright, wrote *Madame Curie* (1937), a biography of her mother, *Journey Among Warriors* (1943), etc.

Cu'ri-o (kû'rî-ô), Gaius Scribonius. Roman politician and soldier of 1st century A.C. Tribune (90 A.C.); served in Sulla's army in Greece against army of Mithridates, and as Sulla's representative in Asia. Consul (76); governor of Macedonia (75-73), where he defeated the Dardani and extended his conquests to the Danube River; pontifex maximus (57); died (53). His son **Gaius Scribonius Curio** supported cause of Caesar in Civil War (from 50 A.C.); defeated and killed in Africa in battle against Juba I, King of Numidia (49).

Curius Dentatus, Manius. See DENIATUS.

Curle (kûrl), Richard Henry Par-nell' (pâr-nêl'). 1883- . English writer and traveler; friend of Joseph Conrad; author of books on Joseph Conrad's life, also of *Wanderings, Oriental Trail, The Echo of Voices*, etc.

Cur'ley (kûr'lî), Michael Joseph. 1879-1947. Roman Catholic prelate, b. in County Athlone, Ireland. Archbishop of Baltimore (from 1921).

Curll (kûrl), Edmund. 1675-1747. English bookseller. Ascribed to Pope authorship of *Court Poems* (1716); lampooned in Pope's *Dunciad*; convicted of printing obscene books and fined (1738) for publishing *A Nun in her Smock* and *De Usu Flagrorum*, giving rise to term "Curlicism" for literary indecency.

Curme (kûrm), George Oliver. 1860-1948. American philologist and grammarian. b. Richmond, Ind. A.B., Michigan (1882), Ph.D., Heidelberg (1920). Professor, Cornell Coll., Iowa (1887-90), Northwestern U. (1896-1933). Author of *A Grammar of the German Language* (1905), *College English Grammar* (1925), *A Grammar of the English Language* (vol. 3, *Syntax*, 1931; vol. 2, *Parts of Speech and Accidence*, 1935).

Cur'ran (kûr'ân), Charles Courtney. 1861-1942. American painter, b. Hartford, Ky. Studio in New York City. Among his paintings are *Perfume of the Roses* (National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.), *The Breezy Day* (Philadelphia), and *Mountain Laurel*.

Curran, John Philpot. 1780-1817. Irish orator and judge. M.A., Dublin (1773); called to Irish bar (1775). A Protestant, gained verdict for Roman Catholic priest against nobleman on charge of assault (1780). Member of Irish parliament (1783); spoke for Catholic emancipation, attacked ministerial bribery. Known chiefly for

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- defense of leaders of insurrection of 1798; acquitted of implication in Robert Emmet's insurrection of 1803.
- Cur-rel'y** (kû-rî'y), Charles Trick. 1876-1957. Canadian archaeologist, b. in Exeter, Ontario. Educ. U. of Toronto. On staff of Egypt Exploration Fund (1902-09), and shared in important discoveries in the Sinai peninsula, including the tombs of Ahmose and Mentuhotep III. Director, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto (from 1908), and professor of archaeology at U. of Toronto. Coauthor with Flinders Petrie of *Researches in Sinai*; author of *Abydos III*.
- Cur'rie** (kûr'î), Sir Arthur William. 1875-1933. Canadian soldier and educator. Served in World War; commanded second Canadian infantry brigade (1914-15), first Canadian division (1915-17); general (1917) commanding the Canadian corps in France (1917-19). Principal of McGill U. (1920-33).
- Currie, Sir Donald**. 1825-1909. Scottish shipowner. Joined Cunard Line (1844-62); founded Castle line of sailing ships between Liverpool and Calcutta (1862), line between England and South Africa (1872); M.P. (1880), disagreed with Gladstone on home rule.
- Currie, James**. 1756-1805. Scottish physician and editor. Graduated in medicine at Glasgow (1780); practiced in Liverpool. Wrote pamphlet *Reports on the Effects of Water in Fever and Febrile Diseases* (1797); edited collected works of the poet Robert Burns for the benefit of Burns's family (1800).
- Currie, Mary Montgomerie, nee Lamb** (lâm). Baroness Currie. Pseudonym Violet Fane (fân). 1843-1905. English author; m. 1st (1864) Henry Sydenham Singleton; 2d (1894) Sir Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie (1834-1906), Baron Currie, diplomat, ambassador at Constantinople (1893), Rome (1898-1903). She wrote *Densil Place; a Story in Verse* (1875) and verse, essays, and novels.
- Cur'ri-er** (kûr'î-ër), Nathaniel. 1813-1888. American lithographer, b. Roxbury, Mass. Set up business in New York (about 1834). Issued (1835) lithograph drawn by one J. H. Bufford showing the *Ruins of the Merchants' Exchange*, first of series (now known as Currier and Ives prints) giving vivid picture of manners, outstanding events, and persons of the U.S. J. Merritt Ives was admitted to partnership (1857); all prints published by firm bore imprint Currier & Ives, after 1857.
- Cur'ry** (kûr'î), Arthur Mansfield. 1866-. American musician, b. Chelsea, Mass. Choral and orchestral conductor in Boston; teacher, New England Conservatory of Music. Composer of an overture, symphonic poem (*Atala*), and choral works.
- Curry, Jabez Lamar Monroe**. 1825-1903. American educator, b. in Lincoln County, Ga. Grad. U. of Georgia (1843). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1857-61); Confederate congress (1861-63; 1864). In Confederate army (1864-65). President, Howard College, Ala. (1865-68). U.S. minister to Spain (1885-88; 1902). Agent of the Peabody Fund, donated for public education through the South (from 1881); also, agent of the Slater Fund, for establishment of Negro schools through the South (from 1890). Supervising director, Southern Education Board (from 1901).
- Curry, John Stuart**. 1897-1946. American painter, b. Dunavant, Kans. Artist in residence, Coll. of Agric., U. of Wisconsin (from 1936). Painted murals for U.S. Department of Justice building and U.S. Department of Interior building in Washington, D.C.; commissioned to do series of murals for the State Capitol, Topeka, Kans.
- Cur'tin** (kûr'tin), Jeremiah. 1840?-1906. American folklorist, b. Greenfield, Wis. Grad. Harvard (1863). Studied in Russia and eastern Europe (1864-70). With Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1883-91); investigated North American Indian tongues. Author of *Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars* (1890), *Creation Myths of Primitive America* (1898), *Myths of the Modocs* (1912), and translations of Tolstol, Sienkiewicz, and others.
- Curtin, John**. 1885-1945. Australian politician, b. Creswick, Victoria; editor, *Westralian Worker* (1917-28); Australian delegate to International Labor Conference, Geneva (1924); member (1923-31; 1934-41), and leader of opposition (1935-41), Commonwealth Parliament; prime minister of Australia (1941-45).
- Cur'tis** (kûr'tis), Benjamin Robbins. 1809-1874. Bro. of George Ticknor Curtis. American jurist, b. Watertown, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1829). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1851-57). One of Andrew Johnson's counsel during impeachment trial (1868).
- Curtis, Charles**. 1860-1936. Thirty-first vice-president of the United States, b. in N. Topeka, Kans. Adm. to bar (1881) and practiced in Topeka. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1893-1907), U.S. Senate (1907-13, 1915-29). Vice-president of United States (1929-33).
- Curtis, Charles Gordon**. 1860-1953. American inventor, b. Boston, Mass. C.E. (1881) and LL.B. (1883), Columbia. Patent lawyer for eight years; invented a steam turbine widely used in electric power plants and in marine propulsion.
- Curtis, Cyrus Hermann Kotsch'mar** (kôch'mâr). 1850-1933. American publisher, b. Portland, Me. Moved to Philadelphia (1876) and established *Ladies' Home Journal*; head of Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of *Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Country Gentleman*, *Saturday Evening Post*; succeeded by son-in-law Edward William Bok (q.v.). Bought Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (1913) and New York *Evening Post* (1923).
- Curtis, Edward S.** 1868-1952. American photographer and writer on Indians, b. Madison, Wis. Author of *North American Indian* (1907-11), *Indian Days of the Long Ago* (1914), and *In the Land of the Head Hunters* (1915).
- Curtis, George Carroll**. 1872-1926. American geographic sculptor, b. Abington, Mass. B.S. (1896) and graduate student of physiography and geographic modeling, Harvard. First to apply aerial perspective to topographical models; made model of Washington, D.C. (1902). Represented National Geographic Society on Dixie expedition to West Indian eruptions; first to reach crater of La Soufrière; discovered new summit of Mt. Pelée; made relief landscape paintings of Yosemite, Grand Canyon, etc.
- Curtis, George Ticknor**. 1812-1894. Bro. of Benjamin R. Curtis. American lawyer, b. Watertown, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1832). In addition to legal works, he published *History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States* (2 vols., 1854-58), *Life of Daniel Webster* (2 vols., 1870), *Life of James Buchanan* (2 vols., 1883), etc.
- Curtis, George William**. 1824-1892. American man of letters, b. Providence, R.I. In Brook Farm community (1842-43). As editorial writer in *Harper's Magazine* (*The Easy Chair*), as editor of *Harper's Weekly* (from 1863), and as lecturer, strongly influenced opinions of his day. Author of *Nile Notes of a Howadji* (1851), *Lotus-Eating* (1852), *Potiphar Papers* (1853), *Prue and I* (1857), *Trumps* (1861), *Orations and Addresses* (edited by Charles Eliot Norton; 3 vols., 1893-94).
- Curtis, Heber Doust**. 1872-1942. American astrophysicist, b. Muskegon, Mich. A.B., Michigan (1892); Ph.D., Virginia (1902). Astronomer (1909-20), Lick Observatory, U. of California; in charge of D. O. Mills expedition

île, chât'ic, câre (7), ôdd, ôccount, ôrm, ôsk (11), ôsôd; ôve, ôhre (18), ôvent, ônd, ôilênt, makêr; ôce, ôll, char'f'y; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôôft (41), ôônnect; ôôdd, ôôôt; out; ôll; ôûbe, ôûite, ôûrn, ôûp, circûs, ô û u in Fr. menu;

to the Southern Hemisphere (1906-09); director, Allegheny Observatory, U. of Pittsburgh (1920-30); director, U. of Michigan observatories (from 1930). Special editor for astrophysics, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.

Curtis, William. 1746-1799. English botanist and entomologist.

Cur'tiss (kŭr'tis), Glenn Hammond. 1878-1930. American inventor and aviator, b. Hammondsport, N.Y. Educ. in public schools. Established motorcycle factory, Hammondsport (1902); set motorcycle speed records (1905, 1907); designed motors for dirigibles (1907-09); won trophy for first public airplane flight of a mile in U.S. (1908); won cup at international aviation meet, Reims, France (1909) with airplane and motor of his own design; won New York *World's* \$10,000 prize for flight from Albany to New York in 2 hours, 51 minutes (1910); after several years of experiment, demonstrated hydroplane (1911) and flying boat (1912). Established aviation schools at Hammondsport, San Diego, Buffalo, Miami, etc. (1909-19); expanded his factories to supply U.S., British, and Russian demands in World War; developed the "Wasp," Navy-Curtiss (NC) flying boat that made the first Atlantic crossing (1919), and other aircraft, motors, scooters, special cars, etc.

Cur'tius (kŭr'tsĕ-ŭs), Ernst. 1814-1896. German classical philologist and archaeologist. In Cœre (1836-40); professor, Berlin (1844), Göttingen (1856), again Berlin (1868); directed German excavation of Olympia, Greece (1875-81) and, with Adler, published official report of work. His brother **Georg** (1820-1885), also a classical philologist; professor, Prague (1849), Kiel (1854), Leipzig (1862).

Curtius, Ernst Robert. 1886-1956. German historian of literature, b. in Alsace. Professor of French, Bonn (1919, from 1929), Marburg (1920), Heidelberg (1924). Author of *Balzac* (1923), *Französische Geist im Neuen Europa* (1925), *James Joyce* (1929), etc.

Curtius, Julius. 1877-1948. German statesman. Army officer on western front during World War (1914-18). Elected to Reichstag (1920-32) as representative of German People's party; minister of economic affairs (1926-29); invited by von Hindenburg to form a ministry (Jan., 1927), but failed; on Stresemann's death (Oct., 1929), succeeded him as minister of foreign affairs, and represented Germany at Hague conference (1929-30); retired (1932).

Cur'tius (kŭr'sh'is), Marcus or Mettus. Legendary Roman hero of 4th century B.C. According to the story, when a great crack was opened through the Forum by an earthquake and a soothsayer proclaimed it could be closed only by sacrifice of Rome's greatest treasure, Curtius, believing the city possessed no greater treasure than a brave man, leaped on his horse and in full armor rode into the chasm, which thereupon closed.

Cur'tius (kŭr'tsĕ-ŭs), Theodor. 1857-1928. German chemist; professor, Heidelberg (from 1897); known for organic syntheses from diazo derivatives of the fatty series; discovered hydrazine (1887).

Cur'tius Ru'fus (kŭr'sh'is rŭf'is), Quintus. fl. 1st century A.D. Latin biographer of Alexander the Great, in ten books, of which the first two have been lost, and the remaining eight are incomplete.

Cur'wen (kŭr'wĕn), John. 1816-1880. English founder of tonic sol-fa system of musical teaching, adapted from system devised by Sarah Ann Glover. His son **John Spencer** (1847-1916), principal of Tonic Sol-Fa Coll., continued to promulgate the system.

Cur'wood (kŭr'wŭd), James Oliver. 1878-1927. American novelist, b. Owosso, Mich. Author esp. of

stories of adventure in the American northwest, as *The Courage of Captain Plum* (1908), *Kazan* (1914), *The Grizzly King* (1916), *Nomads of the North* (1919), *A Gentleman of Courage* (1924), *The Black Hunter* (1926).

Cur'zon (kŭr'z'n), George Nathaniel. 1st Baron and 1st Marquis Curzon of Ked'le-ston (kĕd'lĕ-stŭn; kĕl'stŭn). 1859-1925. English statesman. Grad. and fellow of Oxford; Conservative M.P. (1885); traveled widely in Asia; undersecretary of state for India (1891-92), for foreign affairs (1895-98). Viceroy and governor general of India (1899-1905); stabilized financial relations between provinces and the government, reduced salt tax, executed reforms; resigned as result of disagreement with Lord Kitchener. As chancellor of Oxford U. (1907), inaugurated constitutional reforms; member House of Lords (1908); created earl (1911), marquis (1921). Lord privy seal in Asquith's cabinet (1915); president of air board (1916); one of four ministers composing the war cabinet. Secretary of state for foreign affairs (1919-24); submitted to dominance of diplomacy by Lloyd George (till 1922); obtained suspension of Russian anti-British action and propaganda in Asia (1923); condemned French expedition into Ruhr (1922-23) and gained approval of advisory committee of experts (later the Dawes committee); leader of House of Lords (1916-24). Received gold medal of Royal Geographical Society (1925). Author of *Russia in Central Asia* (1889), *Problems of the Far East* (1894), *Lord Curzon in India* (1906), etc.

Cush'en-dun (kŭsh'ĕn-dŭn), 1st Baron. Ronald John McNeill. 1861-1934. British editor and statesman. b. in County Antrim, Ireland. Educ. Oxford U. Called to the bar (1887). Editor (1900-04), *St. James's Gazette*; assistant editor, eleventh edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1906-11). M.P. (1911-27); financial secretary to the treasury (1925-27); chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (1927-29); acting secretary of state for foreign affairs (1928). Author of *Home Rule*... (1907), *Socialism* (1908), *Ulster's Stand for Union* (1922), etc. Created baron (1927).

Cush'ing (kŭsh'ing), Caleb. 1800-1879. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Salisbury, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1817). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1835-43). Special U.S. envoy to China (1843-45); negotiated Treaty of Wanghsia (1844) opening five Chinese ports to American trade. U.S. attorney general (1853-57). Chairman, committee to revise U.S. statutes (1866-70). Senior counsel for the U.S. before the tribunal of arbitration to settle Alabama claims (1872). Nominated chief justice, U.S. Supreme Court, but not confirmed by U.S. Senate. U.S. minister to Spain (1874-77).

Cushing, Frank Hamilton. 1857-1900. American ethnologist, b. North East, Pa. In Bureau of American Ethnology (from 1879). Studied, and lived for five years among, the Zuni Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Author of *Zuni Creation Myths* (1896), *Zuni Folk Tales* (1901).

Cushing, Harvey. 1869-1939. American surgeon, b. Cleveland, Ohio. A.B., Yale (1891); M.D., Harvard (1895). Practiced in Boston; eminent as specialist in brain surgery. Served in army medical corps in World War. Author of *The Pituitary Gland and Its Disorders* (1912), *The Life of Sir William Osier* (awarded Pulitzer prize; 1920), *Consecratio Medici and other Essays* (1928), *Intracranial Tumours* (1932), *From a Surgeon's Journal, 1915-1918* (1936), etc.

Cushing, Luther Stearns. 1803-1856. American jurist, b. Lunenburg, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1826). Author of *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1844), commonly called *Cushing's Manual*.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'dŭre (16), nat'ŭre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Cushing, Thomas.** 1725-1788. American political leader, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1744). Member, Mass. General Court (1761-74), speaker (1766-74). Member, Boston Committee of Correspondence (1773), Committee of Safety (1774), Continental Congress (1774-76). Lieutenant governor of Mass. (1780-88).
- Cushing, William.** 1732-1810. American jurist, b. Scituate, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1751). Chief justice, Mass. Supreme Court (from 1777). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1789-1810).
- Cushing, William Barker.** 1842-1874. American naval officer, b. Delafield, Wis. Noted for daring exploits, culminating in torpedoing of the Confederate ram *Albatross* in the Rappahannock River (Oct. 27, 1864).
- Cush'man** (küsh'män), **Allerton Seward.** 1867-1930. American chemist, b. Rome, Italy. B.S., Worcester Tech. (1888); Ph.D., Harvard (1897). Founder and director (1910-24), Inst. of Industrial Research, Washington, D.C. Known for work on preparation of potash from feldspathic rocks, use of ground rock as fertilizer, and corrosion and preservation of iron and steel.
- Cushman, Charlotte Saunders.** 1816-1876. American actress, b. Boston, Mass. On stage from 1835-1858. In England (1845-49). On tour in U.S. (1849-52).
- Cushman, Robert.** 1579-1625. English agent of the Plymouth colony, b. Canterbury, Eng. In Holland (about 1609) joined Pilgrim church at Leiden. Made financial arrangements with English merchants for prospective colony; organized group sailing direct from England on the *Mayflower*. Served in England as agent of the Pilgrims (1620-25). Made one short visit to the colony in Plymouth (1621).
- Cush'ny** (küsh'ni), **Arthur Robertson.** 1866-1926. Physician and pharmacologist, b. Moray, Scotland. Professor, U. of Michigan (1893-1905), London, Eng. (1905-18), Edinburgh (1918-26).
- Cu'sins** (kü'sinz), **Sir William George.** 1833-1893. English composer of *Royal Wedding Serenade* (1863), the oratorio *Gideon* (1871), and instrumental and chamber music.
- Cust** (küst), **Sir Edward.** 1794-1878. English military historian. 6th son of Sir Brownlow Cust (1744-1807), 1st Baron Brownlow (broun'lö). Brother of John Cust, 1st Earl Brownlow. Grandson of Sir John Cust (1718-1770), speaker of House of Commons (1761, 1768-70). Fought through Peninsular War; master of ceremonies to Queen Victoria (1847); general (1866); author of *Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century*. His nephew Robert Needham Cust (1821-1909), Orientalist and Africanist; Indian civil servant, served in Sikh wars and pacification of Punjab after Sepoy Mutiny of 1858, retiring 1867; author of sixty-odd volumes on philology of the East Indies (1878) of Africa (1882), of Oceania, also seven series of linguistic essays (1880-1904). Robert's son Robert Henry Hobart (1861-1940), M.A., Cantab. (1887), alderman (from 1935) of Hampstead Borough, wrote studies in Italian painting, translated Cellini's autobiography.
- Henry John Cockayne Cust** (1861-1917), journalist; nephew of Robert Needham and great-grandson of 1st Baron Brownlow; B.A., Cantab. (1887), Unionist M.P. (1890); editor of *Pail Mall Gazette* (1892-96); founder of Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations (1914), active in informing of neutrals and Allies.
- Sir Lionel Henry Cust** (1859-1929), art critic; first cousin of Henry J. C. Cust; as assistant in department of prints and drawings in British Museum (1884), prepared invaluable indexes; director of National Portrait Gallery (1895-1909); surveyor of king's pictures (1901-37); author of studies of Van Dyck and Dürer, Eton College and royal collections.
- Cus'ter** (kü'stär), **George Armstrong.** 1839-1876. American army officer, b. New Rumley, Ohio. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1861). Served through Civil War. Engaged on western patrol duty and in Indian fighting (1867-76), esp. in expedition to Black Hills (1874); killed with all his immediate command in battle of Little Big Horn (June 25, 1876).
- Cus'tine'** (kü'stän'), **Comte Adam Philippe de.** 1740-1793. French army officer; quartermaster general of the French troops in America (1780-83). Member of the States-General (1789). Commanded one of the Revolutionary armies (1792); captured Speyer (Sept. 29, 1792) and Mainz (Oct. 21, 1792); failed in campaign to relieve Mainz (1793) which had been recaptured by forces of the foreign coalition against France. Charged with conspiring with the enemy to bring about a counter-revolution; convicted; guillotined at Paris (Aug. 28, 1793).
- Cus'tis** (kü'stis). Family name of descendants of Martha Washington (q.v.) by her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis; esp. **George Washington Parke Custis** (1781-1857), playwright, b. Mount Airy, Md., and his daughter Mary, wife of Robert E. Lee.
- Cuth'bert** (küth'bärt), **Saint.** 635?-687. English monk. Entered monastery of Melrose (651); prior (661); retired (676) to a hermit's cell on island of Farne. Bishop of Hexham (684), of Lindisfarne (685) in exchange; retired to Farne to his cell (687). His body, believed to work miracles, was transferred to Durham Cathedral (1104).
- Cut'ler** (kü'tlər), **Manasseh.** 1742-1823. American Congregational clergyman, botanist, and pioneer, b. Killingly, Conn. Grad. Yale (1765). Pastor at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Mass. (1771-1823). Prepared account of flora of New England, classified by Linnaean method. One of organizers of Ohio Company, for colonizing lands in Ohio River Valley (1786); assisted in drafting the ordinance of 1787 for government of Northwest Territory; obtained grant of area near what is now Marietta.
- Cutler, Timothy.** 1684-1765. American clergyman, b. Charlestown, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1701). Rector, Yale College (1719-22). Ordained in Church of England (1723); rector, Christ Church, Boston (1723-65).
- Cutpurse, Moll.** See Mary FRITH.
- Cut'ten** (kü't'n), **George Barton.** 1874- Educator, b. Amherst, Nova Scotia. B.A. (1897), Ph.D. (1902), B.D. (1903), Yale. President of Acadia U., Nova Scotia (1910-22), and Colgate (1922-42).
- Cut'ter** (kü'tär), **Charles Ammi.** 1837-1903. American librarian, b. Boston. Grad. Harvard (1855). Librarian, Boston Athenaeum (1868-93). Interested in development of new Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. (from 1894). Originated system of labeling books by initial letters and numbers to represent authors' names. Published *Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenaeum* (5 vols., 1874-82), *Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue* (1875), *Expansion Classification* (1891-1904).
- Cutter, George Washington.** 1801-1865. American poet, b. Quebec, Canada. Author of *Buena Vista and Other Poems* (1848), etc.
- Cutts** (küts), **John.** Baron Cutts of Gowran, in Ireland. 1661-1707. English soldier; fought for William III in Revolution of 1688, and distinguished himself at the Boyne (1690); hero of siege of Namur (1695); served under Marlborough in Low Countries (1701); third in command at Blenheim (1704); commander in chief in Ireland (1705).
- Cu'vier'** (kü'vyä'; Angl. kü'vi-ä, kü'vi-ä), **Baron Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert.** 1769-1832. French naturalist, b. Montbéliard. Called founder

äla, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, maké, ice, ill, charäty; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd (40), äßt (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öil; öübe, öuite, örn, öp, örkös, ö - ä in Fr. menu;

of comparative anatomy and, sometimes, of paleontology. Educ. at home and at the academy of Stuttgart. Tutor in family of comte d'Héricy, near Caen; assistant at Jardin des Plantes, Paris (1795); lecturer, École Centrale du Ponthéon (1796); professor of natural history, Collège de France (1799); titular professor, Jardin des Plantes (1802). Originated natural system of animal classification (recognizing four distinct branches or phyla), introduced in his *Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux* (1798); investigated comparative anatomy of fishes and osteology of mammals; published *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée* (5 vols., 1800-05; assisted by A. M. C. Duméril in first two and by G. L. Duvernoy in last three); studied fossil mammals and reptiles; published his first work on paleontology, *Mémoires sur les Espèces d'Éléphants Vivants et Fossiles* (1800). Inspector of education (1802); appointed to council of Imperial U. by Napoleon (1808); councillor of state (1814); chancellor of U. of Paris; president, committee of the interior (1819); also held other positions with the government and with U. of Paris. His brother **Frédéric** (1773-1838), also a naturalist, was professor at the Jardin des Plantes.

Cu'vil'les' (kü've'yā') or **Cu'vil'liés'** (kü've'yā'), **François de**. 1698-1767. French architect to elector of Bavaria (1738), and later to Emperor Charles VII at Munich, where he was succeeded by his son **François** (1731-1777).

Cuyp or **Kuyp** (koi'p), **Jacob Gerritaz**. 1594-1661. Dutch portrait painter. His son **Albert** (1620? 1691), also a painter, esp. of landscapes with figures, as in *Rulers with the Boy and Herdsman* (in National Gallery, London) and *Piper with Cow* (in the Louvre).

Cuy'pers (koi'p's), **Petrus Josephus Hubertus**. 1827-1921. Dutch architect; designed churches in early Gothic style, and the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam; restored Mainz cathedral.

Cu'za (kō'zā), **Alexandru Ioan**. 1820-1873. Prince of Rumania (1859-66), b. Husi. Took part in revolution at Jassy (1848); arrested but later made prefect of Galatz (1850). Elected prince of Moldavia and Valachia; recognized by Turkey as ruler of united principalities; took title of Prince Alexandru Ioan I; failed as administrator; forced to abdicate; succeeded by Carol I (q.v.).

Cvi'jić (tsv'e'yety'; Aeth. -ylich), **Jovan**. 1865-1927. Serbian geographer; professor, Belgrade (from 1893). Founder and head of Serbian Geographic Society.

Cy-a'u-res (sī'ak'sī-rēz). d. about 585 B.C. King of Media (625-585 B.C.). Son of Phraortes and grandson of Deioces. Established Median independence; defeated by Scythians; subject to them for many years. Joined with Nabopolassar of Chaldaea and destroyed Nineveh (612); subdued countries of northern Mesopotamia (Armenia); moved boundaries westward to the Halys (Kizil Irnak); engaged in long war with Lydia (590-585), date determined by eclipse visible on the Halys (585). Father of Astyages (q.v.).

Cyg-nä'us (Finn. silg-nä'ūs; Sued. silng-nä'ūs), **Fredrik**. 1807-1881. Finnish writer in Swedish; professor of aesthetics and modern literature, Helsingfors (1854-67); his verse was collected in six volumes, *Samlade Dikter* (1851-70). His brother **U'no** [ōō'nō] (1810-1888), clergyman and educator; chief inspector, Finnish public-school system (1861); introduced manual training for first time in a public-school system.

Cy'lon (sī'lōn). Athenian statesman of 7th century B.C.; m. daughter of Thragenes, tyrant of Megara; in an attempt to make himself tyrant of Athens, raised a revolt, which was crushed.

Cymbeline. See CUNOBELINUS.

Cyn'e-wulf (kīn'ē-wōlf; A.-S. kūn'ē-) or **Cyn'wulf** (kīn'wōlf) or **Kyn'e-wulf**. fl. 750. Anglo-Saxon poet. Probably a Northumbrian minstrel; Latin scholar, familiar with religious literature. Author of four poems preserved in Exeter codex and Vercell codex (both of 11th century), namely *Juliana*, *Elene*, *The Ascension*, *The Fates of the Apostles*, into the epilogues of which the poet wove "Cynewulf" or "Cynwulf" in runic characters. By some credited with authorship of various other poems, including three poems known as the *Christ*, two poems on *St. Guthlac*, *Andreas*, and *The Dream of the Rood*.

Cynewulf. d. 785. King of West Saxons (from 757). Warred against Welsh; defeated by Offa (779); slain by Cyneheard (brother of Sigebert, King of the West Saxons, whom Cynewulf had deposed) and his followers.

Cyn'thi-us (sīn'thī-ūs). *Ital.* **Cin'zio** (chēn'tsyō), **older Cin'tio** (chēn'tyō) or **Cin'thio** (chēn'tyō). *Academic name of Giovanni Battista Gi-ra'l'di* (jē-rā'l'dē). 1504-1573. Italian writer; professor of natural philosophy, U. of Ferrara (1525 fl.); secretary of state under Ercole d'Este II and Alfonso II of Ferrara. Among his works are tragedies, and a collection of tales, *Gli Itecalommiti* (1565), known esp. as source material for Shakespeare's *Othello* and *Measure for Measure*, and for several of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Cyon (syōn), **Élie de**. 1843-1912. Russian physiologist. Professor at St. Petersburg Acad. of Medicine (1870); to Paris (1877). Known esp. for work on the vasomotor nerves of the heart.

Cyp'ri-an (sīp'rī-ān), **Saint**. *In full* **Thascius Caecilius Cyp'ri-a-nus** (sīp'rī-ā'nūs). Christian martyr of 3d century; bishop of Carthage (from 248 A.D.); beheaded at Carthage (258).

Cyp'se-lus (sīp'sē-lūs). Greek politician of 7th century B.C.; tyrant of Corinth (653?-625 B.C.).

Cy'ra'no' de Ber'ge-rac' (sē'rā'nō' dē bē'rzhē-rāk'), **Savinien de**. 1619-1655. French poet and soldier; served in the army (1637-40) but was forced to end his military career after being severely wounded; joined the household of the duc d'Angouj (1653); famous as a duelist. Reputed pupil of Gassendi; influenced by him in direction of free-thinking. Author of *Le Pédant Joué* (a comedy, 1654), *La Mort d'Agrippine* (a tragedy, 1654), *Histoire Comique des États et Empires de la Lune* (1656), *Histoire Comique des États et Empires du Soleil* (1662). Rostand's tragedy *Cyrano de Bergerac* takes its name from this 17th-century soldier-poet, though the plot has little foundation in Cyrano's life.

Cyrenius. See QUINIRUS.

Cy'ri-a-cus of **An-co'na** (sī-rī-ā-kūs, āng-kō'nā). *Lat.* **Ci'ri-a-cus An-co'ni-tā-nus** (sī-rī-ā-kūs āng-kō'nī-tā'nēs). *Real name* **Ci'ri-a-co de' Piz'zi-col'li** (chē-rē-ā-kō dē pī'tsē-kōl'lē). 1391?-after 1449. Italian humanist and antiquarian; in guise of itinerant trader, traveled in Egypt, Syria, Aegean Islands, and Greece, collecting manuscripts, coins, works of art, making copies of inscriptions, and noting all evidences of the life of ancient Greece, thus accumulating in diaries and commentaries a vast amount of material of great value to later scholars.

Cyr'II (sīr'II) of Jerusalem, **Saint**. 315?-386 A.D. Roman Catholic ecclesiastic; a doctor of the church. Bishop of Jerusalem (350 A.D.); opposed Arian heresy, and was deposed from his bishopric (357). Continued to defend orthodoxy, and was restored to his see (c. 379).

Cyr'II (sīr'II) of Alexandria, **Saint**. 376-444 A.D. Early Roman Catholic ecclesiastic; a doctor of the church; archbishop of Alexandria (412 A.D.). Vigorously defended orthodoxy; persecuted Novatians; expelled Jews

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

from Alexandria; opposed the Nestorians; presided over the Council of Ephesus (431) at which Nestorius was condemned as a heretic.

Cyril, Saint. *Secular name Constantine.* 827-869 A.D. Apostle of the Slavs, b. in Thessalonica. With his brother Saint *Me-tho'di-us* [mē-thō'di-ūs] (826-885), preached the gospel to the Khazar and later to the Moravians; reputed to have invented the Cyrillic alphabet and translated the gospels and liturgical books into Old Slavonic.

Cyril. *Russ.* *Kl-rill' Vla-di'mi-ro-vich* (kyl'ryēl' vli-dyē'myl-rū-vyich). 1876-1938. Russian grand duke; nephew of Czar Alexander III and cousin of Nicholas II. After Russian Revolution (1917), forced to flee from Russia; lived an exile in Paris; recognized as head of house of Romanov and claimant to Russian throne.

Cyrinus. See *QUTRINUS*.

Cyrus (sī'ūs). Called "the Great" or "the Elder." 600?-529 B.C. King of Persia (550-529 B.C.) and founder of Persian Empire. Son of Cambyses (I) and father of Cambyses (II). One of the Achaemenidae; king of Anshan (from 558), of the Medes and Persians (from 550), and of Babylon (from 539). Led expedition of Persians against Astyages, King of Media; took him prisoner (550); strengthened kingdom with Susa as capital (550-547); overthrew Croesus and his kingdom of Lydia (547-546); successful in conquest of Babylon (540-539) and seized its king, Nabonidus (q.v.); delivered Jews from their captivity and allowed them to return to Palestine; killed in fighting the Massagetae, a savage tribe east of the Caspian. See *HARPAGUS*.

Cyrus the Younger. 424?-401 B.C. Persian prince and satrap. Younger son of Darius Nothus and brother of Artaxerxes II. Satrap of Asia Minor (407); conspired (401) against his brother, the king; led great army of Asiatics and about 13,000 Greek mercenaries from Sardis to Babylonia; met at Cunaxa by Artaxerxes, defeated, and killed; battle resulted in famous retreat (401-399) of 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon (q.v.), described in Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Cyzicenus. See *ANTIOCHUS IX* of Syria.

Czaj-kow'ski (chī-kōf'skē), *Michał*. 1808-1886. Polish revolutionist, adventurer, and writer, b. in Ukraine. Involved in rebellion against Russia, fled to Paris (1831). On mission to Turkey (1840 ff.); adopted Mohammedan faith (1851) and, as *Sa-dyk' Pa-sha'* (sā-dik' pā-shā'), commanded a force of Turks in war against Russia (1853-54). Converted to Greek Church,

and granted amnesty by Russia (1873); settled in Kiev. Author of tales of Cossack and Ukrainian life.

Czar'to-rys'ki (chār'tō-ris'kē). Polish-Lithuanian noble family, including: Prince *Fryderyk Michał* (1696-1775), Polish statesman under Stanisław Poniatowski; exercised determining influence on Polish policy during reign of Augustus III of Saxony (1734-63). Prince *Adam Kazimierz* (1734-1823), unsuccessful candidate for Polish throne at death of Augustus III of Saxony (1763). Adam's daughter Princess *Marya* (1768-1854), Duchess of Württemberg (vür'tēm-bērk), novelist; author of *Malvina*, or *the Heart Guesses* (quickly). Adam's son Prince *Adam Jerzy* (1770-1861), Polish general and statesman; president of Polish provisional government (1830) and national government (1831); forced to take refuge in France after Russia crushed Polish state.

Czer'mak (chēr'māik), *Johann Ne'po-muk* (nā'pō-mōk). 1828-1873. Bohemian physiologist; professor, Budapest (1858), Jena (1865), Leipzig (1869); at own expense, built laboratory and auditorium adapted for experimental physiology demonstrations; improved upon the laryngoscope; did pioneer work in rhinoscopy. His brother *Ja'ro-slaw* [yā'rō-slāt] (1831-1878), painter, esp. of scenes from Bohemian history, pictures of Slavic life, and north Balkan landscapes.

Czer'nin von und zu Chu'de-nitz (chēr'nēn fōn dōnt tsōō kōō'dē-nits), Count *Ottokar*. 1872-1932. Austro-Hungarian statesman, of noble Bohemian descent. Member of Bohemian diet (1903) and of Austrian upper chamber (from 1912). As Austro-Hungarian minister to Rumania (1913), endeavored to prevent Rumania's entry into World War; on return to Vienna, served as minister of foreign affairs (1916-18); delegate of democratic party to Austrian legislature (1920-23). Author of *Im Weltkrieg* (1919).

Czer'ny (chēr'nē), *Karl*. 1791-1857. Austrian pianist and composer; noted piano teacher, master of Liszt, Thalberg, Kullak, and others. His best-known works are his piano exercises, as in *The School of Fingering*, *The School of Velocity*, *The School of Virtuosity*.

Czer'ny (chēr'nē), *Vin'cenz* (vin'tsēnts). 1842-1916. Bohemian surgeon; professor, Heidelberg (1877); director of institute for cancer research (1906).

Czerny Djordje. See *KARAGEORGE*.

Czol'gosz (chōl'gōsh), *Leon*. Assassin of William McKinley (q.v.).

Czu'czor (tsōō'tsōr), *Gergely*. 1800-1866. Hungarian poet.

D

d', **da**, **dal**, **de**, **de'**, **degli**, **dei**, **del**, **de l'**, **de la**, **de las**, **dell'**, **della**, **delle**, **de los**, **der**, **des**, **di**, **di'**, **do**, **du**. Many names containing one of these elements will be found at that part of the name following the element.

D'Ab'er-non (dāb'ēr-nān), 1st Viscount. *Edgar Vin-cent* (vin'snt). 1857-1941. English financier. Financial adviser to Egyptian government (1883-89); governor, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople (1889-97). Head of British economic mission to Argentina and Brazil (1929).

Da'blon' (dā'blōn'), *Claude*. 1619?-1697. French Jesuit missionary in America; superior of Canadian missions (1671-80; 1686-93); named Marquette to accompany Joliet on his exploration of the Mississippi.

Dab'ney (dāb'nī), *Charles William*. 1855-1945. Ameri-

can educator, b. Hampden Sydney, Va. Director, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station (1880-87). President, U. of Tennessee (1887-1904), U. of Cincinnati (1904-20). Discoverer of phosphate deposits and tin ore in North Carolina.

Da'bo (dā'bō), *Leon*. 1868-. American muralist and landscape painter, b. Detroit, Mich.; studio in Paris; executed murals (*The Ascension*, *The Life of Christ*) for church of St. John the Baptist in Brooklyn and friezes in history rooms of Flower Memorial Library in Watertown, N.Y.

āle, **châotic**, **cāre** (7), **ādd**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk** (11), **sōfā**; **ēve**, **hēre** (18), **ē-vent**, **ēnd**, **silēnt**, **makēf'ice**, **ill**, **charf'y**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd** (40), **sōft** (41), **cōnnect**; **fōōd**, **fōōt**; **ōut**, **ōil**; **cūbe**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **ū ē u** in Fr. menu;

Dąbrowski, Jan Henryk. See DOMBROWSKI.

Dach (dāk), **Simon.** 1605-1659. German lyric poet; member of the Königsberg group of poets, including Heinrich Albert.

Da'cler' (dā'svā'), **André.** 1651-1722. French classical scholar; translator of Horace, Aristotle, Plato, Epictetus, Plutarch, Sophocles. His wife (m. 1683), **Anne, nee Le-féb'vre** [lā-fā'vr'] (1654-1720), was also a classical scholar; translated the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

Da Cos'ta (dā kōs'tā), **Izaak.** 1798-1860. Dutch Protestant theologian and poet; author of *Prometheus* (1820), *Freesliederen* (1828), *Harar* (1840), etc.

Da'cres (dā'kērz), **James Richard.** 1788-1853. British naval officer; surrendered the *Guerrrière* after fight with the U.S.S. *Constitution* (1811).

D'A-cu' nha or **da Cu' nha** (dā-koō'nyā), **Tristão.** = Tristão da CUNHA.

Da'du (dā'dū), 1544-1603. Hindu religious reformer and poet, b. Ahmadabad. Founder of the Dadupanthis, a Vaishnava sect, specially numerous in Rajputana; author of a long devotional poem.

Daen'dels (dān'dēls), **Herman Willem.** 1762-1818. Dutch soldier; joined French Revolutionary army (1793). Lieutenant general in Batavian Republic army; opposed Anglo-Russian invasion (1799). Entered service of king of Holland (1806); created marshal (1806) and governor general of Dutch East Indies; governor of Dutch possessions on African Gold Coast (1814).

Da'foe (dā'fō), **Allan Roy.** 1883-1943. Canadian physician; M.D., Toronto (1907); practiced in Callander, Ontario, where he successfully delivered the Dionne quintuplets (May 28, 1934); author of *Dr. Dafee's Guide Book for Mothers* (1936).

Dafoe, John Wesley. 1860-1944. Canadian journalist; editor in chief, *Winnipeg Free Press* (from 1901). Chancellor, U. of Manitoba (from 1931).

Da'fydd (dā'fith). Welsh form of DAVID.

Da'gnan'-Bou've-ret' (dā'nyās'bō'vrē'), **Pascal Adolphe Jean.** 1852-1929. French painter; among his canvases are *Un Accident*, *Bénédiction*, *Jeunes Époux en Franche-Comté*, *Le Pain Béni*, *La Cène*.

Dag'o-berht (dāg'ō-bērt). Name of three Merovingian kings: **Dagobert I**, King of all the Franks (628-639); **Dagobert II**, King of Austrasia (673-679); **Dagobert III**, King of Neustria (711-715). See MEROVINGIAN.

Dagonet. Pseudonym of George Robert Sims.

Da guerre' (dā'gār'), **Louis Jacques Mandé.** 1789-1851. French painter, inventor of the daguerrotype. Scene painter for the opera. With Bouton, founded the Diorama in Paris (1822); worked on the obtaining of permanent pictures on metal plates by the action of sunlight, collaborating with J. N. Niepce (q.v.) from 1829 until Niepce's death in 1833; continued alone, his work leading to the discovery of the daguerrotype process, communicated to the Academy of Sciences in 1839. Cf. WILLIAM H. R. TALBOT.

Daguesseau, Henri François. See AGUESSEAU.

Dahl (dāl), **Anders.** 18th-century Swedish botanist for whom the genus *Dahlia* is named; a pupil of Linnaeus.

Dahl (dāl), **Hans.** 1849-1919. Norwegian-born landscape and genre painter in Germany.

Dahl (dāl), **Johan Christian.** 1788-1857. Norwegian painter; best known for Norwegian landscapes.

Dahl (dāl), **Michael.** 1656-1743. Swedish portrait painter in London (from 1688).

Dahl (*Dan.* dāl) or **Dal** (*Russ.* dāl'y'), **Vladimir Ivanovich.** 1801-1872. Russian physician and writer, of Danish origin; wrote short stories, essays, and a number of textbooks in botany, zoology, and biology; chief work, *Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongues* (1861-68).

Dahl'berg or **Dahl'bergh** (dāl'bār'y'), **Count Erik Jönsson.** 1625-1703. Swedish military engineer; director-general of fortifications (from 1676); gained title of "Vauban of Sweden."

Dahl'gren (dāl'grän), **Fredrik August.** 1816-1895. Swedish poet; author of dialect songs and ballads and a few plays. His son **Erik Wilhelm** (1848-1934), director (1903-16) of royal library in Stockholm, published bibliographies and works on the history of geography.

Dahl'gren (dāl'grën), **John Adolphus Barnard.** 1809-1870. American naval officer, b. Philadelphia. On ordnance duty, Washington, D.C. (1847-63); reorganized and equipped navy ordnance yard, at Washington; devised (1851) a new 11-inch gun, known as Dahlgren gun. Chief of Bureau of Ordnance in addition to duties as commandant of ordnance yard (1862); rear admiral in Union navy (1862). On sea duty during Civil War (1862-65). Works include *The System of Boat Armament in the United States Navy* (1852), *Shells and Shell Guns* (1856).

Dahl'gren (dāl'grän), **Karl Fredrik.** 1791-1844. Swedish clergyman; in Stockholm (from 1815). Author of nature lyrics, humorous verse, mock-heroic poems, etc.

Dahl'mann (dāl'män), **Friedrich Christoph.** 1785-1860. German politician and historian; member of National Assembly at Frankfurt (1848-49) and of its committee designated to draw up a constitution. Among his works are *Geschichte von Dänemark* (3 vols., 1840-43) and *Geschichte der Französischen Revolution* (1845).

Dahl'stier'na (dāl'shār'nā), **Gunno.** *Orig. surname* **Eu-re'll-us** (ā-ō-rā'll-ūs). 1661-1709. Swedish author of patriotic verse, including *Kungskald* (1697), elegy on death of Charles XI, and *The Goth's Battle Song, concerning the King and Master Peter* (1701).

Dahn (dän), **Felix, in full Julius Sophus Felix.** 1834-1912. German historian, legal scholar, and poet; author of verse, novels, plays, and opera librettos; of legal works and historical works, including his masterpiece *Die Könige der Germanen* (20 vols., 1861-1911).

Dai-go II. Also **Go-Dai-go** [y -gō] (see Go). 1287-1339. Japanese emperor (1318-39). Threw off domination of the court by retired emperors (1322); plotted against Hojos (1324); unsuccessful in civil war (1331-32); captured and exiled (1332-33); escaped and returned to throne; at first supported by Takauji; ruled briefly (1333-36); driven out of Kyoto by Takauji (1336); set up rival government south of Nara.

Daim'ler (dīm'lēr), **Gottlieb.** 1834-1900. German engineer, inventor, and pioneer automobile manufacturer, b. in Württemberg. With Maybach (q.v.), established automobile research laboratory at Cannstatt; founded Daimler Motor Co. (1890) which produced the Mercedes automobile and which joined with Firma Benz & Co. to form Daimler-Benz & Co. (1926). Patented small high-speed internal combustion engine (Daimler engine) important in development of automobile (1887).

Dain'ger-field (dān'jēr-fēld), **Elliott.** 1859-1932. American landscape and religious painter, b. Harpers Ferry, W.Va.; studio in New York.

Da-ki'ki or **Da-qi'qi** (dā-ke'kē), **Abu Mansur.** fl. c. 1000 A.D. Persian poet; author of odes and sonnets; predecessor of Firdausi.

Dakin (dāk'in), **Henry Drysdale.** 1880-1952. English chemist; engaged in research at Harter Laboratory, New York City (1905-20); during World War, developed Dakin's solution for treating wounds; known for researches in biochemistry, esp. on enzymes; awarded Davy medal by Royal Society (1941). Coauthor of *Handbook of Chemical Antiseptics* (1917). See ALEXIS CARREL.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Dal, Vladimir Ivanovich. See **DAHL**.

Dal'a'dier' (dà'là'dya'), Édouard. 1884- . French statesman, b. in southern France, son of a baker. Served in World War (1914-18). Member of chamber of deputies (from 1919); friend and associate of Édouard Herriot; identified with Radical Socialists. After being member of several cabinets, became premier of France (1933; 1934, for only 11 days; 1938-40). Arrested after collapse of French defense (1940); liberated (1945).

Dal'ay'rac' or d'A'lay'rac' (dà'là'rák'), Nicolas. 1753-1809. French composer, esp. of light operas, as *Le Petit Souper* (1781), *Le Corsaire* (1783), *La Soirée Orageuse* (1790), *Maison à Vendre* (1800).

d'Albe, Edmund Edward Fournier. See **FOURNIER D'ALBE**.

Dal'berg (dál'bérk). Name of an ancient German noble family holding under Holy Roman Empire dignity of First Knight of the Empire, and including: **Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg** (1744-1817), last archbishop-elect of Mainz (from 1802); sought by alliance with Napoleon to save Germany from dissolution; on dissolution of empire, made grand duke of Frankfurt with increased territories (1810); on fall of Napoleon, stripped of all but archbishopric of Regensburg; patron of letters; friend of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland. His brother **Wolfgang Heribert von Dalberg** (1750-1800); first to stage Schiller's early plays; wrote plays and adaptations of Shakespeare. The latter's son **Duc Emmerich Joseph de Dalberg** (1773-1833); entered service of Napoleon, who made him duke and councillor of state (1810); attended Congress of Vienna with Talleyrand; state minister and peer of France (1815); ambassador to Turin (1816). See also **1st Baron Acton**.

Dalberg-Acton, J. E. E. See **1st Baron Acton**.

D'Al'bert (Ger. däl'bért; Eng. däl'bért), Eugen' (oi-gán'). 1864-1932. Pianist and composer, b. Glasgow; court pianist to king of Saxony; gave concerts on the Continent and in U.S. (from 1883). Composer of operas, string quartets, and symphonies.

Dal-bo'no (dál-bó'nó), Edoardo. 1843-1915. Neapolitan painter; known esp. for Neapolitan scenes.

Dalcroze, Émile Jaques. See **JAQUES-DALCROZE**.

Dale (dál), David. 1739-1806. Scottish industrialist and philanthropist. Erected mill at New Lanark (1785), at first in partnership with Arkwright; sold mills to Robert Owen (1799), who married his daughter (1799); organized religious community of which he was chief minister.

Dale, Sir Henry Hallett. 1875- . English physiologist, b. London. Educ. Cambridge U., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and University Coll., London. Director, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories (1904-14); director, National Institute for Medical Research, London. Awarded, with Otto Loewi, the 1936 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for work relating to chemical transmission of nerve impulses. Secretary of Royal Society (1925-35), president (from 1940).

Dale, Richard. 1756-1826. American naval officer, b. in Norfolk County, Va. Joined British navy at outbreak of American Revolution, but quickly switched to colonial cause. On the *Bon Homme Richard* under John Paul Jones in battle with the *Scorpion*. In merchant fleet (1783-94). Captain, U.S. navy (1794); retired (1802).

Dale, Robert William. 1829-1895. English Congregational minister and educational reformer; advocated disestablishment and secular education as only outcome of nonconformist principles.

Dale, Sir Thomas. d. 1619. Colonial administrator in America. Appointed marshal of Va.; arrived Va. (1611); found colonists lazy and insubordinate; placed them under martial law; published rigorous code (*Dale's Code*)

and enforced its provisions, causing the years 1611-16 to be known as "five years of slavery"; acting governor of colony (1614-16). Returned to England (1616).

d'Alembert, Jean Le Rond. See **ALEMBERT**.

Da-lén' (dà-lán'), Nils Gustaf. 1869-1937. Swedish inventor; devised improvements in hot-air turbines, air compressors, and milking machines; invented method of dissolving acetylene in acetone and perfected a sun valve used for lighting unmanned beacons at sunset. Awarded 1912 Nobel prize in physics. Blinded as the result of an explosion during an experiment (1913).

Dal-gar'no (dál-gár'nó), George. 1626? 1687. Scottish educator. Author of *Ars Signorum* (1661), an attempt at a philosophical language in which letters of the alphabet stand for ideas, and of *Didascalophus* (1680), presenting a two-hand deaf-and-dumb alphabet.

Dalhousie, Earls and marquises of. See **RAMSAY** family. **Da'lli (dál'lí), Salvador.** 1904- . Spanish painter, b. in Figueras, Catalonia. Associated with ultramodern schools, notably tuturism, constructivism, cubism, abstract irrationalism, and surrealism; a leader of the surrealist school. His painting *Persistence of Memory*, a landscape with limp watches hanging over various objects in the picture, attracted much attention. Collaborator in scenarios of two surrealist motion pictures, *Le Chien Andalou* and *L'Âge d'Or*; author of *Babaua*.

Dallia. See **DELLALIA**.

Da-lin' (dà-lén'), Olof von. 1708-1763. Swedish poet and historian; tutor (1751) to Crown Prince Gustav, who became King Gustav III; royal historiographer (1755). Among his works are the verse tragedy *Brynilda* (1738), comedy *Den Afundjake* (1738), epic *Svenka Friheten* (1742), various satires, fables, and lyrics; chief historical work was *Svea Rikes Historia* (3 vols., 1747-62). See **HELVIG NORDENFLYCHT**.

Dall (dál), William Healey. 1845-1927. American naturalist, b. Boston. Studied under Louis Agassiz. Accompanied telegraph expedition to Alaska (1865-68); gathered zoological specimens; published *Alaska and Its Resources* (1870). With U.S. Coast Survey (1871-84); on survey of Aleutian Islands. Transferred to U.S. Geological Survey (1884); worked in Smithsonian Institution; became authority on mollusks, esp. those of the Pacific coast.

Dal'las (dál'ús), Alexander James. 1759-1817. Brother of Robert Charles Dallas (q.v.). American administrator, b. in Jamaica, West Indies. To U.S. (1783); settled in Philadelphia; became naturalized. Adm. to bar (1788). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1814-16), at critical period in government finance; restored public credit, advocated a national banking institution (passed 1816), urged protective tariff. Served also as acting secretary of war (1815). His son **George Mifflin** (1792-1864) was U.S. senator (1831-33), U.S. minister to Russia (1837-39), vice-president of the U.S. (1845-49), U.S. minister to Great Britain (1856-61).

Dallas, Robert Charles. 1754-1824. English writer of tales, poems, and ethical treatises. Brother of Alexander James Dallas. Friend of Lord Byron; acted as Byron's agent in dealing with publishers; published *Recollections of Byron*.

Dal'lin (dál'ín), Cyrus Edwin. 1861-1941. American sculptor, b. in Utah. Known esp. for success in interpreting American Indian life and scenes. Among his works are *Signal of Peace*, Lincoln Park, Chicago; *Pioneer Monument*, Salt Lake City; *Medicine Man*, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; *The Scout*, Kansas City; *Sir Isaac Newton*, Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.

Dalling and Bulwer, Baron. See **William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer**.

dale, chaotic, càre (7), dād, dōcount, āra, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, makē; jce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sēft (41), cōnnect; fēdd, fēbt; ōut; ōll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū-ŭ in Fr. menu;

Dall'mey'er (dal'mi'er), John Henry. 1830-1883. Optician, b. in Germany; to London (1851); made improvements in portrait and landscape photographic lenses, also in microscope object glasses; made photoheliographs for Harvard observatory (1864), and British government (1873).

Dall'On'ga-ro (dál-lóng'gá-rò), Francesco. 1808-1873. Italian writer; founded revolutionary journal *La Favilla* (Trieste, 1836); organized first Italian legion for Garibaldi (1848); in exile (to 1859); professor of literature, Florence (1859) and Naples (1869). Author esp. of political lyrics.

Dal'man (dál'mán), Gustaf. 1855-1941. German Protestant theologian.

Dalmatia, Duke of. See SOULT.

Da'lou' (dál'loo'), Jules. 1838-1902. French sculptor, b. Paris. Involved in the Commune (1871); spent two years in exile in London (1871-73). Among his works are *Dame Romaine Jouant aux Osselets*, *Le Triomphe de Silène*, *Vidor Moir*, *Blanqui*, *Triomphe de la République*, and many portrait busts.

Dal-rym'ple (dál-rim'p'l; dál-rim'p'l). Name of a Scottish family sprung from one of the Lollards of Kyle summoned before James IV (1494), and possessing the viscounty and earldom of Stair (stár), including:

Sir James Dalrymple (1619-1695), 1st Viscount Stair (cr. 1690), lawyer and judge; judge of reformed court of session (1657-60) on recommendation of Monck; allowed by Charles II to take declaration under the Solemn League and Covenant under an implied reservation; president of court of session (1671); M.P. (1672); privy councillor of Scotland (1674); on enforcing of Test Act, retired (1679) to country and worked on *The Institutions of the Law of Scotland* (1681); repaired to Holland on account of hostility of duke of York and Claverhouse (1682); returned with William of Orange (1688) and was restored to presidency of court of session (1689); his daughter Janet's luckless marriage (1669) suggested to Scott the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

His sons: His eldest son, Sir John Dalrymple (1648-1707), 1st Earl of Stair, lawyer; imprisoned because of hostility of Claverhouse (1682-84); king's advocate (1686-88); under William III, lord advocate; conciliated Presbyterians; joint secretary of state (1691) with chief management of Scottish affairs; culpable, with Breadalbane and king, for the massacre of the Macdonald clan at Glencoe (1692); privy councillor (1702); created earl (1703); supported Act of Union (1707). Sir James Dalrymple of Bothwick [bóth'wik] (fl. 1714), antiquary; second son of 1st Viscount Stair; principal clerk of court of session; author of *Collections concerning Scottish History preceding 1153* (1705). Sir Hew Dalrymple (1652-1737), Lord North Ber'wick (bér'ík); 3d son of 1st viscount; succeeded his father as president in court of session (1698-1737). Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes [háilz] (d. 1721); 5th son of 1st viscount; solicitor general to Queen Anne; British M.P. (1708-21); auditor to Scottish exchequer (1720).

John Dalrymple (1673-1747), 2d Earl of Stair, known as Marshal Stair, military leader and diplomat; son of 1st earl; distinguished himself in Marlborough's campaigns (1701-11), esp. at Oudenarde and Malplaquet; general (1712); as ambassador to France (1715-20), counteracted schemes for reinstatement of James Edward, the Old Pretender; field marshal (1742), commanded army until George II's assumption of command; fought at Dettingen (1743); general of marines (1746).

Sir David Dalrymple (1726-1792), Lord Hailes, judge and antiquary; grandson of Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes; judge of court of session (1760); judge of the

judiciary or criminal court (1776), with record of humanitarianism; author of *Annals of Scotland* (1776), revised for him by his friend and correspondent, Dr. Johnson, and of an attack on Gibbon (1786), works on legal antiquities and ancient church canons, Scottish biographies. His younger brother Alexander (1737-1808), hydrographer; in East India Company's service, negotiated commercial treaty with sultan of Sulu (1758); hydrographer to company (1779); first hydrographer to British admiralty (1795-1808); author of accounts of discoveries in South Pacific.

John Dalrymple (1720-89), 5th Earl of Stair; son of 5th son of 1st earl; opposed in House of Lords measures leading to American Revolution and presented petition in favor of Massachusetts (1774). His son John (1749-1821), 6th earl; served under Sir Henry Clinton in American Revolution; minister to Poland (1782), to Berlin (1785-88).

Dals'gaard (dál'sgór), Christen. 1824-1907. Danish genre painter.

Dal'ton (dál'tn; -tán), John. 1766-1844. English chemist and physicist, b. near Cocker mouth in Cumberland. Teacher of mathematics and physics in New Coll., Manchester (1793-99); lecturer and private teacher. Kept meteorological diary (from 1787); published *Meteorological Observations and Essays*, in which he maintained electrical origin of aurora borealis (1793); gave first detailed description of color blindness, or Daltonism, from which he and his brother suffered (1794); read paper (1803; pub. 1805) on the *Absorption of Gases by Water and Other Liquids* containing statement of law of partial pressures (Dalton's law); arranged table of atomic weights (1803); first to give clear statement of atomic theory (1803-07); discovered law of multiple proportions; investigated force of steam and expansion of gases by heat. Published *A New System of Chemical Philosophy* (3 parts, 1808-27).

Dalton, John Call. 1825-1889. American physiologist, b. Chelmsford, Mass. Professor, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York (1855-83).

Du'ly (dál'li), Arnold, in full Peter Christopher Arnold. 1875-1927. American actor, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Introduced with *Candida* (1903) plays of Bernard Shaw to American stage. *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (1905) was banned by police after one performance; Daly arrested, tried, and acquitted in famous case.

Daly, Augustin, in full John Augustin. 1838-1899. American playwright and theatrical manager, b. Plymouth, N.C. Newspaper dramatic critic, New York City (1859-69). After some success in adaptations of French and German plays (as *Leah the Forsaken*, 1862), wrote popular original melodramas, *Under the Gaslight* (1867), *A Flash of Lightning* (1868), and *The Red Scarf* (1869). Leased Fifth Avenue Theater (1869-77); organized own company; presented successfully revivals of old English comedies, also his own plays *Divorce* (1871), *Roughing It* (1873), *Pique* (1875), and *The Dark City* (1877). Turned old Broadway Theater into Daly's Theater (1879); assembled a new company including John Drew, Ada Rehan, and Otis Skinner, and presented again adaptations of French and German dramatic successes. Chosen by Tennyson to adapt *The Foresters* to the stage (1891). Opened theater in London (1893); presented Shakespearean comedies with marked success. From 1894, produced Shakespearean comedies in his New York theater also.

Daly, Marcus. 1841-1900. American mineowner, b. in Ireland; to America (1856). To California; rose from pick-and-shovel man to one of the wealthiest mineowners of the West; prominent in developing copper mines (*Anaconda*) in Butte, Montana, district; organized

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Amalgamated Copper Co. Long political feud between Daly and William A. Clark (1888-1900).

Daly, Reginald Aldworth. 1871-1957. American geologist, b. in Canada. Professor, M.I.T. (1907-12), Harvard (from 1912). Authority on origin of rocks and glaciers.

Daly, Thomas Augustine. 1871-1948. American journalist and poet, b. Philadelphia. On staff of *Philadelphia Record* (1891-98; 1918-29); columnist on *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* (from 1929). Author of *Canons* (1906), *Carmina* (1909), *Madrighali* (1912), *McAroni Ballads* (1919), *McAroni Medleys* (1931).

Dal'yell (dāl'yēl; dē-ēl') or **Dal'zell** (dāl'yēl; dē-ēl') of Binns (bīnz), **Thomas.** 1599?-1685. Scottish Royalist soldier, known as "the Muscovy general." Served in Rochelle military expedition of duke of Buckingham (1627) and in Ireland; taken prisoner at Worcester (1651); escaped and took part in Highland rebellion (1654); in service of Russian czar, fought against Turks and Tatars; as commander in chief in Scotland subdued Covenanters (1666); privy counselor (1667); M.P. in Scottish parliament (1678-85); commissioned to punish rebels of Bothwell Bridge (1679).

Dal'zi-el (dāl'zēl; dāl'yēl; dē-ēl'), **Davison Alexander.** Baron **Dalziel.** 1854-1928. English newspaper proprietor, b. in London. One of founders of *Dalziel's News Agency*, London; purchased control (1910) of *London Standard* and *Evening Standard*. Sold newspaper interests (1916); chairman, Pullman Car Co. (from 1915); manipulated controlling interest in International Sleeping Car Co. (1927), and negotiated purchase by this company of Thomas Cook & Son Tourist Agency (1928).

Dalziel of Kirk-caldy (kūr-kāldi'di), 1st Baron. **James Henry Dalziel.** 1868-1935. British newspaper proprietor; acquired control of *Pail Mail Gazette*; founded *Sunday Evening Telegram*; also published the *Era* and *Country World*. M.P. (1892-1921); chairman of committee in charge of German prisoners (1914-18).

Dam (dām), **Carl Peter Henrik.** 1895-. Danish biochemist, b. Copenhagen; professor, Polytechnic Inst., Copenhagen (from 1941); at U. of Rochester (1942-45); for work on vitamin K, shared with E. A. Doisy (q.v.) 1943 Nobel prize for medicine.

Damascene, John. See JOHN OF DAMASCUS.

Damas'ci-us (dā-māsh'ē-us). Greek Neoplatonist philosopher, b. Damascus (c. 480 A.D.); after his Athens school was closed (529) by Justinian, went to court of Khosrau I.

Dam'a-sus (dām'ā-sūs). Name of two popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 37, 150).

Damasus I, Saint. 304?-384. Pope (bishop of Rome; 366-384). Election contested, but recognized by Valentinian I; opposed Arianism; received favor for interest in the tombs of the martyrs, for his inscriptions composed for them, and for restoration of the catacombs; commissioned Jerome to revise the Bible (version later known as the Vulgate).

Damasus II. Pope for 23 days only (1048).

Dam'er (dā'mēr), **Anne Seymour.** 1748-1828. English sculptress, daughter of Field Marshal Conway; friend of Nelson, Walpole, Napoleon; executed statue of George III, and bust of Nelson.

Dam'e-ron' (dām'ōn'), **Émile Charles.** 1848-1908. French landscape painter.

Damian, Saint. See SAINTS COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

Dam'ia'ni (dā-myā'ni), **San Pietro.** English Saint **Peter Dam'ian** (dā-mi'ān). 1007-1072. Italian Roman Catholic ecclesiastic; entered hermitage near Gubbio, in Umbria (c. 1035). Advocated reforms; denounced vices of clergy; trusted adviser to several popes. Cardinal bishop of Ostia (1057); presided at Council of Milan

(1059); papal legate to Germany (1069), where he induced Emperor Henry IV to give up idea of divorcing his wife, Bertha.

Dam'ien' de Veus'ter' (dā'myān' dē vūs'tār'; *Angl.* dā'mi-ēn), **Joseph.** Known as **Father Damien.** 1840-1889. Belgian Roman Catholic missionary; devoted life (from 1873) to caring for lepers isolated in a government hospital on Molokai Island, Hawaiian Islands; contracted the disease and died. An article by a Presbyterian minister impugning character of Father Damien elicited Robert Louis Stevenson's famous response *Father Damien: An Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde* (1890).

Dam'iens' (dā'myān'), **Robert François.** 1715-1757. French fanatic who attempted to assassinate King Louis XV at Versailles (Jan. 5, 1757); tortured and executed.

Dam'iri, al- (ād'dā-mē'rī). *Arab.* **Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad ibn-Mūsa al-Damiri.** 1344?-1405. Arab jurist in Egypt and writer on natural history; chief work, *Ḥayāt al-Ḥayawān* (*Life of Animals*).

Dam'iron' (dā'mē'rōn'), **Jean Philibert.** 1794-1862. French philosopher; professor, Sorbonne, Paris.

Dam'ja-nich (dām'yō-nich), **János.** 1804-1849. Hungarian general and patriot, of Serbian origin; served in Hungarian war for independence (1848-49); after battle at Világos, surrendered to Russians, was handed over to Austrians and executed.

Dam'o-cles (dām'ō-klēz). C. 4th century B.C., in retinue of Dionysius the 1st of Syracuse. According to story related by Cicero, Damocles, having commented on the good fortune of Dionysius, was invited by Dionysius to a banquet, at which he was seated under a naked sword suspended by a single hair.

Dam'on (dā'mān) of Athens. Greek musician and philosopher of 5th century B.C.; a teacher of Socrates and Pericles; as a friend of Pericles, accepted ostracism.

Damon and Pyth'ias (pith'ē-as) or, more correctly, **Phin'tias** (fin'ti-as). Pythagorean philosophers, of 4th century B.C., noted for their mutual devotion. According to the story, when Pythias, condemned to death for plotting against Dionysius of Syracuse, desired time to arrange his affairs before his execution, Damon placed himself in the hands of Dionysius as a substitute for him and was willing to die if Pythias failed to return; Pythias returned at the last moment and Dionysius, struck by the strength of their friendship, pardoned Pythias.

Dam'on (dā'mān), **Samuel Foster.** 1893-. American educator and poet; author of lyric verse and critical studies on William Blake and Amy Lowell.

Dam'o-phon (dām'ō-fōn). Greek sculptor of 2d century B.C. in Messene.

Dam'pi-er (dām'pī-ēr; dāmp'yēr), **William.** 1652-1715. English buccaneer and circumnavigator. With band of buccaneers crossed Isthmus of Darien (1679), plundered Peruvian coast. Engaged (1683) in buccaneering expedition along coasts of Chile, Peru, and Mexico. Made expedition with a Captain Swan along Mexican coast, to East Indies, Philippines, marooned Captain Swan in Mindanao, was marooned himself at his own request in Nicobar Islands (1688), made way back to England (1691). Sent out by admiralty (1699) on exploration trip along coasts of Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, his second circumnavigation of globe; gave his name to Dampier Archipelago and Dampier Strait. Commanded unsuccessful privateering expedition to South Seas (1703-07); pilot under Captain Woodes Rogers on privateering expedition (1708-11) which rescued Alexander Selkirk, prototype of Robinson Crusoe, from uninhabited island (1709) and made profit of nearly £200,000.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), **ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk** (11), **sofā; ēve, hēre** (18), **ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charky; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd** (40), **ōft** (41), **ōconnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u** in Fr. menu;

Author of accounts of his voyages, including *A New Voyage round the World* (1697).

Dam'pierre' (dām'pyā'), Marquis de. **Auguste Henri Marie Pi'cot'** (pē'kō'). 1756-1793. French soldier; commanded a division at Valmy and Jemappes (1792) and at Neerwinden (1793); succeeded to command of the army of Belgium after the desertion of Dumouriez; mortally wounded in action (May 8, 1793).

Dam'rosch (dām'rōsh; Ger. dām'rōsh), **Le'o-pold** (lē'ō-pōld; Ger. lē'ō-pōlt). 1812-1885. Musical conductor, b. Posen, Poland; conductor, Breslau Philharmonic Orchestra (1858); organizer, Breslau Orchestra Society (1862). Accepted invitation to be conductor, Arion Society, New York (1871); organized New York Oratorio Society (1873) and New York Symphony Society (1878); conducted chief Wagnerian operas at Metropolitan Opera House, New York City (1884-85).

His sons **Frank Hei'no Dam'rosch** (frāngk hē'nō dām'rōsh) (1859-1937) and **Walter Jo-han'nes Dam'rosch** [wāl'tēr jō-hān'ēs dām'rōsh] (1862-1950), both musical directors, b. in Breslau, Germany. Frank was chorus master, Metropolitan Opera House, New York City (1885-91); conductor, People's Choral Union and Singing Classes (1892-1912), Musical Art Society, New York (1893-1920), Orpheus Club, Philadelphia (1897-1905), Symphony Concerts for Young People (1898-1912), Mendelssohn Glee Club (1904-09). Walter Damrosch came to U.S. in 1871; assistant director (1885) under Anton Seidl of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera Company and of the Oratorio and Symphony societies; presented Wagner's *Parsifal* first time in U.S. (1896); founded Damrosch Opera Company (1894) for production of Wagnerian operas; conductor, New York Symphony Orchestra (1903-27); musical counsel, National Broadcasting Company (from 1928); founder and conductor of orchestral radio concerts for public schools and colleges; composer of *Maaila Te Deum*, the operas *Cyano* and *The Man Without a Country* (1937); libretto by Arthur H. H. (1937); and incidental music. Leopold's daughter **Clara** married David Mannes (q.v.).

Dan (dān). In Bible, Jacob's fifth son (*Genesis* xxx. 1-6), ancestor of one of twelve tribes of Israel.

Dā'na (dā'nā), **Charles Anderson**. 1819-1897. American newspaper editor, b. Hinsdale, N.H. At Brook Farm (1841-46). Editorial work, New York *Tribune* (1847-62). Assistant secretary of war (1863-64). Co-editor with George Ripley of the *New American Cyclopaedia* (16 vols., 1858-63). Owner and editor, New York *Sun* (1868-97). His son **Paul** (1852-1930) succeeded him as editor (1897-1903).

Dana, James Dwight. 1813-1895. American geologist, b. Utica, N.Y. Geologist on Wilkes Exploring Expedition sent by U.S. government into southern Pacific (1838-42). Published reports under titles *Zoophytes* (1846), *Geology* (1849), and *Crustacea* (1852-54). Editor, *American Journal of Science* (from 1840). Professor of natural history, Yale (1849-64); of geology and mineralogy (1861-90). Other works include *Manual of Geology* (1862), *Textbook of Geology* (1864), *Coral and Coral Islands* (1872), *Characteristics of Volcanoes* (1890). His son **Edward Salisbury** (1849-1935) was best known as a mineralogist; professor of physics (1890-1917), and curator of mineral collection (1874-1922), Yale; author of *Textbook of Mineralogy* (1877, new ed. 1898), *Minerals and How to Study Them* (1895), etc.

Dana, John Cotton. 1856-1929. Cousin of James Dwight Dana. American librarian, b. Woodstock, Vt.; librarian, Denver (Colo.) Public Library (1889-98); Springfield (Mass.) City Library (1898-1902); Newark (N.J.) Public Library (1902-29).

Dana, Richard. 1700-1772. American jurist, b. Cambridge, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1718). Adm. to bar; practiced, Marblehead, Charlestown, Boston. Identified with colonial cause in years preceding American Revolution. His son **Francis** (1743-1811) was a jurist; in England, attempting to adjust differences between Great Britain and the colonies (1774-75); member, Continental Congress (1776-78); a signer, Articles of Confederation (1778); in France as secretary to John Adams (1780); designated minister to Russia, but not officially received as such in Russia (1780-83); associate justice, Mass. Supreme Court (1785-91); chief justice (1791-1806). Francis's son **Richard Henry** (1787-1879) was a lawyer and miscellaneous writer; author of *The Buccaneer and Other Poems* (1827), etc. Richard Henry's son **Richard Henry** (1815-1882) was sailor, author, and lawyer; sailed on a brig from Boston around Cape Horn to California (1834-36); embodied his experience in *Two Years Before the Mast* (1840), which has become an American classic of sea adventure; adm. to bar (1840); specialized in admiralty law. The latter's son **Richard Henry** (1851-1931) was a lawyer; organized Associated Charities of Boston (1878-79); drafted Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Act (1884); lectured on civil service reform, municipal government reform, electoral reform, and better housing for workingmen.

Dana, Samuel Luther. 1795-1868. American chemist, b. Amherst, N.H. Applied his knowledge of chemistry to industrial processes; devised new system of bleaching cotton cloth; also, devised new ways of printing calicoes. Published two books on agricultural chemistry.

Dana, William Parsons Winchester. 1833-1927. American painter, b. Boston; lived abroad (from 1870); best known for marines and figure paintings.

Dan'by (dān'bi), Earl of. See **Thom as Osborne**.

Danby, Francis. 1793-1861. Irish historical and landscape painter. Lived near Lake of Geneva (1829-41), in England (1841-61); known for ideal and poetic landscapes.

Dance (dāns), **George**. 1700-1768. English architect; designer of Mansion House, London (1739). His son **George** (1741-1825), architect and artist, rebuilt Newgate Prison (1770) and designed front of Guildhall. Another son, Sir **Nathaniel Dance-Holland** [-hōl'and] (1735-1811), painter, was associated with his brother in founding the Royal Academy.

Dan'cla' (dān'klā'), **Jean Charles**. 1818-1907. French violinist and composer; author of chamber music and compositions for the violin. One brother, **Arnaud** (1820-1862), was a noted violoncellist, and another, **Léopold** (1822-1895), a violin virtuoso.

d'Ancona, Alessandro. See **ANCONA**.

Dan'court' (dān'kōr'), **Florent Carton**. **Sieur d'An'court'** (dān'kōr'). 1661-1725. French actor and playwright; successful as comedian at Comédie Française (1685-1718). Among his many comedies are *Le Chevalier à la Mode*, *La Maison de Campagne*, *Les Bourgeoises de Qualité*.

Dan'din (dān'din). fl. 6th century A.D. Sanskrit author and poet. Wrote a manual of poetics and *Daśakumāra-charita* ("Adventures of the Ten Princes"), a collection of stories of common life.

Dan'do-lo (dān'dō-lō). Patrician family of Venice, including: **Enrico** (1108? 1205), doge (1192-1205); leader of Venetians and crusaders who captured Constantinople (1203, 1204); ambassador in Constantinople (1173); blinded by order of Emperor Manuel. **Andrea** (1310-1354), doge (1343-54); on crusade (1343-46), winning from Turks advantageous peace for Venice; led hostilities against Genoa almost continually (1348-54).

Dan'du'rand' (dān'dū'rān'), **Raoul**. 1861-1942. Ca-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

nadian lawyer and statesman, b. Montreal. Rose to leadership of Liberal party in Canada. Member of Canadian senate (from 1898); speaker of senate (1905-09); member of privy council (1909). Minister without portfolio in dominion cabinet (1921-26, 1926-30). President, 6th Assembly of League of Nations (1925).

Dane (dän), **Clemence**. Pseudonym of Winifred Ash-ton (äsh'tün). English writer. Author of novels, as *Regiment of Women* (1917), *Legend* (1919), *Wandering Stars* (1924), *The Babyons* (1928), *Broome Stages* (1931), *The Moon is Feminine* (1938), *The Arrogant History of White Ben* (1939); plays, as *A Bill of Divorcement* (1921), *Will Shakespeare* (1921), *The Way Things Happen* (1923), *Naboth's Vineyard* (1925), *Granite* (1926), *Mariners* (1926), *Moonlight is Silver* (1934); essays, as *The Women's Side* (1927), *Tradition and Hugh Walpole* (1930).

Dane, Nathan. 1752-1835. American jurist, b. Ipswich, Mass. Member, Continental Congress (1785-87); shared with Manassah Cutler the drafting of the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory (1787). Author of *General Abridgment and Digest of American Law* (8 vols., 1823; supplementary vol., 1829). The Dane professorship of law in Harvard Law School is named in his honor.

Daniel, Paolo Francesco. See SAINT PAUL OF THE CROSS.

Dan'en-how'er (dän'n-hoa'r), **John Wilson**. 1849-1887. American Arctic explorer, b. Chicago. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1870). Member, the De Long arctic exploring expedition (1879-81). Ship *Jeannette* was crushed in ice; Danenhower among those saved. *Lieutenant Danenhower's Narrative of the Jeannette* (1882) gives vivid story of the trip and the disaster.

Dan'ev (dän'ev), **Stoyan**. 1858-1940. Bulgarian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1901) and premier (1902-03); president of Solbranje (1911); again premier for about a month (1914) at outbreak of Second Balkan War; finance minister (1918-19, 1919-21).

Dan'forth (dän'forth), **Moseley Isaac**. 1800-1862. American engraver, b. Hartford, Conn.; interested in engraving of bank notes; formed firm for this work (1850); firm merged with American Bank Note Co. (1858), of which he became vice-president.

Dangan, Viscount. See under WELLESLEY family.

Dan'geau' (dän'zhö'), **Marquis de Philippe de Cour-cillon'** (dä'kōr's'yon'). 1638-1720. French courtier; aide-de-camp and favorite of Louis XIV; governor of Touraine (1667); left *Mémoires* covering years 1684-1720, valuable as source book for that period.

Dan'hau'ser (dän'hau'zēr), **Joseph**. 1805-1845. Austrian historical and genre painter.

Danican family. See PHILIPPO.

Dan'iel (dän'yēl). A Hebrew prophet captive in Babylon who, according to Old Testament book of *Daniel*, interpreted dreams of Nebuchadnezzar and handwriting on the wall for Belshazzar, and who was delivered by God from the lions into whose den he had been thrown for refusing to obey a decree of Darius. Other stories of Daniel are recorded in Apocryphal books of *Susanna* (see SUSANNA) and *Bel and the Dragon*. Cf. SHADRACH.

Dan'iel (dän'yēl). Called "the Pilgrim." Russian ecclesiastic; pilgrim to the Holy Land (c. 1106-07); author of *The Pilgrim*, popular in the Middle Ages.

Dan'iel' (dä'nyēl'; Angl. dän'yēl), **Anthony**. 1601-1648. French Jesuit missionary in America; accompanied Samuel de Champlain to Quebec (1633); labored among Huron Indians; slain by hostile Iroquois. Canonized 1930.

Dan'iel' (dä'nyēl'), **Arnaud or Arnaut or Arnault**. 12th-century Provençal poet; called by Petrarch "the great

master of love"; inventor of verse form known as *sonnet*, later used by Dante and Petrarch.

Daniel, Gabriel. 1649-1728. French Jesuit and historian; author of a history of France.

Dan'iel (dä'nē-ē), **Hermann Adalbert**. 1812-1871. German geographer and theologian; author of the collection *Thesaurus Hymnologicus* (4 parts, 1841-53) and of geographical textbooks, etc.

Dan'iel (dän'yēl), **John Moncure**. 1825-1865. American editor, b. in Stafford County, Va. Editor, Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* (1847-53; 1861-65); urged secession; advocated military conscription; distrusted Jefferson Davis's administration.

Daniel, Lewis C. 1901-1952. American painter, etcher, and illustrator, b. New York City. Illustrated an edition of Whitman's *Song of the Open Road*, James Joyce's *Ulysses*.

Daniel, Peter Vivian. 1784-1860. American jurist, b. in Stafford County, Va. Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1841-60).

Daniel, Samuel. 1562-1619. English poet; tutor to William Herbert (who became earl of Pembroke), later, to daughter of countess of Cumberland. Got into difficulties when Philotas in his tragedy was taken to represent Essex (1605); master of queen's revels, composed pastoral tragicomedies and two masques, *Tethys Festival* (1610) and *Hymen's Triumph* (1615); inspector of children of queen's revels (1615-18); retired. Author of sonnets, *Delia* (1592); *The Complaint of Rosamond* (a soliloquy; 1592); *Books of Civil Wars between York and Lancaster* (8 books in ottava rima; 1595); *Musophilus* in dialogue in defense of learning, 1599; *Defence of Rime* (a prose reply to Thomas Campion, 1602); a prose history of England (1612-17). Official evidence is wanting for the statement that he received, prior to Ben Jonson, the title of poet laureate.

Dan'ell (dän'yēl), **John Frederic**. 1790-1845. English chemist and physicist; invented Daniell's hygrometer (1820); published *Meteorological Essays* (1823); emphasized importance of proper moisture for hothouses, invented Daniell's cell.

Daniell, Thomas. 1749-1840. English landscape painter of topographical subjects; with his nephew William Daniell (1769-1837), painted Eastern subjects in India (1784-94).

Dan'iels (dän'yēlz), **Frank**. 1860-1935. American comedian, b. Dayton, Ohio; appeared in *The Pink Lady*, *The Tattooed Man*, *Wizard of the Nile*, etc.

Daniels, Josephus. 1862-1948. American journalist and statesman, b. Washington, N.C. Editor of Raleigh (N.C.) *State Chronicle* (1885-94) and *News and Observer* (1894-1933). U.S. secretary of the navy (1913-21); U.S. ambassador to Mexico (1933-41). Succeeded (1933) as editor of *News and Observer* by his son Jonathan Worth (1902-), b. Raleigh, N.C.; A.B. (1921) and M.A. (1922), North Carolina; author of *Clash of Angels* (novel, 1930), *A Southerner Discovers the South* (1938), *A Southerner Discovers New England* (1940), *Tar Heels: A Portrait of North Carolina* (1941).

Daniels, Winthrop More. 1867-1944. American transportation authority, b. Dayton, Ohio; professor of political economy, Princeton (1892-1911); member (1914-24) and chairman (1918-19), Interstate Commerce Commission; professor of transportation, Yale (1923-40).

Dan'ilo (dä'nē-lō), **In full Danilo Petro-vič** (pē'trō-vēt'y'; Angl. -vich) of Nje'goš (nyē'gōsh). Name of two ruling princes of Montenegro: **Danilo** (1677-1737); first hereditary prince-bishop (*vladika*; 1711); nearly put to death by Turks (1702); instigated massacre of Mohammedans (1702); at war with Turks (1711-15).

äle, chàotik, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, ääk (11), söfö; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, maké; äce, äll, charity; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öll; cübe, änite, ärn, äp, circüls, ä-u in Fr. menu;

Danilo I (1826-1860); succeeded Peter II as prince-bishop (1851) and reigning prince (1852-60); discontinued hereditary office of bishop; at war with Turkey (1852-53) and again (1856-58); defeated Turks at Gradowo (1858); established independence of Montenegro; made enemies by his ruthless policy of reform; assassinated; succeeded by his nephew Nicholas I.

Danil-kow'ski (dā'nē-lōf'skē), **Gustaw**. 1871-1927. Polish poet and novelist; served with Piłsudski's Polish Legion during World War (1914-18); author of the social allegorical poem *In an Island* (1901) and the novels *Past Days* (1902), *The Swallow* (1907), *Marie-Madeleine* (1912), *Lilli* (1917).

Dan'ki (dāng'k'i), **Baron Viktor von**. 1854-1941. Austrian general; at outbreak (1914) of World War, commanded 1st army; defeated Russians at Krasnik (Aug. 23-24, 1914); commanded Austrian defense in Tirol against Italians (1915-16).

Danks (dāngks), **Hart Pease**. 1834-1903. American composer of hymns and songs, b. New Haven, Conn. Best-known popular song, *Silver Threads Among the Gold*.

Dan'nat (dān'āt), **William T.** 1853-1929. American painter, b. New York City; best known for portraits and figure paintings.

Dan'neck-er (dān'ēk-ēr), **Johann Heinrich von**. 1758-1841. German sculptor; court sculptor at Württemberg; friend of Schiller, Goethe, Herder, Canova. Among his best-known works are busts of Schiller and Gluck.

Dann'reu'ther (dān'roi'tēr; Eng. dān'-), **Edward**. 1841-1905. German pianist and writer; in London (from 1863); founded London Wagner Society (1872) and devoted himself to advancing understanding of Wagner's music in England.

D'An-nun'zio (dān-nūn'tsyō), **Gabriele**. 1863-1938. Italian author and soldier, b. Francavilla al Mare, Pescara. Educ. in Florence and at U. of Rome; on staff of *Tribuna*, Rome, writing under pseudonym **Du'ca Mi'ni-mo** (dū'kē mē'nē-mō); lived in Arcachon, France (1908-15). Ardent advocate of Italian entry into World War; returned to Italy (May, 1915); served in army, navy, and finally as aviator, winning reputation for sensational exploits, including reconnaissance flight over Vienna (Aug., 1918); lost eye in aerial combat. During controversy between Italy and Yugoslavia over status of Fiume, headed force of Italian soldiers and, without orders from Italian government, occupied city (Sept., 1919), holding it until Italian government sent force against him (Dec., 1920); lived thereafter in villa at Gardone on Lago di Garda; created (1924) Prince of Mont'e Ne-vō'so (mōn'tā nā-vō'sō). His works include poetry: *Primo Vere* (1879), *Canto Novo* (1881), *L'Intermezzo di Rima* (1884), *La Chimera* (1888), *Il Poema Paradisiaco* (1891), *Odi Navali* (1893), *Laudi del Ciclo, del Mare, della Terra, e degli Eroi* (1903), *Gli Inni Sacri della Guerra Giusta* (1914 ff.), *L'Amor Mortis* (1927); short stories (written chiefly 1882-86) later collected in *Le Novelle della Pescara*; dramatic works: *La Gioconda* (1898), *Francesca da Rimini* (1902), *La Figlia di Jorio* (1904), *La Nave* (1908); novels: *Il Piacer* (1889), *L'Innocente* (1892), *Il Trionfo della Morte* (1894), *Le Vergini delle Rocce* (1895), *Il Fuoco* (1900), *Forse che Sì, Forse che No* (1910), *La Leda senza Cigno* (1916), and *Notturmo*, describing sensations of his blindness (1921); political and patriotic writings and addresses: *Per la Più Grande Italia* (1915), *Contro Uno e contro Tutti*, powerful invective against Allies and President Wilson over Fiume controversy (1919), *Per l'Italia degli Italiani* (1923). Italian government undertook publication of his works (1927).

Evidence does not support often-made statement that Ra'pa-gnet'ta (rā'pā-nyāt'tā), not **D'An-nunzio**, was his real name.

Dan'tan' (dān'tān'), **Antoine Louis**. 1798-1878. French sculptor; studied under Bosio; carved statues of Villars, the dauphin of France, the Dauphine Marie Joséphe of Saxony, Duquesne, and portrait busts of Rachel, Baron Mounier, etc. His brother **Jean Pierre** (1800-1869), known as "Dantan the Younger," was also a sculptor, esp. of caricatured figures and grotesques; alleged to have originated modern caricature in sculpture. Jean's son **Joseph Édouard** (1848-1897) was a painter, esp. of historical, religious, and genre pictures.

Dan'tas (dān'tāsh), **Júlio**. 1876-. Portuguese writer; author of plays, lyrics, short stories, translations of Shakespeare, Wilde, and Rostand.

Dan'te (dān'tē; Ital. dān'tā). In full **Dante**, orig. **Du-ran'te** (dōb-rān'tā), **A'l'ghie'ri** (ā'l'-gyā'rē). 1265-1321. Italian poet, b. Florence. Spent youth at Florence; met (reputedly c. 1273) Beatrice Portinari (q.v.); friend of Guido Cavalcanti, Cino da Pistoia, Brunetto Latini, and Giotto; reputed to have studied at Bologna, Padua, Paris, and probably Oxford; fought on side of Guelphs against Ghibellines (Campaldino, 1289) and Pisans (1290); entered political life (c. 1295); m. Gemma Donati (c. 1297); as Guelph partisan and member of the Bianchi (the Whites), entrusted with various diplomatic missions; elected prior of Florence (1300); banished from Florence (c. 1302); led wandering life, living at Verona (c. 1303, 1314), Bologna (1304?), Lunigiana (1306), Casertino (1307), Paris (1309), Pisa (1313), and Ravenna (c. 1315-21). Known esp. for *Commedia*, later called *Divina Commedia* (begun c. 1307), a philosophico-political poem in terza rima, consisting of 100 cantos, and recounting an imaginary journey of the author through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise (*Inferno*, *Purgatorio*, *Paradiso*), guided through first two by Vergil and through last by Beatrice; considered a masterpiece of world literature. Wrote in Italian *La Vita Nuova*, collection of 31 love poems, chiefly sonnets, in the dolce stil nuovo (lit., sweet new style), with prose commentaries; *Il Convivio* or *Il Convito*, prose commentary on three canzoni (4 books); *Il Canzoniere*; and perhaps *Il Fiore*, series of sonnets paraphrasing *Roman de la Rose*. Wrote in Latin *De Vulgari Eloquētia*, a defense of a hypothetical universalized Italian language as a literary and philosophical medium; *De Monarchia*; *Epistolae* (i.e., the *Epistola ad Canem Grandem*); *Ecolage*; (*Quaestio de Aqua et Terra*).

Dan'ti (dān'tē), **Vincenzo**. 1530-1576. Italian sculptor, architect, and painter; known chiefly as sculptor.

Dan'ton' (dān'tōn'), **Georges Jacques**. 1759-1794. French revolutionary leader; practiced law (1785-91) before Parliament of Paris. A founder of the Cordeliers (1790); advocated extreme action; fled to England (1791) but returned and incited Tuileries riots (Aug., 1792). Assumed leadership of revolutionaries; minister of justice. In face of foreign dangers, urged action (speech of Sept. 2, 1792: "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace!") Elected to National Convention (Sept., 1792); voted for death of king (Jan., 1793); elected president of Jacobin Club (Mar., 1793), aim of which was unity of the country and a stable republican government; member of the Committee of Public Safety (April-Sept., 1793); approved of expulsion and death of Girondists (May-Oct., 1793). With Desmoulins and followers overcome by more radical Robespierre and leaders of the Reign of Terror; seized and imprisoned; defiant in farcical trial; condemned and guillotined (Apr. 5, 1794).

chair; go; sing; shen, thin; ver'gure (16), nō'gure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Dantzig, Duc de. See François Joseph LEFFÈVRE.

d'Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. See ANVILLE.

Dan'zel (dän'tsəl), Theodor Wilhelm. 1818-1850. German aesthétician and historian of literature.

Dan'zi (dän'tsə), Franz. 1763-1826. German composer of operas, church music, symphonies, and chamber music.

Da Pon'te (dā pōn'tā), Lo-ren'zo (lō-rēn'tsō). *Orig. name* E'ma-nue'le (ā'mā-nwā'lā) Co'ne-glia'no (kō-nā-lyā'nō). 1749-1838. A Jew, son of Geremia Conegliano; converted to Roman Catholic faith, baptized by Monsignor Lorenzo Da Ponte, bishop of Ceneda, whose name he took in accordance with the custom of the time. Appointed (c. 1780) by Austrian government "Poet to the Italian Theater"; wrote librettos for Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* (1786), *Don Giovanni* (1787), *Così fan Tutte* (1790). In London (1793-1805); wrote for Drury Lane Theater *La Capricciosa Correto*, *L'Isola del Piacere*, *La Scuola de' Maritati*. To U.S. (1805); established a class in Italian in New York City; professor of Italian literature, Columbia (from 1825); inspired interest in Italian culture and esp. in study of Dante.

Daqiqi. See DAKIKI.

Da'quin' or d'A'quin' (dā'kän'), Louis Claude. 1694-1772. French organist; composer of organ pieces, carols, motets, and cantatas.

Da-rá-nyi (dō-rā-nyī), Kálmán de (dē). 1886-1939. Hungarian pro-Nazi politician; premier (1936-38); speaker of lower chamber (1938-39).

Da-ra-zi', al- (dā'darā-zē'). *Arab.* Muḥammad ibn-Isma'il al-Darazi. d. 1019. Mohammedan religious leader; a founder and first missionary of the sect of the Druses (named after him). See al-HAKIM.

d'Arblay, Madame. See Fanny BURNEY.

Dar'boux' (dār'bō'), Jean Gaston. 1842-1917. French mathematician; author of works on geometry, esp. on orthogonal surfaces and on infinitesimal geometry; also on approximation to functions of large numbers, discontinuous functions, etc.

Dar'boy' (dār'bō'), Georges. 1813-1871. Archbishop of Paris (1863-71); arrested and shot by Communards.

Dar'by (dār'bī), John Nelson. 1800-1882. English theological writer. Chief founder of the Plymouth Brethren (c. 1830) and of an exclusive section of this sect, the *Darbyites* (1847).

Darc or d'Arc, Jeanne. See JOAN OF ARC.

Dar'cet' (dār'sē'), Jean. 1725-1801. French chemist and physician; applied chemistry to art and industry, improving manufacture of coins, tapestries, and porcelain; produced an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, fusible in boiling water; investigated the action of fire on diamonds, etc. His son Jean Pierre Joseph (1777-1844), industrial chemist, made improvements in manufacture of alloys of copper and of tin for cymbals, and in manufacture of bicarbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, soap, etc.

Dare (dār). 1587-? First child born in America of English parents, b. on Roanoke Island, Va. (now North Carolina), granddaughter of Gov. John White, founder and governor of the colony. Nine days after her birth, Governor White sailed to England for supplies. The Spanish war prevented his return. In 1591, aid was sent from England, but all trace of the colony on Roanoke Island had vanished. Its fate has remained undetermined.

Dar'es Phryg'i-us (dār'ez [dār'ēz] frīj't-ūs); *Eng.* Dares the Phrygian. Legendary author of *De Excidio Trojae Historia*, a chief source of medieval stories of the Trojan War. Cf. DICTYS CRETENSIS.

Da'reste' de La Cha'vanne' (dā'rēst' dē lā shā-vān'), Antoine Élisabeth Cléophas. 1820-1882. French his-

torian; author of *Histoire de France* (9 vols., 1865-79), etc. His brother Rodolphe (1824-1911) was a magistrate and a scholar; author of *Études d'Histoire de Droit* (1889), etc.

d'Arezzo, Guido and Guittone. See GUIDO D'AREZZO and GUITTONE D'AREZZO.

Dar'gan (dār'gān), Edwin Preston. 1879-1940. American professor of French literature, Chicago (from 1918). Author of *Honoré de Balzac—A Force of Nature* (1932) and *Anatole France* (1937); collaborator with W. A. Nitze in *A History of French Literature* (1922).

Dargan, Olive, nee Til'ford (tīl'fērd). American poet and novelist, b. Grayson County, Ky.; m. Pegram Dargan; her works include poetic dramas *Semiramis* (1901), *Lords and Lovers* (1906), *The Mortal God* (1912) and, under pseudonym **Fielding Burke**, the novels *Call Home the Heart* (1932; dealing with Southern mill workers) and *A Stone Came Rolling* (1935).

Dar-go-myzh'ski (dār-gū-mīsh'skū-i; *Angl.* -skī), Aleksandr Sergeevich. 1813-1869. Russian composer, esp. of operas.

Da-rí'o (dā-rē'ō), Rubén. *Pen. name of Félix Rubén Gar-cí'a-Sar-mien'to* (gār-sē'ā-sh-myān'tō). 1867-1916. Nicaraguan poet, b. Metapa; Nicaraguan minister to Brazil (1901), Madrid (1908-11). Known esp. for his lyrics; experimented with metrical innovations. His works include *Abrojos* (1887), *Azul* (a collection of prose and verse, 1888), *Los Raros* (studies of leading representatives of modernism, 1893), *Prosas Profanas* (a collection of poems, 1896), *Cantos de Vida y Esperanza* (1905), *El Canto Errante* (1907), an autobiography (1916), and other prose works.

Da-rí'us (dā-rī'ūs). Name of three kings of Persia:

Darius I. Surnamed **Hy-s-tas'pis** (hīs-tas'pīs), i.e. [son] of Hy-staspes. Called **Darius the Great**. 558? 486 B.C. King (521-486 B.C.). Married Atossa, daughter of Cyrus the Great; defeated the usurper Gaumata (or SMERDIS); chosen by nobles as king (521), probably because he was an Achaemenid (of the younger line, fourth in descent from Teispes). At first troubled by revolts in various parts of empire, esp. in Babylon; restored order and reorganized administration; divided land into 20 satrapies; introduced reforms in taxation, built roads, established a postal system; built Persepolis, liberal in policy toward Jews, allowing them to rebuild temple (520). Failed in great expedition against Scythians (516); annexed a province of India along the Indus, began great struggle with Greece, caused first by revolt of Ionian cities (499-494); raised two armies to punish Greece—first (492), under his son-in-law Mardonius, only partly successful; second, under Artaphernes and Datis, defeated at Marathon (490); forced by revolt of Egypt (486); died while preparing third expedition against Greece. Events of reign recorded in many inscriptions, esp. that of Behistun. Succeeded by his son Xerxes I.

Darius II. *Orig.* O'chus (ō'kūs). Surnamed in Greek **No'thus** (nō'thūs), i.e. bastard. d. 404 B.C. Natural son of Artaxerxes I. King (423-404 B.C.). A weak sovereign, dominated by his half sister and wife, Parysatis; reign marked by revolts in Asia Minor and Egypt; appointed (407) his younger son, Cyrus the Younger, satrap in supreme command in Asia Minor. Succeeded by his son Artaxerxes II (q.v.).

Darius III. Surnamed **Cod'o-man'nus** (kōd'ō-mān'ūs). d. 330 B.C. King (336-330 B.C.). Great-grandson of Darius II. Raised to throne through murder of Artaxerxes III and his son Arses by eunuch Bagoas; his satraps defeated (334) at Granicus by Greeks under Alexander; himself defeated and his

āle, cháotic, càre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

family captured at Issus (333); overwhelmed (331) at Arbela or Erbil (Gaugamela); fled to Ecbatana and Bactria (Balkh); murdered by his satrap Bessus.

Darius the Mede (mēd). According to Biblical narrative (*Daniel* vi. 28; ix. 1), son of Ahasuerus (q.v.) and conqueror of Babylon; succeeded Belshazzar on the throne (*Daniel* v. 31). There is no historical record of a king of the Medes named *Darius*.

Dar'lan' (dār'lan'), **Jean Louis Xavier François**. 1881-1942. French naval officer and politician; entered navy (1902); rear admiral (1929); vice-admiral (1932); chief of naval staff (1936); commander in chief of naval forces (1939). During Vichy regime: admiral of the fleet, vice-premier (Feb., 1941), and minister of defense (Aug., 1941) in charge of all armed forces; upon Anglo-American invasion of North Africa (Nov., 1942), surrendered Algiers, ordered cessation of French resistance, arranged to co-operate with Gen. Eisenhower, and assumed authority as chief of state in French Africa; assassinated (Dec. 24, 1942).

Dar'lan' (dār'lan'), **Felix Octavius Carr**. 1822-1888. American illustrator, b. Philadelphia; in New York (from 1848). Illustrated Irving's *Rip Van Winkle* (1849) and *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (1850), Ik Marvel's *Lorgnette* (1851), also an edition of the works of James Fenimore Cooper, Dickens, etc.

Darley, George. 1795-1846. Irish poet. Author of fairy opera *Sylvia* (1827), poem *Nepenthe* (1839), etc.

Dar'ling (dār'ling), **Charles John**. 1st Baron Darling. 1849-1936. English jurist and writer. Author of *Scintillae Juris*, *Meditations in the Tea Room*, *Seria Ludo*, *On the Oxford Circuit*, *A Pensioner's Garden* (1926), *Reconsidered Rimes* (1930), *Aut autum*, *Laurels* (1933).

Darling, Grace Horsley. 1815-1842. English heroine; with her father, lighthouse keeper on one of Farne Islands, rescued nine survivors of the *Forfarshire* (1838).

Darling, Jay Norwood. Known by his signature Ding (ding). 1876-. American cartoonist, b. Norwood, Mich. Ph.B., Beloit (1900). On staff of *Des Moines Register* (1906-11; 1913-17), *New York Tribune* and *Des Moines Register* (from 1917). Also interested in preservation of wild life; served as chief of biological survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1934-36).

Darling, Samuel Taylor. 1872-1925. American physician, b. Harrison, N.J.; associated with General Gorgas in Isthmian Canal Commission; chief of laboratories, Panama Canal Zone (1906-15); on staff, International Health Board, investigating anemia in Fiji, Java, and Malaya (1915-18); professor of hygiene at medical school in São Paulo, Brazil (1918-21); director, field laboratory for research into nature and causes of malaria, under Rockefeller Foundation (1921-25).

Dar'ling-ton (dār'ling-tān), **James Henry**. 1856-1930. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1883-1905). Consecrated first bishop of Harrisburg, Pa. (1905). His son **Henry** (1889-1955), rector of Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City (1922-50).

Dar'mes'te'ter' (dār'mēs'tē'tār'), **Arsène**. 1846-1888. French philologist; with collaboration of Adolphe Hatfield and Antoine Thomas, compiled *Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française*, published posthumously (1890-1900). His brother **James** (1849-1894) was an Oriental scholar. James's wife, **Mary**, in full **Agnes Mary Frances, nee Robinson** (1857-1944), b. Leamington, England; after his death, m. Pierre Émile Duclaux (1901); author of *A Hundred of Honeysuckles* (verse; 1878), *The Crowned Hippolytus* (novel; 1881), *Arden* (1883), *The End of the Middle Ages* (1888), *Madame de Sévigné* (1914), *A Portrait of Pascal* (1926), etc.

Darn'ley (dār'n'li), **Lord. Henry Stewart or Stuart**. 1545-1567. Scottish nobleman; second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Son of Matthew Stewart (1516-1571), Earl of Lennox (see under STEWART family), and, through his mother, great-grandson of English king Henry VII. Educ. in England; skillful penman and lutanist; allowed by Queen Elizabeth to go to Scotland at Mary's request (1565); created duke of Albany and married to Mary (1565). Jealous of David Rizzio's political influence; joined nobles' conspiracy (1566) for murder of Rizzio, with promise of establishing Protestantism for crown matrimonial; betrayed his companions to Mary. Refused to attend baptism of his son, James VI (through whom he was ancestor of English sovereigns from 1603). Murdered at Kirk o'Field, Edinburgh, possibly through Mary's complicity (see MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS).

d'Arrest, Heinrich Ludwig. See ARREST.

Dar'row (dār'ō), **Clarence Seward**. 1857-1938. American lawyer, b. Kinsman, Ohio. Adm. to bar (1878) and practiced in Chicago (from 1888). Prominent as member of counsel for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader indicted (1894) for conspiracy in the Railroad Union case; chief counsel for labor interests in anthracite strike arbitration proceedings at Scranton, Pa. (1902-03). Defense counsel in several widely publicized trials, including those of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb charged with killing Bobbie Franks (1924), John Thomas Scopes of Dayton, Tenn., charged with violating state law forbidding teaching of evolution in publicly supported schools and colleges (1925), and the Negroes in the Scottsboro case (1932). Retired from regular practice (1927) and devoted himself to lecturing and writing. Among his books are *Farmington* (novel), *Crime, its Cause and Treatment*, and *The Story of My Life* (1932).

d'Arsonval, Jacques Arsène. See ARSONVAL.

Dar't'gue-nave' (dār'tēg'nāv'), **Philippe Sudre**. President of Haiti (1915-22); named president under American supervision. By treaty U.S. established political and financial control for 10 years; new constitution introduced (1918); revolt directed against U.S. suppressed (1918-19).

Dartmouth, Barons and earls of. See LEGGE family.

Da'ru' (dār'ri'), **Comte. Pierre Antoine Noël Mathieu Bru'no'** (brū'nō'). 1767-1829. French statesman and writer. On military service (1783-99); member of the Tribunal (1802); counselor of state (1805); intendant general of the army in Aus. lia (1805; 1809) and Prussia (1806-07); secretary of state (1811); member of the Chamber of Peers (1819). Author of *Histoire de la République de Venise* (1819).

D'Arusmont or Darusmont, Mme. Frances. See FRANCES WRIGHT.

Dar'win (dār'win), **Charles Galton**. 1887-. Son of Sir G. H. Darwin. English physicist; author of *The New Conceptions of Matter* (1931), etc.

Darwin, Erasmus. 1731-1802. English physiologist and poet. Grandfather of Charles Robert Darwin (see below) and of Francis Galton. B.A. (1754) and M.B. (1755). Cantab., physician at Lichfield (1757), where he cultivated an 8-acre botanical garden (1778), and at Derby (from 1781), where he founded Philosophical Society (1794). Author of *The Loves of the Plants* (1789) and *Economy of Vegetation* (1792), which were parts of his poetic work, *Botanic Garden; The Temple of Nature* (1803); also prose works anticipating views on evolution later expounded by Lamarck, including *Zoonomia* (1794-96).

Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882), the great naturalist, b. Shrewsbury, was son of Robert Waring (1766-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **x=ch** in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh=z** in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1848), physician, 3d son of Erasmus. Charles was educated for the ministry, at Edinburgh and Cambridge; at Cambridge met Adam Sedgwick, geologist, and John Stevens Henslow, botanist. Sailed as naturalist on the *Beagle* on surveying expedition to southern islands, South American coasts, and Australasia (Dec., 1831-Oct., 1836); gathered data on flora, fauna, and geology of many lands and islands, made special study of fossils and species on Galapagos Archipelago; published *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle* (1840), m. (1839) his cousin Emma Wedgwood. Secretary of Geological Society (1838-41), associated with Sir Charles Lyell, who induced him to write out (1856) results of his experiments in inbreeding and his theory of evolution by natural selection (first given written shape, 1844); received (June, 1858) manuscript from Alfred Russel Wallace from the Moluccas presenting an abstract of an identical theory of natural selection; published Wallace's essay along with his own 1844 essay and his letter with an outline of his theory sent to Asa Gray in 1857. Published *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859), arousing a storm of controversy; *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*, setting up provisional hypothesis of pangenesis (1868); *The Descent of Man*, deriving the human race from an animal of the anthropoid group (1871); a series of supplemental treatises on cross-fertilization and self-fertilization and his theory of circummutation, and a biography of Erasmus Darwin (1879). Buried in Westminster Abbey.

Of his five sons four were prominent scientists: Sir George Howard (1845-1912), mathematician and astronomer; authority on tidal friction, geodesy, and dynamical meteorology. Sir Francis (1848-1925), botanist; made researches in vegetable physiology, esp. plant movements and response to stimuli and transpiration through stomata; his father's editor and biographer. Leonard (1850-1943), engineer, economist, and eugenicist; author of *Bimetallism* (1898) and *The Need for Eugenetic Reform* (1926). Sir Horace (1851-1928), civil engineer.

Das (däs), Chitta Ranjan. 1870-1925. Indian politician, b. Calcutta; leader of Swarnaj party in Bengal. Called to English bar (1894); ardent nationalist; at first (1918) supported Gandhi in non-co-operation movement, but later led modified form of opposition; with M. Nehru organized Swarnaj party (1922); twice elected president of Indian National Congress; elected first mayor of Calcutta (1924). Opposed to Western methods; often advocated measures bordering on violence; in later years gradually lost to Gandhi in influence. Author of several volumes of verse and of political speeches, especially *The Way to Swarnaj* (1923).

Da'scent (dä'snt), Sir George Webb. 1817-1896. English Scandinavian scholar; asst. editor of *Times* (1845-70); published translation of Norse popular tales.

Dash-ko'va (däsh-kó'vü), Princess Ekaterina Romanovna. 1743-1810. Daughter of Count Roman Vorontsov. Russian woman of letters; m. Prince Mikhail Dashkov (c. 1759). Director, Academy of Arts and Sciences, St. Petersburg (1782); planned Russian dictionary to be published by academy, and did some work on it. Author of plays and the memoirs *Mon Histoire* (written in French).

Dash'wood (däsh'wööd), Elizabeth Monica, nee de la Pasture (dä-läp'ä-tër). Pen name E. M. Del'a-field (dél'ä-tèr). 1890-1943. English novelist; dau. of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, Lady Clifford (q.v.); m. Arthur Paul Dashwood (1919). Among her many books are *Humbly* (1926); and a series beginning with *Diary of a Provincial Lady* (1931).

Dashwood, Francis. 15th Baron le Des-pen'cer (lè däs-pén'sër). 1708-1781. English profligate. Member of household of prince of Wales; M.P. (1741); founder of Hell-fire Club, or the secret society of "Mad Monks of Medmenham" (c. 1755), meeting summer nights in ruins of Medmenham Abbey to indulge in obscene parodies upon Roman Catholic ritual, the ringleaders including Lord Sandwich, John Wilkes, and George Bubb Dodington. Chancellor of exchequer (1762-63); joint postmaster general (1770-81).

Daskam, Josephine Dodge. See Josephine Dodge-Daskam Bacon.

Dass (däs), Petter. 1647-1708. Norwegian clergyman and poet; chief work, *Nordlands Trompet*; author also of lyric, epic, and religious verse. Regarded as "Father of Modern Norwegian Poetry."

Da-szyń'ski (dä-shin'y'-skè), Ignacy. 1866-1936. Polish Socialist politician. On invitation from Marshal Piłsudski, aided in setting up government for Poland; leader of Socialist party in Polish parliament (1919); deputy prime minister (1920) and chairman of lower chamber (1928-30).

Da'ti (dä'tè), Carlo Roberto. 1619-1675. Italian scholar and writer; crusader for classical linguistic purity in Italian; collaborated in editing *Vocabolario della Crusca*.

Da'tis (dä'tis). A Mede, joint commander with Artaphernes of Persian army sent to Greece by Darius I and defeated in battle of Marathon (490 B.C.).

Da'to l'ra-dier' (dä'tò è'rä-thyër'), Eduardo. 1856-1921. Spanish statesman and jurist, minister of interior (1899-1900), justice (1902-03), foreign affairs (1918); mayor of Madrid (1907 ff.); president, chamber of deputies; premier (1913-15, 1917, 1920-21); assassinated by anarchist (March 8, 1921).

Dau'ban' (lò'bän'), Jules Joseph. 1822-1908. French painter; among his canvases are *La Mort du Trappiste*, *Mme Roland se Rendant au Tribunal Révolutionnaire*.

Dau'ben'ton' or **d'Au'ben'ton'** (lò'bän'tón'), Louis Jean Marie. 1716-1800. French naturalist. Assistant to Buffon at Jardin des Plantes, Paris (1742); provided anatomical descriptions of mammals for Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle*. Conducted experiments in agriculture; introduced Merino sheep into France.

Dau'be-ny (dò'bè-nì; dòb'nì), Charles Giles Bridle. 1795-1867. English chemist and naturalist; author of *An Introduction to the Atomic Theory* (1831), etc.

d'Aubignac. See AUBIGNAC.

d'Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle. See MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.

d'Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa. See AUBIGNÉ.

Dau'bi'gny' (dò'bè'nyè'), Charles François. 1817-1878. French landscape painter, b. Paris; a leader in the Barbizon school. Among his notable paintings are *Saint-Couché*, *Les Îles Vierges de Bezons*, *Champs au Printemps*, *Lever de Lune*, *Les Bords de l'Oise*, etc. His son **Karl (kär) Pierre** (1846-1886) also painted landscapes.

Däu'blier (dö'blër), Theodor. 1876-1934. German writer; author of the epic *Das Nordlicht* (1910 ff.), collections of lyric verse, art criticism, a *Symphonie* in prose, and a novel; regarded as a leader of expressionist school in German literature.

Däu'brée' (dö'brä'), Gabriel Auguste. 1814-1896. French geologist and mineralogist; known for investigations on the formation and structure of rocks and minerals.

Dau'det' (dö'dé'), Alphonse. 1840-1897. French novelist, b. at Nîmes. Settled in Paris (1857); wrote books of verse *Les Amoureuses* (1858), *La Double Conversion* (1859). Made first striking success with *Lettres de mon Moulin* (1866); thereafter published *Le Petit Chose* (1868), *Tartarin de Tarascon* (1872), *Fromont Jeune et*

äle, chàotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd; äve, bëre (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ïce, ill, charítý; öld, öbey, ärb, ädd (40), öftt (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, änite, ärn, äp, circüls, è-u in Fr. menu;

Risler Aîné (1874), *Jack* (1876), *Les Rois en Exil* (1879), *Sapho* (1884, later made into a play), *Tartarin sur les Alpes* (1885), *L'Immortel* (1888), *Port-Tarascon* (1890), *Soutien de Famille* (1898), etc. His wife, Julie Rosalie Céleste, nee Al'lard' [a'lar'] (1847-1940), often collaborated with him; also published independently books of verse and memoirs. See also Ernest Louis Marie DAUDET and Léon DAUDET.

Daudet, Ernest Louis Marie. 1837-1921. Brother of Alphonse Daudet (q.v.). French historian and novelist, b. at Nîmes. Editor of *Journal Officiel* (1873), *Petit Moniteur* (1876); among his histories are *La Terreur Blanche* (1887), *Soixante Années du Règne des Romanoff* (1919); among his novels are *Thérèse* (1859), *Fils d'Émir* (1890), *Drapeaux Ennemis* (1896), etc.

Daudet, Léon. 1867-1942. Son of Alphonse Daudet (q.v.). French journalist and writer, b. Paris. On staff of *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, *Soleil*, *La Libre Parole*; founded, with Charles Maurras, *L'Action Française* (1907), a royalist journal. Member of Chamber of Deputies (1919-24). Author of many books, including: novels, *Ilacres* (1892), *L'Astre Noir* (1893), *Les Morticoles* (1894), *Sylla et son Destin* (1925), etc.; books on psychology and medicine, as *Le Monde des Images* (1919); political works, as *Une Campagne d'Action Française* (1910), *L'Azant-Guerre* (1913), *L'Agonie du Régime* (1925); books of literary criticism, as *Le Stupide XIX^e Siècle* (1922); and volumes of reminiscences.

Dau'gan' (dô'gân'), **Albert Joseph Marie.** 1866-1952. French general in the World War (1914-18).

Daugh'er-ty (dô'gh-ti), **Harry Micalah.** 1860-1941. American lawyer and politician, b. Washington Court House, Ohio. U.S. attorney general (1921-24). Tried and acquitted (1927) on charges of conspiracy to defraud U.S. government. Author of *The Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy* (1932; with Thomas Dixon, q.v.).

Dau'gher-ty (dô'gher-ti), **James Henry.** 1889- . American painter and illustrator, b. Asheville, N.C.; illustrator of Irving's *History of New York* . . . by Diedrich Knickerbocker, Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln*; Grows Up, Stewart Edward White's *David Boone*, etc.

Dau'mas' (dô'mâ'), **Melchior Joseph Eugène.** 1803-1871. French general who distinguished himself in Algeria. Author of *Mœurs et Costumes de l'Algérie* (1857), *Les Chevaux du Sahara* (1858), etc. See *Ansone de CHANCEL*.

Daumat, Jean. See *DORAT*.

Dau'mer (dô'mêr), **Georg Friedrich.** 1800-1875. German writer; author of various anti-Christian works, but later changed his attitude and adopted the Roman Catholic faith, explaining his act in *Meine Konversion* (1859). Published poetry under pseudonym *Eu-se'-bi-us Em'me-ran* (oi-zâ'bê-ôos êm'ê-rân). See *Kaspar HAUSER*.

Dau'mier' (dô'myâ'), **Honoré.** 1808-1879. French caricaturist; on staff of *La Caricature* (1832) when one of his political caricatures caused his arrest and a six months' prison term. Later, joined staff of *Charivari* where he caricatured bourgeois society. Known also as a serious painter, with works in leading art museums.

Daun or Dhaun (doun), **Count Leopold von.** 1705-1766. Austrian soldier. Commissioned field marshal (1754); defeated Frederick the Great at Kolln (June 18, 1757) and at Hochkirch (Oct. 14, 1758); received surrender of General Finck at Maxen (Nov. 21, 1759); defeated by Frederick the Great at Torgau (Nov. 3, 1760).

Dau'nou' (dô'nô'), **Pierre Claude François.** 1761-1840. French politician and historian; member of the Convention (1792), Council of the Five Hundred (1795), the

Tribunate (1800). Author of *Cours d'Études Historiques* (20 vols., lectures delivered at Collège de France).

Daurat, Jean. See *DORAT*.

Dau'then-dey (dô'tên-dî), **Max.** 1867-1918. German poet and playwright.

Dau'tzen-berg (dô'tsên-bêrk), **Johan Michiel.** 1808-1869. Flemish poet; champion of Flemish movement in literature.

Dau'zat' (dô'zâ'), **Albert.** 1877-1955. French linguistic scholar; author of *La Philosophie du Langage* (1912), etc.

Da'vaine' (dâ'vên'), **Casimir Joseph.** 1812-1882. French physician; first to produce experimental infection in animals with blood containing the anthrax bacillus and to suggest that the bacillus caused the disease (1863).

Da'vel' (dâ'vêl'), **Jean Daniel Abraham.** 1670-1723. Swiss patriot of Vaud; led uprising to overthrow Bernese domination; captured and executed near Lausanne.

Dav'e-nant or D'Av'e-nant (dâ'vên-ânt), **Sir William.** 1606-1668. English poet and dramatist. Son of a vintner at Oxford, keeper of inn at which Shakespeare is said to have stopped; educ. Oxford; entered household of Fulke Greville, on whose death he turned to writing plays and masques, including the tragedy *Albion*, *King of the Lombards* (1629) and his comic masterpiece, *The Wits* (acted 1633); became poet laureate following Ben Jonson (1638). Royalist, fought for Charles; captured on mission to Virginia for Henrietta Maria (1650); while imprisoned in Tower (1650-52), wrote his epic *Gondibert*; released through influence of Milton. Presented semi-private dramatic productions at Rutland House in evasion of Puritan prohibition of plays (from 1656); founded English opera with his *Siege of Rhodes* (1656); opened the Cockpit, a theater in Drury Lane (1658); imprisoned for complicity in insurrection of Sir George Booth (1659). At Restoration, set up company, the Duke of York's Players, at Lincoln's Inn Fields; produced many adaptations of plays by Shakespeare, Jonson, and Fletcher. His son **Charles** (1656-1714) wrote tracts on political economy.

Dav'en-port (dâ'vên-pôrt), **Charles Benedict.** 1866-1944. American zoologist, b. Stamford, Conn. Director, Carnegie Institution Station for Experimental Evolution (1904-34) and Eugenics Record Office (1910-34), Cold Springs Harbor, N.Y.; director, biological laboratory, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1898-1923). Author of *Experimental Morphology* (1897-99), *Elements of Zoology* (1911), *Hereditary Relation to Eugenics* (1911), *Body Build and Its Inheritance* (1923), *How We Came By Our Bodies* (1936), etc.

Davenport, Edward Loomis. 1815-1877. American actor, b. Boston. Lending actor on American stage (1854-74). Chief roles: Benedict, Othello, Iago, Shylock, Hamlet, Lear, Brutus, Richelieu, Wolsey, Bill Sykes, Giles Overreach in Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. His daughter **Fanny Lily Gypsy** (1850-1898), b. London, Eng., was an actress in Augustin Daly's company (1869-77).

Davenport, George. 1783-1845. American fur trader, b. in Lincolnshire, Eng.; to New York (1804); on frontier as settler and trader (1814-26); agent, American Fur Co. (from 1826); one of the founders of Davenport, Iowa, named in his honor (1835).

Davenport, Homer Calvin. 1867-1912. American caricaturist, b. Silverton, Ore. Cartoonist, *New York Evening Journal*, *New York Evening Mail*, *New York American*.

Davenport, Ira Erastus (1839-1911) and his brother **William Henry Harrison** (1841-1877). American spiritualistic mediums; prominent in Europe and U.S.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(c. 1860-77); investigated and exposed as sleight-of-hand experts by Houdini.

Davenport, John. 1597-1670. Clergyman, b. Coventry, Eng. Pastorates in England (1615-25). Developed Puritan sympathies; aided in procuring charter for Massachusetts Company (1629); fled from England to Holland (1633); sailed to Boston (1637). Founded New Haven colony (1638) and became pastor of the church there; with Theophilus Eaton (q.v.) drew up code of laws for the colony. Gave refuge to the regicide judges Whalley and Coffe (1661). Opposed union of New Haven and Connecticut colonies (1665). Accepted call to First Church in Boston (1668).

Davenport, Robert. fl. 1623-1639. English dramatist; said to have collaborated with Shakespeare.

Da'vey (dā'vī), **John.** 1846-1923. Tree surgeon, b. in Somersetshire, Eng.; to U.S. (1872); established landscape-gardening business in Kent, Ohio, specializing in care of ornamental trees. His son **Martin L.** (1884-1946) was governor of Ohio (1935-39).

Da'vid (dā'vid) or **De'wi** (dā'wī), **Saint.** c. 500-600. Patron saint of Wales. Said to have presided over so-called Synod of Victory at Caerleon-on-Usk; as primate of South Wales, moved seat of ecclesiastical government to Mynyw or Menevia (now St. David's); founder of churches; canonized (1120).

Da'vid (dā'vid), d. about 973 B.C. King of Judah and Israel (1013?-973 B.C.). Youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. One of greatest figures in Hebrew history and literature, subject of many narratives in Old Testament, with some repetition (*1 Samuel* xvii. 12 to *1 Kings* ii. 12; also *1 Chronicles* xi-xxix); youth passed at Bethlehem tending father's sheep; anointed by Samuel as Saul's successor; served in Saul's court; slew Philistine giant, Goliath (*1 Samuel* xvii. 1 to xviii. 5); m. Michal, Saul's daughter; by his successes, became object of Saul's enmity; won friendship of Jonathan (*1 Samuel* xx); outlawed for years by Saul; after Saul's death, ruled in Hebron seven years, then became king of all Israel, conquering Jerusalem and making it his capital ("the City of David"); broke power of Philistines and defeated Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites; reign troubled by revolt and death of Absalom (q.v.); m. Bathsheba (q.v.), wife of Uriah the Hittite; succeeded by Solomon, Bathsheba's son, instead of by Adonijah, his son by Haggith; reputed author of many of the Psalms. See also **JOAB**.

David. Name of two kings of Scotland:

David I. 1084-1153. Called "the Scotch Justinian." Son of Malcolm III Canmore. Gained by marriage earldom of Huntingdon; on death of King Edgar (1107), received southern Scotland and succeeded (1124) on death of brother Alexander to whole of Scotland and the crown; supported claim of Matilda, daughter of Henry I, to English crown as against Stephen, but was defeated at Battle of the Standard (1138); unsuccessfully invaded England (1149); founded bishoprics and monasteries; furthered process of feudalizing Scotland; initiated the chancery. Succeeded by grandson Malcolm IV.

David II. 1324-1371. See under **BRUCE**, Scottish family.

Da'vid. *Welsh* Da'fydd ap Gwilym (dā'vid [dā'vith] āp gwi'lym). c. 1340-1400. Welsh poet, b. in Cardiganshire; elected chief bard of Glamorganshire; attempted to elope with Morfudd of Anglesey. Author of love odes, satires, and nature poems, including *The Lark*, *The Wind*, and *The Mist*.

Da'vid' (dā'vīd'), **Armand.** 1826-1900. French missionary and naturalist; traveled especially in China.

Da'vid (dā'vid), **Sir Edgeworth, in full Tannatt William**

Edgeworth. 1858-1934. Australian geologist; scientific officer with Shackleton Antarctic expedition (1907-09); led party reaching South Magnetic Pole (Jan., 1909). Author of *The Geology of Australia* (1932).

Da'vid' (dā'vīd'), **Félicien César.** 1810-1876. French composer of the symphonic ode *Le Désert* (1844), *La Pele du Brésil* (an opera, 1851), *Herculanum* (1859), *Lalla-Roukh* (1862), and *Le Saphir* (1865). His use of quaint and weird Oriental melodies introduced a new movement in French music.

Da'vid (dā'vīt; -vīt; -fēt; -fīt), **Ferdinand.** 1810-1873. German violin virtuoso, teacher, and composer of violin concertos, symphonies, an opera, and miscellaneous works.

Da'vid (dā'vīt), **Gerard or Gheerardt or Gheeraert.** 1450? or 1460?-1523. Dutch painter of religious subjects; regarded as one of most important among Flemish primitives.

Da'vid' (dā'vīd'), **Jacques Louis.** 1748-1825. French painter, b. Paris; regarded as founder of French classical school of painting; court painter to Louis XVI. Sympathized with principles of the Revolution, and became associate of Robespierre; after establishment of the Empire, was appointed court painter by Napoleon (1804); at the Restoration (1815), was exiled and lived thereafter in Brussels.

David d'An'gers' (dān'zhā'), **Pierre Jean.** 1788-1856. French sculptor; studio at Paris (after 1816); executed large number of works, as statues of the great Condé, Cuvier, Talma, and Jean Bart, portrait busts of Goethe, Jeremy Bentham, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo, medallions of Bonaparte, Ney, Jacques Louis David, Gérard, Rossini, Paganini, Théophile Gautier, Alfred de Vigny, Mme. Recamier, Alfred de Musset, etc.

Da'vid of Di'nant' (dā'vid, de'nānt'), d. 1200. Belgian scholastic philosopher; his followers were known as Davidists.

David the Philosopher. Also **Dawith Anjalth.** 6th-century Armenian philosopher and religious writer.

Da'vi'dov (dū-vye'dōf), **Karl.** 1838-1889. Russian violoncellist. Solo violoncellist to czar of Russia (1862); director, Conservatory of Music, St. Petersburg (1876-87); made successful concert tours in Europe.

Da'vi'do-vi'č (dā'vi'dō-vi'č'; *Angl.* -vīh), **Ljubomir.** 1863-1940. Yugoslav statesman; a founder of Independent Radical party in Serbia (1902). President of the Skupština (1905). Prime minister of Yugoslavia (1919-20, 1924).

Da'vids (dā'vīdz), **Thomas William Rhys.** 1813-1922. English Orientalist, b. at Colchester. Joined Ceylon civil service (1866); interested himself in study of Pali and early Buddhism. Among his books are *Buddhism* (1878), *Buddhist Suttas from the Pali* (1881), *Buddhist India* (1903), *Early Buddhism* (1908). Compiler, with William Stude, of a Pali dictionary. Married (1894) **Caroline Augusta Fo'ley** (fo'li), also an authority on Buddhism, who collaborated with him in parts of his work, esp. in translations from Pali texts; d. 1942.

Da'vid-son (dā'vīd-s'n), **Andrew Bruce.** 1831-1902. Scottish Biblical scholar; member of Old Testament revision committee (1870-84); made life work of language research and historical exegesis of Old Testament; his commentary on one third of Book of Job (1862) the first scientific Old Testament commentary in English.

Davidson, Donald Grady. 1893-. American writer, b. Campbellsville, Tenn.; teacher of English, Vanderbilt U. (from 1920; professor from 1937); advocate of regionalism and agrarianism; a founder of periodical *The Fugitive*; author of *The Toll Men* (1927; blank-verse poem on Tennessee).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), soāf; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Davidson, George. 1825-1911. Geographer and astronomer, b. Nottingham, Eng.; to U.S. as a child. With U.S. Coast Survey (1845-95); prepared a mariner's *Directory for the Pacific Coast of the U.S.* (1858), and a survey of the Alaskan coast (1868). Directed observations of the transit of Venus, in Japan (1874) and in New Mexico (1882); published catalogues of star positions; aided in determining site of Lick observatory.

Da'vid-son (dā'vids'n), Israel. Real surname **Movsho'vitz** (mōv-shō'vits). 1870-1939. Hebrew scholar, b. in Russia; to U.S. (1888). Professor of medieval Hebrew literature, Jewish Theol. Sem. of America (1915-1939). Compiler of *Thesaurus of Mediaeval Hebrew Poetry* (4 vols., 1924-33).

Davidson, Jo. 1883-1952. American sculptor, b. New York City. Among his notable sculptures are *Woodrow Wilson* and *Anatole France*, in the Luxembourg, Paris; *Robert M. La Follette*, in the rotunda of the Capitol, Washington, D.C.; *Marshal Foch*; *General Pershing*; *Will Rogers*; *Walt Whitman*; and portrait busts *Clemenceau*, *Rabindranath Tagore*, *Zungwill*, *Chaliapin*, etc.

Davidson, John. 1857-1909. Scottish poet and playwright. Published highly individual plays, *Bruce* (1886), *Smith; a tragic Fable* (1888), *Scaramouch in Naxos* (1889). Gained reputation as gifted, if unconventional, lyric poet with *Fleet Street Eclogues* and several volumes of *Ballads*; expressed materialistic and pessimistic philosophy in series of *Testaments* (1901-08).

Davidson, Samuel. 1807-1898. Irish Biblical scholar; his advanced ideas in *The Text of the Old Testament* were objected to on doctrinal grounds.

Davidson, Thomas 1817-1885. British paleontologist; author of *Monograph of British Fossil Brachiopoda* (6 vols., 1850-86).

Davidson of Lam'beth (lām'bēth; -bēth), Baron. **Randall Thomas Davidson.** 1848-1930. Anglican prelate, b. at Edinburgh. Dean of Windsor (1883) and domestic chaplain to the queen. Consecrated archbishop of Canterbury (1903); resigned on account of ill health (1928).

Da'vie (dā'vī), **William Richardson.** 1756-1820. American lawyer, b. in Cumberland, Eng.; to America as a child. Served brilliantly in latter years of Revolutionary War. In North Carolina legislature (1786-98); instrumental in securing codification of the laws, the cession of Tennessee to the Union, the founding of the U. of North Carolina. Governor of North Carolina (1798-99).

Da'viel' (dā'vyēl'), **Jacques.** 1693-1762. French oculist; originated surgical treatment of cataract by removal of the lens of the eye.

Da'vies (dā'vīz; esp. Brit., -vīs), **Arthur Bowen.** 1862-1928. American painter, b. Utica, N.Y. Studio in New York (from 1894). Examples of his work: *Four o'Clock Ladies*, now in Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C.; *The Girdle of Ares*, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *Ieda and the Dioscuri*, *Maya*, *Mirror of Illusions*, in Chicago Art Institute; *Children of Yesterday*, in Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Davies, Ben, in full Benjamin Grey. 1858-1943. Welsh operatic and concert tenor.

Davies, Clara Novello, nee Davies. 1861-1943. British singing instructor and choral conductor, b. Cardiff, Wales. Daughter of Jacob Davies, professional musician; m. David Davies (d. 1931). Founder and conductor of Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir. Performed by royal command before Queen Victoria (1894) and George V and Queen Mary (1928). Mother of Ivor Novello (q.v.).

Davies, David. 1818-1890. Welsh industrialist; railway builder in mid-Wales; pioneer exploiter of coal in Rhondda Valley; proponent of trades-unions; creator of

dock at Barry; Liberal M.P., opponent of home rule. His grandson **David Davies** (1880-1944), 1st Baron **Davies** of Llandinam, served in Royal Welsh Fusiliers (1914-16); private secretary to Lloyd George; M.P. (1906-29); president of University Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth; author of *Suicide or Sanity* (1932), *Nearing the Abyss* (1936).

Davies, Sir Henry Walford. 1869-1941. English organist, director, and composer, b. in Shropshire. Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor (1927-32); master of the king's music (from 1934). Composer of religious music, esp. oratorios and cantatas; compiler of songbooks and hymnbooks.

Davies, Hubert Henry. 1876-1917. English playwright, b. in Cheshire. Journalistic and vaudeville experience in San Francisco (1893 ff.); returned to England (1901) and wrote *Cousin Kate* (1903), *Cynthia* (1904), *The Mollusc* (1907), *Mrs. Corringe's Necklure* (1910), *Doormats* (1913).

Davies of Her'eford (hēr'ē-fōrd), **John.** 1565?-1618. English poet, writing on theological and philosophical themes, as *Mirum in Modum* (1602), *Microcosmos* (1603), *The Picture of a Happy Man* (1612), *Wit's Bedlam* (1617).

Davies, Sir John. 1569-1626. English jurist and poet. Attorney general for Ireland (1606-19); sought to establish Protestantism in Ulster. Speaker of Irish parliament (1613-19); sat in English Parliament (1621). Appointed lord chief justice (1626) but died before entering office. Known for his poems, *Orchestra* (1594), *Nosce Teipsum* (1599); a set of quatrains on immortality of the soul, and *Hymns to Astraea* (1599).

Davies, John Langdon. See LANGDON-DAVIES.

Davies, Joseph Edward. 1876-1958. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Watertown, Wis. U.S. commissioner of corporations (1913-15); chairman (1915-16) and vice-chairman (1916-18), Federal Trade Commission. U.S. ambassador to Russia (1936-38), Belgium (1938-39). Author of *Mission to Moscow* (1941).

Davies, Sir Louis Henry. 1845-1924. Canadian jurist, b. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Premier and attorney general, Prince Edward Island (1876). Member of Dominion House of Commons (1882-1901) and minister of marine and fisheries (1896). Knighted (1897); appointed judge of Supreme Court of Canada (1901).

Davies, Mrs. Mary. 1855-1930. Welsh operatic and concert soprano, b. in London; m. W. Cadwaladr Davies (1888; d. 1905). Principal soprano at London ballad concerts for 15 years.

Davies, Mary Carolyn. American writer; author of verse (*Drums in Our Street*, 1918; *Youth Riding*, 1919; *Penny Show*, 1927) and a novel, *The Husband Test* (1921).

Davies, Rhys. 1903-. Welsh writer; author of *Withered Root* (1928), *Rings on her Fingers* (1930), *Arfon* (1931), *Red Hill* (1932), *Daisy Matthews* (1932), *Honey and Bread* (1935), *Time to Laugh* (1937), *Jubilee Blues* (1938).

Davies, Richard. 1805?-1881. Welsh Biblical scholar; bishop of St. David's (1861); aided in translation of New Testament and Book of Common Prayer into Welsh; revised *Deuteronomy* and *2 Samuel* for Bishops' Bible (1868).

Davies, Samuel. 1723-1761. American educator; ordained in Presbyterian ministry (1747); sent to Eng. (1753) to raise funds for The College of New Jersey (Princeton); president of the college (1759-61).

Davies, Thomas. 1712?-1785. Scottish bookseller in London; introduced Boswell to Dr. Johnson (1763); biographer of Garrick (1780).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Davies, William Henry.** 1871-1940. Welsh-born English poet; lived the life of a tramp in England and U.S. (to c. 1905); then devoted himself to writing, esp. verse. Among his books of poetry are *Nature Poems*, *Songs of Joy*, *A Song of Life*, *The Hour of Magic*, *Secrets*, *The Song of Love*, *Ambition*. Among his prose works are *The Autobiography of a Super-tramp*, *Rebels*, *The Adventures of Johnny Walker*, *Dancing Mad*, etc.
- Dávila, (dā'vè-lá), Carlos Guillermo.** 1887-1955. Chilean diplomat and political leader; ambassador to U.S. (1927-31); member of junta that overthrew President Montero (1932); acting president of Chile (July-Sept., 1932); advocate of state socialism.
- Da'vi-la (dā'vè-lá), Enrico Caterino.** 1576-1631. Italian soldier and historian; fought in civil wars under Henry IV (1594-99); served Venice as governor of Candia, Friuli, Dalmatia, and Crenia; known esp. for his *Storia delle Guerre Civili di Francia* (1630; Eng. trans., *History of French Civil Wars*, 1647).
- Dá'vi-la (dā'vè-lá), Gil González.** c. 1578-1658. = Gil González de Ávila.
- Dávila, Miguel R.** d. 1927. Provisional president of Honduras (1907-08) placed in power by Zelaya of Nicaragua; elected president (1908-11); after Zelaya's downfall (1909) revolt against him broke out in Honduras, led by Manuel Bonilla; overthrown, resigned (1911).
- Dávila, Pedrarias.** See PEDRARIAS.
- Dávila y Pa-dil'la (è pā-thé'lyá), Agustín.** 1562-1604. Mexican historian, called "Chronicler of the Indies"; b. Mexico City. Entered Dominican order (1579); Dominican representative to Rome and Madrid (1596); court preacher at Madrid (1598); zealous officer of the Inquisition; bishop of Santo Domingo (1599-1604). His chief work, commissioned by the government, is *Historia de la Fundación de la Provincia de Santiago de Méjico de la Orden de Predicadores* (1596, 1624), published later as *Varia Historia de la Nueva España y Florida* (1634).
- Da'vioud' (dā'vyōōd'), Gabriel Jean Antoine.** 1823-1881. French architect; collaborated in building Palais du Trocadéro.
- Da'vis (dā'vís), Alexander Jackson.** 1803-1892. American architect, b. New York City. In firm of Town & Davis (1829-43); practicing alone (1843-80). Examples of his work: with Ithiel Town, Indiana State capitol and Patent Office, Washington, D.C.; independently, Assembly Hall, U. of North Carolina; buildings for Virginia Military Institute.
- Davis, Charles Harold.** 1856-1933. American landscape painter, b. Amesbury, Mass.
- Davis, Charles Henry.** 1807-1877. American naval officer, b. Boston. In Civil War, commanded gunboat flotilla in Mississippi above Fort Pillow (1862); repulsed Confederate attack (May 10, 1862); defeated Confederates before Memphis (June 6, 1862); with Farragut before Vicksburg. Chief, Bureau of Navigation (July, 1862). Rear admiral (1863). His son Charles Henry (1845-1921) graduated U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1864); served through Spanish-American War; rear admiral (1904).
- Davis, Cushman Kellogg.** 1838-1900. American lawyer, b. Henderson, N.Y. Served in Civil War (1862-64). Governor of Minnesota (1874, 1875). U.S. senator (1887-1900).
- Davis, David.** 1815-1886. American jurist, b. in Cecil County, Md.; friend of Abraham Lincoln; active in campaign securing Lincoln's nomination for presidency (1860). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1862-77). U.S. senator (1877-83). When Chester A. Arthur be-
- came president of the U.S., Davis succeeded him as presiding officer of U.S. Senate (1881-83).
- Davis, Dwight Filley.** 1879-1945. American public official, b. Saint Louis, Mo.; served in World War (captain, May, 1917; major, Nov., 1917; lieutenant col., Oct., 1918); awarded D.S.C. (1923). U.S. secretary of war (1925-29); governor general of the Philippines (1929-32); appointed director general of U.S. Army Specialists Corps (1942). Donor (1900) of the Davis Cup, an international lawn tennis challenge cup now signifying world team championship.
- Davis, Edwin Hamilton.** 1811-1888. American archaeologist, b. Hillsboro, Ohio. Collaborator with F. G. Squier in study of earthworks of the Mound Builders, and in book *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, first book issued by the Smithsonian Institution (1847).
- Davis, Elmer Holmes.** 1890-1958. American writer and radio news commentator, b. Aurora, Ind.; Rhodes scholar at Oxford (1912-14); on staff of *New York Times* (from 1914); radio news commentator (from 1939); appointed head of Office of War Information (1942).
- Davis, Fannie Stearns.** See FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS GIFFORD.
- Davis, George Breckenridge.** 1847-1914. American army officer, b. Ware, Mass. Judge advocate general, U.S. army (1901). Retired, major general (1911). Author of *Outlines of International Law* (1887), *The Elements of Law... Constitutional and Military* (1897), *A Treatise in the Military Law of the United States* (1898).
- Davis, George Whitefield.** 1839-1918. American army officer, b. Thompson, Conn. Major general (1902); retired (1903). Member, Isthmian Canal Commission (1901); governor, Canal Zone (1904-05); chairman, board of engineers to recommend type of canal to be built; favored sea-level canal.
- Davis, Harold Le-noir' (lè-n').** 1896-. American writer, b. Vancilla, Ore. Various, compositor, rancher, surveyor, deputy sheriff, and newspaper editor. Served in World War. Awarded Levison poetry prize by *Poetry Magazine*, Chicago (1919), and a Guggenheim fellowship (1932). Author of *Honey in the Honey* (1935; Harper prize novel, later awarded Pulitzer prize).
- Davis, Henry Cassaway.** 1823-1916. American business man and political leader, b. Woodstock, Md. U.S. senator (1871-83). Unsuccessful candidate for vice-president of the U.S. on the Alton B. Parker ticket (1904).
- Davis, Henry Cassett.** 1807-1896. American pioneer orthopedic surgery, b. Trenton, Me.
- Davis, Henry William Banks.** 1833-1914. English animal painter, b. in Finchley. Also, carved a number of portrait busts and statues.
- Davis, Henry William Carless.** 1874-1928. English historian; regius professor of modern history, Oxford (1925-28), and curator of the Bodleian Library (1926-28). Director of *Dictionary of National Biography* (from 1902). Authority on medieval history; among his books are *England under the Normans and Angevins* (1905), *Medieval Europe* (1911).
- Davis, Henry Winter.** 1817-1865. American lawyer and political leader, b. Annapolis, Md. Practiced law, Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1855-61; 1863-65). Instrumental in preventing Maryland from joining the Confederacy. Later opposed Lincoln and criticized his reconstruction program; succeeded (1864) in substituting reconstruction plan of his own (known as the congressional plan), vetoed by Lincoln; participated in conference of leading Republicans in New York and issued "the Wade-Davis Manifesto," ridiculing Lincoln's reconstruction plan.

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, up-u in Fr. menu;

(1864). Political peace patched up between Davis and Lincoln for elections of 1864. Opposed President Johnson and again put forward his own (congressional) plan of reconstruction.

Davis, Herbert John. 1893-. American educator and author, b. in Northamptonshire, Eng. Professor of English, Cornell (1937), and chairman of department (1938-40). President of Smith College (from 1940). Authority on Jonathan Swift; editor of *Complete Prose Works of Jonathan Swift*.

Davis, James Cox. 1857-1937. American lawyer, b. Keokuk, Iowa; general counsel for U.S. railroad administration (1920); director-general of railroads (1921-26).

Davis, James John. 1873-1947. Steel worker and politician, b. in South Wales; to U.S. (1881). Director-general of Loyal Order of Moose (from 1906), building up membership to over 600,000. U.S. secretary of labor (1921-30); U.S. senator from Pennsylvania (1930-44).

Davis, Jefferson. 1808-1889. President of the Confederate States of America, b. in Christian (now Todd) county, Ky.; taken to Mississippi as a child. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1828). Frontier army service (1828-35); resigned from army (1835). Mississippi planter (1835-45). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1845-46); resigned to serve in Mexican War. U.S. senator from Mississippi (1847-51). U.S. secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet (1853-57). U.S. senator (1857-61); conspicuous as defender of South and institution of slavery. Withdrew from senate when Mississippi seceded. Chosen by the provisional congress President of the Confederacy (Feb. 18, 1861); elected by popular vote president for six years and inaugurated at Richmond, Va. (Feb. 22, 1862). Policies aroused serious opposition within the Confederacy; failed to gain foreign recognition and aid; constant conflict between extreme States' rights advocates and the president; unable to solve financial stringency; as fortune of war turned against South after Gettysburg, criticism of Davis increased in intensity; suspected of planning emancipation of slaves; strong group favored negotiations for peace; forced Hampton Roads Conference (Feb. 3, 1865); Davis failed to realize desperate military plight and determined to demand independence for the Confederacy. Fled from Richmond (April 3, 1865); captured at Irwinville, Ga. (May 10, 1865). Imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, Va. (1865-67); indicted for treason (May 8, 1866); released on bond (May 14, 1867); government entered a nolle prosequi (Dec., 1868). Last years of life spent in retirement at estate "Beauvoir," on Gulf of Mexico, near Biloxi, Mississippi. Wrote: *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (1878-81). His wife, *Varina* (vā-rī'nā), nee *Howell* [hou'el] (1826-1906), wrote *Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of the Confederate States of America* (2 vols., 1890). His daughter *Varina Anne Jefferson Davis* (1861-1898), known as "the Daughter of the Confederacy," was a novelist, author of *The Veiled Doctor* (1895), *A Romance of Summer Seas* (1899), etc.

Davis, John. English explorer. See *DAVYS*.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. 1822-1907. American diplomat and jurist, b. Worcester, Mass. Asst. secretary of state (1869-71; 1873-74). U.S. minister to Germany (1874-77). Judge, U.S. court of claims (1878-81; 1881-83). Reporter, U.S. Supreme Court (1883-1902), editing vols. 108-186 of *United States Reports*. His father, *John Davis* (1787-1854), known as "Honest John," b. Northboro, Mass., was governor of Mass. (1834, 1835, 1841-43) and U.S. senator (1835-41, 1845-53).

Davis, John William. 1873-1955. American lawyer and politician, b. Clarksburg, W.Va. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1911-13). U.S. solicitor general (1913-18). U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1918-21). Democratic candidate for president of U.S. (1924).

Davis, Nathan Smith. 1817-1904. American physician, b. Greene, N.Y. Practiced Binghamton, N.Y. (1838-47); New York City (1847-49). Instrumental in organization of American Medical Association. Professor, Rush Medical College, Chicago (1849-59). Founded Lind Univ. medical department (1859), which later became medical department of Northwestern U.; professor (1859-86).

Davis, Norman H. 1878-1944. American financier and diplomat, b. in Bedford County, Tenn. Organized and headed The Trust Company of Cuba (1905-17). Finance commissioner of U.S. to Europe (1919). Asst. secretary, U.S. treasury (1919-20); undersecretary of state (1920-21). Member, League of Nations financial committee; U.S. delegate to disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland (1932); head of American delegation to international sugar conference (1937).

Davis, Owen. 1874-1956. American playwright, b. Portland, Me. Author of *Icebound* (1923; awarded Pulitzer prize), *The Nervous Wreck* (1923), *The Detour* (1923), *Lazybones* (1924), *Beware of Widows* (1925), and a large number of farces and melodramas, as *Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model*, *The Convict's Saw-Whet*, etc.

Davis, Richard Harding. 1861-1916. American newspaperman, war correspondent, and novelist, b. Philadelphia. Joined staff of New York Sun (1889). Managing editor, *Harper's Weekly* (1890). War correspondent in six wars; wrote travel books, popular fiction, and plays: fiction, *Gallego and Other Stories* (1891), *Van Bibber and Others* (1892), *Soldiers of Fortune* (1897), *The King's Jackal* (1898), *Captain Macklin* (1902), *Ransom's Folly* (1902), *The Bar Sinister* (1903), *Vera the Medium* (1908), *The White Mice* (1909); plays, *Ransom's Folly* (1904), *The Dictator* (1904), *Mex Civilization* (1906). His mother, *Rebecca Blaine, nee Harding* (1831-1910), b. Washington, Pa., was also a novelist, author of *Margaret Howch* (1862), *A Law unto Herself* (1878), *Dr. Warrick's Daughters* (1896), etc.

Davis, Thomas Osborne. 1814-1845. Irish poet; with John Blake Dillon and Charles Gavan Duffy, founded *The Nation* (1842), to which he contributed lyrics; one of leaders of extremist Young Ireland party, dissatisfied with O'Connell's method.

Davis, Varina. See under *Jefferson Davis*.

Davis, William. 1812-1868. American inventor, b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Invented improved refrigerating freight car for transporting fresh meats, fish, and fruits (patented 1868).

Davis, William Augustine. 1809-1875. American postal authority, b. in Barren County, Ky. Postmaster at St. Joseph, Mo.; devised system of sorting mail on trains to expedite handling at junction points, thus originating railway post-office service (1862).

Davis, William Morris. 1850-1934. American geographer and geologist, authority on physiography; b. Philadelphia, Pa. Professor of geology, Harvard (from 1899). Physiographer to Purnell's Carnegie Institution expedition to Turkestan (1903). Author of *Elementary Meteorology* (1894), *Geographical Essays* (1909), *Coral Reef Problem* (1923), etc.

Davis, William Stearns. 1877-1930. American educator and writer, b. Amherst, Mass. Professor of history, Minnesota (1909-27). Author of *A Friend of Caesar* (1900), *A Day in Old Athens* (1914), *The Roots of the*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

War (1918), *Life on a Medieval Barony* (1923), *Europe Since Waterloo* (1926), etc.

Da'vi-son (dā'vī-s'n), **Henry Pom'er-oy** (pōm'ēr-oi). 1867-1922. American financier, b. Troy, Pa. Partner, J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, New York City. Chairman, American Red Cross Council during World War.

Davison, William. 1841?-1908. Scottish secretary to Queen Elizabeth (1886-87); member of commission for trial of Mary, Queen of Scots; imprisoned on Elizabeth's false charge of undue haste in securing her signature to Mary's death warrant.

Da'vis-son (dā'vī-s'n), **Clinton Joseph**. 1881-1958. American physicist; known for researches in electricity, magnetism, and radiant energy; discovered (with L. H. Germer) the diffraction of electrons by crystals (1927). Shared with George Paget Thomson the 1937 Nobel prize in physics.

Dav'itt (dā'v'it), **Michael**. 1846-1906. Irish Nationalist leader and founder of Irish Land League. Joined Fenian brotherhood (1868); served seven years penal servitude for attempt to send firearms into Ireland. Met Henry George in America; organized Land League (1879) in order to link up independence with agrarian unrest; imprisoned for seditious speeches. Elected M.P. (1882); conducted campaign for land nationalization; repudiated by Parnell (1882-83); spoke five days in defense against charge of plotting independence of Ireland by violence (1889). M.P. as anti-Parnellite; helped William O'Brien found United Irish League to reconcile factions (1898). Author of *Leaves from a Prison Diary* (1884) and *The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland* (1901).

Da'vout' (dā'vōō'), **Louis Nicolas, Duc d'Au'erstädt'** (dā'wēr'stāt'). Prince d'Eckmühl' (äc'k'mul'). 1770-1823. French soldier in Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; general of division (1800); marshal of France (1804); fought at Austerlitz (1805), Auerstedt (1806), Eggenmühl and Wagram (1809), and in Russian campaign (1812). Minister of war during Hundred Days.

Da'vy (dā'vi), **Sir Humphry**. 1778-1829. English chemist, b. Penzance, Cornwall. Professor of chemistry (1802-12), Royal Institution, London; on Continental tour (1813-15) with wife and Michael Faraday, his assistant in Royal Institution laboratory; president of Royal Society (1820). Discovered exhilarating effect of nitrous oxide when inhaled (1799); experimented also on inhalation of carbureted hydrogen, nitrogen, and other gases; first prepared potassium (1807), sodium (1807), and calcium (1808), by electrolytic means; demonstrated that chlorine is an element, that the diamond is carbon, that the rare earths are not elements but oxides of elements (1808), that some acids are free from oxygen, suggesting that hydrogen gives the acid character to acids (1810-15); advanced electrical theory of chemical affinity in *On Some Chemical Agencies of Electricity* (1807); invented miner's safety lamp (1815). Published *Elements of Chemical Philosophy* (1812), *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry* (based on his lectures; 1813), *Salmonia, or Days of Fly Fishing* (1827), *Consolations in Travel* (1830).

Da'vys or Da'vis (dā'vī), **John**. 1550? 1605. English navigator and Arctic explorer. Made voyages with Adrian Gilbert; started (1585) on first expedition to find northwestern passage; pushed through strait named for him (Davis Strait) into Baffin Bay (1587); accompanied Thomas Cavendish to South Seas and continued alone to discover Falkland Islands. Killed by Japanese pirates off Singapore. Inventor of backstaff and double quadrant, called *Davis's quadrant*.

Dawe (dō), **George**. 1781-1829. English portrait painter and mezzotint engraver.

Dawes (dōz), **Charles Gates**. 1865-1951. American lawyer, financier, and politician, b. Marietta, Ohio. U.S. comptroller of the currency (1897-1901). To Chicago, and organized (1902) Central Union Trust Co., its president (1902-21) and chairman of board of directors (1921-25); chairman of board of City National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago (from 1932). Served in A.E.F., in France (1917-19; brigadier general). First director, U.S. Bureau of the Budget (1921). President of commission to investigate possibilities of German budget and German payments of reparations (1923); commission evolved so-called Dawes plan, put in effect (Sept. 1, 1924). Vice-president of the United States (1925-29). U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1929-32). President, Reconstruction Finance Corp. (1932). Corecipient, with Sir Austen Chamberlain of England, of Nobel peace prize (1925). Author of *A Journal of the Great War* (1921), *Notes as Vice-President* (1935), *A Journal of Reparations* (1939), etc. His brother Rufus Cutler (1867-1940), public utility executive, served as adviser to commission that evolved the Dawes plan (1923-24) and as assistant to Owen D. Young, first agent-general of reparations; president, Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago.

Dawes, Henry Laurens. 1816-1903. American political leader, b. Cummington, Mass. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1857-75); U.S. Senate (1875-93); author of Dawes Act, conferring citizenship on all civilized Indians.

Dawes, William. 1745-1799. American patriot, b. Boston; rode with Paul Revere (April 18, 1775) from Lexington toward Concord, warning people of coming of British.

Da'wi-son (dā'vī-sōn), **Bogumil**. 1818-1872. Polish actor; successful in Germany and U.S.; important roles were Shylock, King Lear, Richard III, Mephisto, Othello.

Dawith Anjalth. See DAVID THE PHILOSOPHER.

Daw'kins (dō'kīnz), **Sir William Boyd**. 1837-1929. British geologist and archaeologist, b. in Wales. First professor of geology, Owens Coll. (now Victoria U.), Manchester (1874-1908). Investigated prehistoric cave dwellers.

Daw'son (dō's'n), **A. J.** 1872-1951. English soldier and novelist, b. London. Officer in World War (1914-18). Among his books are *God's Foundling*, *Bismillah*, *Finn the Wolfhound*, *Son of Finn*, *A Temporary Gentleman in France*, *Peter of Monks-leaze*, *The Cuse Books of X 37*.

Dawson, Bul'ly (bōō'l'). Notorious London sharper of 17th century.

Dawson, Con'ings-by (kōn'fuz-bī) **William**. 1883- . Writer, b. High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, Eng.; to U.S. (1905). Served with Canadian contingent in World War, in France (1916-18). Lectured throughout U.S. on results of the war and on reconstruction problems. Among his many books are *The Worker and Other Poems* (1906), *The Garden Without Walls* (1913), *Living Day-nets* (1919), *Pilgrims of the Impossible* (1928), *Inspiration Valley* (1935), etc.

Dawson, Geoffrey. 1874-1944. English journalist; editor, *Johannesburg Star* (1905-10) and *London Times* (1912-19; 1923-41).

Dawson, Henry. 1811-1878. English landscape painter; praised as colorist by Ruskin.

Dawson, James. 1717? 1746. English volunteer officer in service of the Young Pretender (1745); hanged, drawn, and quartered on Kensington Green, his betrothed dying of grief in her coach the same day (1746); subject of Shenstone's ballad *Jemmy Dawson*.

Dawson, Sir John William. 1820-1899. Canadian ge-

äle, chäotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), solä; äve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, charäty; äld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fëdd, fëbt; out, oll; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü ou in Fr. menu;

- ologist; specialist in natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Professor of geology and principal (1855-93), McGill U., Montreal; associated with controversy over cozoön; opponent of Darwinian explanation of origin of life forms. His son **George Mercer** (1849-1901) was also a geologist; member (1875), asst. director (1883), director (1895) of geological survey of Canada; in charge of Yukon expedition (1887); member, Bering Sea Commission (1891).
- Dawson, William Harbutt.** 1860-1948. English publicist; best known for books interpreting for English readers German thought, manners, history, and institutions.
- Dawson, William James.** 1854-1928. Clergyman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, b. in Northampton, Eng.; ordained Wesleyan minister (1875); to U.S. (1905). Author of *A Vision of Souls* (verse, 1884), *Makers of English Poetry* (1890), *Makers of English Prose* (1899), *The Book of Courage* (1911), *Robert Shenstone* (novel, 1917), *The Autobiography of a Mind* (1925), etc.
- Dawson of Penn** (pēn), 1st Viscount. **Bertrand Edward Dawson.** 1864-1945. English physician, b. Croydon. Physician in ordinary to royal family (from 1907); member of privy council (from 1929); president, Royal College of Physicians (1931-38), British Medical Association (1943-44).
- Day** (dā), **Benjamin Henry.** 1810-1889. American newspaperman, b. West Springfield, Mass.; founded first one-cent daily paper, *New York Sun* (1833). His son **Benjamin** (1838-1916), New York printer, invented the Ben Day process for shading in printing illustrations. Benjamin Henry's grandson **Clarence Shepard Day, Jr.** (1874-1935), writer, b. New York City; author of *The Simian World* (1920), *The Crow's Nest* (1921), *Thoughts Without Words* (1928), *God and My Father* (1932), *In the Green Mountain Country* (1934), *Life with Father* (1935; dramatized by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, 1939), *Life with Mother* (pub. 1937), etc.
- Day, Clive.** 1871-1951. American economist; professor, Yale (1907-36). Author of *History of Commerce* (1907), *Economic Development in Modern Europe* (1933), etc.
- Day, Edmund Ezra.** 1883-1951. American educator, b. Manchester, N.H. Teacher of economics, Michigan (1923-27), where he organized, and was first dean (1924-27) of, school of business administration. President, Cornell U. (1937-51).
- Day, Frank Miles.** 1861-1918. American architect, b. Philadelphia. Examples of work: Philadelphia Art Club; Prudence Risley Hall, Cornell U.; dormitory and dining-hall group, Princeton U.; Liberal Arts building, Wellesley College.
- Day, Holman Francis.** 1865-1935. American writer; managing editor, Lewiston (Me.) *Daily Sun*. Author of *Up in Maine* (verse, 1900), *Pine Tree Ballads* (1902), *Squire Phin* (novel, 1905), *Along Came Ruth* (play, 1914), *Leadbetter's Luck* (1923), *Starwagons* (1928), *Ships of Joy* (1932), etc.
- Day, James Roscoe.** 1845-1923. American Methodist clergyman and educator; b. Whitneyville, Me.; chancellor, U. of Syracuse (1894-1922).
- Day, Jeremiah.** 1773-1867. American educator, b. New Preston, Conn. Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy (1803-17), president (1817-46), Yale.
- Day, John.** 1574-1640. English playwright; collaborator with Henry Chettle, Thomas Dekker, and others. Author of *The Ile of Gulls* (1606), *Law Tricks and Humour out of Breath* (1608), and *The Parliament of Bees* (a satirically allegorical masque; 1607?).
- Day, John Godfrey Fitzmaurice.** 1874-1938. Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin (1920-38). Primate of all Ireland (Church of Ireland) and archbishop of Armagh (1938).
- Day or Daye** (dā), **Stephen.** 1594?-1668. Printer, b. in England; to America (1638); first printer in English colonies in America, with press in Cambridge, Mass. The *Bay Psalm Book*, printed by him (1640), was the first book in English printed in America.
- Day, Thomas.** 1748-1799. English author; admirer of Rousseau's doctrines; attempted philanthropic schemes of moral and social reform. Author of *The Dying Negro* (poem; 1773) and *History of Sandford and Merton* (3 vols., 1783, 1787, 1789), an attempt in the form of fiction to reconcile Rousseauistic naturalism with conventional morality.
- Day, William Rufus.** 1849-1923. American statesman and jurist, b. Ravenna, Ohio. U.S. secretary of state (1898). Chairman, U.S. commission to arrange peace with Spain (1898-99). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1903-22).
- Daye, Stephen.** See **Stephen Day.**
- Day-Lewis, Cecil.** See **Cecil Day-Lewis.**
- Day'ton** (dā'tŭn), **Elias.** 1737-1807. American Revolutionary officer, b. Elizabeth, N.J. Promoted brigadier general (1783) on direct recommendation of Washington. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1787-88). His son **Jonathan** (1760-1824) was captain in Revolutionary army (1783); member, Continental Congress (1787-89), U.S. House of Representatives (1791-99; speaker, 1795-99); U.S. senator (1799-1805); arrested for complicity with Aaron Burr, but released without trial (1807). Jonathan's nephew **William Lewis Dayton** (1807-1864) was unsuccessful candidate for vice-president of the U.S. (1856); U.S. minister to France (1861-64).
- Dayukku.** See **DEIGERS.**
- Da'za** (dā'sā), **Hilarión.** Real surname **Gro'so-lé'** (grō'sō-lā'). 1810-1894. Bolivian general, b. Sucre. President of Bolivia (1876-80); joined Peru in war against Chile (1879-80); defeated; overthrown by revolution (1880); returned from exile (1894); killed by a mob.
- d'Azeglio, Marchese.** See **AZEGLIO.**
- Da'zey** (dā'zē), **Charles Turner.** 1855-1938. American playwright and scenarist, b. Lima, Ill.; author of successful melodrama *In Old Kentucky*.
- Dead'wood' Dick** (ded'wood' dīk). *Sobriquet of* **Richard W. Clarke.** 1845-1930. English-born front-
- De'ák** (dē'āk), **Ferencz.** 1813-1876. Hungarian lawyer and statesman. Member of Hungarian legislature (1843-36, 1839-40); rose to leadership in Liberal Reform party. Minister of justice (1848); opposed Kossuth and radical policies, while standing firmly for restoration of Hungarian constitution. Became generally acknowledged leader of Hungary (from c. 1861); gained from Austrian emperor recognition of Hungarian constitution (Feb. 18, 1867) and establishment of political union between Austria and Hungary in form of a dual monarchy, Austria-Hungary.
- Dea'kin** (dē'kin), **Alfred.** 1856-1919. Australian statesman, b. Melbourne. Solicitor general of Victoria (1883); promoted federation movement in Victoria (1891-98); first attorney general under commonwealth (1901); premier (1903-04, 1905-08, 1909-10).
- Dea'ley** (dē'lē), **James Quayle.** 1861-1937. Political scientist, b. Manchester, Eng.; to U.S. in his youth. Professor, Brown (1895-1928). Author of *Textbook of Sociology* (with Lester F. Ward; 1905), *The Development of the State* (1909), *Foreign Policies of the United States* (1927), etc.
- De A-mi'cis** (dā ā-mē'chēs), **Edmondo.** 1846-1908. Italian traveler and author of sketches of army life

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1867), travel books, a series of impressions of writers (*Ritratti Letterari*, 1881), historical novelettes, socialistic novels.

Dean (dān), Bashford. 1867-1928. American zoologist, b. New York. Curator of reptiles and fishes, American Museum of Natural History (1903-10); also, curator of arms and armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art (1906-27). Author of *Bibliography of Fishes* (3 vols., 1916-23).

Deane (dēn), Anthony Charles. 1870-1946. English Anglican clergyman and writer; chaplain to the king (from 1934). Best known for his volumes of light verse, including *Frivolous Verses* (1892), *Leaves in the Wind* (1896), *A Little Book of Light Verse* (1903). Author also of a number of religious books, as *The Reformation* (1907), *Jesus Christ* (1927), *Sixth-Form Religion* (1936).

Deane, Charles. 1813-1889. American historical scholar, b. Biddeford, Me. Edited Gov. Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation* (1856).

Deane, Richard. 1610-1653. English military and naval commander and regicide. Commander of Parliamentary artillery (1644-47); commander of right wing at Preston (1648); commissioner for trial of Charles I and signed death warrant. Commander as a general at sea (1649); fought as major general at Worcester (1651); as commander in chief in Scotland, pacified Highlands (1652); killed in battle off North Foreland.

Deano, Silas. 1737-1789. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Groton, Conn. Leader of revolutionary agitation in Conn.; member, Continental Congress (1774-76). Sent to France as American confidential agent to secure supplies and aid (1776); succeeded in purchasing shiploads of supplies and enlisting the aid of a number of military men, including Lafayette, Stenben, Pulaski (1776-77). Joined by Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee (q.v.) to form commission of three; ordered back to America (1778); required to give detailed statement of his transactions in France; failed to satisfy Congress; returned to France to hasten auditing of accounts and obtain vouchers (1780). From Europe wrote pessimistic letters on American chances of success, and urged reconciliation with England (1781); publication of letters turned Americans against him; accused of being traitor and embezzler; character vindicated by Congress (1842).

De An'ge-lis (dē ān'jē-lis), Jefferson. 1859-1933. American comedian, b. San Francisco; among plays in which he starred were *The Great White Way*, *Mikado*, *Revelry*, *School for Scandal*, and *Apron Strings*.

Dear'born (dē'r'bōrn; -bōrn), George Van Ness. 1869-1938. American neuropsychiatrist, b. Nashua, N.H.; professor of psychology and education, Sargent Normal School, Cambridge (1906-21); with U.S. Veterans' Administration (from 1921). Author of *A Textbook of Human Physiology* (1908), *Relations of Mind and Body* (1914), *The Physiology of Exercise* (1918), etc.

Dearborn, Henry. 1751-1829. American political leader; U.S. secretary of war (1801-09). Senior major general, U.S. army (1812); commanded forces on Canadian border; campaign mismanaged and Dearborn recalled (1813); placed in command at New York (1813-15); resigned commission (1815). U.S. minister to Portugal (1822-24).

Dear'den (dē'r'd'n), Harold. 1882-. English physician and writer; served in World War (1914-18). Specialist in psychological medicine. Author of *The Doctor Looks at Life* (1924), *The Science of Happiness* (1925), *Queer People* (1933), etc. Author also of the plays *Collision*, *Interference*, *The Siren*, *Frail Purposes*, *To Kill a Cat* (with R. Pertwee, 1939).

Dear'mier (dē'r'mēr), Percy. 1867-1936. English ecclesiastic and writer; canon of Westminster (from 1931).

Author of *Highways and Byways in Normandy* (1900), *The English Liturgy* (1903), *False Gods* (1914), *Our National Church* (1934), *Christianity as a New Religion* (1935).

Dearth (dārth), Henry Golden. 1864-1918. American landscape painter, b. Bristol, R.I. Examples of work: *Boulogne Harbor*, now in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; *An Old Church at Montreuil*, in National Gallery, Washington, D.C.; *Dreamland* and *Golden Sunset*, both in Brooklyn Museum of Art.

De Bar'de-le'ben (dē bār'dē-lā'bēn), Henry Fairchild. 1840-1910. American industrialist, b. Alabama; developed coal resources and steel industry in Birmingham area.

De Ba-ry' (dē bā-rē'), Heinrich Anton. 1831-1888. German botanist; founder of science of mycology; first to work out life histories of many of the fungi, esp. parasitic fungi; also worked on the conjugate algae and on apogamy in ferns.

Debbora. See DEBORAH.

De-be-ney' (dē-bē-nā'), Marie Eugène. 1864-1943. French general in the World War (1914-18); engaged before Verdun (1916); commanding 7th army in Alsace and armies of the north and northeast (1917); commanded 1st army on northeastern front (1918).

De-ber'ly' (dē-bēr'lē'), Henri. 1882-. French novelist; author of *Le Supplice de Phèdre* (awarded Goncourt prize, 1927).

De-bl'dour' (dē-bē'dōor'), Antonin, in full Élie Louis Marc Marie Antoine. 1847-1917. French historian.

De-bierne' (dē-byēr'n), André Louis. 1874-1949. French chemist; discovered element actinium in pitchblende (1899); collaborating with Marja Curie, isolated pure radium.

Deb'o-rah (dēb'ō-rā). In Douay Version **Deb'bo-ra** (dēb'ō-rā). In Bible, a prophetess and judge of Israel, at whose command Barak (q.v.) led Israelites to victory against Canaanites (*Judges* iv). Her song (*Judges* v) a triumph for the victory is apparently oldest piece of Hebrew literature.

De Bow (dē bō'), James Dunwoody Brownson. 1820-1867. American editor; founded and edited *Commercial Review of the South and Southwest* (known as *De Bow's Review*), in New Orleans (from 1846). Superintendent, U.S. census; prepared census of 1850, and *Statistical View of the United States* (pub. 1854).

De-brett' (dē-brēt'), John, d. 1822. English publisher; compiler of a *Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (1802) and a *Baronetage of England* (1808).

de Broglie. See BROGLIE.

de Brosse, Charles. See BROSSES.

Debs (dēbz), Eugene Victor. 1855-1926. American Socialist, b. Terre Haute, Ind. Locomotive fireman (1870-74); grocery clerk (1874-79). National secretary and treasurer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (1880). Leader in Pullman strike, Chicago (1894); arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court. Organized Social Democratic Party of America (1897); candidate of Socialists for president of the U.S. (1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1920). Indicted for violation of Espionage Act (1918); convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; released by order of President Harding (1921). See P. S. Grosscup.

De-bu'court' (dē-bū'kōr'), Philibert Louis. 1755-1832. French painter and engraver; best known for his genre paintings.

de Burgh or Bourke or Burke. Family name of earls and marquises of CLANRICARDE.

De-bus'sy' (dē-bū'sē'; Angl. dē-bū'sē), Claude Achille. 1862-1918. French composer; regarded as a leader of

the chaotic; cāre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofā; eve, hēre (18), évent, énd, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oddt (41), connect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, unite, urn, ūp, circūle, ē-u in Fr. menu;

the ultramodern school of music in France. Among his most important works are *L'Enfant Prodigue* (cantata, 1884), *Printemps* (symphonic suite), *L'Après-midi d'un Faune* (symphonic poem, 1902), *Pelléas et Mélisande* (opera, 1902), nocturnes and other orchestral works, piano compositions, and songs.

De-bye' (dē-bī'), **Peter Joseph Wilhelm.** 1884- . Physicist, b. Holland; director, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics, Berlin (from 1935). Known especially for studies of molecular structure through investigations on dipole moments and on diffraction of X rays and electrons in gases. Awarded 1936 Nobel prize in chemistry. Professor of chemistry and department chairman, Cornell U. (from 1940).

De-caen' (dē-kān'), **Comte Charles Mathieu Isidore.** 1769-1832. French general in Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; engaged at Hohenlinden (1800). Sent by Napoleon to command French possessions in East Indies (1803); made headquarters at Mauritius (1803-11) and harassed British trade. His son **Claude Théodore** (1811-1870) was also a French general; promoted general of division at Magenta (1859); mortally wounded (1870) in battle of Borny (Courcelles).

De-caisne' (dē-kān'), **Joseph.** 1807-1882. French botanist; author of *Jardin Fruittier du Muséum*, etc. His brother **Henri** (1799-1852), Belgian painter, known for historical and genre paintings.

De Camp (dē kām'; dē), **Joseph Ro'de-fer** (rō'dē-fēr). 1858-1923. American painter, b. Cincinnati, Ohio; studio in Boston (from 1880). Examples of work: *Woman Drying Her Hair*, now in Cincinnati Museum of Art; *Horace Howard Furness*, in Pennsylvania Academy of Art, Philadelphia.

De-camps' (dē-kān'), **Alexandre Gabriel.** 1803-1860. French painter; traveled in Italy and Near East (1827-28) and thereafter devoted himself esp. to painting Oriental subjects; associated with Delacroix in laying foundations of Orientalism in French art.

de Candolle. See CANDOLLE.

De Cas'ser-es (dē kās'ēr-ēs; -is), **Benjamin.** 1873-1945. American journalist and poet, b. Philadelphia; conductor of column *On the Nail* in New York *American* and allied Hearst papers (from 1934). Author of *The Shadow-Later* (verse, 1915), *Black Suns* (verse, 1936), *Broken Images* (essays, 1936), *Sir Galahad* (1938), etc.

De-ca'tur (dē-kā'tēr), **Stephen.** 1779-1820. American naval officer, b. Sincopuxent, Md. Commanded schooner *Enterprise* in Tripolitan waters (1803). Performed daring exploit in burning a frigate captured and held by Tripolitans (Feb. 16, 1804); promoted to captain; commanded one division of gunboats in attacks on Tripoli (August, 1804). In War of 1812, commanded the *United States* in victory over the British ship *Macedonian* (Oct. 25, 1812) and the *President* in victory over *Endymion* (Jan. 15, 1815). Commanded squadron which sailed to Algeria and forced a peace on American terms (1815). In a banquet on his return, he gave the famous toast: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!" Killed by James Barron, a naval officer in a duel (Mar. 22, 1820). His father, **Stephen Decatur** (1752-1808), b. Newport, R.I., was also an American naval officer.

De-cau'ville' (dē-kō'vél'), **Paul.** 1846-1922. French industrialist; inventor of, and manufacturer of equipment for, a narrow-gauge railroad (named after him) with demountable and transportable track.

De-cazes' (dē-kāz'), **Duc Élie.** 1780-1860. French jurist and statesman; minister of police (1815) and minister of the Interior and premier (1819-20). Created

Duc Decazes and peer of France (1820); ambassador to Great Britain (1820). His son **Louis Charles Amédée Decazes, Duc de Glücksberg'** [glüks'bērg'] (1819-1886), was minister of foreign affairs (1853-77).

De-ceh'a-lus (dē-sēh'ā-lūs). d. about 107 A.D. King of the Dacians. Received tribute from Roman emperor Domitian; defeated by Trajan (103) and again in second campaign (104-106) when Dacia became Roman province.

De Celles (dē-sēl'), **Alfred Duclos.** 1843-1925. Canadian journalist, librarian, and historian; author of *Cartier et son Temps* (1907), etc.

De-cem'br-i-o (dā-chēm'brē-ō), **Pier Candido.** 1399-1477. Italian Humanist; apostolic secretary to Nicholas V; author of biographies of Visconti and Francesco Sforza.

De Ce'sa-re (dā chā'sā-rā), **Carlo.** 1824-1882. Italian political economist and statesman; secretary-general of agriculture, industry, and commerce (1868). Author of *Della Scienza Statistica*... (1857), *Del Potere Temporale del Papa* (2d ed., 1861), *Manuale Popolare di Economia Pubblica* (2 vols., 1862), etc.

De Chair (dē shār'), **Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford.** 1864-1958. British naval officer; in World War, commanded 10th cruiser squadron organizing and maintaining North Sea blockade (1914-16); commanded 3d battle squadron (1917-18); vice-admiral (1917). Admiral (1920); retired (1923). Governor of New South Wales (1923-30).

De-champs' (dē-shān'), **Adolphe.** 1807-1875. Belgian statesman; a leader of the Catholic party; minister of public works (1843) and of foreign affairs (1845). His brother **Victor Auguste** (1810-1883) was a Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Malines (1867), cardinal (1874).

Dé-che-lette' (dāsh'lē'tē'), **Joseph.** 1862-1914. French archaeologist, authority on Gallo-Roman and Celtic coins. Author of *Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Celtique, et Gallo-Romaine* (4 vols., 1908-14), etc.

De'chen (dē'chēn), **Heinrich von.** 1800-1889. German geologist and mineralogist; authority on the coal formations of Westphalia and northern Europe and the mineralogy of the Rhineland.

De'ci-us (dē'shi-ūs; -iūs). Full name **Gaius Messius Quintus Tra'ja'nus Decius** (trā-jā'nūs). 201-251. Roman emperor (249-251), b. in Pannonia. Commanded troops of Emperor Philip on the Danube; his soldiers revolted (249); proclaimed emperor against his will; defeated and killed Philip at Verona; conducted cruel persecution of Christians; killed in Thrace in battle with Goths.

Decius Mus (mūs), **Publius.** Name of three Roman consuls, father, son, and grandson, who sacrificed themselves to assure Roman victory in the Samnite War (340 B.C.), at battle of Sentinum (295 B.C.), and at battle of Ausculum (279 B.C.), respectively.

Deck (dēk), **Théodore, in full Joseph Théodore.** 1823-1891. French ceramist; created imitations of Persian and Chinese ware, also new colors for porcelain, including turquoise blue; director of Sèvres factory (1887).

Deck'en (dēk'ēn), **Karl Klaus von der.** 1833-1865. German explorer in East Africa (1860-65); murdered by natives.

Deck'er (dēk'ēr), **Cornelis Gerrits.** d. 1678. Dutch landscape painter.

Deck'er or Dek'ker (dēk'ēr), **Jeremias de.** 1609-1666. Dutch poet; author of *Rijm-Oefeningen* (1656), *Lof der Geldzuicht* (1667), etc.

Decker, Thomas. See DEKKER.

de Cop'pet' (dē kō'pā'), **Edward J.** 1855-1916. Ameri-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

can banker and music patron. Founder of banking and brokerage firm of De Coppel & Doremus. Organizer of the Flonzaley Quartet (1904), a string quartet renowned for its performances of chamber music.

De Cort or Decort, Frans. See **CORT**.

de Coster, Charles. See **COSTER**.

De-cour'celle' (dè-kōr'sèl'), Pierre Henri Adrien. 1821-1892. French author or coauthor of many plays, including the verse comedy *Une Soirée à la Bastille* and the drama *Jenny l'Ouvrière*. His son **Pierre** (1856-1926) was playwright and novelist.

De-coux' (dè-kō'), Jean. Governor general of French Indo-China at time of Japanese occupation (July, 1941).

De-de-kind (dè-dē-kint), Friedrich. 1525?-1598. German poet and playwright.

Dedekind, Julius Wilhelm Richard. 1831-1916. German mathematician; known for work on algebraic numbers and functions; originated a theory of irrational numbers.

Dee (dè), John. 1527-1608. English mathematician and astrologer; acquitted by Star Chamber on charge of practicing sorcery against Queen Mary (1555); enjoyed favor of Queen Elizabeth, for whom he drew up hydrographical and geographical accounts of newly discovered territories; advocated adoption of Gregorian calendar in England, and made preparatory calculations (1583); collaborated with the knave Edward Kelley (q.v.) in Poland and Bohemia in chicanery of crystal gazing and magic (1583-89). Author of Latin treatises on logic, mathematics, navigation, alchemy, etc., including *Monas Hieroglyphica* (1564).

Deems (dēmz), Charles Force. 1820-1893. American Methodist clergyman; founded undenominational Church of the Strangers, New York City (1868); served as its pastor (1868-93). Author of *Life of Jesus* (1872), *A Scotch Verdict in Evolution* (1885), etc.

Deep'ing (dēp'ing), George Warwick. 1877-1950. English novelist, b. Southend, Essex. Studied medicine, but withdrew from practice to devote himself to writing. Served during World War in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France. Among his many novels are *Unrest* (1916), *Valour* (1918), *Serrell and Son* (1925), *Old Pybus* (1928), *Old Wine and New* (1932), *Blind Man's Year* (1937), *The Man who went Back* (1940).

Deere (dēr), John. 1804-1886. American industrialist, b. Rutland, Vt. Manufacturer of steel plows; firm incorporated as **Deere & Co.** (1868). Cf. **JOHN LANE**.

Deer'ing (dēr'ing), William. 1826-1913. American industrialist, b. South Paris, Me. Established harvester manufacturing business at Plano, Ill. (1873); incorporated as **William Deering & Co.** (1883); merged with **International Harvester Co.**, Chicago (1902). His son **Charles** (1852-1927) was secretary, **Deering Harvester Co.** (1881) and chairman of the board, **International Harvester Co.** (1902).

De-fauw' (dè-fou'), Dé'si'rè' (dè-z'z'rā'). 1885-. Belgian violinist and orchestra conductor; musical director of Belgium's Institut National de Radiodiffusion, and conductor of 84-piece orchestra for radio broadcasting; in U.S. as guest conductor of National Broadcasting Co. (1939).

de Ferranti, Sebastian Ziani. See **FERRANTI**.

Deffand' (dè-fan'), Marquise du. Née **Marie de Vi'chy-Cham'rond' (dè vè'shè-shān-rōn').** 1697-1780. French noblewoman; m. Marquis du Deffand (1719); a leader in social life of the period. Remembered chiefly for her friendship and correspondence with noted men, including Voltaire, Hénault, Montesquieu, Horace Walpole.

De-foe' (dè-fō'; dē-), Daniel. 1659?-1731. English jour-

nalist and novelist, b. London. Employed by government as writer, produced his *Essay on Projects* (1698), making commercial and social proposals in advance of his time; *The True-Born Englishman* (1701), a satire in verse upon purity of blood in a nation; pamphlets on William III's war policy. Fined, imprisoned, pilloried for his *Shortest Way with Dissenters* (1702), and composed *Hymn to the Pillory* (1704). Sent as secret agent of government to Scotland (1706-07) to promote union; showed his skill as a reporter in the *True Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal* (1706). Supported Whig policies of Marlborough and Godolphin (1708-10); on Harley's return to power, supported Tory war policy; shared Harley's downfall; generally discredited, published apologia, *An Appeal to Honour and Justice* (1715); convicted of libel against Lord Annesley but released on condition of serving as government secret agent in subediting the Jacobite *Mist's Journal* (1717-24) and High Church organs; published *The Wars of Charles XII* (1715). Turned to fiction when nearly sixty years old and, with background from Dampier's *Voyage round the World* (1697) and from accounts by Woodes Rogers, Captain Edward Cooke, and Richard Steele, narrated adventures of Alexander Selkirk (q.v.) in *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and sequel, *Serious Reflections* (1720). During next five years, produced prolifically fiction and factitious histories: *Life of Mr. Duncan Campbell* (1720), the deaf and dumb fortune teller; *Captain Singleton* (1720), brilliant record of journey across Africa, anticipating discoveries; *Moll Flanders*, *The Journal of the Plague Year*, and *The History of Colonel Jack* (1721); a series of stories of criminals, *Jack Sheppard* (1724), *Jonathan Wild* (1725), *The Highland Rogue (Rob Roy)* (1723); also a three-volume guidebook of Great Britain (1724-27), *A New Voyage round the World* (1725), and the romance *Roxana* (1724). In closing years, published pamphlets showing social and economic farsightedness, such as *A Plan of the English Commerce* (1728), didactic works, such as *Everybody's Business is Nobody's Business* (1725), and a series of demonological works, including an *Essay on the History of Apparitions* (1728). Lived in hiding, probably on discovery of his service as secret agent; adopted pseudonym **Andrew More'ton** (mōr'tn). His youngest daughter, **Sophia**, married (1729) **Henry Baker**, naturalist and poet (q.v.).

De' Forciglioni, Antonio. See **SAINT ANTONINUS**.

De For'est (dè fōr'èst; -ist), John William. 1826-1906. American writer, b. Seymour, Conn. Author of *Mist Ravenel's Conversion* (1866), *The Wehrer Affair* (1873), *Honest John Vane* (1875), *A Lover's Revolt* (1889), etc.

De Forest, Leo. 1873-. American inventor, b. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Pioneer in wireless telegraphy and radiotelephony in America; sometimes called "the father of radio." Patented over 300 inventions in wireless telegraphy, radio telephony, sound-on-film talking pictures, high-speed facsimile transmission, television, radiotherapy, etc.; added third electrode to the electron tube, making possible its use as radio detector, radio and telephone amplifier, and as oscillator; also invented glow-lamp recording of sound on film for motion pictures, etc. Designed and installed first high-power radio stations for U.S. navy; broadcast Carnegie's voice by radio (1910), first news by radio (1916); established radio station (1916). Exhibited sound-on-film motion pictures at Rivoli Theater, New York City (1923).

De Forest, Robert Weeks. 1848-1931. American lawyer, b. New York City. Trustee, Metropolitan Museum of Art (from 1889), and president (from 1913). First tenement-house commissioner of New York City (1902-1903).

âle, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makè; ice, ill, charity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

- 03). President, Municipal Art Commission (1905-29). His brother **Lockwood** (1850-1932), artist, traveled and worked in Egypt and Near East (1875-78) and in India (1881-82); founded workshops at Ahmadabad, India, for revival of art of woodcarving (1881).
- De'freg'ger** (dā'frēg'ēr), **Franz von**. 1835-1921. Austrian painter; famed for genre pictures of scenes from Tirolese peasant life.
- De Gar'mo** (dē gār'mō), **Charles**. 1849-1934. American educator; president, Swarthmore Coll. (1891-98); professor of science and art of education, Cornell U. (1898-1914). Author of *Herbart and the Herbartians* (1898), *Interest and Education* (1903), etc.
- De-gas'** (dē-gāz'), **Hilaire Germain Edgar**. 1834-1917. French impressionist painter, b. Paris. One of leaders of impressionist school, and associate of Manet, Monet, Renoir, and Fantin-Latour. Known esp. for his scenes from the theater.
- de Gaspé, Philippe Aubert**. See **GASPÉ**.
- de Gaulle'** (dē gōl'), **Charles André Joseph Marie**. 1890-. French soldier, b. Lille. Grad. St.-Cyr; served in World War (1914-18); entered l'École Supérieure de Guerre (1924). Made himself known for his advocacy of a highly mechanized French army; urged construction of tanks and training of men for tank corps; wrote, on subject of mechanized warfare, *Le Fil de l'Épée* (1932), *Ver. l'Armée de l'Air* (1934), *La France et son Armée* (1938). Promoted general of brigade soon after beginning of war with Germany (1939) and then general of division; sent by Marshal Pétain to England (1940) to confer on military aid. Refused to accept France's capitulation; became head of provisional Free French national committee in England; gained adherence of several French colonies; unsuccessful in naval comp. against Dakar (Sept., 1940); co-operated with British in conquest of Syria (1941); assumed control of Madagascar (Dec., 1942); copresident with Giraud (June-Nov., 1943), then sole head, of French Committee of National Liberation; returned to France after liberation of Paris (1944); interim president of France (1945-46); president of the Fifth Republic (1959-).
- de Geer, Buco Louis Gerhard**. See **GER**.
- de Gérando or Degérando**. See **GERANDO**.
- de Glanuzzi, Giulio**. See **GIULIO ROMANO**.
- de Girardin, Émile and Delphine Gay**. See **GIRARDIN**.
- degli**. See note under letter D.
- de Goeje, Jan**. See **GOEJE**.
- De Go'gor-za'** (dā gō'gōr-thā'), **E-mi'lio** (ā-mē'lyō) **E-duar'do** (ā-thwā'dō). 1874-1949. American operatic baritone, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. (1911) Emma Eames (q.v.); debut in New York with Metropolitan Opera Company (1897). Known also as concert and recital singer.
- De-goutte'** (dē-gōt'), **Jean Marie Joseph**. 1866-1938. French general in the World War; commanded Allied forces of occupation in the Ruhr region (1923-25).
- de Grasse**. See **GRASSE**.
- De-grelle'** (dē-grēl'), **Léon**. 1906-. Belgian lawyer and political agitator; organized (1935) in the Catholic party, ostensibly to purify it, the Rex (orig. Christus Rex) movement, which gained 21 seats in 1936 general elections, probably with Nazi support. In order to test political strength, opposed Premier van Zeeland in special election (1937); defeated by vote of 275,840 to 69,242; Nazi puppet governor of Belgium (1941); fled to Spain; interned (1945).
- de Grey or de Gray**. See **GREY**.
- de Groot**. See **GROOT** and **GROTIUS**.
- de Gubernatis, Conte Angelo**. See **GUBERNATIS**.
- De Haas, Jacob and Maurice**. See **HAAS**.
- Dehan, Richard**. See **Clotilde GRAVES**.
- de Hav'li-land** (dē hāv'lī-lānd), **Sir Geoffrey**. 1885-. British aeronautical engineer; designer and manufacturer of de Havilland airplanes.
- Deh'mel** (dā'mēl), **Richard**. 1863-1920. German poet and playwright.
- Dehn** (dān), **Ad'olf** (ād'ōlf) **Arthur**. 1895-. American etcher, b. Waterville, Minn.
- Dehn** (dān), **Siegfried Wilhelm**. 1799-1858. German writer on theory of music. Author of *Theoretisch-Praktische Harmonielehre* (1840) and *Lehre vom Kontrapunkt, dem Canon und der Fuge* (1859).
- De-ho'dencq'** (dē-ō'dānk'), **Edme Alfred Alexis**. 1822-1882. French painter, esp. of Spanish and North African scenes.
- de Hondt, Joos**. See **Jodocus HONDUS**.
- dei**. See note under letter D.
- Deim'ling** (dīm'ling), **Berthold von**. 1853-1944. German soldier; during World War (1914-18), commanded 15th army corps on Western Front (1914-17).
- Deinarchus**. = **DINARCHUS**.
- Dein'hard-stein'** (dīn'hārt-shtēn'), **Johann Ludwig**. 1794-1859. Austrian playwright; vice-director, Hofburg-theater, Vienna (1832-41).
- Deinocrates**. = **DINOCRATES**.
- Deinostratus**. = **DINOSTRATUS**.
- De-to-ces** (dē-yō-sēs). Legendary first king of the Medes (according to Herodotus); reigned (c. 699-647 B.C.). Supposed to have united Median tribes and built their capital city of Ecbatana; historically, probably a tribal chieftain, **Da-yuk'ku** (dā-yōōk'ōō), a subject of the Assyrians. See **PIRAORTES**, his son.
- De-iot'a-rus** (dē-yōt'ā-rūs). Galatian sovereign, ally of Rome. Received from Pompey title of king (c. 62 B.C.); sided with Pompey in civil war and, after Pharsalus (48), fled to Asia; pardoned by Caesar (47); later accused of attempt to assassinate Caesar, his defense being conducted by Cicero (45-44), but trial ended by Caesar's murder (Mar. 15, 44); supported cause of Brutus and Cassius but, after Philippi, switched to side of triumvirs and retained his kingdom.
- Deitz'ler** (dēts'ler), **George Washington**. 1826-1884. American abolitionist, b. Pine Grove, Pa.; emigrated to Kansas (1855). Leader of Free State forces in Kansas (1855-61); commanded Kansas militia* in repelling Price's Confederate raid into eastern Kansas (1864).
- Dé'ja-zet'** (dā'zhā-zé'), **Pauline Virginie**. 1797-1875. French actress; on stage from childhood; excelled as comedienne, esp. in subdute and "boy" roles. Her son **Eugène** (1820-1880) was a composer and theater director; author of comic opera *Un Mariage en l'Air*; director of Théâtre des Folies-Nouvelles, renamed Théâtre Déjazet.
- De-jean'** (dē-zhān'), **Comte Jean François Aimé**. 1749-1824. French general in the Revolutionary armies; minister of war (1802-09) under Napoleon; peer of France at the Restoration. His son **Pierre François** (1780-1845) was an entomologist as well as a soldier; served under Napoleon, as general of brigade (1810) and of division (1813); exiled (1815-19); created peer of France (1824); author of a history and description of the Coleoptera.
- Dé'je-rine'** (dāzh'rēn'), **Joseph Jules**. 1849-1917. French neurologist; coauthor of *Traité des Maladies de la Moelle Épinrière*, with A. Thomas, and *Anatomie du Système Nerveux*, with his wife, **Augusta** (dē-khā'tā), nee **Klump'ke** [klūm(p)'kē] (1859-1927), specialist in nervous pathology.
- De-joux'** (dē-zhō'), **Claude**. 1732-1816. French sculptor; studied under Pigalle.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

de Kalb, Baron. See JOHANN KALB.

de Kay (dē kā'), Charles. 1848-1935. American editor and writer, b. Washington, D.C. Literary and art editor, *New York Times* (1876-94); art editor, *New York Evening Post* (1907). Author of *The Bohemian* (1878), *Hesperus and Other Poems* (1880), *Vision of Esther* (dramatic poem, 1882), *Bird Gods* (study of ancient European myths, 1898), etc.

De'ken (dā'kēn), Aagje. 1741-1804. Dutch poetess and novelist; frequently collaborated with Elizabeth Bekker in realistic novels of Dutch life.

Dek'ker (dēk'ēr), Eduard Douwes. Pseudonym Mul'ta-tu'il (mūl'tā-tū'il; as Lat. mūl'tā-tū'il). 1820-1887. Dutch writer; in Dutch colonial civil service in Dutch East Indies (1848-57); protested against abuses in Dutch colonial system and resigned when threatened with dismissal. Wrote a romance to expose evils of Dutch administration in Java.

Dekker, Jeremias de. See DECKER.

Dek'ker or Deck'or (dēk'ēr), Thomas. 1572?-1632. English dramatist. Engaged (c. 1598) by Philip Henslowe to write plays in collaboration with Ben Jonson and others; published (1600) *Old Fortunatus* (played 1599), based on a German tale of a beggar, and *The Shoemaker's Holiday*; depicted London life and manners of citizens, apprentices, and aristocrats; with Marston held up to ridicule by Jonson, retaliated with *Satiromastix* (1602); collaborated with Chettle and William Haughton in *Patient Grissel* (played 1600); collaborated in *The Honest Whore* and *Westward Ho* (1604); collaborated with Middleton in *The Roaring Girl* (1611), with Massinger in *The Virgin Martyr* (1623), with Ford and Rowley in *The Witch of Edmonton* (pub. 1658); probable sole author of *If it be not Good the Devil is in It* (c. 1610) and the tragicomedy *Match Me in London*. As a pamphleteer, published *The Gull's Hornbook* (1609), *The Wonderful Year* (1603; that is, the plague year) and *The Seven Deadly Sins of London* (1606). Author of charming lyrics, including "Art thou poor, yet hast thou golden slumbers?"

De Ko'ven (dē kō'vēn), Reginald, in full Henry Louis Reginald. 1859-1920. American composer, b. Middletown, Conn. Organized and led Washington Philharmonic Orchestra (1902-05). Works: light operas, *The Begun* (1887), *Robin Hood* (1890), *The Fenian*; *Master* (1892), *Rob Roy* (1894), *The Highwayman* (1897), *The Three Dragons* (1899), *Happy Land* (1905), *Student King* (1906); grand opera, *The Canterbury Pilgrims* (1917), with libretto by Percy Mackaye; songs, *O Promise Me*; musical setting for Kipling's *Recessional*; and more than one hundred others.

de Kruif (dē krūf'), Paul. 1890-. American bacteriologist and writer, b. Zeeland, Mich. Bacteriologist for Rockefeller Institute (1920-22); reporter for Curtis Publishing Co. (from 1925). Author of *Our Medicine Men* (1922), *Microbe Hunters* (1926), *Hunger Fighters* (1928), *Seven Iron Men* (1929), *Men Against Death* (1932), *Why Keep Them Alive?* (1936), *The Fight for Life* (1939).

De la Bar'ra (dā lā bār'rā), Francisco León. 1863-1939. Mexican Catholic leader and diplomat; minister for foreign affairs under Díaz (March, 1911); provisional president after abdication of Díaz (May to Nov., 1911); cabinet member under Huerta (1913). To Europe (1914); professor of international law at Sorbonne and arbitral commissioner of World Court at The Hague.

De la Beche (dēl'ā-bēsh), Sir Henry Thomas. 1796-1855. English geologist. Appointed (1832) to conduct government geological survey; influential in establishing Jermyn Street Museum in London (1851).

Delaborda. See LABORDE.

De-la'borda' (dē-lā'bōrd'), Vicomte Henri. 1812-1899. French painter and art critic; author of *La Grande* (1882), *L'Académie des Beaux Arts* (1891), etc. His son Comte Bénéigne Marie Henri François (1854-1927) was author of *Jean Froissart et son Temps* (1895), etc., and editor of medieval texts.

De-la'croix' (dē-lā'krwā'), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. 1798-1863. French painter; leader of the romantic school in painting. Among his notable canvases are *Dante et Virgile...*, *Millon Aveugle Disant le "Paradis Perdu,"* *Christ en Croix*, *Le Prisonnier de Chillon*, *Mélie, Noce Juive dans le Maroc*. Also painted great murals in the library of the Chamber of Deputies, in the Galerie d'Apollon in the Louvre, in the library of the Luxembourg, and in the Salon de la Paix of the Hôtel de Ville de Paris.

Delacroix, Henri Edmond. Known as Henri Edmond Cross (krōs). 1856-1910. French painter; a leader of the divisionists.

Delacroix, Léon. 1865-1929. Belgian lawyer and statesman; premier (1919-21); member of Reparations Commission (1921) and of commission to organize Bank for International Settlements.

de Lacy. See LACY.

Del'a-field (dēl'ā-fēld), E. M. Pen name of E. M. DASHWOOD.

Delafield, Edward. 1794-1875. American specialist in diseases of the eye; founder and first president (1864) of American Ophthalmological Society. His son Francis (1841-1915), authority in pathology and clinical diagnosis, was founder and first president (1886), Association of American Physicians; author of *Text-book of Pathology* (1911; with T. M. Prudden). Edward's brother Richard (1798-1873) was a military engineer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1818); chief of engineers, U.S. army (1864-66).

De-lage' (dē-lāzh'), Yves. 1854-1920. French zoologist; known esp. for studies on reproduction, hybridism, heredity; also wrote on evolution, sponges, etc.

Delaharpe. See LAHARPE.

de la Mare (dē lā mār'), Walter John. 1873-1956. English poet and novelist, b. Charlton, Kent, of Huguenot descent. Among his many books are *Songs of Childhood* (1902), *Poems* (1906), *The Listeners and Other Poems* (1912), *Pheasant Pie* (1913), *Crossings* (play), *Memoirs of a Midget* (1921), *The Riddle, and other Stories* (1923), *Broomsticks, and other Tales* (1925), *Stuff and Nonsense* (1927), *Poems for Children* (1930), *The Wind Blows Over* (1936), *Memory, and other Poems* (1938), *Behold, This Dreamer* (1939), *Bells and Grass* (1941).

Delamater, Cornelius Henry. 1821-1889. American mechanical engineer; built for John Ericsson first iron boats and first steam fire engines used in America, and engines for the *Monitor*; built Holland's first successful submarine (1881).

De-lambre' (dē-lān'br'), Jean Baptiste Joseph. 1749-1822. French astronomer. Computed tables of the motions of Uranus, Jupiter, and Saturn; with Méchain, measured arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona for French government; discovered four formulas (Delambre's analogies) in spherical trigonometry (1807).

Delamere or de la Mer, Barons. See GEORGE HOOTEN.

de la Motte-Guyon, Jeanne Marie Bouvier. See GUYON.

De Lan'cey (dē lān'sē), James. 1703-1760. American colonial administrator, b. New York City. Judge, New York supreme court (1731-33); chief justice (1733-60). Opposed Governor Clinton's policies (1744-53). Served as lieutenant governor (1753-55; 1757-60). His brother

de, chaotic, cāre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said, éve, hère (18), évent, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oñt (41), cōnect; food, foot; out, oil; cūbe, ñite, arm, ñp, circū, ñ-u in Fr. menu;

Oliver (1718-1785) was a loyalist during the American Revolution, a brigadier general in the British army in America. Their nephew **James (1746-1804)** was a loyalist during the Revolution, commanded De Lancey's Horse, a raiding cavalry troop operating outside New York City, and fled to Nova Scotia (1782). Oliver's son **Oliver (1749-1822)** was a British officer in America during the Revolution, succeeded André as adjutant general of the British forces in America.

De-land' (dē-lānd'), Margaret, in full *Margaretta Wade, nee Campbell*. 1857-1945. American novelist, b. Allegheny, Pa.; m. Lorin F. Deland (1880). Best known for tales of "Old Chester," grouped about the character "Dr. Lavendar," as in *Old Chester Tales*, *Dr. Lavendar's People*; other works include *John Ward, Preacher* (1888), *The Old Garden and Other Verses*, *The Story of a Child*, *The Wisdom of Fools*, *The Awakening of Helena Richie* (1906), *The Iron Woman* (1911), *The Rising Tide* (1916), *The Keys* (1926), etc.

De-lane' (dē-lān'), John Thadeus. 1817-1879. English newspaper editor; editor of *The Times* (1841-77); attacked government's neglect of commissariat in Crimean War; influenced foreign policy.

Del'a-no (dē-lā-nō), Columbus. 1809-1896. American lawyer, b. Shoreham, Vt. U.S. secretary of the interior (1870-75); charged of fraud in Bureau of Indian Affairs brought congressional investigation and findings of neglect and incompetence; resigned (1875).

Delano, Edith, nee Barnard (bā'n-ērd). 1875-1946. American writer, b. Washington, D.C.; m. James Delano (1908). Among her tales are *Zephire V* (1912), *June* (1916), *The Way of All Earth* (1925).

Delano, Jane Arminda. 1862-1919. American nurse, b. Townsend, N.Y. Organized Red Cross nursing service (1911-18); director, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross (1918-19).

De-la'ny (dē-lā'nī), Mary, nee *Gran'ville* (grā'n-vīl). 1700-1788. English literary correspondent of Swift. Niece of 1st Baron Lansdowne; m. (1718) Alexander Pendarves (d. 1724); m. (1743) friend of Dean Swift, Patrick Delany (1685?-1768), Irish preacher, dean of Down. Introduced Fanny Burney at court; author of six volumes of autobiography and correspondence.

Delany, Patrick Bernard. 1845-1924. Electrical engineer, b. in King's County, Ireland; to U.S. as a child. Telegraph operator (1863-76). Invented a multiplex telegraph, by which six messages could be sent at the same time over one wire; a rapid machine telegraph system, capable of recording three thousand words a minute over a single wire.

de la Pasture. See (1) Lady CLIFFORD; (2) E. M. DASHWOOD.

De-la'planche' (dē-lā-plānsh'), Eugène. 1836-1891. French sculptor, whose *Ève avant le Péché* stands in the garden of the Tuileries, and *L'Aurore* in the garden of the Luxembourg.

de la Pole. See POLA.

De-la'porte' (dē-lā-pōrt'), Louis Joseph. 1874-1944. French Orientalist; director of archaeological excavations in Asiatic Turkey (1931 ff.).

de la Ramée, Marie Louise. See RAMÉE.

De La Rey (dē-lā-rē'), Jacobus Hercules. 1847-1914. Boer general, b. in western Transvaal, of French Huguenot descent. Distinguished himself at battle of Magersfontein (1899) and in conduct of retreat before Lord Roberts's superior army; made record as brilliant commander in subsequent guerrilla warfare. At end of war (1902), aided in negotiating peace with Great Britain. Member of legislative assembly in new Transvaal parliament (1907).

de la Rive, Auguste and Charles. See LA RIVE.

de la Roche (dē-lā-rōsh'), Ma'zo (mā'zō). 1885- Canadian novelist; awarded Atlantic Monthly's \$10,000 prize for her *Jalna* (1927), first of a series of works dealing with Whiteoak family, including *Whiteoaks of Jalna* (1929; dramatized, 1936), *The Master of Jalna* (1933), *Young Kenny* (1935), *Whiteoak Harvest* (1936), *The Sacred Bullock* (short stories, 1939), *Whiteoak Heritage* (1940); author also of *Portrait of a Dog* (1930), *Growth of a Man* (1938).

De-la-roche' (dē-lā-rōsh'), Paul, in full *Hippolyte Paul*. 1797-1856. French painter; known as founder of the Eclectic school in painting, with ideal of uniting the drawing of the Classic school with the coloring and subject matter of the Romantic school. Known esp. as a portrait and historical painter; best-known work is the great mural covering the semicircular wall in the hall of the École des Beaux-Arts (Paris).

De-la'rué' (dē-lā-rū'), Gervais. 1751-1835. French abbé and scholar; émigré during French revolutionary period (1793 ff.); author of *Essais Historiques sur les Bardes, les Jongleurs et les Trouvères Normands et Anglo-Normands* (1834).

de la Rue (dē-lā-rū'; dē-lā-rō'), Warren. 1815-1889. English astronomer and inventor, b. in Guernsey. Invented envelope-making machine (1851); constructed 13-inch reflecting telescope, mounted finally at Cranford, Middlesex; took lunar photographs; devised heliograph for photographing the sun daily (1858); by photographs of eclipse of the sun taken in Spain proved that the prominences observed during eclipses belong to the sun (1860); made chemical researches on glyceric acid and other substances and on electric discharges through gases.

de las. See note under letter D.

De-lat'tre (dē-lā'tr'), Alfred Louis. 1850-1932. French archaeologist; known for investigations of the ruins of ancient Carthage.

Delattre or de Lattre, Roland. Original name of Orlando di LASCO.

de Launay. See BARONNE DE STAAL DE LAUNAY.

de Launay or Delaunay, Vicomte Charles. Pseudonym of Delphine Gay de Girardin (see under Émile de GIRARDIN).

De-lau'nay' (dē-lā'nā'), Charles Eugène. 1816-1872. French astronomer; known for work on lunar theory and on tides.

Delaunay, Jules Élie. 1827-1891. French painter; executed frescoes for the opera house at Paris and for the hall of the Conseil d'État in the Palais Royal.

Delaunay, Louis Arsène. 1826-1903. French actor; debut in *Tartuffe* (1845); esp. known for his interpretation of young-lover roles.

De-la'vigne' (dē-lā-vēn'y'), Casimir. 1793-1843. French poet and playwright, b. Havre; published three elegies (*Les Messéniennes*) after Napoleon's fall (1815); ranked with Béranger as a national poet. Among his plays are *Les Vêpres Siciliennes*, *Paris, École des Vieillards*, *La Princesse Aurélie*, *Marino Faliero*. At outbreak of Revolution of 1830, composed popular song *La Parisienne*. His brother Germain (1790-1868) wrote opera librettos, comedies, and vaudeville sketches.

De La Warr (dē-lā-wēr), 5th Earl. See under SACR-VILLE-WEST family.

De La Warr, 3d (or 12th) Baron. Thomas West. Known as Lord Del'aware (dē-lā-wār). 1577-1618. Colonial administrator in America, b. in England. Member of the council, Virginia Company, London (1609); governor and captain general, Colony of Virginia (1610); arrived at Jamestown just in time to prevent colonists

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- from deserting the settlement (1610). Returned to England to obtain aid for colony (1611). Died on second voyage to Virginia (1618).
- Del'bosuf' (dél'bf'f)**, Joseph Rémy Léopold. 1831-1896. Belgian philosopher and psychologist; known for work in logic and on hypnotism.
- Del'brück (dél'brük)**, Clemens von. 1856-1921. German government official. Prussian minister of commerce (1905); secretary of state for the interior (1909). Directed economic mobilization (1914-16); chief of Emperor William II's civil cabinet (Oct.-Nov., 1918).
- Delbrück, Hans.** 1848-1929. German historian, esp. of art of war, as in *Geschichte der Kriegskunst im Rahmen der Politischen Geschichte* (5 parts, 1900-27), *Weltgeschichte* (3 vols., 1923-26), *Vor und Nach dem Weltkrieg* (1926).
- Delbrück, Rudolf von.** 1817-1903. Prussian statesman; in ministry of commerce (1848); influential in expanding the Zollverein. First president of the chancery of North German Confederation (1867-70); president of newly organized imperial chancery (1871-76). His nephew **Berthold Delbrück** (1842-1922) was a philologist; author of *Vergleichende Syntax der Indogermanischen Sprachen*, etc.
- Del'cas'sé' (dél'kás'sé')**, Théophile. 1852-1923. French statesman; minister of colonies (1893-95) and minister of foreign affairs (1898-1905). During ministry, negotiated settlement of Fashoda incident and agreement with Great Britain on the Nile Valley and Central Africa, preparing ground for Anglo-French agreement (1904) leading to the Entente Cordiale. Forced out of office (1905) as result of Moroccan dispute with Germany. Minister of foreign affairs in the Ministry of National Defense (1914-15).
- De-lé'cluze' (dél'lé'klüz')**, Étienne Jean. 1781-1863. French painter and art critic.
- De-led'da (dél'led'dá)**, Grazia. 1875-1936. Italian writer, b. Nuoro; m. Palmerino Madesani, attaché of Italian War Ministry (1900); awarded Nobel prize for literature (1926); member, Italian Acad. of Immortals. Known esp. for her novels on Sardinian peasantry; author of *Racconti Sardi* (1893), *Anime Oneste* (1899), *Il Vecchio della Montagna* (1900), *Elios Portolu* (1902), *Ceneri* (1903), *L'Edera* (1907), *L'Ombra del Passato* (1908), *Il Nonno* (1909), *Nel Deserto* (1911), *Canne al Vento* (1913), *Le Colpe Altrui* (1914), *La Via del Male* (1916), *La Madre* (1920), *Il Segreto dell'Uomo Solito* (1921), *Il Dio dei Viventi* (1922), *La Panza della Collana* (1924), *La Fuga in Egitto* (1926), and *Annalena Bilsini* (1928).
- De Lee (dē'lē')**, Joseph Bolivar. 1869-1942. American obstetrician, b. Cold Spring, N.Y.; professor, Northwestern U. (1897-1929), U. of Chicago (from 1929); founder, Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary (1895), Chicago Maternity Center (1932).
- De-les'cluze' (dél'lé'klüz')**, Louis Charles. 1809-1871. French politician; active in revolutionary agitation (1830, 1848, 1870); a leader of Paris Commune (May, 1871); killed at the barricades.
- De-lesse' (dél'lē's')**, Achille Ernest Oscar Joseph. 1817-1881. French geologist and mineralogist.
- de Lesseps, Vicomte Ferdinand Marie.** See LESSAPS.
- De-les'sert' (dél'lē'sür')**, Étienne. 1735-1816. French banker; founded (1782) first fire-insurance company in France. His son Benjamin (1773-1847), industrialist, financier, and philanthropist, was regent of Bank of France; founded Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie; instrumental in introduction of savings banks into France.
- Delharpe.** See LAHARPE.
- De-libes' (dél'lēb')**, Léo. 1836-1891. French composer.
- de, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, here (18), évent, énd, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fodd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu; esp. of operettas and ballets, including *Sylvia on la Nymphé de Diana* (1876), *Lakmé* (libretto by Gille, 1883).**
- Delljannis, Theodoros.** = DELIYANNIS.
- De-l'il'ah (dél'il'á)**, Jacques. In *Dunay Version Da-l'il'á (dél'il'á)*. In Bible, Philistine woman who lured from Samson secret of his strength and brought about his capture by Philistines (*Judges* xvi).
- De-lille' (dél'il')**, Jacques. 1738-1813. French abbé and poet; author of a verse translation of Vergil's *Georgics*, also *Les Jardins*, a series of descriptive poems, and translations of Vergil's *Aeneid* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
- Delisle or de Lisle or de l'Isle.** See (1) LÉCONTE DE LISLE; (2) ROMÉ DE LISLE; (3) ROUGET DE LISLE; (4) VITIERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM.
- de Lisle (dél'il')**, Sir Beauvoir (bē'vör). 1864-1955. English soldier; major general (1915), lieutenant general (1919), and general (1926); in World War (1914-18), served in France, Flanders, and Gallipoli.
- De-lisle' (dél'il')**, Guillaume. 1675-1726. French geographer; royal geographer (1718); published maps showing voyages of discovery and exploration; regarded as a founder of modern geog. phy. See Joseph Nicolas DELISLE.
- Delisle, Jacques.** = JACQUES DELILLE.
- Delisle, Joseph Nicolas.** 1688-1768. French astronomer. Brother of Guillaume Delisle. In St. Petersburg (1725-47), where he founded school of astronomy; geographical astronomer to French navy (1717). Proposed "diffraction theory" of the corona of the sun (1715); originated method for observing transits of Venus and Mercury, first proposed in letter to J. Cassini (1743); proposed first method for determining the heliocentric co-ordinates of sun spots.
- Delisle, Léopold Victor.** 182-1910. French scholar, b. Valognes. Quator (1871) and administrator (1874), Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Published papers on French medieval history, esp. on Normandy; responsible for printing of *Catalogue Général* (begun in 1897) of the Bibliothèque Nationale.
- De-litzsch (dél'lich)**, Franz. 1813-1890. German Protestant theologian; works include commentaries on books of the Old Testament. His son Friedrich (1850-1922), Assyriologist, is author of an Assyrian dictionary, an Assyrian grammar, and books on Assyrian literary remains.
- De-li-us (dél'il'üs; dél'yän), Fredorick.** 1863-1934. English composer, of German descent, b. Bradford, Yorkshire. His works include operas, orchestral works, choral works (*A Mass of Life, Requiem, Sea Drift*), a piano concerto, violin concerto, chamber music, and songs.
- De-li-us (dél'il'üs), Nikolaus.** 1813-1888. German Shakespearean scholar; published first critical edition of Shakespeare's works in Germany (7 vols., 1854-61).
- De-li-yan'nes, De-li-yan'nis (thél'yän'fäs), or Del-yan'nis (Anat. tél'yän'fäs), Theodoros.** 1826-1905. Greek statesman; prime minister (1885-86, 1890-92, 1895-97, 1902-03, 1904-05); assassinated.
- dell, della, delle.** See note under letter D.
- Dell (dél), Ethel M. d. 1939.** English writer of romantic fiction; m. G. T. Savage (1922). Among her many novels are *The Way of an Eagle* (1912), *The Lamp in the Desert* (1919), *The Prison Wall* (1932), *Sown Among Thorns* (1939).
- Dell, Floyd.** 1887-. American editor, novelist, and playwright, b. Barry, Ill. Assoc. editor, *The Masses*, New York (1914-17), and *The Liberator* (1918-24). Among his novels are *Moon-Calf* (1920), *Runaway* (1925), *Souvenir* (1929), *Diana Stair* (1932), *The Golden Spike* (1934); among his plays, *Little Accident* (with

äle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, here (18), évent, énd, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fodd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Thomas Mitchell, 1928), *Cloudy with Showers* (with Thomas Mitchell, 1931).

della Robbia. See ROBBIA.

delle Grazie, Mario Eugenio. See GRAZIE.

Del'en-baugh (dél'én-bó), Frederick Samuel. 1853-1935. American painter, explorer, and writer; with Powell expedition down Colorado River (1871-73); with Harriman expedition to Alaska and Siberia (1899). Author of *The North Americans of Yesterday* (1900), *A Canyon Voyage* (1908), *Frémont and '49* (1913), etc.

Del'in-ger (dél'in-jér), John Howard. 1886-. American radio engineer, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Physicist (1907), chief of radio section (from 1918), U.S. Bureau of Standards; chief engineer, Federal Radio Commission (1928-29); chief of radio section of research division, aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce (1926-34). Author of articles on radio and electricity; special editor, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.

Del'ing-er (dél'ing-ér), Rudolf. 1857-1910. German composer of operas *Don César* (1885), *Die Chansonette* (1895), *Jadwiga* (1901), *Der Letzte Jonas* (1910), etc.

Del Mar (dél'már), Alexander. 1836-1926. American economist and mining engineer, b. New York City. Author of *A History of the Precious Metals* (1880), *The Science of Money* (1885), *Money and Civilization* (1886), etc.

Del'mar (dél'már), Viña (ve'nyá), nee Cro'ter (kro'tér). 1903-. American writer, b. New York City; m. Eugene Delmar (1921); author of *Bad Girl* (1928), *Kept Woman* (1936), *Marriage Racket* (1933), etc.

Del-mon'i-co (dél-mon'í-kó), Loren'zo (lór-en'zò). 1813-1881. Restaurateur, b. Marungo, Switzerland; to U.S. (1832). With uncles J. P. and Peter, established restaurant (Delmonico's) in New York City (about 1834). Moved to Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street (1876).

De-lolme' (dè-lól'mé'), Jean Louis. 1740-1806. Swiss jurist and writer on English constitution.

De-lo'ney or De-lo'ne (dè-ló'né), Thomas. 1543?-1607. English writer of broadsides, three on coming of Spanish Armada (1588), and historical ballads, in *The Royal Garland of Love and Delight* and *The Garland of Good Will* (1604).

De Long (dè lóng'), George Washington. 1844-1881. American naval officer and explorer; grad., U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1865). Financially aided by James Gordon Bennett, prepared expedition on ship *Jeannette* for Arctic exploration; sailed from San Francisco (July 8, 1879). Ship crushed in ice north of Siberia (June 12, 1881); party set out for Siberia, dividing into three groups. One of the group led by De Long, all died of starvation; bodies found by searching party (1882). De Long's journal, *The Voyage of the Jeannette*, published by his widow (1883).

De-lord' (dè-lór'), Taxis. 1815-1877. French journalist; editor of *Charivari* (1848-58); author of *Physiologie de la Parisienne* (1841), etc.

De-lorme' or de Lorme (dè-lór'mé'), Marion. 1611?-1650. French courtesan; mistress of Marquis de Cinq-Mars (beheaded 1642); reputedly mistress thereafter of Saint-Evremond, Buckingham, Gramont, Condé, and others; found dead by officers sent to carry out Cardinal Mazarin's orders to arrest her for complicity in the Fronde uprising (1650). Subject of many legends, notably one that she escaped to London and lived to a great age. Subject of Victor Hugo's drama *Marion Delorme* and a conspicuous figure in Alfred de Vigny's novel *Cinq-Mars*.

De-lorme' or de l'Orme (dè-lór'mé'), Philibert. 1515?-1570. French architect; royal architect to Henri II; directed work at Fontainebleau (1543-59) and built

châteaux of Muette, Saint-Germain, Saint-Maur, Meudon, and gallery at the château of Chenonceaux; built Tulleries for Catherine de Médicis.

de los. See note under letter D.

de Louthembourg, Philippe Jacques. See LOUTHERBOURG.

Del'sarte' (dél'särt'), François Alexandre Nicolas Chéris. 1811-1871. French inventor of system of calisthenics (Delsarte, or Delsarte system) designed to develop coordination, power, and grace.

Del'tell' (dél'tá'y'), Joseph. 1894-. French poet and novelist; author of *Le Cœur Grec* (verse, 1918), *Le Jonque de Porcelaine* (verse, 1928), and the novels *Choléra* (1923), *Jeanne d'Arc* (1925), *Les Poilus* (1926), *Le Vert Galant* (1931), etc.

De-luc' (dè-lók'), Jean André. 1727-1817. Swiss geologist and meteorologist; to England (1773). Attempted to reconcile science with the account of creation in *Genesis*, interpreting the six "days" as six "epochs"; conducted experiments on the atmosphere; one of first to notice disappearance of heat when ice melts; proved that water is densest at about 39° F.; invented a hygrometer; published first correct rules for determining heights of mountains by the barometer; credited with invention of the dry pile later improved by one Zamboni.

De Lu'ca (dè lō'kà), Giuseppe. 1876-1950. Operatic baritone, b. Rome, Italy. After eight seasons at La Scala, Milan, joined Metropolitan Opera Company, New York (1915); debut as Figaro in *Barber of Seville*. Leading roles in *Rigoletto*, *Don Giovanni*, *Otello*, *Damnation of Faust*, *Tannhäuser*, *Parsifal*, *Pagliucci*, etc.

Del'vaux' (dél'vō'), Lau'rent' (ló'rā'n'). 1695-1778. Flemish sculptor; lived in London (1717-26) where he executed works in bronze and marble for Westminster Abbey; court sculptor to Charles, Duke of Lorraine (1750-78).

Delyannis, Theodoros. See DELTYIANNIS.

De-ma'des (dè-má'déz), 380-319 B.C. Athenian orator and politician. Supported cause of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great; secured lenient treatment of Athens after Alexander destroyed Thebes. Negotiated peace with Antipater (322 B.C.); executed (319) by order of Cassander when he learned Demades had intrigued with Perdiccas.

De-man'geon' (dè-mān'zhōn'), Albert. 1872-1940. French geographer; specialist in study of regional and economic geography; author of *Le Déclin de l'Europe* (1920), *L'Empire Britannique* (1923), *Les Îles Britanniques* (1928), etc.

Dem'a-ra'tus (dém'á-rā'tus), fl. 500 B.C. King of Sparta (c. 510-491 B.C.). Colleague of Cleomenes I; quarreled with Cleomenes; deposed (491) by him in favor of Leotyehides; fled to Persian court; given Pergamum and other cities to rule; accompanied Xerxes on his expedition to Greece (481-480).

De-mar'çay' (dè-mār'sá'), Eugène. 1852-1903. French chemist; discovered spectroscopically (1896), element europium.

Dem-bin'ski (dèm-bén'y'ské), Bronislaw. 1857-1940. Polish historian.

Dembiński, Henryk. 1791-1864. Polish soldier; in Polish Revolution (1830-31), conducted retreat of Polish army through Lithuania (1831). Commanded Hungarian army (1849) and was defeated at Temesvár (Timişoara); forced to take refuge in Turkey and, later, in France.

De-me'tri-us (dè-mé'trī-ús), fl. about 206-175 B.C. King of Bactria (c. 190-175 B.C.). Invaded India and conquered the Punjab and valley of the Indus.

Demetrius. Name of two kings of Macedonia:

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Demetrius I. Surnamed Pol'i-or-ce'tes (pô'l'i-ô-r-sé'-têz), i.e. "besieger." 337?-283 B.C. King (294-283 B.C.). Son of Antigonus Cyclops, whom he aided in wars with generals of Alexander; defeated (312) by Ptolemy (later Ptolemy I) at Gaza; freed Athens (307) from Cassander and Ptolemy; destroyed naval power of Egypt in battle at Cyprus (306), a victory commemorated by the statue of Nike of Samothrace; besieged Rhodes (305-304) but failed to take it; defeated with his father at Ipsus (301) by Seleucus and Lysimachus; lost power for a time, but recovered Athens (295), Aegina, and Salamis; seized throne of Macedonia (294); driven out by Pyrrhus (288) and taken prisoner by Seleucus I (285). Succeeded by his son Antigonus Gonatas.

Demetrius II. 278?-229 B.C. Son of Antigonus Gonatas. King (239-229 B.C.). Engaged continuously in wars with Aetolian and Achaean leagues and with wild tribes on northern borders. Succeeded by his cousin Antigonus Doson.

Demetrius. Russ. Dmitri or Dimitri. Name borne by several Russian rulers, including: **Demetrius**, Russ. Dmitri Ivanovich (1581-1591), czarévitch; youngest son of Ivan the Terrible; last representative of Rurik line; died at age of ten, believed murdered by regent Boris Godunov (q.v.); placed among martyrs of Russian Church. Four usurpers: **Demetrius I**, usually called **Pseudo-Demetrius**, who held power for about a year (1605-06) and was murdered; **Demetrius II**, who held power for about three years (1607-10) and was killed; and two who claimed to be sons of Demetrius II and who both died by violence, **Demetrius III** (d. about 1610) and **Demetrius IV** (executed 1613).

Demetrius. Name of three kings of Syria:

Demetrius I. Surnamed So'ter (sô'têr), i.e. "preserver." d. 150 B.C. King (162-150 B.C.). Son of Seleucus IV Philopator and father of Demetrius II and Antiochus VII. Lived as hostage at Rome (c. 187-163); escaped (163); overthrew his cousin Antiochus V Eupator (162); delivered Babylonians from tyranny of satrap Timarchus (c. 160); fought with Maccabees; fell in battle against usurper Alexander Balas.

Demetrius II. Surnamed Ni-ca'tor (nî-kâ'tôr; -têr). d. about 125 B.C. King (145-139 and 129-125 B.C.). Son of Demetrius I and brother of Antiochus VII. Aided by Ptolemy VI Philometor, secured throne, defeating and killing Alexander Balas (145); m. (150?) Alexander Balas's widow, Cleopatra Thea (q.v.), by whom he was father of Seleucus V and Antiochus VIII; opposed (145-142) by boy king, Antiochus VI, at Antioch; in expedition against Parthians, defeated and held prisoner; m. Roxolane (q.v.), daughter of Mithridates I; regained throne (129); killed in civil war and succeeded by his sons Seleucus V (killed after a very short reign) and Antiochus VIII Grypus.

Demetrius III. Surnamed Eu-kal'ros (û-kâl'rôs) and Phil'o-me'tor (fil'ô-mê'tôr). d. 88? B.C. King (95-88 B.C.). Son of Antiochus VIII Grypus. Seized Damascus (95), ruling in opposition (95-93) to his cousin Antiochus X; ruled jointly (93-88) with his brother Philip, but during part of time engaged in civil war with him; defeated by Arabs and Parthians; died prisoner among Parthians.

Demetrius. Greek sculptor of early 4th century B.C. **Demetrius Don-skoï'** (dün-skoï'). Russ. Dimitri Donskoï. 1350-1389. Russian nobleman; son of Ivan II and father of Basil I; grand duke of Vladimir and Moscow (1359-89). Built the Kremlin; organized Russian princes to fight Tatars; won great victory (1380); defeated (1381) by Toktamish, a lieutenant of Tamerlane.

Demetrius Pha-le'reus (fâ-lê'rôs; fâ-lê'r'-ê-dê). 345?-283 B.C. Athenian orator and statesman, b. Phalerum, Attica. Appointed by Cassander to govern Athens (317-307 B.C.); when democratic government was restored under Demetrius Poliorcetes (307), fled to Alexandria to escape execution and lived at court of Ptolemy I Soter. None of his works is extant.

Demetrius the Cynic. Greek Cynic philosopher of 1st century A.D., whose criticisms caused his banishment from Rome by Nero and, later, by Vespasian.

De-metz' (dê-mêts'), **Frédéric Auguste.** 1796-1873. French jurist; interested himself in prison reform; established farm colony for training young offenders in useful occupations.

De-mi'dov (dê-mye'dôf). Distinguished Russian family, descended from Nikita Demidov (1665?-after 1720), ironworker and armorer, favorite of Peter the Great, and including: Nikita's son Akinfi Nikitich (d. about 1740); discovered and operated gold, silver, and copper mines. Akinfi's nephew Pavel Grigorievich (1738-1821), traveler, patron of scientists, founder of botanical garden in Moscow. Pavel's nephew Count Nikolai Nikitich (1774-1828); raised and commanded regiment to fight Napoleon (1812); patron of scientific education in Moscow. Nikolai's son Pavel Nikolaevich (1798-1840), patron of Petersburg Acad. of Science. Nikolai's son Prince Anatoli Nikolaevich (1813-1870), traveler, philanthropist, and art patron; m. Princess Matilde Bonaparte, daughter of Jérôme Bonaparte.

De Mille (dê mil'), **Henry Churchill.** 1853-1893. American playwright, b. Washington, N.C. Grad. Columbia (1875). Collaborated with David Belasco in producing *The Wife* (1887), *Lord Chumley* (1887), *The Charity Ball* (1889), *Men and Women* (1890). He was father of (1) **William Churchill** (1878-1955), playwright, author of *Strongheart*, *The Warrens of Virginia*, *The Land of the Free*, *The Woman*, *Hollywood Saga* (1939), and collaborator on *The Royal Mounted* and *Clochemates*; and (2) **Cec'il** (sê's'l) **Blount** [blünt] (1881-1959), motion-picture producer, president of Cecil B. De Mille Productions, Inc., producing *Ten Commandments*, *The King of Kings*, *The Sign of the Cross*, *Cleopatra*, *The Crusades*, *The Plainsman*, *The Buccaneer*, etc.

Dem'me (dê'm'ê), **Hermann Christoph Gottfried.** Pseudonym Karl Sti'l'le (shû'l'ê). 1760-1822. German novelist and lyric poet.

Dem'o-ce'des (dê'm'ô-sê'dêz). Greek physician of late 6th century B.C., b. Croton, Magna Graecia; practiced successively in Aegina, Athens, Samos; captured by Persians and practiced in court of Darius I; escaped and returned to his native town.

De-moch'a-res (dê-môk'hâ-rêz). Athenian orator and politician, nephew of Demosthenes. Orator of anti-Macedonian party (after 322 B.C.) and leader of the popular party after restoration of democratic government by Demetrius Poliorcetes (307); ambassador to Lysimachus (c. 282).

De-moc'ri-tus (dê-môk'ri-tûs). Greek philosopher of late 5th and early 4th century B.C.; known as "the Ab'derite" [âb'dê-rî] (because a native of Abdera, in Thrace) and as "the Laughing Philosopher" (because of his cheerful disposition). Regarded as greatest among Greek physical philosophers. Adopted and extended atomistic theory of Leucippus. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Democritus Junior. Pseudonym of Robert BURTON.

De-mo'geot' (dê-mô'zhô'), **Jacques Claude.** 1808-1894. French scholar; author of *Histoire de la Littérature Française*. . . (1851), etc.

De-moi've (Fr. dê-mwa'vr'; Angl. -môl'ver), **Abraham.**

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, account, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makè; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôôt; out, oil; cûbe, ôuite, ârn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

1667-1754. French mathematician in England (from 1688); chosen by Royal Society to arbitrate on claims of Newton and Leibnitz to invention of infinitesimal calculus (1712); author of works on fluxions (1695), doctrine of chances (1711, 1718), and life annuities (1725); created imaginary trigonometry.

De-mo'nox (dê-mô'nôks). Greek Cynic philosopher of 2d century A.D.; taught in Athens.

De Mor'gan (dê mór'gân), **Augustus**. 1806-1871. English mathematician and logician; professor, University Coll., London (1828-31, 1836-66); author of *Essay on Probabilities* (1838), *Trigonometry and Double Algebra* (1849), and treatises on calculus; published *Formal Logic* (1847); one of the independent discoverers of the principle of quantification of the predicate; in series of memoirs (1850-63) on the syllogism, developed a new logic of relations and a new system of nomenclature for logical expression; gave name to *De Morgan's theorem*; contributed commutation columns to calculation of insurance; advocated decimal coinage.

His son **William Frend** (1839-1917), artist and novelist, in association with Pre-Raphaelite circle, experimented with stained glass and other decorative arts (1864-71); devoted himself to ceramics (1871-1905); rediscovered process of making brilliant blue and green glazes; manufactured tiles and other pottery commercially (1888); on retiring from business, wrote novels *Joseph Vance* (1906), *Alice-for-Short* (1907), *Somehow Good* (1908), *It Never Can Happen Again* (1909), *When Ghost Meets Ghost* (1914).

De-mos'the-nes (dê-môs'thê-nêz). d. 413 B.C. Athenian commander of expedition (426 B.C.) which destroyed power of Corinth over northwestern Greece; defended Pylos (425) against attacks from Sparta and Coreyra (Corfu); captured in attack on Syracuse (413) and executed under orders from the Syracuse government.

Demosthenes. 385?-322 B.C. Athenian orator and statesman; regarded as greatest of Greek orators. Attacked Philip of Macedon in a series of orations, *Philippics* (from 352); leader of patriotic party opposing Philip; caused Athenian fleet to be sent to relief of Byzantium (340), besieged by Philip; advocated Athenian alliance with Thebes against Philip, the allied army being defeated by Philip at Chaeirona (338). Exiled by pro-Macedonian party (324) but recalled after Alexander's death (323). Fled from Athens when city was captured by Antipater and Craterus (322) and took poison to avoid capture. Among his great orations, in addition to the *Philippics*, are three *Olynthias*, *On the Peace*, *On the Embassy*, *On the Affairs of the Chersonese*, *On the Crown*. See Aeschines and Ctesiphon.

Demp'sey (dêmp(s)ê), **William Harrison**, known as **Jack**. 1895-. American heavyweight pugilist, b. Maunassa, Colo.; won heavyweight championship by defeating Jess Willard at Toledo (July 4, 1919); lost title to Gene Tunney at Philadelphia (Sept. 23, 1926).

Demp'ster (dêmp(t)stêr), **Thomas**. 1570-1625. Scottish scholar and historian. Blocked from preferment in England by his Roman Catholicism. Professor of Pundects, Pisa; professor of humanities, Bologna, then foremost European university. Known as Latin poet; compiled biographical dictionary of illustrious Scots (1627).

De-muth' (dê-môth'), **Charles**. 1883-1935. American painter and illustrator, b. Lancaster, Pa., known esp. for his water-color studies of flowers.

Denbigh, Earls of. See William FEILDING.

Den'by (dên'bî), **Charles**. 1830-1904. American lawyer and diplomat, b. Mount Joy, Va. U.S. minister to China (1885-98); member, U.S. Philippines Commission (1899).

His son **Edwin** (1870-1929) was member of U.S. House of Representatives (1905-11); U.S. secretary of the navy (1921-24); criticized for allowing transfer of administration of naval oil reserves from navy department to department of interior (May 31, 1921); his signature on leases of Teapot Dome oil lands involved him in the scandal, but he was not accused of corruption; resigned (effective Mar. 10, 1924) to lessen embarrassment to President Coolidge.

Denck, Johannes. See DENK.

Den'fert'-Ro'che-reau' (dên'fâr'rôsh'rô'), **Pierre Marie Philippe Aristide**. 1823-1878. French defender of fortress of Belfort (1870).

Dengyo Daishi. See SAICHO.

Den'ham (dên'hâm), **Dixon**. 1786-1828. English traveler in Africa; explored central Sudan with Dr. Walter Oudney and Hugh Clapperton; explored west and south shore of Lake Chad.

Denham, Sir John. 1615-1669. English poet; b. in Ireland, son of Sir John Denham (1559-1639), lord chief justice of King's Bench in Ireland. Made reputation with *The Sophy* (historical tragedy, 1642); published best-known poem, *Cooper's Hill* (1642), poetical description of scenery. Royalist, performed secret service for Charles I in Holland; architect by profession, surveyor general of works (1660); wrote elegy on Abraham Cowley (1667).

Den'hardt (dên'hârt), **Clemens** (1852-1929) and his brother **Gustav** (1856-1917). German explorers; with physician Gustav Fischer, explored Tana River region in East Africa (1878-79); later acquired possession of coastal territory north of mouth of Tana River. Part of the territory was transferred to German colonial society, Deutsche Witigenschaft, and later (1890) traded to England for Helgoland.

Den'i'fle' (dên'î-fê'), **Heinrich Seuse**. 1844-1905. Austrian Roman Catholic theologian and historian; entered Dominican order (1861); summoned to Rome as German representative of his order (1880). Asst. archivist at Vatican (1883). Made special study of Middle Ages.

De-nijn' or De-nyn' (dê-nîn'), **Jef**. 1862-1941. Belgian carillonneur, b. Malines. Succeeded his father, **Adolphe**, as municipal carillonneur of Malines (1881).

De'ni'ker' (dâ-nî'kâr'), **Joseph**. 1852-1918. French anthropologist, b. in Astrakhan, Russia, of French parents. Educ. St. Petersburg; traveled as engineer in petroleum fields of Caucasus, central Europe, etc. Librarian of the Museum of Natural History, Paris (1888). His ethnologic classification of Europeans according to stature, cranial index, and color of hair, set forth in *Les Races de l'Europe* (1908), is the basis of the common modern classification.

De-ni'kin (dyî-nyê'kyîn), **Anton Ivanovich**. 1872-1947. Russian soldier; lieutenant general during World War. After Russian Revolution (1917), fled to Caucasus and joined Alekseev and Kornilov in raising force to fight the Bolsheviks; succeeded to supreme command after death of Kornilov (Mar. 31, 1918) and Alekseev (Sept. 25, 1918); established himself for a time in southern Russia and set up a South Russian government (1919); failed to win popular support; defeated by Bolshevik troops under Budenny (1920). Fled to Constantinople; lived in France (from 1926).

De-ni'na (dâ-nê'nâ), **Giuseppe Maria Carlo**. 1731-1813. Italian historian; university librarian, Turin (1800); imperial librarian, Paris (1804-13). Known particularly for *Storia delle Rivoluzioni d'Italia* (3 vols., 1768-72).

Den'ls or Den'ys, **Saint** (sânt dên'ls; Fr. sîn' dên'ê'). The apostle to the Gauls, first bishop of Paris, and patron

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), na'ture (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

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saint of France, martyred by decapitation at Paris in the 3d century. He is represented in art as raising himself to carry his severed head and was in popular belief identified with Dionysius the Areopagite (*Acts* xvii. 34).

Den'is (dèn'is). King of Portugal. See DENIZ.

De-nis' (dè-né'), **Armand**. 1890–. Belgian photographer; consulting engineer in motion-picture industry (1929); invented automatic film-printing machine, sold to Eastman Co. In collaboration with his wife, Leila, *nee* Roosevelt, made motion picture in Bali; scored success with *Dark Rapture* (1935), a picture of Congo native life and customs.

De-nis' or De-nys' (dè-né'), **Jean Baptiste**. d. 1704. French physician; consultant to Louis XIV; credited with performing first successful blood transfusion on man (c. 1667).

De-nis' (dè-né'), **Maurice**. 1870–1943. French painter; admirer of Gauguin, and one of the original symbolists; painted many religious pictures; best known for his murals, as in the Théâtre des Champs Élysées at Paris, church of Le Vésinet at Geneva.

Denis le Flamand. See DENIS CALVAERT.

Den'i-son (dèn'is'n), **George Taylor**. 1839–1925. Canadian soldier and historical writer; served in militia, repelling Fenian raids (1866) and suppressing 2d Riel Rebellion (1885); author of *The Fenian Raid at Fort Erie*, *History of Cavalry*, *The Struggle for Imperial Unity*, etc.

Denk or Denck (dèngk), **Johannes**. 1495?–1527. German Anabaptist. With Ludwig Hetzer (*q.v.*), translated Old Testament prophets; published theological treatises.

Den'man (dèn'm'n), **Thomas**. 1st Baron Denman. 1779–1851. English judge; son of **Thomas Denman** (1733–1815), physician, navy surgeon, obstetrician. Solicitor general to Queen Caroline (1820), whose innocence he maintained before bar of House of Lords (1820); attorney general (1830); prosecuted reform rioters (1832); lord chief justice (1832–50); speaker of House of Lords (1835); condemned Moxon, publisher of Shelley's complete works, for blasphemy (1841). His seventh son, **George** (1819–1896), was judge in Court of Common Pleas (1872), judge of high court of justice, queen's bench division (1881–92); privy councillor (1893). The 1st baron's great-grandson **Thomas Denman** (1874–1954), 3d baron, served in Boer and World Wars; was governor general of Australia (1911–14); deputy speaker of House of Lords.

Den'ner (dèn'èr), **Balthasar**. 1685–1749. German portrait painter.

Denner, Johann Christoph. 1655–1707. C. manufacturer of wood-wind instruments; inventor of the clarinet (c. 1700).

Den-ne-ry' (dèn'né'), **Adolphe Philippe**. *Name legally changed to d'En-ne-ry'* (1858). 1811–1899. French playwright; author or coauthor of *Gaspard Hauser* (1838), *Don César de Bazan* (1844), *Les Deux Orphelines* (1874), *Michel Strogoff* (1880), and librettos of *Si J'étais Roi*, *Le Tribut de Zamora* (music by Gounod), *Le Cid* (music by Massenet).

Den'nett (dèn'et; -it), **Richard Edward**. 1857–1921. English writer; employed by British firm for service in African trade (1879 ff.). Called attention to atrocities in Congo Free State (1886); his agitation largely responsible for formation of Congo Reform Assoc.

Dennett, Tyler. 1883–1949. American historian and educator; president, Williams Coll. (1934–37). Author of *The Democratic Movement in Asia* (1918), *Biography of John Hay* (1933; awarded Pulitzer prize), etc.

Den'nie (dèn'ni), **Joseph**. 1768–1812. Known as "The American Addison." American editor, b. Boston.

Founded (1801) and edited *The Port Folio*, Philadelphia (1801–12).

Den'ning (dèn'ng), **William Frederick**. 1848–1931. English amateur astronomer; accountant by profession. Discovered five comets, some nebulae, and a new star in Cygnus (Aug. 20, 1920); studied surface markings and rotation periods of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; authority on meteors.

Den'nis (dèn'is), **Geoffrey Pomeroy**. 1892–. English writer; member of League of Nations staff (1920–37), rising to chief editor and chief of document services. Among his books are *Mary Lee* (1922), *The End of the World* (1930; awarded Hawthornden prize), *Sale by Auction* (1932), *Bloody Mary's* (1934).

Dennis, John. 1657–1734. English critic and dramatist; gained scant success with nine plays, including *A Plot and No Plot* (1697; a satire on Jacobites), *Liberty Asserted* (1704), *Appius and Virginia* (produced 1709). Satirized by Pope for bombast, replied in *Reflections, Critical and Satirical* (1711); defended stage against Law and Collier; best known for *The Advancement and Reformation of Modern Poetry* (1701) and writings on genius of Shakespeare.

Den'ni-son (dèn'is'n), **Aaron Lufkin**. 1812–1895. American watch manufacturer, b. Freeport, Me. Devised machine-mad interchangeable parts in manufacturing watches, increasing accuracy and lowering cost; known as "the Father of American Watchmaking."

Dennison, William. 1815–1882. American lawyer, b. Cincinnati, Ohio. Governor of Ohio (1860–62). U.S. postmaster general (1864–66).

Den'ny (dèn'ni), **George Hutcheson**. 1870–1955. American educator, b. in Hanover County, Va. Professor of Latin (1899–1911) and president (1902–11), Washington and Lee U. President, U. of Alabama (1912–37), a chancellor (from 1937).

De-non' (dè-nòs'), **Baron Dominique Vivant**. 1741–1825. French illustrator and government official; accompanied Napoleon on Egyptian campaign; director-general of French museums; first administrator to organize the collections in the Louvre.

Dent (dènt), **Joseph Malaby**. 1849–1926. English publisher; to London (1867), worked as bookbinder; opened bookbinding shop (1872). Started publishing business (1888) with issuance of Lamb's *Essays of Elia* and *The Last Essays of Elia*, edited by Augustine Birrell; published pocket-size "Temple" edition of Shakespeare, (1893) and "Temple Classics" series (1896 ff.); made great success with "Everyman's Library" series (see E. P. DUTTON); succeeded as head of firm of J. M. Dent and Sons by his son **Hugh Railton** [rāl'ton; -t'n] (1874–1939).

Den-ta'tus (dèn-tā'tūs), **Manius Curius**. fl. 290–272 B.C. Roman general; consul (290 and 275 B.C.); vanquished Samnites, Bruttians, Lucanians, Sabines, and Pyrrhus (at battle of Beneventum, 275). Famed for simplicity, frugality, and incorruptible patriotism.

Den'ver (dèn'vēr), **James William**. 1817–1892. American government official, b. Winchester, Va. Secretary of state, California (1854); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1855–57). Governor of Territory of Kansas (1857–58); restored law and order in the territory. In Civil War, Union brigadier general of volunteers (1861–63). The city of Denver, Colo., is named in his honor.

Denyn, Jef. See DENIJN.

Denys. Variant of DENIS.

Den'za (dèn'tsā), **Luigi**. 1846–1922. Italian musician; settled in London (1879 ff.); professor of singing, Royal Acad. of Music, London (1898 ff.); composer chiefly of songs and an opera, *Wallenstein* (1876); known particu-

āle, chaotic, càre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōdā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōdd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; ōut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

larly for his Neapolitan song *Funiculì Funiculà* (1880).
Den'zing-er (dèn'zìng-ér), **Franz Joseph**. 1821-1894. German architect.
d'Éon de Beaumont. Chevalier d'Éon. See ÉON DE BEAUMONT.
De-par'cieux' (dè-pár'syú'), **Antoine**. 1703-1768. French mathematician and statistician; known esp. for compilation of mortality tables.
De-pauw' (dè-pó'), **Washington Charles**. 1822-1887. American banker and industrialist; b. Salem, Ind.; benefactor of Indiana Asbury U. (est. 1839), which changed its name (1884) to DePauw University in his honor.
De-pew' (dè-pŭ'), **Chauncey Mitchell**. 1834-1928. American lawyer, b. Peekskill, N.Y. Secretary of state, New York (1863). Attorney for Vanderbilt railroad interests (from 1866); president, New York Central Railroad (1885-99). U.S. senator (1899-1911). Renowned after-dinner speaker and wit.
De Peys'ter (dè pēs'tēr), **Abraham**. 1657-1728. Son of **Johannes De Peyster** (1600-1685), a burghmaster and early settler in New York. American merchant and shipowner, b. New Amsterdam (New York). Mayor of New Amsterdam (1691-94); member, governor's council (1698-1702, 1709, 1710-22); justice, supreme court (1698-1702); treasurer of the province (1706-21). His grandson **Ar'ent** (ār'ēt) **Schuyler de Peyster** (1736-1832) was a royalist officer in the American Revolution and commanded at Detroit and in various positions in Upper Canada.
De-près' (dè-prē'), **Josquin or Josse**. Latinized *Jodocus* or *Josquinus Pra-tēn'sis* (prā-tēn'sis) or a **Pra'to** (ā prā'tō) or a **Pra'tis** (ā prā'tis). *Ital. del Pra'to* (dell prā'tō). 1480?-1521. Flemish composer, b. probably at Condé in Hennegau (Hainaut); master of Netherlands school; composed chiefly masses (3 vols., 1502-14), many motets, French chansons, and hymns and psalms.
De-pre'tis (dè-prā'tis), **Agostino**. 1813-1887. Italian statesman; supporter of Mazzini; founded journal *Il Progresso* (Turin, 1848). Premier (1876-79, 1881-87); minister of interior (1879-81); known for political policy of transformationism; his premiership marked by reforms and annexations; active in organizing Triple Alliance (1882).
De-prez' (dè-prā'), **Marcel**. 1843-1918. French engineer and pioneer electrician. Said to have effected first long-distance transmission of electric power, through a distance of about 35 miles over telegraph wires between Munich and Miesbach (1882); also worked on friction, regulation of speed of electric motors, etc.
De Quin'cey (dè kwīn'sī; -zī), **Thomas**. 1785-1859. English author, b. Manchester, son of a linen merchant. Ran away from school to Wales, then to Bohemian life in London; in second year at Oxford began use of opium; left Oxford (1808); through Coleridge made acquaintance of Wordsworth and Southey at the Lake District and settled (1809) at Grasmere, explored German metaphysics and literature; m. (1816) Margaret Simpson, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Contributed to *Blackwood's*, the *Quarterly*, etc.; published (1821), in *London Magazine*, the *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, which made him famous. On wife's death (1837), placed children at Lasswade and wandered from lodging to lodging; in magazines issued *Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts* (1827), *Suspiria De Profundis* (1845), *The Spanish Military Nun* (1847), *The English Mail-coach*, and *Vision of Sudden Death* (1849); published, outside of periodicals, only two books, *Klosterheim* (1832) and *The Logic of Political Economy* (1844).
De-rain' (dè-rān'), **André**. 1880-1954. French painter,

a leader in the postimpressionist school, and one of the Fauvists.

Der'by (Brit. usu. dār'bī), Countesses of. See (1) Elizabeth FARREN; (2) *Charlotte de la Trémouille*, under STANLEY family.

Derby, Earls of. See (1) FERRERS family; (2) STANLEY family. The earldom of Derby is one of three existent English earldoms, with Shrewsbury and Huntingdon, created prior to 17th century.

Der'by (dār'bī), **George Horatio**. Pseudonym **John Phoenix** (tē'niks). Nickname **Squib'bob** (skwīb'bōb). 1823-1861. American humorist, b. Dedham, Mass.; resident California (from 1853); author of *Phoenixiana* (1855), *The Squibbob Papers* (1859), etc.

Der'cum (dār'kūm), **Francis Xavier**. 1856-1931. American neurologist, b. Philadelphia. Professor of nervous and mental diseases, Jefferson Medical Coll. (from 1892). Described (1892) *adipositas dolorosa* (Dercum's disease). Author of *A Clinical Manual of Mental Diseases* (1913), *The Physiology of the Mind* (1925), etc.

Der-cyl'li-das (dār-sīl'īdās). Spartan general and diplomat of late 5th and early 4th century B.C.

De-rème' (dè-rēm'), **Tristan**. Pseudonym of **Philippe Iluc** (uk). 1889-1941. French poet; author of *Le Renard et le Corbeau* (1905), *Le Parfum des Roses Fanées* (1908), *La Flûte Fleurie* (1913), *L'Enlèvement sans Clair de Lune* (1924), etc.

De-ren'bourg' (dè-rēs'bwōr'), **Joseph**. 1811-1895. German-born Oriental scholar in France. His son **Hartwig'** [art'wīg'] (1844-1908), professor of Arabic at École des Hautes-Études, collaborated with him in editing (1893) *Sandhiya* (q.v.), and prepared editions of other Arabic writers.

De-rennes' (dè-rēn'), **Charles**. 1882-1930. French novelist and poet.

Derf'ling-er (dèrf'flīng-ēr), **Baron Georg von**. 1606-1695. Brandenburg soldier; commissioned general field marshal (1670); engaged at battles of Warsaw (July, 1656), Fehrbellin (June 28, 1675), and in campaign against Sweden (1678-79).

Der'in-ger (dēr'in-jēr), **Henry**. Early 19th-century manufacturer of small arms, of Philadelphia; invented a short-barreled pocket pistol, known as a "derringer."

der Kurenberger. See KURNBURG.

d'Er'lan'ger' (dèr'ēs'zhā'), **Baron Frederic A.** 1868-1943. Composer, b. Paris, of a German father and American mother; to London (c. 1889) and became naturalized British citizen. Composer esp. of operas, chamber music, symphonic and choral works, etc.

Der'leth (dār'lēth), **August William**. 1909-. American writer, b. Sauk City, Wis.; B.A., Wisconsin (1930); author of prose and poetical works about Wisconsin.

Dermot Mac Murrough. See MAC MURROUGH.

Dern (dārn), **George Henry**. 1872-1936. American mining executive and politician, b. in Dodge County, Nebr. Invented, with Theodore P. Holt, Holt-Dern ore roaster. Governor of Utah (1925-32); author of Workmen's Compensation Law, Corrupt Practices Act, and State Mineral Land Leasing law. U.S. secretary of war (1933-36).

Dern'burg (dèrn'būrk), **Heinrich**. 1829-1907. German jurist. His brother **Friedrich** (1813-1911), editor of *Berlin Nationalzeitung* and coeditor of *Berliner Tageblatt*, wrote theatrical sketches, plays, novels, etc. Friedrich's son **Bernhard** (1865-1937) was director of colonial office (1906-10); member of Prussian house of lords (1913); propaganda minister in U.S. during World War; minister of finance (1919-March, 1920).

de Ro'beck (dè-rō'bēk), **Sir John Michael**. 1862-1928. British naval officer, b. in County Kildare, Ireland; rear admiral (1911); commander of naval force in Dardanelles

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ŭre (16), nat'ŭre (54); κ=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1915); vice-admiral (1917); commander in chief of Mediterranean fleet (1919-22), of Atlantic fleet (1922-24); admiral of fleet (1925).

De-rôme' (dê-rôm'). Name of a French family of bookbinders of the 18th century, the most important being **Nicolas Denis** (1731-1788), known for his dentelle borders resembling those of Padeloup but with small birds interspersed among the arabesques.

de Roos (dê rôs'), **Sjoerd H.** 1877-. Dutch type designer; curator of typographic museum, Amsterdam. Author of *Modern Book Education* (1928).

Déroulède' (dê-rôo'led'), **Paul.** 1846-1914. French writer and politician; author of patriotic verse, *Chants du Soldat* (1872), and a verse drama, *L'Helman*. One of organizers (1882) of La Ligue des Patriotes; supported General Boulanger (1887); involved in intrigues to overturn the government (1899 and 1900), and banished for 10 years; returned to France after amnesty (1905). Others of his works are *Avant la Bataille* (1886), *Chants du Paysan* (1894), and the plays *Messire Du Guesclin* (1895), *La Mort de Hohe* (1897).

de Ruyter or de Ruiter, Admiral M. A. See **RUYTER**.

Der-vish' Pa-sha' (dêr-vêsh' pâ-shâ'). **Ibrahim.** 1817-1896. Turkish general in Russo-Turkish war (1877-78); suppressed Albanian revolt (1880); served in Egypt (1882); aide-de-camp to sultan of Turkey (1888).

der von Kûrenberg. See **KÛRENBERG**.

Derwentwater, Earls of. See **SIR JAMES RADCLIFFE**.

Der-zha'vin (dyêr-zhâ'vyn), **Gavril Romanovich.** 1743-1816. Russian lyric poet. Notable poems include *Ode to God*, *Monody on Prince Meshcherski*, and *The Taking of Warsaw*. Regarded as greatest Russian poet before Pushkin.

De-sa'i (dê-sâ'i), **Bhulabhai J.** 1877-1946. Hindu lawyer, b. in Gujarat. A Brahman, follower of Gandhi; active in Indian politics (from 1932); leader of opposition in Legislative Assembly (1936-43).

De-saix' de Vey'goux' (dê-zê' dê vâ'gôo'), **Louis Charles Antoine.** 1768-1800. French general; commanded advance guard of army in Egypt (1798); took part in battle of the Pyramids (1798) and conquered Upper Egypt (1798-99); commanded reserves and with them decided the issue in the battle of Marengo (June 14, 1800), but was killed in the battle.

De Sanctis (dê sângk'îs), **Francesco.** 1817-1883. Italian critic; professor of comparative literature, U. of Naples (1871 ff.); known particularly as founder of modern literary criticism in Italy. Author of *Petrarca* (1869), *Saggi Critici* (1881), *La Letteratura Italiana nel Secolo XIX* (pub. 1897), etc.

De-sargues' (dê-zârg'), **Gérard.** 1593-1662. French mathematician, a founder of modern geometry. With Pascal, introduced the method of perspective; treated conic sections as projections of circles, formulated the so-called Arguesian transformation; developed the theory of involution and of transversals; defined parallels as lines that intersect at infinity.

Dé-sau'gliers' (dê-zô'zhyâ'), **Marc Antoine.** 1742-1793. French composer, esp. of operas, as *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1792); an adaptation of Molière's play, into which he introduced the air of *Ça Ira*. His son **Marc Antoine Madeleine** (1772-1827), singer and vaudeville actor, émigré (1789-97), director of the Théâtre du Vaudeville, Paris (1815), wrote songs and vaudeville sketches.

De-sault' (dê-sô'), **Pierre Joseph.** 1744-1795. French surgeon; instituted the first clinical school of surgery in France; made improvements in surgical technique and instruments.

Des-barres' (dê-bâ'), **Joseph Frederick Walsh or Wal-lot.** 1722-1824. English military engineer and hydro-

grapher, of Huguenot parentage; aide to Wolfe at Quebec; made surveys in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (1763-73); charted North American coast; lieutenant governor of Cape Breton (1784-1805), of Prince Edward Island (1805-13).

Des'bordes'-Val'more' (dê'bôrd'vâl'môr'), **Mme. Marceline Félicité Joseph, nee Desbordes.** 1785-1859. French poet; m. François Landiantin, an actor whose stage name was Valmore (1817). Among her books of verse are *Élégies et Romances* (1818), *Les Fleurs* (1833), *Pauvres Fleurs* (1839), *Bouquets et Prières* (1843).

Des'bo-rough or Des'bo-row (dêz'bô-râ; dêz'brô) or **Dis'browe** (diz'brô; -brâ), **John.** 1608-1680. English soldier. Fought on Parliamentary side; nearly captured Charles II after battle of Worcester. Instigated hostility of army against Richard Cromwell's administration; member of council of state and Rump Parliament. Imprisoned (1666-67) for republican intrigue. Caricatured in Butler's *Hudibras*.

Des'brosses' (dê'brôs'), **Jean Alfred.** 1835-1906. French painter, esp. of rural scenes.

Des'camps' (dê'kâmp'), **Baron Édouard Eugène François.** 1847-1933. Belgian jurist; member of Hague Tribunal, minister of arts and sciences (1907).

Des-cartes' (dê-kârt'; Fr. dâ'kârt'), **René. Lat. Renatus Car-te'si-us** (kâr-tê'si'ûs; -zhûs). 1596-1650. French scientist and philosopher, b. La Haye, in Touraine. Resident in Holland (1629-49). Noted as mathematician as well as philosopher; fame based on treatise *Discours de la Méthode* (1637), with its supporting essays *La Dioptrique*, *Les Météores*, *La Géométrie*. The Cartesian system (Cartesianism) established the ideal of mathematical certitude in metaphysical demonstrations and, by brushing aside the then tenuous scholastic subtleties, introduced modern philosophy and science of thought. Others of his works are *Méditations de Prima Philosophia* (1641), *Principia Philosophiae* (1644), and the posthumous publications *De l'Homme* (1664) and *Opuscula Posthuma, Physica et Mathematica* (1701).

Des'caves' (dê'kâv'), **Lucien.** 1861-1949. French journalist and writer of novels and plays.

Des'champs' (dê'shâmp'), **Émile. In full, Émile Des-champs de Saint'Amand'** (dê'sâmp'-tâ'mâmp'). 1791-1871. French poet of the romantic school; with Victor Hugo, founded (1824) *La Muse Française*; author of *Études Françaises et Étrangères* (1828), including translations from other languages, and a preface constituting a manifesto of the romanticists. His brother **An'to'ny'** (ân'tô'ne'), in full **Antoine François Marie** (1800-1869), also a poet of the romantic school, translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*.

Deschamps, Eustache. 1340?-?1407. French poet; author of over a thousand ballades; wrote also a long poem *Le Miroir de Mariage* (a satire on women, containing over 12,000 verses), rondeaux, virelays, etc.

Deschamps, Gaston. 1861-1931. French journalist; editor of *Journal des Débats* (to 1893); literary critic of *Le Temps*, succeeding Anatole France (1893).

Deschamps, Louis Henri. 1846-1902. French painter **Des'cha'nel'** (dê-shâ'nêl'), **Émile Auguste Étienne Martin.** 1819-1904. French critic and author; professor of modern literature at Collège de France (1881); senator (1881-1904). Works include critical studies of Aristophanes, Racine, Voltaire, Lamartine, and Benjamin Franklin, and the important *Romantisme des Classiques* (1882). His son **Paul Eugène Louis** (1856-1922), statesman and author, was 10th president of French Republic; leader of progressive Republicans; president of Chamber of Deputies (1898-1902, 1912-20); president of France (Feb.-Sept., 1920); resigned because of ill health.

âle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôit (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ànite, ôrn, ôp, circûle, ô-u in Fr. menu;

- Des Cloizeaux** (dā klwā'zō), Alfred Louis Olivier Legrand. 1817-1897. French mineralogist; known for work on pseudomorphism, use of the microscope, and optical properties of crystals.
- Des-clot** (dās-klōt'), Bernat. fl. 1285. Catalan historian; author of a history of Peter III of Aragon, earliest important composition in Catalan.
- de Sélincourt**. See SELINCOURT.
- De Sélincourt**, Mrs. Aubrey. See Irene Rutherford McLeon.
- de Se-ver'sky** (dyř syč-vyř'skū-i; Angl. dē sč-vēr'skī), Alexander Procoffeff. 1894-. Aviator and aeronautical engineer, b. Tiflis, Russia; to U.S. (1918); naturalized (1927); president, Seversky Aircraft Corp. (1931-39), manufacturing pursuit planes. Inventor of various airplane devices including a bombing sight (sold to U.S. government); author of *Victory Through Air Power* (1942).
- Des'fon'taines** (dā'fōn'tēn'), René Louiche. 1750-1833. French botanist. Author of *Flora Atlantica* (1798), in which plants collected during his two-year travels in the Barbary States are described.
- Des'hayes** (dā'ā'), Gérard Paul. 1795-1875. French naturalist; authority on fossil conchology.
- Des'houl'lières** (dā'zōn'lyār'), Antoinette, nee du Li'glier' de la Garde (dū lē'zhyā' dē lā gārd'). 1638-1694. French poet; author of lilyls, eulogues, odes, madrigals, elegies, etc. Her poetry was edited and published (1695) by her daughter Antoinette Thérèse (1662-1718).
- De-si-de-rio da Set'ti-gna'no** (dā'sč-dā'ryō dā sāt'tē-nyā'nō). 1428-1464. Florentine sculptor; one of leading early Renaissance sculptors.
- Desiderius**. See POPE VICTOR III.
- Des'ic-de-ri-us** (dēs'ic-dēr'i-ŭs). Last king of the Lombards (756-774 A.D.). Duke of Tuscany; after becoming Lombard king, attacked papacy, who sought aid (c. 772) from the Franks; his territory invaded (773) by Charlemagne and his capital, Ticinum (Pavia), captured; taken as prisoner to France.
- Dé'sirée** (dā'zē'riā'), Ber'nar'dine Eu'gé'nie' (bēr'nār'dēn' ū'zhā'nē'; ū'zhā'nē'). 1777-1860. Queen of Sweden (1818-44), b. Marseille; m. (1798) Gen. Jean Bernadotte (later King Charles XIV John of Sweden); visited Sweden (1810-11) after Bernadotte's selection as heir to throne, but did not live there until 1823.
- de Sitter**, Willem. See SITTER.
- Des'jar'dins** (dā'zhār'dān'), Ernest Émile Antoine. 1823-1886. French historian.
- Desjardins**, Marie Catherine. Pseudonym Mme. de Ville'dieu' (vē'lē'yū'). 1640?-1683. French writer; author of *Les Désordres de l'Amour*, *Les Amours des Grands Hommes*, *Annales Galantes*, etc.
- Desjardins**, Martin. Orig. surname van den Bo'gaert (vān dēn bō'gārt). d. 1694. Dutch sculptor; studio in Paris, one of the chief decorators of Versailles.
- Des'landres** (dā'lān'dr'), Henri Alexandre. 1853-1948. French astrophysicist. Director of observatory at Meudon (from 1907), also of observatory at Paris (from 1927). Known esp. for work on spectral analysis of the sun and on band spectra. See G. E. HALE.
- Des'ma'rets** (dā'mā'rā'), Nicolas. = Nicolas Des MARETS.
- Desmarests de Saint'-Sor'lin** (dē sān'sōr'lān'), Jean. 1596-1676. French writer of plays, verse, and essays; protégé of Richelieu, and recipient of political preferment from the cardinal.
- De Smet** (dē smēt'), Pierre Jean. 1801-1873. Jesuit missionary in America, b. Termonde, Belgium. To U.S. (1821). Missionary to Indians along western frontier (from 1838). Called "Blackrobe" by Indians.
- de Smet de Naeyer**. See SMET DE NAEYER.
- Des'mond** (dēz'mānd), Earle of. See FITZGERALD family.
- Desmond**, Shaw. 1877-. Irish journalist, novelist, and poet. Founder of International Inst. for Psychological Research (1934). Among his books are *Democracy* (1919), *Passion* (1920), *The Drama of Sinn Féin* (1923), *The Isle of Ghosts* (1925), *Ragnarok* (1926), *Windjammer: the Book of the Horn* (1932), *We do not Die* (1934), *World-Birth* (1937), *Reincarnation for Everyman* (1939).
- Des'mou'llins** (dā'mōō'lān'), Camille, in full Lucie Simplicie Camille Benoit. 1760-1794. Called Pro'cu'reur' de la lan'terne' (prō'ku'rūr' dē lā lān'tēr'n'), i.e. agent of the lantern, from his pamphlet against aristocrats *Le Discours de la Lanterne aux Parisiens*. French journalist and revolutionary leader, b. in Guise. Educ. at college of Louis-le-Grand, Paris; studied law, advocate in Paris (1785-88); not successful; m. (1790) Lucile Duplessis (1771-1794). Excited by dismissal of Necker (July 11, 1789), harangued crowds (July 12), urging revolt—actual beginning of Revolution, the Bastille being taken two days later. Wrote pamphlet *La France Libre* (1789) supporting Revolution; won friendship of Mirabeau; published *La Tribune des Patriotes*, organ of Cordeliers; also wrote a bitter attack on Girondists; deputy for Paris to National Convention (Sept., 1793). Later, joined Danton in calling for more moderation; antagonism with ultra-Jacobins increased; arrested by Robespierre; given only mock trial; executed with Danton (Apr. 5, 1794), his wife being guillotined fortnight later. Author of *La Philosophie du Peuple Français* (1788), *Histoire des Brissotins* (1793).
- Des'noires'terres** (dā'nwār'tēr'), Gustave Le Brissoys. 1817-1892. French writer; author of books on 18th-century life in France.
- Des'noyers** (dā'nwā'yā'), Baron. Auguste Gaspard Louis Bou'cher' (bō'shā'). Known as Boucher-Desnoyers. 1779-1857. French engraver; best known for his engravings after Raphael.
- Desnoyers**, Louis Claude Joseph Florence. 1802-1868. French author of classics in the literature of education, as *Mémoires de Jean-Paul Choppard* (1836).
- de So'to** (dē sō'tō; Span. dā), Hernando or Fernando. 1500?-1542. Spanish explorer in America, b. Barcarrota, Spain. Served in Central America and Peru before receiving (1537) from Charles V of Spain approval of an expedition to conquer Florida. Landed in Florida (May 30, 1539); for three years his force explored the country, pushing northward and westward in the search for gold and treasure, in constant conflict with hostile Indians; discovered and crossed the Mississippi River (1541). Discouraged, turned back in spring of 1542; de Soto died on the banks of the Mississippi and his body was sunk in the river to prevent its being desecrated by Indians. His companions floated down river to Gulf of Mexico.
- Des'pard** (dēs'pārd; -pārd), Edward Marcus. 1751-1803. Irish conspirator; entered British navy (1766); commanded expedition against Spanish possessions in West Indies (1782); superintended colony in Yucatán (1784-90); devised plot to assassinate George III; last man sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered in England.
- Des-pen'ser** (dēs-pēn'sēr), Hugh le (lē). d. 1265. Last of the justiciars of England (1260, reappointed 1263); leader of baronial side in Mad Parliament of Oxford (1258); joined de Montfort party (1264); one of four arbitrators for arranging terms between de Montfort and earl of Gloucester; killed at Evesham. His son Hugh (1262-1326), Earl of Win'ches'ter (win'chēs'tēr; -chēs'tēr), secured from Pope Clement V, King Edward I's

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16); nat'ure (54); \mathfrak{z} = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

release from oaths to observe charters (1305); succeeded Piers Gaveston as chief adviser; expelled by barons (1321); restored by Edward II and created earl (1322); with his son, virtually ruled the country; captured by barons under Roger de Mortimer (q.v.) and Queen Isabella (1326), whom he had induced king to outlaw; hanged. His son **Hugh** (d. 1326) was king's chamberlain (1313); banished with his father (1321) by barons, who hated him for his wealth and rapacity; recalled by king (1322); negotiator of truce with Scotland (1323); taken with king (1326) by barons under Queen Isabella and hanged. **Edward** (d. 1375), grandson of Hugh the younger, fought at Poitiers and under Pope Urban V in 1369 and was patron of Froissart. **Thomas** (1373-1400), son of Edward, supported Richard II against duke of Gloucester and other lords appellant (1397); implicated in Gloucester's death; joined conspiracy against Henry IV and was betrayed; beheaded. **Henry** (1341?-1406), brother of Edward, became bishop of Norwich (1370); defeated insurgent Norfolk peasants (1381); led crusade in Flanders for Pope Urban VI against antipope adherents (1383); denounced as a fighting prelate by Wycliffe; persecuted the Lollards; imprisoned (1399) for loyalty to Richard II, but reconciled with Henry IV (1401). Cf. SPENCER family.

Des'pl'au' (dēs'pē'au'), **Charles**. 1874-1946. French sculptor; best known for portrait busts; also carved *Bacchante Assise*, *Jeune Faune*, *Ève*, *Monument aux Morts*. **Des'portes'** (dā'pōrt'), **Alexandre François**. 1661-1743. French painter, esp. of portraits and hunting scenes.

Desportes, Philippe. 1546-1606. French poet, disciple of Ronsard; author of elegies, psalms, songs, and collections of love sonnets.

des Prés. See DEPRÉS.

Des'prés' (dā'prā'), **Suzanne**. 1875-1951. French actress; m. Aurelien Lugné-Poe; played at Théâtre Antoine and (from 1902) Comédie Française.

Des'pretz' (dā'prā'), **César Mansuète**. 1791?-1863. French physicist, b. in Belgium. Studied expansion of liquids, action of the galvanic pile, conduction, latent heat of various gases, etc.

Des'saix' (dā'sē'), **Comte Joseph Marie**. 1764-1834. French general in Napoleon's armies; dubbed 'l'In-tré-pide' (lās'trā'pēd') by Napoleon after battle of Wagram (1809).

Des'sa'lines' (dā'sā'lēn'), **Jean Jacques**. 1758-1806. Negro leader in Haiti and emperor (1804-06), b. a slave, at Grande Rivière; took name of French master. Joined insurrection (1791) and aided Toussaint L'Ouverture (1797); finally compelled to submit to French under Leclerc (1802); helped by British, drove out French (1803); established republic (1804) with himself as head; declared himself emperor as Jacques I (1804-06); assassinated by Christophe and Pétion.

Des'sau'ër (dēs'ou'ër), **Jo'seph** (yō'zēf). 1794-1876. Czech composer of comic operas and esp. songs.

Des-soir' (dēs'swār'), **Ludwig**. 1810-1874. German actor; chief roles included Hamlet, Othello, Richard III, Narcissus.

De Ste'fa-ni (dā stā'fā-nē; stā'-), **Alberto**. 1879-. Italian economist; elected deputy (1921); minister of finance (1922-25); member, Fascist Grand Council. Author of *La Legislazione Economica della Guerra* (1927), *Garanzie di Potenza* (1936), etc.

De'stinn (dēs'tin), **Em'my** (ēm'ē). Orig. surname **Kit'tl** (kīt'tl). 1878-1930. Bohemian operatic soprano; created leading role in Puccini's *Madame Butterfly* in London (1905) and Richard Strauss's *Salome* in Paris and Berlin (1907); member of Metropolitan Opera Co., New York (1908-16); m. Captain Naisbach (1923).

Des'touches' (dā'tōsh'), **André Cardinal**. 1662-1749. French composer; superintendent of music for king (1728). Among his operas are *Amadis de Grèce* (1699), *Omphale* (1701), *Callirhoé* (1712), *Sémiramis* (1718).

Des'touches' (dā'tōsh'), **Franz Seraph von**. 1772-1844. German composer of operas, operettas, and theater music for plays by Schiller and Kotzebue.

Destouches, Louis Fuch. Pseudonym **Louis-Ferdinand Cé'line'** (sā'lēn'). 1894-. French physician and novelist; author of *Journey to the End of the Night* and *Death on the Installment Plan*.

Destouches, Philippe. Real surname **Né'ri'cault'** (nā'rē'kō'). 1680-1754. French playwright; master of the sentimental comedy (*comédie larmoyante*); author of 17 comedies, including *Le Curieux Impertinent*, *Le Médisant* (1715), *Le Philosophe Marié* (1727), *Le Glorieux* (1732), *Le Dissipateur* (1736), *L'Ambitieux* (1737).

Des'tutt' de Tra'cy' (dēs'tūt' dē trā'sē'), **Comte Antoine Louis Claude**. 1754-1836. French philosopher; member of States-General (1789); appointed by the Directory member of the Committee of Public Instruction; under the Consulate, member of the Senate; regarded by Napoleon as chief of the ideologists; appointed peer of France after the Restoration.

Des'val'lières' (dā'vā'lyā'r'), **Georges Olivier**. 1861-1950. French landscape and genre painter.

De Swert (dē swērt'), **Jules**. 1843-1891. Belgian violinist and composer of two operas, three concertos, and many piano pieces.

de Tabley, Baron. See John Byrne Leicester WARREN. **De'taille'** (dē-tā'y'), **Édouard**, in full **Jean Baptiste Édouard**. 1848-1912. French painter; best known for his battle scenes and paintings of soldiers.

De'ter-ding (dā'tēr-ding), **Sir Henri**. 1865-1939. Dutch oil magnate, b. Amsterdam. Joined Royal Dutch Oil Co. (1896) and became its director-general (1902). Merged with other oil interests to form Asiatic Petroleum Co. (1903); entered American field, and expanded operations to include Mexico, Egypt, the Near East and the Far East, and the Argentine. His claim to Russian oil properties of the Rothschild interests (bought 1903) was denied by Russian Soviet government (after 1920) and he became a supporter of the Hitler Nazi movement in Germany. Retired (1937), but continued as member of various boards.

Dett (dēt), **Robert Nathaniel**. 1882-1943. Conductor and composer, b. in Province of Ontario, Can. Director of music, Hampton Inst. (from 1913); conductor of Hampton Inst. choir which toured U.S., Canada, and Europe. First American to utilize Negro folk tunes for classic development. Among his many compositions are *America the Beautiful* (chorus), *The Ordering of Moses* (oratorio). Author and editor of *The Dett Collection of Negro Spirituals* (4 books, 1937).

Dett'mann (dēt'mān), **Ludwig**. 1865-1914. German landscape and (1914-18) battle painter.

Dett'weiler (dēt'vī'ler), **Peter**. 1837-1904. German physician; specialist in tuberculosis.

Deu'bler (dōi'blēr), **Konrad**. 1814-1884. Austrian philosopher; known as "the Peasant Philosopher."

Deu'cher (dōi'kēr), **Adolf**. 1831-1912. Swiss statesman; president of Swiss Confederation (1886, 1897, 1903, 1909).

De'us-ded'it (dē'ūs-dēd'it; -dē'dīt), **Saint. Sometimes called Adeodatus I**. Pope (615-618), Cl. ADEODATUS.

Deus Ra'mos (dā'ōsh rā'mōsh), **João de**. 1830-1896. Portuguese poet; newspaper editor (from 1862); deputy to Cortes (1869); devoted himself to improving educational conditions in Portugal. Foremost Portu-

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

guese poet of his time; known particularly for love poems.

Deus'sen (doi'sén), **Paul**. 1845-1919. German philosopher and Sanskrit scholar. Among his works are *Elementen der Metaphysik* (1877), *Das System des Vedānta* (1883), *Die Sūtras des Vedānta* (1887), etc.

Deutsch (doich), **Babette**. See under **Avraham YARMOLINSKY**.

Deutsch (doich), **Emanuel Oscar Me'nahem** (mä'nä-hém; mä'nä'hém). 1829-1873. Semitic scholar, b. in Silesia, of Jewish extraction; assistant in British Museum (1855-70); deciphered Phoenician inscriptions; known for his essay on the Talmud in *Quarterly Review* (1867).

Deutsch, Nikolaus. See **Nikolaus MANUEL**.

de Va-le-ra (dév'd-lá'rá), **Ea'mon** (ä'mín). 1882- . Irish political leader, b. New York City of Spanish father and Irish mother. Educated Blackrock College and Royal U., Dublin. Led party of insurgents in Irish nationalist uprising (1916); president of Sinn Féin (1917-26); chosen president of an Irish republican government for which he obtained funds in America (1919); member Dáil Éireann (1919-22) and leader of opposition to Anglo-Irish treaty (Dec., 1921-Jan., 1922), signed by colleagues Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins (q.v.); resigned presidency; established and presided over Fianna Fáil (1924), comprising extreme republicans; took oath of allegiance to king and led Fianna Fáil into Free State parliament (Aug., 1927); president of executive council and minister for external affairs (1932-37); prime minister (1937-48; 1951-54).

De-vam'bez' (dē-vān'bāz'), **André Victor Édouard**. 1867-1944. French landscape and figure painter.

De-vaux' (dē-vó'), **Paul**. 1901-1950. Belgian statesman. A founder (1824) of opposition journal *Politique*, influential in agitation leading to independence of Belgium from Netherlands. Advocated choice of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king.

Dé'vay or **Dé'val** (dā'vóil), **Mátyás Biró**. 1900?-1945. Hungarian church reformer. Entered Roman Catholic priesthood; adopted (1929) principles of Reformation and studied at Wittenberg with Luther. Preached Lutheranism, later Calvinism, in Hungary; regarded as founder of Reformed Church of Hungary.

De Vec'chi di Val Cis-mon' (dā vĕk'kē dē vāl chĕz-mōn'), Count **Cesare Maria**. 1884- . Italian politician and administrator; president of Fascist group in parliament (1921-22); governor of Somaliland (1923-28); permanent member of Fascist Council. Ambassador to the Vatican (1929-34); minister of national education (1935-36); governor of Rhodes (1936-40).

Dev'ens (dēv'enz), **Charles**. 1820-1891. American political leader, b. Charlestown, Mass. Served through Civil War. U.S. attorney general (1877-81). Justice, Mass. supreme court (1881-91). Camp Devens, the New England army camp, was named in his honor.

De'ven-ter (dā'vĕn-tēr), **Sir Jacob Louis van**. 1874-1922. South African soldier, b. in Orange Free State. Second in command to Gen. Smuts, Boer War (1899-1902). Served in German South-West Africa (1914-15); as temporary lieutenant general, commanded Allied forces in successful campaign in East Africa (1917).

de Vere (dē vĕr'), **Aubrey Thomas**. 1814-1902. Irish poet; intimate with Browning and Tennyson. First work *The Waldenses and Other Poems* (1842); sympathized with Irish moderates in public questions, as in his *English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds* (1848); joined Church of Rome (1851); wrote devotional verse and hymns; tutored to Irish bardic lore and ecclesiastical medievalism, as in *Inisfail* (1862), *Irish Odes* (1869), *Legends of St. Patrick* (1872); wrote literary and critical

essays and recollections of Wordsworth, Newman, and others. His father, **Sir Aubrey de Vere** (1788-1846), a son of Sir Vere Hunt, was a poet, author of *Julian The Apostate* (1822) and *Mary Tudor* (1847).

de Vere, Maximilian Schele. See **SCHÉLE DE VERE**.

Dev'er-eux (dév'ēr-ōō; -ōōks). Name of an English family bearing the title earl of Essex, including:

Walter Devereux (1541?-1576), 1st Earl of **Es'sex** (ĕs'ĕks; -ĭks) of 6th creation and 2d Viscount of **Her'e-ford** (hĕr'ĕ-fĕrd); grandson of **Walter Devereux** (d. 1558; 1st Viscount and 3d Baron **Fer'ers** [fĕr'ĕrz], chief justice of South Wales); aided in suppression of northern rebellion (1569); attempted to subdue rebel O'Neills and Scots under Sorley Boy MacDonnell in Ulster (1573); treacherously captured and executed Irish chief Sir Brian MacPhelim (1574); made earl marshal of Ireland by Queen Elizabeth; massacred hundreds of followers of Sorley Boy (1575).

His eldest son, **Robert** (1566-1601), 2d earl; M.A., Cantab. (1581); distinguished himself at Zutphen (1586); became chief favorite of Queen Elizabeth on death of Leicester; joined expedition against Spain (1589); offended Elizabeth by secret marriage with widow of Sir Philip Sidney (1590); commanded fruitless campaign in aid of Henry of Navarre (1591-92); gained glory in successful expedition against Cadiz (1596); during quarrel with queen, was counseled and aided by Francis Bacon; on expedition to Azores failed to capture Spanish treasure fleet (1597-98); earl marshal of England (1597); as lieutenant and governor general of Ireland, met defeat at Arklow (1599), made truce with Tyrone, left post to vindicate himself before the queen; deprived of his offices and his liberty; induced by Mountjoy, Southampton, and others to form plot for removing queen's counselors (1601), but failed in attempt to raise citizens of London; prosecuted for treason by old friend Bacon and executed; a patron of literature and author of sonnets.

Robert (1591-1646), 3d earl, son of 2d earl; educ. Oxford; restored to his father's titles by Parliament (1604); lived in household with prince of Wales; served in wars of the Palatinate (1620-23); vice-admiral in futile expedition to capture Cadiz (1625); supported Petition of Right (1628); voted for death of Strafford (1640); commanded Parliamentary army, held the field at Edge Hill (1642), took Reading (1643), relieved Gloucester (1643); nearly lost army in Cornwall, partly because of disease and financial trouble, partly through incompetence (1644); after passing of Self-denying Ordinance, resigned (1645). His first wife Frances Howard married (1613) Robert Carr (q.v.), Earl of Rochester.

Penelope (1562?-1607), daughter of 1st earl of Essex, who intended her to marry her admirer Sir Philip Sidney (q.v.); m. (1581) Robert Rich, 3d Baron Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick; dissatisfied with marriage, welcomed attentions and love sonnets of Sir Philip Sidney, collected under title *Astrophel and Stella* (1591); after Sidney's death, became Lord Mountjoy's mistress; divorced by Lord Rich (1605), married Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire (see **Charles Blount**).

Dev'ers (dēv'ĕrz), **Jacob Loucks**. 1887- . American army officer, b. York, Pa.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1909); advanced through the grades to brigadier general (1940), general (1945); chief of staff, Panama department (1939-40); chief of armored forces (1941-43), of allied invasion forces in southern France (1944-45); permanent major general (1946).

Deville, Henri Étienne Sainte-Claire and **Charles Sainte-Claire**. See **SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE**.

De Vil'liers (dē vīl'yĕrz), **Jacob**. 1868-1931. South African judge, b. in Orange Free State. Served in Boer

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭ're (16), natŭ're (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

War; wounded at Bothaville. On granting of responsible government, became attorney general and minister of mines; chief justice of South Africa.

De Villiers, John Henry. 1st Baron De Villiers. 1842-1914. South African judge, b. Paarl, Cape of Good Hope. First chief justice of Union of South Africa (1910); acting governor general (1912, 1914).

De Vine' (dè-vîn'; dè-), Edward Thomas. 1867-1948. American sociologist and social-service worker, b. Union, Iowa. Editor of *Survey* (1897-1912); professor of social economy at Columbia (1905-19) and American U. in Washington, D.C. (1926-28); director of New York School of Philanthropy (1904-07, 1912-17). Author of *Economics* (1898), *Misery and Its Causes* (1909), *Progressive Social Action* (1933), etc.

De Vin'ne (dè vin'è), Theodore Low. 1828-1914. American printer, b. Stamford, Conn. With Francis Hart's printing shop in New York (1850-58); partner (1853-77); took over business as Theo. L. De Vinne & Co., on Hart's death (1877); incorporated as The De Vinne Press (1908). Brought about great improvements in American typography. Author of *The Invention of Printing* (1876), *The Practice of Typography* (4 vols., 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904), etc.

Devizes, Richard of. See RICHARD OF DEVIZES.

Dev'lin (dèv'lin), Joseph. 1872-1934. Irish politician, b. Belfast. Agitator for Irish home rule; member of Parliament (1902-22, 1929 ff.); also, member of parliament of Northern Ireland (from 1921). Influence waned with rise of Sinn Féin and founding of Irish Free State.

Dev'on (dèv'ân) or occasionally Dev'on-shire (-shîr; -shêr), Earl of. A title borne (till 1262) by members of REDVENS family, by Humphrey STAFFORD, and (c. 1300-1462, 1485-1556, 1831 ff.) by Courtenay family (q.v.).

Dev'on-port (dèv'ân-pôrt), 1st Viscount. Hudson Ewanke Kear'ley (kêr'li). 1856-1934. English merchant and politician; M.P. (1892-1910); chairman, Port of London Authority (1909-25). Appointed food controller (1916) and chairman of royal commission in sugar supplies (1917).

Dev'on-shire (dèv'ân-shîr; -shêr), Dukes of. See CAVENDISH family.

Devonshire, Earl of. An English title held by Charles BLOUNT and (from 1618) by members of Cavendish family (see William CAVENDISH), the fourth earl being created duke (1694). See also earl of DEVON.

De Vo'to (dè vo'tô), Bernard Augustine. 1897-1955. American writer, b. Ogden, Utah. On English teaching staff, Harvard (1929-36). Editor of "The Easy Chair" in *Harper's Magazine* (from 1935); editor, *Saturday Review of Literature* (1936-38). Author of *The Crooked Mile* (1924), *The Chariot of Fire* (1926), *Mark Twain's America* (1932), *Forays and Rebuttals* (1936), *Minority Report* (1940), *Mark Twain at Work* (1942), etc.

de Vriendt, Frans. See Frans FLORES.

De-vri'ent' (dè-vrè'ân'; dè-vriènt'). Family of German actors, including: Ludwig (1784-1832), noted in the roles of Shylock, Lear, Richard III, Falstaff, Mercutio; his three nephews, Karl August (1797-1872), Philipp Eduard (1801-1877), and Gustav Emil (1803-1872); Philipp Eduard's son Otto (1838-1894); Gustav Emil's son Max (1857-1929).

De Vries (dè vrîs'), David Pietersen. 1592?-1655. Dutch colonizer in America, b. La Rochelle, France. Voyaged to America (1631, 1632-33, 1634-36, 1638-44). Established a colony on Staten Island and another near what is now Tappan, both destroyed by Indians (1643). Wrote account of his travels (pub. 1655).

De Vries, Hugo. 1848-1933. Dutch botanist, b. Haarlem; professor, U. of Amsterdam (1878-1918). One of

those to discover and reveal (1900) the importance of Mendel's publications; developed the experimental method of studying evolution through observing mutations instead of the results of natural selection; conducted researches on osmosis and plasmolysis. Author of *Eine Methode zur Analyse der Turgorkraft* (1884), *Die Mutationstheorie* (2 vols., 1900-03), *Plant Breeding* (1907), etc.

Dew'ar (dû'ér), Sir James. 1842-1923. Scottish chemist and physicist; professor of natural experimental philosophy, Cambridge (1875-1923), and of chemistry, Royal Institution, London (1877-1923). Investigated specific heat of hydrogen and physiological action of light on the eye; made spectroscopic studies; first to produce liquid hydrogen (1898), later (1899) obtaining it as a solid; invented Dewar vessel, forerunner of the vacuum bottle; discovered that the absorbent power of charcoal for gases is increased by cold (1902); studied properties of matter at low temperatures; with Frederick Augustus Abel invented cordite.

Dewar, Thomas Robert. 1st Baron Dewar of Home-stall. 1864-1930. British distiller, sportsman, and raconteur, b. Perth, Scotland. Became London agent of distillery founded by his father, John Dewar; largely expanded business and succeeded father as head of John Dewar & Sons. Created baron (1919). Author of *Toasts and Maxims and Wisdom Compressed, A Ramble Around the Globe*, etc.

de Wentworth, Cecile. See Cecile de WENTWORTH.

D'Ewes (dûz), Sir Simonds. 1602-1650. English antiquarian; collected journals of all parliaments during reign of Elizabeth (pub. 1682); his transcripts from ancient records and his diaries (1621-24, 1643-47) are valuable, often the only authority for incidents.

De Wet (dè vét'), Christiaan Rudolph. 1854-1922. Boer soldier and politician, b. in Orange Free State. Served in Boer War (1899-1902) as general under Cronjé in western area; became commander in chief of Orange Free State forces after British captured Cronjé (Feb. 27, 1900); esp. successful as guerilla leader. Supported Herzog in separatist policy (1912-13); aided in organizing Nationalist party; rebelled against South African government (1914) and imprisoned; released (Dec., 1915) on pledge to cease political agitation.

De Wet'te (dè vét'è), Wilhelm Martin Leberecht. 1780-1849. German Protestant theologian and Bible scholar.

Dew'ey (dû'î), Charles Melville. 1849-1937. American landscape painter, b. Lowville, N.Y.

Dewey, Davis Rich. 1858-1942. Brother of John Dewey. American economist, b. Burlington, Vt. Author of *Financial History of the United States* (1902), *Banking and Credit* (with M. J. Shugrue; 1922), etc.

Dewey, George. 1837-1917. American naval officer, b. Montpelier, Vt.; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1858). During Civil War, served under Farragut. Commanding officer of Asiatic squadron (Jan. 3, 1898); took squadron to Hong Kong where (Apr. 26) he received news of declaration of war against Spain; immediately steered for Manila, Philippine Islands; destroyed Spanish squadron in battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898) and supported army in capture of city of Manila (Aug. 13). Admiral, U.S. navy (from 1899); president, general board, U.S. Navy Department, Washington, D.C. (1900-17).

Dewey, John. 1859-1952. Brother of Davis Rich Dewey. American philosopher and educator, b. Burlington, Vt. Professor, Minnesota (1888-89), Michigan (1889-94), Chicago (1894-1904), Columbia (from 1904); adherent of pragmatism as formulated by C. S. Peirce and William James. Among his many books are *Leibniz* (1888), *School and Society* (1899), *How We Think* (1909).

âle, chaotic, cûre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cûnnect; fôdd, fôot; out, ell; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, ð = u in Fr. menu;

Democracy and Education (1916), *Reconstruction in Philosophy* (1920), *The Quest for Certainty* (1929), *Art as Experience* (1934), *Liberalism and Social Action* (1935), *Logic: The Theory of Inquiry* (1938).

Dewey, Melvil. 1851-1931. American librarian, b. Adams Center, N.Y. Chief librarian and professor of library economy, Columbia (1883-88); director New York State Library (1889-1906); also, founder and director, New York State Library School (1887-1906). A founder of American Library Assoc., Spelling Reform Assoc.; founder and editor, *Library Journal* (1876-81) and *Library Notes* (1886-98). Originated decimal classification system and published *Decimal Classification and Relative Index* (1876-1929).

Dewey, Thomas Edmund. 1902-. American lawyer, b. Owosso, Mich.; A.B., Michigan (1923), LL.B., Columbia (1925); U.S. attorney, southern district of N.Y. (1933); special prosecutor in investigation of organized crime, N.Y. (1935-37); district attorney of New York county (1937-38); Republican candidate for governor of N.Y. (1938); governor of N.Y. (1942-54).

Dewi, Saint. See SAINT DAVID.

De Windt (dē wint'), Harry. 1856-1933. English explorer. Made trip from Peking to France by land (1887), Russia to India via Persia (1889), New York to Paris by land (crossing Bering Straits; 1896), Paris to New York by land (1901-02). Author of travel books.

Dew'ing (dū'ing), Thomas Wilmer. 1851-1938. American figure and portrait painter, b. Boston. His wife, **Maria Richards, nee Oak'ey** [ō'kē] (1845-1927), was also a painter, esp. of flower pictures.

de Wint (dē wint'), Peter. 1784-1849. English landscape painter, b. in Staffordshire, of Dutch descent; chiefly a water-colorist, illustrator of landscape, architecture, and country life of England.

De Win'ter (dē vin'tēr), Jan Willem. 1750-1812. Dutch admiral; entered French army at outbreak of French Revolution (1789); engaged in campaigns of 1792, 1793, and (against Holland) 1795; rose to rank of brigadier general. Assigned by States-General of France to reorganize Dutch fleet; defeated by British off Camperdown (Oct. 11, 1797). Ambassador to France (1798-1802). Commanded Dutch fleet which sailed to Mediterranean and negotiated peace with pirates of Tripoli (1802 ff.).

De Witt (dē vit'), Jan. 1625-1672. Dutch statesman; pensionary for Dordrecht in the states of Holland (1650); advocate of authority of states in opposition to princes of house of Orange. Grand pensionary of Holland (1653-72); concluded peace with England (1654); restored national finances and strengthened Dutch commercial supremacy in East; opposed recognizing prince of Orange as stadholder; helped Denmark against Sweden (1658-59); conducted war against England (1665-67), terminated by favorable Treaty of Breda (1667); secured passage of perpetual edict against house of Orange (1667); concluded Triple Alliance (1668) with Sweden and England against France; forced to resign as pensionary when Louis XIV invaded United Provinces (1672) and Dutch people called William III to leadership. Killed by angry mob along with brother **Cornelis** (1623-1672), who had held various state offices, and had accompanied Admiral de Ruyter in naval battles against England.

de Witte, Emanuel. See WITTE.

Dex'ip'pus (dēk-sip'pūs), Publius Herennius. Greek general and historian; checked invasion of Greece by the Heruli (269 A.D.). Author of a history of Rome's wars with the Scythians in 3d century and of a chronicle of world history. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Dex'ter (dēk'tēr), Samuel. 1761-1816. American law-

yer, b. Boston. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1793-95); U.S. Senate (1799-1800). U.S. secretary of war (1800); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1801).

de Young (dē yōng'), Michel Harry. 1849-1925. American journalist, b. St. Louis, Mo.; taken to San Francisco as a child. With his brother **Charles** (1847-1880) founded (1865) a newspaper that later became the *San Francisco Chronicle*; sole owner and editor in chief (from 1880).

Dha'n'is' (dā'nēs'), Baron François. 1861-1909. Belgian soldier and colonial administrator in the Congo.

Dhaun, Leopold von. See DAUN.

d'Hé'relle' (dē'hē'lē'), Félix Hubert. 1873-1949. Bacteriologist, b. Montreal, Canada. Director, bacteriological laboratory, Guatemala (1902-06), Mérida, Mexico (1907-08); asst. (1908-14), chief of laboratory (1914-21), Pasteur Inst., Paris; professor, Yale (1928-34); professor, U. of Tiflis, U.S.S.R. (from 1934). Discovered bacteriophage (1917). Author of *Le Bactériophage* (1921).

Dhorme (dōrm), Édouard. Religious name Father Paul (pôl). 1881-. French Dominican monk and Oriental scholar.

Dhuleep Singh. See under RANJIT SINGH.

Dī'a-bel'li (dē'ā-bē'lē), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nē-ō). 1781-1858. Austrian composer and music publisher; founded (1824) music publishing house Diabelli & Co. Composer of piano pieces, songs, masses, and an operetta. On one of his waltz themes, Beethoven wrote his *Thirty-Three Variations* (Opus 120).

Dia'gh'i-lev (dyā'gyl-lyēf), Sergei Pavlovich. 1872-1929. Russian ballet producer and art critic, b. Novgorod, Grad. St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music (1892). Founded art journal (1899). Joined staff of Imperial Russian Theater, Moscow (1899); collaborated with its director, Michel Fokine, and with the painter Léon Bakst in developing Russian ballet by careful co-ordination of dancing, costumes, stage sets, lighting, and music; successfully introduced ballets adapted to well-known orchestral works, as Rimski-Korsakov's *Schéherazade*, Debussy's *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*, etc. Collaborated with Stravinsky, who wrote the music for *The Firebird* (*L'Oiseau de Feu*) and *Petrushka*. Organized own company, the Ballet Russe (Paris, 1909), in which Nijinsky (*q.v.*) appeared; visited New York with his company (1916); presented his work chiefly in Paris and London (after 1921).

Dī-ag'o-ras (dī-āg'ō-rās). Surnamed the Atheist. fl. late 5th century B.C. Greek sophist and poet, b. Melos; writer of hymns and dithyrambs; long resident in Athens; took refuge in Corinth when condemned to death by the Athenians for impiety.

Diagoras of Rhodes (rōdz). Greek athlete; four times victor in Olympic games. His victory in boxing at 7th Olympian games (464 B.C.) was celebrated in a poem by Pindar.

Dia-man'te (dyā-mān'tā), Juan Bautista. 1626?-1687. Spanish dramatist; author of *El Honrador de Su Padre*, based on Corneille's *Le Cid* (1658).

Diane de France (dyān dē frāns). Duchesse de Mont'mo'ren'cy' et An'gou'lême' (dē mōn'mō-rēn'sē' ā ān'gō'lēm'). 1538-1619. Natural daughter (legitimized) of King Henry II of France; m. 1st Orazio Farnese, son of duke of Parma (1553), 2d François de Montmorency (1559); politically influential in court of Henry III and Henry IV of France.

Diane de Poit'iers' (dē pwā'tyā'). Duchesse de Val'en'ti'nois' (dē vā'lēntē'nwā'). 1499-1566. Mistress of Henry II of France. Married Comte de Maulevrier, grand senechal of Normandy; widow (1533). Became mistress of Henry while he was still dauphin (1536); had great influence over him during entire reign (1547-59).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Dí'as (dē'ās), **Antônio Gonçalves**. See GONÇALVES DIAS.

Dí'as or Dī'az (dē'āsh), **Bartholomeu**. 1450?-1500. Portuguese navigator. Chosen by King John II (1486) to lead a voyage around Africa, continuing previous Portuguese discoveries; with two vessels sailed south (1487-88) beyond farthest point reached by Diogo Cam and beyond south end of Africa (1488); turned back and entered Mossel Bay and Agulhas Bay, then steered westward passing Cape Agulhas and discovering Table Mountain and the cape which he called Cabo Tormentoso ("Cape of Storms"), later renamed by King John Cabo da Boa Esperança ("Cape of Good Hope"); first to double south end of Africa and to open way to the East. Engaged in African trade (1490-95); accompanied Vasco da Gama as far as Cape Verde Islands (1497); commanded a ship (1500) in Cabral's fleet to Brazil; perished in a storm.

Dí'as (dē'ās), **Henrique**. 1600?-?1662. Brazilian Negro soldier, b. Pernambuco; fought with Portuguese against Dutch (1633); promoted commander in chief of Negro forces; led rebellion against Spaniards (1645); aided in recovery of Recife (1654). His name still given to Brazilian regiment under Negro command.

Diavolo, **Fra**. See FRA DIAVOLO.

Dí'az (dē'ās), **Adolfo**. 1874- . Nicaraguan politician; provisional president (May-Oct., 1911); suppressed President Luis Mena's revolt; elected president (1913-16); with General Emiliano Chamorro Vargas seized power by coup d'état (1925); again president (1926-28) after Chamorro's resignation and flight; appealed for aid (against revolution) to U.S., which sent marines who defeated rebels under Sandino (1927).

Díaz, Alberto Cabero. See CABERO DÍAZ.

Dí'az (dē'ās), **Armando**. 1861-1928. Italian major general (1914) and lieutenant general (1916); succeeded General Cadorna (Nov. 6, 1917) in command after the disaster at Caporetto (Oct. 24, 1917); won victory over the Austrians on the Piave (June 15-20, 1918); led victorious campaign (Oct.-Nov., 1918) which led to capitulation of Austria; created (1920) marshal of Italy and **Du'ca della Vittoria** (dō'kā dāl'it vīt-tō'ryā), i.e. Duke of Victory.

Dí'az (dē'āth), **Juan Martín**. See EMPECINADO.

Dí'az (dē'ās), **Porfirio**, in full **José de la Cruz Porfirio**. 1830-1915. Mexican general and statesman, a mestizo, b. Oaxaca. Distinguished as soldier in war with U.S. (1846-48), War of the Reform (1858-60) in support of Juárez, and struggle against French (1863-67). Unsuccessful candidate for presidency (1867 and 1871); plotted continually against government and (1876) finally overthrew Lerdo de Tejada; provisional president of Mexico (1876 and 1877). Elected president (1877-80); again president (1884-1911; seven terms; constitution amended to allow for his continuance in office); his administrations marked by peace, material prosperity, and foreign investments, but also by dictatorial methods, with little improvement in the condition of the masses; finally forced to abdicate (May, 1911) and leave Mexico; died in exile in Paris (July 2, 1915).

Dí'az de Bivar (dē'āth), **Rodrigo or Ruy**. See the CRO. **Díaz de La Peñ'a** (dyáz' dē lá pē'nyā'), **Narcisse Virgile**. 1807?-1876. French landscape painter, of Spanish descent; member of Barbizon school. Known esp. for his scenes from forest of Fontainebleau, and for a series of nymphs, Venuses, Cupids, etc. His son Eugène (1837-1901) was a composer; works include comic opera *Le Roi Candaule* and lyric drama *Benvenuto*.

Dí'az del Cas-ti'l'lo (dē'āth thēl kās-tē'lyō), **Bernal**. c. 1492?-?1581. Spanish soldier and historian; to Darien (1514) under Pedrarias; to Yucatán with Córdoba

(1517); with Cortes during conquest of Mexico (1519-21). Known esp. for *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España* (3 vols., 1632), an eyewitness account of the conquest of Mexico and an attack on the history of Francisco López de Gómara, chaplain to Cortes.

Dib'din (dīb'dīn), **Charles**. 1745-1814. English dramatist, actor, and composer of stage music, Drury Lane Theatre; produced *The Waterman* (1774) and *The Quaker* (1775); satirized Garrick and contemporaries in *The Comic Mirror*, a puppet play. Wrote first of his sea songs, "Blow high, blow low," for the *Seraglio* (1776); introduced popular songs "Twas in the good ship Rover" and "Tom Bowling" into a variety show; said to have written upwards of 1400 songs and 30 dramatic pieces; retired (1805). His elder son, **Charles** (1768-1833), was an acting manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre and a dramatist and composer of songs. His younger son, **Thomas John** (1771-1841), had his *Jew and the Doctor* produced at Covent Garden (1798-99); wrote *The British Raft*, containing "The Snug Little Island" (1797); produced his best opera, *The Cabinet* (1801-02); wrote pantomimes, including *Mother Goose* (1807); said to have written 2000 songs and 200 operas and plays.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin (1776-1847), bibliographer, was nephew of the elder Charles Dibdin; took orders (1804); with *Introduction to the Knowledge of Editions of the Classics* (1802) gained attention of third earl of Spencer, who employed him to catalogue library at Althorp and sent him to Continent to buy books, an expedition described in *A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour* (1821). Pseudonym **Reginald Wolfe** (wōlf).

Dī-be'll-us (dī-bā'le-ōs), **Martin**. 1883-1947. German theologian; professor, Heidelberg (from 1915), specialized in literature and history of early Christianity and other religions; author of *Die Formgeschichte des Evangeliums* (1919), *Geschichte der Christlichen Literatur* (1926), *Die Botschaft von Jesus Christus* (1935), etc.

Dibich-Zabalkanski, **Count Ivan**. See Count Hans DUBITSCH.

Dī-cae-ar'chus (dī-sē-ār'kūs). Greek pyripaetetic philosopher of 4th century B.C., historian, and geographer; disciple of Aristotle. Only titles and a few fragments of his works are extant.

Dī'cey (dī's), **Edward James Stephen**. 1832-1911. English journalist; editor of London *Observer* (1870-80). Author of *England and Egypt* (1884) and *Bulgaria, the Peasant State* (1895). His brother **Albert Venn** (1835-1922), jurist, wrote *The Law of the Constitution* (1885; a standard work).

Dick (dik), **George Frederick**. 1881- . American physician, b. Fort Wayne, Ind.; professor and head of medical dept., Rush Medical Coll. (until 1933), Chicago (from 1933). With his wife, isolated the germ of, and originated a serum for, scarlet fever; also devised a test (Dick test) to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever. His wife (m. 1914), **Gladys, nee Hen'ry** [hēn'ri] (1881-), b. Pawnee City, Nebr.; B.S., Nebraska (1900), M.D. Johns Hopkins (1907); connected with McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases (1914-236).

Dick'ens (dik'enz; -inz), **Charles John Huffam**. 1812-1870. English novelist, b. Portsmouth, Hants. Passed childhood of hardships, including work as drudge at a blacking factory (c. 1823), and humiliations, including father's imprisonment for debt (c. 1824); little formal education; shorthand reporter of House of Commons debates for the *True Sun*, the *Mirror of Parliament*, and (1835) *Morning Chronicle*. Under pen name **Boz** (bōz), first used Aug., 1834, contributed to periodicals fictional

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; āve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōod, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū-u in Fr. menu;

sketches (first sketch pub Dec, 1833) which were collected and published as *Sketches by Roz* (1836), first editor of *Bentley's Miscellany* (1837), pub other works in steady succession till his death. Tourist America (1842), advocated international copyright and abolition of slavery, pub *American Notes* (Oct., 1842) assisted Miss Coutts (later Baroness Burdett-Coutts) in philanthropic work (1814), lived in Italy (1844-45) and Switzerland (1846), in waged theatrical company which toured English provinces (1847-52), started weekly journal *Household Words* (1849), succeeded by *All the Year Round* (1859), began giving public readings from his works (1853) riding tour in America (1867-68) (chief works: *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* usually called *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37) *Oliver Twist* (1837-39), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838-39), *Old Curiosity Shop* (1840-41), *Barnaby Rudge* (1841), *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843-44), *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *The Chimes* (1844), *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845), *Dombey and Son* (1846-48), *David Copperfield* (1849-50) *Black Iron* (1852-53), *Hard Times* (1854) *Little Dorrit* (1855-57) *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859) *Great Expectation* (1860-61), *Our Mutual Friend* (1861-65) *Mystery of Edwin Drood* (incomplete, 1870) Chief illustrations of his works: George Cruikshank (*Sketches by Roz* *Oliver Twist*) Hablot Knight Browne, called 'Phiz' (*Pickwick Chuzzlewit*, *Copperfield* *Black Iron*, and other) John Leech (*Martin Stone* *Great Expectation* *Our Mutual Friend*) Of his ten children, his eldest son **Charles** (1837-1906) was subeditor of *All the Year Round* (1869) partner in a printing firm, compiler of a series of dictionary guide (1879-84) his next & youngest son **Sir Henry Fielding** (1849-1933), was author of *Vermorels of my Father* (1929) and *Recollections* (1934). His great grand daughter **Monica Field** (1915-) author of fiction & biography etc. inuding *The Par of Haint* (1939) and *The Par of Feet* (1942) & the anthology *Unlaid*

Dickerson (Dickerson) **Mahlon** 1770-1853 American lawyer and manufacturer b. Hanover Neck N.J. Gov. of New Jersey (1815-17) U.S. senator (1817-33) U.S. secretary of the navy (1834-38)

Dick'ey (dik'ey) **Robert** 1840-1912 American trapper and scout, reputed original of "Redwood Dick," scout and Indian fighter of dime novel romance.

Dick'ns (dik'ns), **John** 14/ 1798 (Chapman, 1 London Eng. To America (before 1776) a pioneer in establishing the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth 1812-1932
American reformer and lecturer, b Philadelphia. Lectured for women's suffrage, labor reform, etc.

Dickinson, Charles Monroe 1812 1924 American diplomat, born in Lowville, NY. U.S. consul general to Turkey (1897 1906) and (from 1901) diplomatic agent to Bulgaria; procured release of American missionary Ellen M. Stone, held by Bulgarian bandits, as consul general at large to the Near East (1906 08).

Dickinson, Clarence 1873- . American organist and composer, b Lafayette, Ind. Author of *Sacred Choruses*, *Sacred Solos*, a symphony (*Storm King*, 1919), a comic opera (*The Medicine Man*), etc.

Dickinson, Donald McDonald 1816 1917 American
lawyer, U.S. postmaster general (1888-89)

Dickinson, Emily Elizabeth 1830-1886 American poet, b. Amherst, Mass., where she lived quietly, retired life. Began writing poetry, according to her own statement, in winter of 1861-62, works not published during her lifetime. Six volumes of her poems were published after her death, in 1890, 1891, 1896, 1914, 1929, and 1936.

Dickinson, Goldsworthy Lowes 1862 1912 English
essayist; author of *From King to King* *The Greek* *The*

of Life, The Meaning of Good, Justice and Liberty, Religion and Immortality, Appearances, The European Anarchy (1916), *War its Nature, Cause, and Cure* (1923), etc.

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock 1851-1928 American
lawyer, U.S. secretary of war (1909-11)

Dickinson, John 1732-1805 American statesman, b. in Talbot County, Md. Adm. to bar (1757) practiced, studied law. Member Continental Congress (1774-76), elected on condition with England, opposed separation, voted up in Declaration of Independence, but served for a time in Continental army. Member, Continental Congress (1776-1777, 1779, 1780). Member from Delaware to convention that framed the Constitution (1787), published letters of letters, signed "Fabius," urging adoption of Constitution. His brother **Philemon** (1739-1809) was a future congressman and commander in chief from June 1777 of the New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary War during leading expedition by Cornwallis to Philadelphia (June 1777), and the British retreat to town of New York before battle of Monmouth (1778). He concluded in attack at battle of Springfield (1780). He was member from Delaware of the Continental Congress (1782-83).

Dickinson, Jonathan 1688-1747. American clergyman and educator. b. Hatfield, Mass.; leading defender of Puritanism. Obtained charter for College of New Brunswick, Princeton (1746), served as its first president (May-Oct. 1746).

Dickinson, Sidney Edward 1890 . American poet
 to 1910 into 1 W. H. Auden 1 Conn

[illegible][illegible]

Dickson (dík'sn) **Leon** + **Eugene** 1874-1954 American in them t' m b l' l' p' n' n' Iowa Teacher (from 1900) t' l' l' l' s' r' (from 1910) Chicago Author of *Jim Brown* 65 and *Life of Jim* 110 *Go of Life* The *ory* (1901) *imal* t' *ory* (1913) *History of the Theory of Numbers* 63 vol., 1919-23, *Studies in the Theory of Numbers* (1930) et

Dickson, Samuel Henry 1798-1872 American physician b. Clifton, N. J. (1833) and professor (1855-57, 1861-68) Medical College of South Carolina; professor of Hygiene Medical College Philadelphia (1868-72).

Diktys Cretensis (dik'tis kret'ens) is the Cretan
Supra-lith of a hero of the Trojan War (*Diomedes*).
His name is also found in medieval times for
story of the Trojan War. The story appears in a 4th-
century AD Latin version of a Greek original. Cf.
Diktys Phrygius.

Di day' (de di') François 1802-1877 Swiss landscape painter, best known for Alpine scenes

Di de-rot' (k'dro'), Demis *Nidnamud* **Pan'to'phile'** (pa'n'to'fil') **Diderot**. 1713-1784 French encyclope-

chair; go; sing; then; thin; verdure (16); nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; l-r. bon; yct, zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

diat and philosopher, b. Langres. Educated by Jesuits; published first philosophic work of importance, *Lettre sur les Aveugles* (1749); thrown into prison because of parts of this work. Released to work with d'Alembert on the *Encyclopédie* (see Ephraim CHAMBERS); labored 20 years (1751-72) at this task; aided by Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Buffon, Turgot, Quesnay and others; work published as *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers* (in 28 volumes, increased by a 6-volume supplement, 1776-77, and by 2 volumes of tables, 1780), a work of practical value, and an active force during the period of the Enlightenment. Simultaneously aided friends (see Melchior GRIMM) in literary work, composed two plays, *Le Fils Naturel* (1757) and *Le Père de Famille* (1758), and wrote *Les Salons* (1759-79), in which criticism of pictorial art was elevated and given greater scope. Sold library (1773) to Catherine II of Russia to raise dowry for his daughter; visited St. Petersburg (1773-74); spent last years in literary pursuits. Several works, including the novels *Jacques le Fataliste* and *Le Neveu de Rameau*, were published posthumously.

Did'i-us Ju'l'i-a-nus (dīd'i-ūs jū'li-ā'nūs) or **Did-i-us Sal'vi-us** (sāl'vi-ūs) **Julianus**. Later known as **Marcus Didius Se-ve'rus** (sē-vē'r'ūs) **Julianus**. 133-193. Roman emperor (193). On death of Emperor Pertinax purchased imperial dignity from Praetorian Guard; after about two months' reign was slain by soldiers in favor of Septimius Severus.

Di'don' (dē'dōn'), **Henri Gabriel**. 1840-1900. French Dominican preacher and educator.

Di'dot' (dē'dōt'). Family of French printers and publishers, including: **François** (1689-1757), founder of family. His two sons, **François Ambroise** (1730-1804), noted for many improvements in type founding and printing, and **Pierre François** (1732-1793), founder of paper factory at Essonne. Two sons of François Ambroise, **Pierre** (1761-1853) and **Firmin** (1764-1836), the latter renowned as printer, engraver, type founder, and introducer of stereotype in publishing less expensive editions. Pierre François's son **Henri** (1765-1852), who published editions in microscopic types.

Did'y-mus (dīd'i-mūs). See THOMAS (the apostle). **Didymus**. Surnamed **Chal-cen'ter-us** (kāl-sen'tēr-ūs). 63 B.C.?-10 A.D. Greek scholar; taught in Alexandria and Rome; author of commentaries (only fragments extant) on Greek writers.

Didymus of Alexandria. Surnamed **the Blind**. Ecclesiastical writer of 4th century A.D.; blind from age of 4; became head of the catechetical school in Alexandria; extant works include *De Trinitate*, *De Spiritu Sancto*, *Adversus Manichaeos*.

Die'bitach (dē'bīch), Count **Hans Karl Friedrich Anton von**. Russ. name Count **Ivan Ivanovich Di'bich-Za-bal-kan'ski** (dym'bych-zū-būl-kān'skū-i; Angl.-skl). 1785-1831. German-born soldier in Russian service; fought with distinction at Leipzig (1813). Captured Varna (1828) and Silistra (1829); held command against Poles at Grochów and Ostrołęka (1831).

Die'fen-bach (dē'fēn-bāk), **Lorenz**. 1806-1883. German Catholic clergyman, philologist and ethnologist.

Die'fen-bach (dē'fēn-bāk), **Anton**. 1831-1914. German painter of genre scenes.

Dieffenbach, **Johann Friedrich**. 1795-1847. German surgeon; known for improvements in surgical technique, esp. in plastic surgery, tenotomy, and blood transfusion.

Die'l-man (dē'l'mān), **Frederick**. 1847-1935. Figure painter and illustrator, b. Hanover, Ger.; to U.S. in childhood. Designed mosaic panels *Law* and *History* in Congressional Library in Washington, D.C.

Diels (dēls), **Hermann**. 1848-1922. German classical philologist.

Diemen, Anton Van. See VAN DIEMEN.

Die'pen-beeck (dē'pēn-bāk), **Abraham van**. 1596?-1675. Flemish painter and stained-glass artist.

Dierx (dyērks), **Léon**. 1838-1912. French poet; one of most distinguished of the Parnassians.

Dies (dēz), **Martin**. 1901-. American lawyer and legislator, b. in Texas. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (from 1931). Appointed (1938) chairman of house committee investigating un-American activities.

Die'sel (dē'zēl), **Rudolf**. 1858-1913. German mechanical engineer, b. in Paris. Patented a type of internal-combustion engine (later known as the *Diesel engine*) having autoignition of the fuel (1892); elaborated on this type in *Theorie und Konstruktion eines Rationellen Wärmemotors* (1893); devoted himself to developing the engine and, in association with the firm of Friedrich Krupp in Essen and the Augsburg-Nuremberg machine factory, built the first successful Diesel engine (1893-97).

Dies'kau (dēs'kau), **Ludwig August**. 1701-1767. General in the French service, b. in Saxony. Commanded French troops against the British in Canada (1755); defeated in assault on British camp on Lake George.

Die'ster-weg (dē'stēr-vāk), **Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm**. 1790-1866. German educator; introduced Pestalozzi's ideas and methods into Germany, revolutionizing its school system.

Die'te-ri'ci (dē'tē-rī'tsē), **Friedrich Heinrich**. 1821-1903. German philosopher and Arabic scholar; edited and translated Arab texts.

Dietmar. See THIETMAR.

Die'trich (dē'trīk) or **Dietrich von Bern**. See THEODORIC the Great.

Dietrich, Adam. 1711-1782. German peasant known for his knowledge of botany and his correspondence with Linnaeus; called "the botanist of Ziegenhain" (tsē-gēn-hin).

Dietrich, Albert Hermann. 1829-1908. German composer of an opera *Robin Hood*, a symphony in D minor, overture *Normannenfahrt*, chamber music, and choral works.

Die'trich (dē'trīk) or **Die-tri'ci** (dē-trī'tsē) or **Die-tri'cy** (dē-trī'tsē), **Christian Wilhelm Ernst**. 1712-1771. German landscape painter and engraver.

Dietrich von Niem (or *Nieheim* or *Nyem*). See NIEM.

Die'trich-son (dē'trīk-sōn), **Lorentz Henrik Segelcke**. 1834-1917. Norwegian historian of art and literature; works include *Outline of the History of Norwegian Poetry* (1866-69), *Antinoos*... (1884), *The Norwegian Woodcarving Art* (with Munthe; 1893).

Dietz (dēts), **Feodor**. 1813-1870. German painter of historical and battle pictures.

Dietz, Howard. 1896-. American writer; best known as librettist for comic operas, as *Dear Sir* (with Jerome Kern; 1924), *Merry-Go-Round* (with Morik Ryskind; 1927), etc.

Dietz, Johann Christian. 1778-1845. German manufacturer of musical instruments; inventor of melodion and clavicharp.

Diet'zen-schmidt (dē'tsēn-shmīt). Professional name of **Anton Franz Schmidt**. 1893-1955. German playwright, novelist, and critic; dramatic critic on staff of *Berliner Tageblatt*. Author of *König Tod*, *Christopher Verfolgung*, *Volkskomödie vom Lieben Augustin*, *Nürische Liebe*.

Dieu'la'foy' (dyā'la'fwā'), **Marcel Auguste**. 1844-1920. French archaeologist and engineer of roads and bridges; in Persia, explored remains of palaces of Darius I and of

die, chloetic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, Eve, here (18), event, end, silent, ... & ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fodd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; ti = u in Fr. menu;

Artaxerxes, bringing back (1886) architectural specimens now in the Louvre; author of *L'Art Antique de la Perse* (5 vols., 1884-89), *L'Acropole de Suse* (1890-93), etc. His wife, **Jeanne Paule Henriette Rachel, nee Ma'gre** [ma'gr'] (1851-1916), accompanied him on his expeditions; discovered ruins of a 12th-century mosque at Hassan in Morocco; author of works on archaeological expeditions, including *La Perse, la Chaldée et la Susiane* (1887), also of novels and plays. His brother **Georges** (1839-1911), physician, investigated Bright's disease, appendicitis, and tuberculosis; invented an aspirator.

Diez (dēts), **Friedrich Christian**, 1794-1876. German philologist; founder of Romance philology; professor, Bonn (1823). Notable works include *Die Poesie der Troubadours* (1826), *Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen* (3 vols., 1838-42), *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Romanischen Sprachen* (1853).

Diez, **Wilhelm von**, 1839-1907. German painter; illustrated Schiller's *History of the Thirty Years' War*.

Dig'by (dig'bi), **John**. 1st Earl of Bris'tol (bris'tl). 1580-1653. English diplomat. Ambassador of James I in negotiations (1611-24) for a Spanish marriage, first for James's son Henry, and after Henry's death, for Charles (later Charles I); offended Prince Charles and Buckingham in Madrid (1623); censured for his conduct of Spanish negotiations; confined in Tower (1626-28); charge against him dismissed; restored to seat in House of Lords; favored acceptance by king of Petition of Right (1628); commissioner to treat with rebellious Scots (1640); distrusted by parliamentary party, dismissed from public office (1643); went into exile at Caen, France (1644). His son **George** (1612-1677), 2d earl; M.A., Oxon. (1636); attacked Roman Catholicism in letters to Sir Kenelm Digby (1638-39), fled to Holland after urging arrest of Pym and four fellow members of parliament (Jan., 1642); as lieutenant of king's forces north of Trent, was defeated at Sherburn (1645); fled to France; forced to resign (1657) as secretary of state to Charles II at Bruges because of turning Catholic; welcomed at court only on expulsion of Clarendon (1667).

Digby, **Sir Kenelm**. 1603-1665. English author of religious and quasi-scientific works; naval commander and diplomat. Bred a Roman Catholic; educ. at Oxford. Secretly married (1625) Venetia Stanley, a beauty celebrated by Ben Jonson in *Eupheme*. Made privateering expedition, defeating French and Venetian ships in Scanderon harbor (1628); professed Protestantism (from 1630). After his wife's death, retired to Gresham Coll., London, to experiment with chemistry; announced reconversion to Catholicism (1636); solicited money for support of king's Scottish expedition (1641); supported king's cause in Civil War and pleaded Charles's cause with Pope Innocent X; banished for a time; engaged by Cromwell in diplomatic business (1656). At Restoration retained office of Queen Henrietta Maria's chancellor; one of first members of Royal Society (1663); discovered necessity of oxygen to plant life. Author of a criticism (1643) of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, *Of Bodies and Of the Immortality of Man's Soul* (1644), and highly fantastic and bombastic *Memoirs* (1827).

His father, **Sir Everard Digby** (1578-1606), came into a large estate (1592), turned Roman Catholic (1599); joining conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot (1605), accepted assignment of inciting a rising in Midlands; deserted his companions in flight; executed.

Digby, **Kenelm Henry**. 1800-1880. English writer on medieval theology; author of *The Broadstone of Honour* (1822), a survey of medieval customs, enlarged (1826-27) and published in 4 vols., entitled *Godefridus, Tancredus, Morus, and Orlandus*.

Digges (digs), **Leonard**. d. 1571? English mathematician; experimented with magnifying effects from combinations of lenses, and was said to have anticipated invention of the telescope (1579). His son **Thomas** (d. 1595) was also a mathematician; muster-master general of English forces in Netherlands (1586-94); author of works on applied mathematics and military engineering. Sir **Dudley** (1583-1639), son of Thomas, was a diplomat and judge; ambassador in Russia (1618); opened case for impeachment of Buckingham (1626); master of the rolls (1636); joint author with his father of *Four Paradoxes or Politique Discourses* (1604).

di Giacomo, **Salvatore**. See **GIACOMO**.

Dilke (dilk), **Charles Wentworth**. 1789-1864. English critic and antiquary; continued Dodsley's *Old Plays* (6 vols., 1814-16); edited *Athenaeum* (1830-46). His son Sir **Charles Wentworth** (1810-1869) was one of proposers and one of executive committee of the (London) International Exhibition of 1851.

The latter's son Sir **Charles Wentworth** (1843-1911) wrote of his travels round the world in *Greater Britain* (1868); M.P. (1868-86), saw no incompatibility between his imperialism and extreme radicalism; undersecretary for foreign affairs (1880-82); president of local-government board under Gladstone (1882-85); chairman of royal commission on housing of working classes; supported acts legalizing position of trades-unions and shortening hours of labor; sought legislation to secure a minimum wage and representation of labor in House of Commons; instrumental in passage of Redistribution bill (1885); wrote with authority on foreign affairs and colonial questions.

His second wife, **Emilia Frances, nee Strong** (1840-1904), historian of French art, m. 1st (1861) Mark Pattison (q.v.), was author of studies of architects and sculptors, furniture and decoration, engravers and draftsmen of 18th century, including *French Painters of the Eighteenth Century* (1899); strove for amelioration of social and industrial condition of working women.

Dill (dill), **Sir John Greer**. 1881-1944. British soldier; m. 1st Ada Maud Le Motte; 2d (1941) Mrs. N. Furlong. Entered army (1901); promoted through grades to rank of general (1939); served in South Africa (1901-02), in World War (1914-18); commandant, Staff College, Camberley (1931-34); director of military operations and intelligence, War Office (1934-36); commander, 1st army corps, France (1939-40); chief of imperial general staff (1940-41); to Washington with Churchill (Dec., 1941), remaining in U.S. as member of joint Anglo-American board of strategy.

Dill (dill), **Ludwig**. 1818-1940. German painter, esp. of coastal landscapes and marines.

Dill, **Sir Samuel**. 1844-1924. British classical scholar, b. in County Down, Ireland; among his books are *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire* (1898), *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius* (1904), *Roman Society in Gaul in the Merovingian Age* (1926).

Dil'le-ni-us (Ger. di-lä'nē-ōs; Eng. di-lē'nī-ūs) or **Dil'len** (Ger. & Eng. di'lē'n), **Johann Jakob**. 1687-1747. German botanist in England (from 1721); first professor of botany at Oxford (1728-47); author of *Historia Muscorum* (1741).

Dil'lens (dill'ēns), **Julien**. 1849-1904. Belgian sculptor.

Dil'ling-ham (dill'ing-hām; -ām), **Charles Bancroft**. 1868-1934. American theatrical manager and producer, esp. of musical plays; b. Hartford, Conn. Manager of Globe Theatre in New York and partner of A. L. Erlanger in twenty other theaters.

Dillingham, **William Paul**. 1843-1923. American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver(fire (16), nat(fire (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

lawyer, b. Waterbury, Vt. Governor of Vermont (1888-90). U.S. senator (1900-23); favored quota system in limiting immigration, embodied in Dillingham Bill (enacted May 19, 1921).

Dillmann (dill'mān), August. 1823-1894. German Protestant theologian and Oriental scholar; chief work was in study of Ethiopian language.

Dillon (dill'ān). Name of an Irish family of royalists and Jacobites that provided a number of military officers in foreign service: Sir James Dillon (fl. 1667), 8th son of Theobald, 1st Viscount Dillon, was governor of Athlone and Connaught, participant in Leinster revolt (1652), brigadier general in service of Spain and the Fronde. Arthur (1670-1733), son of 7th Viscount Dillon, who raised a Jacobite regiment, served in his father's regiment in service of Louis XIV through siege of Barcelona, was Old Pretender's agent in Paris. His youngest son, Arthur Richard (1721-1806), was bishop of Évreux (1753), archbishop of Toulouse (1758), archbishop of Narbonne and primate of the Gauls (1763); migrated to Coblenz (1790). Arthur Richard (1750-1794), son of 11th Viscount Dillon and grandson of Arthur Dillon (1670-1733), was in service of Louis XV, deputy for Martinique in National Assembly, Jacobin general in Argonne (1792); guillotined.

Dillon, E'mile' (ā'mēl'). Joseph. 1854-1933. British journalist, b. in Ireland; special correspondent of London *Daily Telegraph*, from Armenia, Spain, Crete, France, China. Among his notable books are *Maxim Gorky* (1902), *A Scrap of Paper* (1914), *Ourselves and Germany* (1916), *The Peace Conference* (1920), *President Obregon, a World Reformer* (1923), *Russia Today and Yesterday* (1929).

Dillon, George. 1906- . American writer, b. Jacksonville, Fla.; awarded Guggenheim fellowship (1932, 1933). Editor of magazine *Poetry*. Author of *Boy in the Wind* (1927), *The Flowering Stone* (1931; awarded Pulitzer prize for poetry); collaborated with Edna Millay in verse translation of Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du Mal* (1935).

Dillon, John. 1851-1927. Irish Nationalist politician, b. near Dublin. Educ. Catholic U. and Catholic U. Med. School; qualified as surgeon. Supporter of Parnell (1879-c. 1890); member of Parliament (1880-83, 1885-1918); violence of his attacks on government caused his imprisonment on several occasions. Chairman, Irish Nationalist Federation (1896); associated with Redmond (1900-18) in direction of policies of Irish Nationalist party and, on Redmond's death (1918), succeeded to the chairmanship; vigorously supported government during World War, aided in recruiting, but opposed extension of conscription to Ireland. His influence waned with rise of Sinn Féin and he was defeated in parliamentary elections (1918).

His father, John Blake Dillon (1816-1866), also a politician, was joint founder, with T. O. Davis and C. G. Duffy, of *The Nation* (1842), organ of the Young Ireland party.

Dillon, Wentworth. = Earl of Roscommon.

Dill'y (dill'y). Charles. 1739-1807. English bookseller, liberal entertainer of writers; publisher of Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides* (1780), *Life of Johnson* (1791).

Dill'they (dill'ti), Wilhelm. 1833-1911. German philosopher; works include *Weltanschauung und Analyse des Menschen seit Renaissance und Reformation* (1913), *Weltanschauungslehre* (1931), and *Pädagogik* (1934).

Di'mier' (dē'myā'), Louis. 1865-1943. French historian, esp. of art.

Dimitri. See DEMETRIUS.

Dimitri Donaskoi. See DEMETRIUS DONSKOI.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, māhēr; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe. ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūls, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Di-mi'tri-ov (dyl-myē'tryl'yŏf). Variant of DMITRIY. **Di-mi'tri'je-vič** (dē-mē'tri'jē-vē't'y'; Angl. -vich). **Dragutin.** Known as A-pis' (ā-pēs'). 1876-1917. Serbian soldier and intriguer; one of plotters of assassination of King Alexander Obrenovich (1903). Founded secret society, commonly known as the Black Hand, to strive for union of all southern Slavs; engaged in irregular warfare in Macedonia and in anti-Austrian movement in Bosnia. Chief of intelligence, Serbian general staff (1913); planned murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo (1914); arrested at Salonika (Dec. 15, 1916); condemned and shot (June, 1917).

Dim'net' (dēm'nē'), Ernest. 1866-1954. French abbé, lecturer, and writer; canon of Cambay Cathedral. Authority on the Brontës. Among his books, many written in English, are *Les Sœurs Brontë* (1910; trans. 1928), *France Herself Again* (1914), *From a Paris Balcony* (1924), *The Art of Thinking* (1928), *What We Live By* (1932), *My Old World* (1935), *My New World* (1938).

Dimpna. Saint. See DYMNA.

Di'nab (dī'nā). In *Donay Version* Di'na. In Bible, daughter of Jacob and Leah; seduced by a prince of the Hivites, on whom her brothers Simeon and Levi took revenge (*Genesis* xxx. 21; xxxiv).

Dinant, David of. See DAVID OF DINANT.

Di-nar'chus or **Del-nar'chus** (dī-nār'kūs). 361?-291 B.C. Greek orator and statesman, b. Corinth; moved to Athens as a young man. Favored pro-Macedonian policy and, on restoration of democratic government in Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes (307 B.C.), was condemned to death; took refuge at Chalki in Euboea. Only a few of his many speeches are extant.

Din'dorf (dīn'dōrf), Wilhelm. 1802-1883. German classical philologist; collaborator in revision (9 vols., 1831-65) of Henry Estienne's *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*; editor of a number of Greek texts.

d'Indy. See INDY.

Dines (dīnz), William Henry. 1855-1927. English meteorologist, exponent of experimental meteorology. Known for studies of the upper air, wind force, and solar and terrestrial radiation; developed an anemometer.

Di'ne-sen (dī'nēs'n), Isak. Pen name of Baroness Karen Blix'en (blēk'ēn), see Dinesen. 1885- . Danish writer; m. Baron Bror von Blixen (later divorced). Resided many years in Kenya Colony, Africa; managed farm there. Author of *Seven Gothic Tales* (1934), *Out of Africa* (1938), *Winter's Tales* (1944), etc.

Ding. See JAY NORWOOD DARLING.

Din'gaan (dīng'gān). Dutch spelling of Zulu Di'nga'ne (dīngā'nē). fl. 1838. Zulu chieftain. Succeeded his half brother Chaka as king after doing away with another half brother (sometime after 1828); admitted Boers (1837); entered pact (1838) with Boer colonists in Natal under Pieter Retief (q.v.) and treacherously massacred them; defeated by Andries Pretorius (Dec. 16, 1838, now a South African legal holiday, Dingaan's Day); overthrown (1840) by his brother Umpanda with help of Boers.

Ding'el-stedt (dīng'el-stēt), Baron Franz von. 1814-1881. German writer and theater director; director, Court Opera Theater (1867), Holburg Theater (1871), Vienna. Author of tragedy *Das Haus der Barneveldt* (1850), several volumes of verse, and the novels *Unter der Erde* (2 parts, 1840), *Die Amazone* (1868), *Künstlergeschichten* (1877).

Din'gle (dīng'g'l), Herbert. 1890- . English astrophysicist; author of *Relativity for All* (1922), *Modern Astrophysics* (1924), etc.

Ding'ley (dīng'li), Nelson. 1832-1899. American political leader, b. Durham, Me. Governor of Maine (1874-

75). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1881-99); championed protective tariff; chairman, committee on ways and means (from 1896); sponsor of tariff law (known as the Dingley Act) passed in 1897, and in effect until 1909.

Ding'ling-er (dīng'ling-ēr). Name of family of German goldsmiths and jewelers, including: **Johann Melchior** (1664-1731), court goldsmith (1698) to August the Strong of Saxony. His brothers **Georg Friedrich** (1666-1720) and **Georg Christoph** (1668-1728) and his son **Johann Friedrich** (1702-1767).

Di-niz' (dē-nēh'). Eng. **Den'is** (dēn'is). 1261-1325. King of Portugal (1279-1325). Son of Alfonso III and father of Alfonso IV; led rebellion against father (1277-79); m. (1283) Saint Isabel (q.v.), daughter of Peter III of Aragon; encouraged agriculture and commerce, earning sobriquet of *Ré Lavrador* ("farmer, or laborer, king").

Di-niz' da Cruz' e Sil'va (dē-nēzh' thá krōōz' é sil'vâ), **Antônio**. 1731-1799. Portuguese poet, b. Lisbon; one of revivers of poetry of Portugal; associated in founding *Arcadia Ulyssipponense* or *Arcadia Lusitana*; known esp. for his heroicomic epic *O Hissopo*; author also of lyric poems *Odes Pindáricas*. Called "the Portuguese Pindar."

Di-noc'ra-tes or **Dei-noc'ra-tes** (dī-nōk'râ-tēz). Greek architect of late 4th century B.C.; designed for Alexander the Great the new city of Alexandria, in Egypt, and built the funeral pyre of Hephaestion.

Di-nos'tra-tus or **Dei-nos'tra-tus** (dī-nōs'trâ-tūs). Greek mathematician of 4th century B.C.; contributed to development of geometry.

Dins'moor (dīnz'mōr; -mōr) or **Dins'more** (-mōr), **Robert**. 1757-1836. American poet, b. Windham, N.H.; friend of Whittier and subject of an essay by him.

Dins'more (dīnz'mōr), **Charles Allen**. 1860-1941. American Congregational clergyman and Dante scholar; author of *The Teachings of Dante* (1901), *Aids to the Study of Dante* (1903), *Life of Dante* (1919), etc.

Din'ter (dīn'tēr), **Gustav Friedrich**. 1760-1831. German theologian and educator.

Din-wid'dle (dīn-wid'ī; dīn-wid'ī), **Robert**. 1693-1770. Colonial administrator in America, b. near Glasgow, Scotland. Lieutenant governor of Virginia (1751); sent out George Washington with detachment to protect Ohio region from seizure by French (1754); supplied Braddock's force with provisions for its campaign (1755); defended frontier as best he could after Braddock's defeat; attempted to get co-operation from other colonies, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas, but failed. Left Virginia (1758); died at Bristol, England (July 27, 1770).

Dī'o Cas'si-us (dī'ō kâsh'ī-ūs; kâsh'ūs; kâs'ī-ūs) or **Dī'on Cassius** (dī'ōn). Surnamed **Coc'ce-i-a-nus** (kōk'ē-yā-nūs). 155?-after 230 A.D. Roman politician and historian, of Bithynia; consul (c. 220, and again 229 A.D.). Chief work, a history of Rome, written in Greek (80 books).

Dio Chrysostomus. See **DION CHRYSOSTOMUS**.

Dī'o-cles (dī'ō-klēz). Syracusan democratic statesman; reputed drafter of new code of laws for Syracuse (411 B.C.).

Diocles. Greek mathematician of 2d century A.D. (or earlier); invented the cissoid in order to solve the Delian problem.

Diocles of Ca-rys'tus (kā-ris'tūs). Greek physician of 3d century B.C. (or earlier).

Dī'o-cle'than (dī'ō-klē'ahān). Full name **Gaius Aurelius Valerius Dī'o-cle'ti-a-nus** (dī'ō-klē'shī-ā-nūs). Surnamed **Jō'vi-us** (jō'vī-ūs). 245-313. Roman emperor

(284-305), b. at Dioclea in Dalmatia (whence his name). Held command under Probus, Aurelian, and Carus. Proclaimed emperor (284) on death of Numerianus; fought Carinus in Moesia (285); adopted (286) as colleague Maximian who ruled in Gaul, the joint emperors (known as *Augusti*) later (292), because of invasions and revolts in the empire, choosing other associates, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus (known as *Caesars*); acknowledged as chief of the four rulers; kept Asia and Egypt as his administrative unit, with Nicomedia as capital. Subdued revolt in Egypt (296); issued edict (301) in attempt to fix prices, especially in interest of soldiers; although previously friendly to Christians, suddenly issued edict (303) against them, probably persuaded by false accusations of Galerius, beginning terrible persecutions which raged for 10 years (303-313). Abdicated (305); retired to Salona, Dalmatia, and engaged in gardening; with Maximian built Baths of Diocletian in Rome (opened 306).

Dī'o-da'ti (dī'ō-dâ'tē), **Charles**. 1608?-1638. English classical scholar, friend of Milton. Nephew of Giovanni Diodati, Genevan Calvinist. Celebrated by Milton in two Latin elegies and an Italian sonnet, and lamented in *Epitaphium Damonis* (1645). His father, **Theodore** (1574?-1651), physician, emigrated to England as a youth; aided Florio with translation of Montaigne.

Diodati, Giovanni. 1576-1649. Swiss Protestant theologian; published Italian translation of Bible (1607), and French translation (1644).

Dī'o-do'rus Cro'nus (dī'ō-dō'rūs krō'nūs). Greek philosopher of Megarian school in 4th century B.C.

Diodorus of Tyre (tīr). Greek philosopher of 2d century B.C.; studied under Critolaus and succeeded him as head of the Peripatetic school in Athens.

Diodorus Sic'u-lus (sīk'ū-lūs). Greek historian of late 1st century B.C., b. Agyrium (Agrig) in Sicily. Author of *Historical Library* (40 books) of which only books I-V and XI-XV are extant.

Di-od'o'tus (dī-ōd'ō-tūs). Name of two rulers of Bactria: **Diodotus I** (d. 239? B.C.), Seleucid satrap of Bactria; rebelled (c. 255) against Antiochus II and founded (c. 250) Greco-Bactrian kingdom. Succeeded by his son **Diodotus II** (d. 230? B.C.); made peace with Parthians but was slain by usurper Euthydemus.

Di-og'e-nes (dī-ōj'ē-nēz). 412?-323 B.C. Greek Cynic philosopher, b. Sinope in Asia Minor. Studied at Athens under Antisthenes. Rejected social conventions; lived in a tub; according to tradition, once went through streets holding up a lantern, "looking for an honest man." On a voyage from Athens to Aegina, captured by pirates and sold as a slave to a rich citizen of Corinth, who gave him back his freedom. According to legend, he was visited at Corinth by Alexander the Great who asked if he could oblige the philosopher in any way: "Yes," answered Diogenes, "stand from between me and the sun."

Diogenes La-ër'ti-us (lā-ēr'tī-ūs). Biographer of 3d century A.D.; author of work on lives of Greek philosophers (10 books), sole source of information about many of the philosophers' lives.

Diogenes of Ap'ol-lo'n-i-a (āp'ō-lō'nī-ā). Greek philosopher of 5th century B.C., b. Apollonia, in Crete; studied and taught in Athens.

Diogenes of Babylon or of **Se-leu'ci-a** (sē-lū'cī-ā). Stoic philosopher of 2d century B.C.; regarded as one of chief philosophers of Stoic school.

Dī'o-ge'ni-a-nus (dī'ō-jē'nī-ā-nūs). Greek scholar of 2d century A.D., in Hecalea; author of a lexicon, a collection of proverbs, an anthology of epigrams, and geographical works. See **PAMPHILUS**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Dí'o-mé'dee (dí'ò-mé'dēz). Latin scholar of late 4th century A.D. His *Arts Grammaticae* (3 books) is extant.

Dí'on (dí'ón). 408?-353 B.C. Syracusan philosopher and politician; regent for his nephew Dionysius the Younger; made himself master of Syracuse (355 B.C.); assassinated.

Dion Cassius. See DIO CASSIUS.

Dion (or **Dí'o** [dí'ò]). **Chry-sos'to-mus** (kri-sòs'tò-mòs) or **Chry'sos-tom** (kris'òs-tòm; kri-sòs'tòm). 407?-311 A.D. Greek sophist and scholar, b. in Bithynia; migrated to Rome; banished from Rome by Domitian, but enjoyed the favor of Nerva and Trajan; in late life became a convert to stoicism. Eighty of his orations are extant.

Dionne (dyón, dzyón; Angl. dē-ón', dē-ón'), **Cé'cile'** (Cae. Fr. sá'sil'), **Yvonne**, **Annette**, **Emile** d. 1954, **Marie**. Canadian quintuplets, b. May 28, 1934 to Elzire, wife of Oliva Dionne, of Callander, Northern Ontario. See Dr. Allan DAFOR.

Dí'o-ny'si-us (dí'ò-nish'í-ús; -nish'ús; -nís'í-ús; -ní'-sh'ús), **Saint**. = **Saint DENIS**.

Dionysius, **Saint**. Pope (bishop of Rome; 259-268); reorganized the church after the Decian persecutions (250-251).

Dionysius. Name of two tyrants of Syracuse:

Dionysius the Elder. c. 430-367 B.C. Tyrant (405-367 B.C.); of humble origin; gained influence by supporting poorer classes; fought with distinction against Carthaginians; usurped power (405); strengthened position by a political marriage, by making peace with Carthage (404), and by employing mercenaries. Engaged in war with Carthage (398-392) and made advantageous peace; conducted successful campaign in southern Italy (390-379); captured Rhegium (Reggio di Calabria) after long siege (386); his last two wars against Carthage (383-378, 368) disastrous. Exerted wide influence over Greek cities; encouraged letters and won first prize (367) at the Lenaea (Athens) with a tragedy.

Dionysius the Younger. Son of Dionysius the Elder; tyrant (367-356 and 347-344 B.C.); at first, under regency of his uncle Dion; Plato was invited to Syracuse as his tutor, but was dismissed; driven out (366) and fled to Locris; returned (347), but his despotic rule caused citizens to invite Timoleon to their assistance; defeated and taken to Corinth (344 or 343).

Dionysius. King of Portugal. = **DINIZ**.

Dionysius Ex-ig'u-us (ēg'zīg'ú-ús; ēka-ig'-). Christian monk and scholar of 6th century, b. in Scythia. In his *Cyclus Paschalis*, introduced method of reckoning the Christian era (Dionysian period) which is still used, making the birth of Christ the starting point of modern chronology. Cf. **VICTORINUS**.

Dionysius of Alexandria, **Saint**. Roman Catholic theologian of 3d century; head of catechetical school in Alexandria (231); bishop of Alexandria (247); fled (251) to avoid persecution under Decius; banished (257) in reign of Valerian; returned to his see (260). Only fragments of his works are extant.

Dionysius of Hal'i-car-nas'sus (hál'í-kār-nás'ús). d. about 7 B.C. Greek scholar; settled in Rome (c. 29 B.C.) and devoted himself to writing history of Rome. Much of this work, *Roman Antiquities* (20 books), is extant.

Dionysius Per'i-e-g'e'tes (pér'í-ē-jē'tēz). Greek geographer and poet of 4th century A.D. (or earlier), perhaps of Alexandria; author of geographical description (periegesis) of the habitable earth, written in Greek hexameters.

Dionysius the Ar'e-op'a-gite (ār'ē-ōp'ā-jít; -gít). (1) An Athenian of the 1st century converted by St.

Paul (*Acts xvii. 34*). See **Saint DENIS**. (2) An unknown author (c. A.D. 500), for centuries identified with St. Paul's convert, whose works of mystical and speculative theology (*The Celestial Hierarchy*, *The Divine Names*, etc.) exercised vast influence on medieval thought. Called also *Pseudo-Dionysius* and *Pseudo-Areopagite*.

Dionysius Thrax (thráks), i.e. of Thrace. fl. 100 A.C. Greek grammarian, of Alexandria; author of the first Greek grammar.

Dionysus. See **ANTIOCIUS VI** and **ANTIOCHUS XII** of Syria.

Dí'o-phan'tus (dí'ò-fán'tús). Greek mathematician of 3d century A.D. (or later), in Alexandria; reputed inventor of algebra. Chief work, *Arithmetica* (13 books, of which 6 are extant).

Dí'os-cor'i-des (dí'òs-kór'í-dēz), **Pedanius**. Greek physician of 1st century A.D.; author of *De Materia Medica* (5 books), which remained for 1500 years the authority in botany and materia medica.

Dí-os'po-lite (dí-òs'pò-lít). Name sometimes given to XVIIIth, XIXth, and XXth dynasties of Egyptian kings of the New Kingdom, reigning c. 1580-1090 B.C., derived from Diospolis ("City of God"), a name of Thebes, its capital. See *Table (in Appendix)* for Egypt.

Diph'i-lus (dí'f'í-lús). Athenian writer of comedies of late 4th century B.C., b. Sinope; contemporary of Menander; only fragments of his works extant.

Dipoenus. See **SCVLLIS**.

Dip'pel (dí'p'pél), **Johann Andreas**. 1866-1933. German operatic tenor; joint director, with Gatti-Casazza, Metropolitan Opera House in New York (1908-10); organized (1910) and directed (1910-13) Chicago Opera Company; impresario of a comic-opera company (1914 ff.).

Dippel, **Johann Konrad**. 1673-1734. German Pietist theologian, physician, and alchemist. As chemist in Berlin, distilled animal bones in preparing curative mixture known as Dippel's oil. Practiced medicine in Netherlands, at Altona, and in Sweden. Published collected writings under title *Eröffneter Weg zum Frieden mit Gott und mit allen Creaturen* (1684) and under pseudonym **Christi-a-nus De-mo'kri-tu's** (1684) *Welt- und Menschenkenntnis* (1684).

Dí-rac' (dí-rák'), **Paul A'dri'e'** (Venant zn) **Mau'rice** (mò'ris). 1902-. English-Nashling born Bristol. Professor of mathematics, *Cambridge Univ.* (1932). Known for work in quantum mechanics (1926), developed theory of the spinning electron. 1927 Nobel prize for physics with Erwin Schrödinger and Zulu DÍ-author of *Principles of Quantum Mechanics* (1928) and *Relativity* (1933).

Dirceu. Pseudonym of Tomaz Antôrgay with J.

Dí'ri-chlet' (dē'í-ē-klē'), **Peter Gust** (admitted to the zhn'). 1805-1859. German mathematician; known esp. for work on theory of numbers, which he furthered by application of higher analysis, as well as work on definite integrals.

Disbrowe, **John**. See **DESNOROUGH**.

Dis'ney (dí-z'ní), **Walt**, in full **Walter E.** 1901-. American producer of animated motion-picture cartoons, b. Chicago. Creator of *Oswald*, *Donald Duck*, *Mickey Mouse*, *Silly Symphonies*. Made great success with full-length animated films *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1938), *Pinocchio* (1940), *Fantasia* (1940), *Dumbo* (1941).

Dis-rae'li (dí-z-rā'li), **Benjamin**. 1st Earl of Bea'consfield (bē'kǎnz-fēld; bēk'ānz-; the former appears to have been the earl's own pron.; the latter is the local pron. for the town in Buckinghamshire from which the title comes). Nicknamed **Dis'zy** (dí-z'í). 1804-1881. Prime minister of Great Britain, and author, b. London; son of Isaac

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, sve, here (18), event, end, silent, ma; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fidd, fide; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; u in Fr. menu;

D'Israeli (g.e.). M.P. (1837-80); first speech a failure; member of Young England party; supported corn laws; attacked Peel for repealing them (1846); championed protection (1845-50). Chancellor of exchequer under Lord Derby (1852, 1858-59, 1866-68); also leader of commons (1858-59); introduced, but lost, reform bill (1859); attacked Gladstone's financial system (1860, 1862) and Russell's foreign policy (yearly till 1865); carried Reform Act enfranchising all ratepayers (1867). Succeeded Lord Derby as prime minister (1868); resigned after general election (1868); criticized Gladstone's Irish and foreign policy; prime minister (1874-80); borrowed money and purchased for British government, on own responsibility, khedive's interest in Suez Canal (1875); had Queen Victoria assume title of Empress of India (1876); created earl of Beaconsfield (1876); became intimate friend of Queen Victoria; English plenipotentiary at Congress of Berlin (1878). Author of *Vindication of the British Constitution* (1835), and the novels *Virian Grey* (1826), *The Young Duke* (1831), *Henrietta Temple* (1837), *Coningsby* (1844), *Sybil* (1845), *Tancred* (1847), *Lathair* (1870), *Endymion* (1880).

D'Is-rae'll or Dis-rae'll (dlz-rā'll), Isaac. 1766-1848. English man of letters, b. London. Son of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Jewish merchant, descended from a family of Spanish refugees in Venice, who went to England (1748), became British subject (1801). Studied in Amsterdam; became disciple of Rousseau; published anonymously *Curiosities of Literature* (6 vols., 1791-1834), a collection of literary and historical anecdotes; m. (1802) Maria Basevi (1775-1847), by whom he had four sons, the eldest, Benjamin, later becoming earl of Beaconsfield; had his children baptized into Anglican Church. Author also of *Calamities of Authors* (1812-13), *Quarrels of Authors* (1814), *Amenities of Literature* (3 vols., 1841), and three novels and two historical works.

Di'ste-ll (dl'stā-lē), Martin. 1802-1844. Swiss caricaturist and painter; illustrated Fröhlich's *Fabeln, Münchhausens Abenteuer*, etc.

Dithmar. See THEIMAR.

Dit'mars (dl'tmārs), Raymond Lee. 1876-1942. American naturalist, b. Newark, N.J. Curator of reptiles, New York Zoological Park (from 1899), and in charge of department of mammals (from 1910). Authority on snakes. Author of *The Reptile Book* (1907), *Strange Animals I Have Known* (1931), *The Book of Living Reptiles* (1936), *The Book of Insect Oddities* (1938), etc.

Dit'trich-steln (dl'trīk'stēn), Le'o (lē'ō). 1865-1928. Actor and playwright, b. Temesvár, Hungary; to U.S. (1890). Great success in part of Zou Zou in stage version of du Maurier's *Trilby* (1895). Adapted many plays from German and French successes. Wrote popular farce comedies, *All on Account of Eliza* (1900) and *Are You a Mason?* (1901).

Dit'ten-ber'ger (dl'tēn-bēr'gēr), Wilhelm. 1840-1906. German classical scholar.

Dit'ters von Dit'ters-dorf (dl'tērs fōn dl'tērs-dōrf), Karl. 1739-1799. Austrian violin virtuoso and composer; Kapellmeister for bishop of Grosswardein (1765) and for prince-bishop of Breslau (1770). Composer of 44 operas, over 100 symphonies, including 12 program symphonies on Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, chamber music, two oratorios (*Esther* and *Hiob*), and many piano and violin pieces.

Ditzén, Rudolf. Real name of Hans FALLADA.

Divino, El. See Luis de MORALES.

Div'i-ti'a-cus (dlv'i-ti'ā-kūs). Chieftain of the Aedui in 1st century B.C.; brother of Dumnorix, personal friend

of Julius Caesar, and guest of Cicero on a visit to Rome. Ally of Caesar against Ariovistus and against the Belgae.

Di'voire' (de'vwar'), Fernand. 1883-1951. French poet and critic, b. Brussels. Editor in chief of *Intransigent*.

Dix (dīks), Beulah Marie. See Beulah Marie Dix FLEAS.

Dix, Dorothea Lynde, orig. Dorothy. 1802-1887. American philanthropist and reformer, b. Hampden, Me. Established and headed a school for girls, Boston (1820?-35). Secured reforms in treatment of the insane in prisons, almshouses, and houses of correction in Mass., and later in other states (from 1841); served through Civil War as superintendent of women nurses. Wrote a number of books for children.

Dix, Dorothy. Pseudonym of Elizabeth Meriwether GILMER.

Dix, John Adams. 1798-1879. American army officer and political leader, b. Boscawen, N.H. Served in War of 1812. Secretary of state of New York (1833-39). U.S. senator (1845-49). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1861). Served as major general during Civil War. U.S. minister to France (1866-69). Governor of New York (1873-75). His son Morgan (1827-1908), a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was rector of Trinity Church, New York (1862-1908).

Dix (dīks), Otto. 1891-. German painter; served in World War (1914-18) and painted series of scenes of stark realism revealing his abhorrence of war. Later, took subjects from contemporary peasant and bourgeois life, becoming leader of contemporary movement (*Neue Sachlichkeit*, "new realism"; from c. 1922) towards objective representation in art and literature.

Dix'on (dlk's'n), Charles. 1858-1926. English ornithologist and author; studied migration of birds and the geographical distribution of species, setting forth new theories. Author of *Annals of Bird Life* (1890), *The Migration of Birds* (1892), *British Sea Birds* (1896), etc.

Dixon, Frank Haigh (hāg). 1869-1944. American transportation economist; chief statistician for bureau of railway economics (1910-18); special expert for U.S. Shipping Board (1918); professor, Princeton (from 1919). Author of *Railroads and Government, Their Relations in the United States* (1922), etc.

Dixon, George. 1755?-1800. English navigator; sailed with Captain Cook on third expedition; exploring shores of present British Columbia, discovered (1787) Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dixon, Henry Hall. Pseudonym *The Dru'id* (dru'īd). 1822-1870. English sporting writer; author of three novels, *Post and Paddock* (1856), *Silk and Scarlet* (1859), *Scott and Sebright* (1862).

Dixon, James Main. 1856-1933. Educator, b. Paisley, Scotland; professor of Oriental studies and comparative literature, Southern California (from 1911). Compiler of *A Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases* (1890).

Dixon, Jeremiah. fl. 1763-1767. English surveyor who, with Charles Mason (q.v.), determined southern boundary of Pennsylvania, which became known as Mason and Dixon's line and was considered as being in part the boundary between free and slave states before the Civil War.

Dixon, Richard Watson. 1833-1900. English poet. At Oxford one of "Birmingham group," joining with William Morris and Burne-Jones in Pre-Raphaelite movement; vicar of Warkworth (1883-1900). Author of seven volumes of poetry and *A History of the Church of England* (1877-1900).

Dixon, Roland Burrage. 1875-1934. American anthropologist, b. Worcester, Mass. Professor, Harvard (from 1916). Author of *Oceanic Mythology* (1916), *Racial*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

History of Man (1923), *The Building of Cultures* (1928), etc.

Dixon, Thomas. 1864-1946. American Baptist clergyman and writer, b. Shelby, N.C.; chief pastorate in New York City (1889-99). Author of *Leopard's Spots* (1902), *The Classroom* (1905), *The Southerner* (1913), *The Birth of a Nation* (photoplay, 1915), *A Man of the People* (1920), *The Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy* (1932; with Harry M. Daugherty, q.v.), etc.

Dixon, William Hepworth. 1821-1879. English historian and traveler; editor of the *Athenaeum* (1853-69). Author of biographies, including *William Penn* (1851; in defense of Penn against charges made in Macaulay's *History of England*), *Admiral Blake* (1852) and *Lord Bacon* (1862), travel books, and historical works, including one on Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, *History of Two Queens* (1873).

Diya-al-Din. See under IBN-AL-ATHIR.

Di'zen-goff (dī'zēn-gōf), **Mei'er** (mī'ēr). 1861-1936. Zionist leader, b. in Bessarabia. Settled in Palestine (1905); laid foundations of city of Tel Aviv (1906). Mayor of Tel Aviv, first Palestinian Jewish city (1920-25).

Djal'ski (dyāl'skē), **Ksaver Šandor.** Real name Ljubomir Ba'bić (bē'bē'ty'; Angl. -bič). 1854-1935. Yugoslav writer and patriot; vigorous advocate of Yugoslav unity.

Djem. See JEM.

Dje-mal' Pa-sha' (jē-māl' pā-shā'), **Ahmed.** 1872?-1922. Turkish general and statesman; commanded division during Balkan wars (1912-13); instrumental in influencing Turkey to join Central Powers in World War (1914-18); commanded armies against Allenby. Fled from Turkey (1918); assassinated.

Djerjinsky or Djerzinsky. Variants of DZERZHINSKI.

Djez-zar' (jēz-zār'), i.e. butcher. Nickname of **Ah-med' Pa-sha'** (ā-mēt' pā-shā'). 1735?-1804. Turkish official, b. in Bosnia, of Christian parents. Turned Muslim; entered service of Ali Bey (q.v.); made pasha of Acre; defended it successfully (1799) against Napoleon.

Djugashvili. Variant of *Dzhugashvili* (see Joseph Stalin).

Diu'gosz (diō'gōsh), **Jan.** Lat. *Johannes Lon-gl'nus* (lōn-j'ūs). 1415-1480. Polish historian; archbishop of Lemberg (1478). Author of *Historia Polonica* (13 vols., pub. 1614).

Dmitri. See DEMETRIUS.

Dmi'tri-ev (d'myē'tryē yēf), **Ivan Ivanovich.** 1760-1837. Russian statesman and poet; minister of justice (1810-14) under Emperor Alexander I; author of fables, odes, satires, songs, and a short dramatic poem on Yermak Timofiev, Cossack conqueror of Siberia.

Dmi'tri-ev, Radko. Bulg. **Di-mi'tri-ev** (diē-mē'trē-yēf). 1859-1919. Bulgarian-born general in Russian army; commanded 3d Russian army at outbreak of World War (1914-15); captured Przemyśl and defended Riga-Dünabünde front; died (1919), probably murdered by Bolsheviks.

Dmow'ski (d'mōf'skē), **Roman.** 1864-1939. Polish statesman; founded Polish National Democratic Party (1893); headed Polish representatives in Russian Duma (1903); after World War (1914-18), headed Paris committee recognized as temporary government of Poland, and signed Treaty of Versailles (1919); minister of foreign affairs (1923); opposed Pilsudski, and soon thereafter retired from politics.

Doak (dōk), **William Nuckles.** 1882-1933. American labor leader and politician, b. Rural Retreat, Va. Official of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (from 1908). U.S. secretary of labor (1930-33).

Doane (dōn), **George Washington.** 1799-1859. American Protestant Episcopal bishop, b. Trenton, N.J. Bishop of New Jersey (from 1832); a leader of the High-Church party in America. Author of many hymns, including: *Softly now the light of day; Thou art the way, to Thee alone; Father of mercies, hear, Thy pardon we implore; Fling out the banner, let it float.* His son **William Crosswell** (1832-1913) was the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany (from 1869), and author of the hymn *Ancient of Days.*

Dob'ble (dōb'bl), **Sir William George Shedden.** 1879-. British army officer; lieutenant general (1941); governor of Malta (1940-42).

Dob'bin (dōb'bin), **James Cochran.** 1814-1857. American lawyer, b. Fayetteville, N.C. U.S. secretary of the navy (1853-57); instrumental in enlarging and reorganizing the navy.

Dobbs (dōbz), **Arthur.** 1689-1765. Colonial administrator in America, b. in County Antrim, Ireland. Purchased a 400,000-acre estate in North Carolina (1745); appointed governor of North Carolina (1754).

Do-bell' (dō-bēl'), **Bertram.** 1842-1914. English bookseller and man of letters; befriended James Thomson (from 1876) and arranged publication of *The City of Dreadful Night* (1880); recovered, identified, and edited, poetical works of Thomas Traherne.

Dobell, Sir Charles Macpherson. 1869-1954. British soldier, b. in Quebec. Served in Boer War (1899-1900), Boxer Rebellion (1900), and World War; commanded Allied troops in the Cameroons (1914-16), Egyptian expeditionary force (1916-17), and a division in India (1917-19).

Dobell, Horace Bengé. 1828-1917. English physician; had R. L. Stevenson as one of his patients at Bournemouth; wrote *Bacillary Consumption and Medical Aspects of Bournemouth.* Dobell's solution is named after him.

Dobell, Sydney Thompson. Pseudonym **Sydney Yen'dys** (yēn'dis). 1824-1874. English poet and critic, b. in Cranbrook, Kent. Ardent liberalist and advocate of cause of oppressed nationalities and cause of Italian unity; wrote with Alexander Smith sonnets on Crimean War (1855). Author of the dramatic poem *The Roman* (1850), *Bulder* (part I, 1854), *England in Time of War* (1856). Member, with George Gillman, Philip James Bailey, John Stanyan Bigg, and Alexander Smith (q.v.), of the "spasmodic school," so named by Professor W. F. Aytoun, who parodied in *Firmilian* (1854) their style and attitude of skeptical unrest.

Dober, Conrad K. Real name of CON CONRAD.

Dö'be-rel'ner (dü'bē-rē'nēr), **Johann Wolfgang.** 1780-1849. German chemist; discovered catalytic action of platinum sponge on hydrogen, an action utilized in his lamp (Döbereiner's lamp) for instantaneous production of a flame; discovered furfural; recognized (before 1829) relationship between the properties of elements and their atomic weights, upon which the periodic table of elements is based; classed closely related elements in groups of three (known as Döbereiner's triads).

Do'ble (dō'bl), **Charles Caldwell.** 1881-1943. American fiction writer and playwright; author of the plays *Doubling in Brass*, *Retribution*, *Believe It or Not*, etc.

Doble, James Frank. 1888-. American educator, writer, and folklorist, b. in Live Oak County, Tex. Professor of English, U. of Texas (1933-47). Author of *A Vaquero of the Brush Country* (1929), *Coronado's Children* (1931), *Apache Gold and Yaqui Silver* (1939), *The Longhorns* (1941), etc.

Dü'blin (dü'blēn), **Alfred.** 1878-1957. German physician and writer; nerve specialist in Berlin (from 1912-

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), āvent, ānd, silēnt, mak'ēr; jcc, ill, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out; oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

33); in exile (from 1934). Author of novels, plays, an epic, *Manas* (1926), and essays.

Do'brée (dō'bré), Bonamy. 1891–. English literary scholar and editor; served in World War I and II; lieutenant; authority on Restoration drama; author of *Restoration Comedy* (1924), *Restoration Tragedy* (1929); collaborated in *The Victorians and After* (1938). His wife, *Valentine Gladys, nee Brooke-Pe'chell (pē'chēl)* (1884–), is author of *Your Cuckoo Sings by Kind* (1927), *Emperor's Tigers* (1929), *To Blush Unseen* (1935).

Do'brée (dō'bré), Peter Paul. 1782–1825. English classical scholar, b. in Guernsey.

Dö'bren-te'l (dō'bren-tē'l), Gábor. 1786–1851. Hungarian philologist; editor of *Ancient Monuments of the Magyar Language* (1838 ff.).

Do'briz-hof'fer (dō'briz-hōf'fēr), Martin. 1717–1791. Austrian Jesuit missionary in South America; in Paraguay (1749–67), working seven years among Abipon Indians. Author of a valuable ethnological work, *Historia de Abiponibus, Equestri Bellicosaque Paraguariae Natione* (3 vols., 1783).

Do-bro-lyu'bov (dō-brō-lyō'bōf), Nikolai Aleksandrovich. 1836–1861. Russian journalist and critic; regarded by some as an originator of revolutionary activity in Russia.

Do'brov-ský (dō'brōf-skē), Josef. 1753–1829. Czech Jesuit and philologist; regarded as founder of Slavic philology. Chief work, *Institutiones Linguae Slavicae Dialecti Veteris* (1822), first scientific grammar of Old Slav.

Dob'son (dōl's'n), Austin, in full Henry Austin. 1840–1921. English poet and man of letters. Clerk (from 1856), principal clerk (1884–1901) in marine department of Board of Trade. Author of *Figures in Rhyme* (1873) and *At the Sign of the Lyre* (a collection of light verse; 1885), and of prose works including critical essays and biography.

Dobson, Frank. 1888–. English sculptor, b. London. Among his notable sculptures are *The Man Child*, *Seranna*, *Monning*, bronze bust of earl of Oxford and Asquith, and brass head of Osbert Sitwell.

Dobson, William. 1610–1646. English portrait painter; succeeded Vandyke (1641) as court painter to Charles I; painted portraits of Charles I, Prince of Wales, and Prince Rupert.

Dock'wra (dōk'wā) or Dock'wray (-rā), William. d. 1716. London merchant who established a penny postal system in the metropolis (1683).

Dö'czy (dō'čy), Baron Ludwig von. 1845–1919. Hungarian playwright. Among his plays are *The Kiss* (1871; Hungarian Acad. award) and *Marie Szecey* (1885).

Dodd (dod), Frank Howard. 1844–1916. American publisher, b. Bloomfield, N.J. Son of Moses Woodruff Dodd. Joined father's publishing business (1860); became head of firm (1870); later took in as partners Edward S. Mead and Bleecker Van Wagenen, forming firm of Dodd, Mead, & Co.

Dodd, Lee Wilson. 1879–1933. American writer, b. Franklin, Pa. Author of plays *The Return of Eve* (1909), *Speed* (1911), *His Majesty Bunker Bean* (1915), *The Changelings* (1923); novels, *The Book of Susan* (1920) and *The Girl Next Door* (1923); verse, *The Middle Miles* (1915), *The Great Enlightenment* (1928), etc.

Dodd, Moses Woodruff. 1813–1899. American publisher, b. Bloomfield, N.J. Formed partnership in publishing business with John S. Taylor (1839), and after Taylor's withdrawal (1840) continued the business until his retirement (1870). See Frank Howard Dodd.

Dodd, Robert. 1748–1816? English marine painter, known for his storm effects.

Dodd, William. 1729–1777. English preacher; forced to flee England because of wife's attempt to bribe wife of lord chancellor to gain preferment for him (1774); forged a bond in name of earl of Chesterfield; hanged despite petitions for his pardon, one by Dr. Johnson. Author of *The Beauties of Shakespeare* (1752), *Reflections on Death* (1763), etc.

Dodd, William Edward. 1869–1940. American historian, b. Clayton, N.C. Professor of American history, Chicago (1908–33). U.S. ambassador to Germany (1933–37). Author of *Life of Jefferson Davis* (1907), *Statesmen of the Old South* (1911), *Expansion and Conflict* (1915), *Woodrow Wilson and His Work* (1920), *Ambassador Dodd's Diary* (pub. 1941; covering period 1933–37). Joint editor, with Ray Stannard Baker, of *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson* (1924–26).

Dodd'ridge (dōd'rīj), Philip. 1702–1751. English non-conformist clergyman and religious writer. Author of several hymns, including "O God of Bethel [Jacob], by whose hand."

Dodds (dōdz), Harold Willis. 1889–. American political scientist, b. Urica, Pa. Editor, *National Municipal Review* (1920–33). Electoral adviser to government of Nicaragua (1922–24, 1928). Professor of politics (from 1927) and president (from 1933), Princeton.

Dodé' de La Bru'ne-rie' (dōd' dē lā brūn'rē'), Vicomte Guillaume. 1775–1851. French general; noted for his defense of Glogau (1813–14).

Döderlein (dō'dēr-lin), Ludwig. 1791–1863. German classical scholar.

Dodge (dōj), Augustus Caesar. See under Henry Dodge.

Dodge, Bayard. 1888–. American educator, b. New York City; president (1923–48), U. of Beirut, Syria.

Dodge, David Low. 1774–1852. American merchant and pacifist, b. Brooklyn, Conn.; founder of New York Peace Society (1815). His son *William Earl* (1805–1883), merchant and philanthropist, was an organizer of the Young Men's Christian Association in America. David's great-granddaughter *Grace Hoadley Dodge* (1856–1914) was a social worker, organized a working girls' club from which developed the Associations of Working Girls' Societies; member of the New York City Board of Education (1886), and prominent in the organization (1889) and early activity of Teachers College, Columbia U.; helped found the New York Travelers Aid Society (1907).

Dodge, Grenville Melville. 1831–1916. American army officer and civil engineer, b. Danvers, Mass. Served through Civil War; major general of volunteers (1864). Chief engineer, Union Pacific Railroad (1866–70). Associated with Jay Gould in railroad development in the Southwest (1873–83). Organized and built railroad in Cuba (1899–1903).

Dodge, Henry. 1782–1867. American political leader, b. Vincennes, Ind.; governor of Territory of Wisconsin (1836–41). Member, U.S. House of Representatives, as delegate from Territory of Wisconsin (1841–45); again governor (1845–48). U.S. senator from Wisconsin (1848–57). His son *Augustus Caesar* (1812–1883) was first U.S. senator from Iowa (1848–55), and U.S. minister to Spain (1855–59).

Dodge, Mabel. See Mabel I. FLAN.

Dodge, Mary Abigail. Pseudonym Gail Hamilton. 1833–1896. American writer, b. Hamilton, Mass. Author of *Gala Days* (1863), *A New Atmosphere* (1865), *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness* (1872), *James G. Blaine* (1895), etc.

Dodge, Mary Elizabeth, nee Mapes (māps). 1831–1905. American writer, b. New York City; m. (1851) William

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Dodge** (d. 1858). Editor, *St. Nicholas Magazine* (1873-1905). Successful esp. in books for children, as *Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates* (1865), *Donald and Dorothy* (1883), *When Life is Young* (poetry, 1894), *The Land of Pluck* (1894).
- Dodge, Raymond**. 1871-1942. American psychologist and editor; professor, Yale (1924-36).
- Dodge, Theodore Ayrault** (t'ôlt). 1842-1909. American army officer and military historian, b. Pittsfield, Mass. Served in Civil War; lost leg at Gettysburg. Author of *A Bird's-Eye View of Our Civil War* (1883), *Alexander* (1890), *Hannibal* (1891), *Cæsar* (1892), *Riders of Many Lands* (1894), *Gustavus Adolphus* (1895), *Napoleon* (4 vols., 1904-07), etc.
- Dodge, William Earl**. See under David Low Dodge.
- Dodg'son** (dôj's'n), **Charles Lutwidge**. Pseudonym **Lewis Carroll** (kâr'nl). 1832-1898. English mathematician and writer. Son of clergyman; educ. at Rugby and Oxford (B.A., 1854); took orders (1861). Mathematical lecturer at Oxford (1855-81); published mathematical treatises, including *Euclid and his Modern Rivals* (1879). Author of the household classics *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking Glass* (1872), written for Alice Liddell, second daughter of Henry George Liddell (q.v.), and illustrated by Sir John Tenniel (q.v.); author also of *Phantasmagoria* (1869), *Hunting of the Snark* (1876), *Sylvie and Bruno* (1889).
- Dod'ing-ton** (dôd'ing-tân), **George Bubb**. Baron **Melcombe** (mêl'kâm). 1691-1762. English politician. Son of Jeremias Bubb, an Irishman; adopted name Dodington on inheriting uncle's estate (1720). Battered his votes in parliament first to one side then to the other; a lord of treasury (1724-40); one of the "mad monks of Medmenham Abbey" (see Sir Francis DASHWOOD); treasurer of navy (1744, 1755); reached his ambition, a peerage (1761); spoke against execution of Admiral Byng (1757). Patron of Young, Thomson, Fielding.
- Do-doens'** (dô-dôens'), **Rembert**. *Lat.* **Rembertus Do-do-nae'us** (dô-dô-ne'îas). 1517-1585. Dutch botanist; author of *Cruydeboek* (1554 and 1563) on domestic and foreign plants.
- Dod's-ley** (dôdz'li), **Robert**. 1703-1764. English poet, playwright, and bookseller. Set up as bookseller (1735); published Dr. Johnson's *London* (1738) and works by Pope, Young, Akenside, Chesterfield, Walpole, Goldsmith; helped to finance Johnson's dictionary; founded several literary periodicals, among them the *Annual Register*, with Edmund Burke as editor (1758). Wrote plays, collected as *Trifles* (1745), also *The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1741); closed career as dramatist with tragedy *Cleone* (1758). Best known as editor of two collections, *Old Plays* (12 vols., 1744), and *A Collection of Poems by Several Hands* (3 vols., 1748).
- Dod'well** (dôd'wêl; -wêl), **Edward**. 1767-1832. English archaeologist in Greece (1801-06), in Rome (1807-32); procured the Dodwell Vase from Corinth and many antiquities from Attica.
- Dodwell, Henry**. 1641-1711. Irish theologian and historian; Camden professor of history, Oxford (1688-91); deprived for refusing oath of allegiance to William and Mary; champion of nonjurors; advanced eccentric theological theories, such as the natural mortality of the soul.
- Do'eg** (dô'êg). In the Bible, an Edomite who reported to Saul the befriending of David by Ahimelech and who afterward executed Saul's command to kill the priests and destroy the village of Nob (*1 Samuel* xxi-xxii).
- Doe'nitz** (dô'nîts), **Karl**. 1891-. German naval commander; in submarine service (from 1916); planned and commanded U-boat fleet; grand admiral (1943); as Nazi supreme commander, surrendered (May 7, 1945); sentenced as war criminal to ten years' imprisonment.
- Does** (dôes), **Jacob van der**. 1623-1673. Dutch painter.
- Does, Jan van der**. See Janus DOUSA.
- Does'burg** (dôes'bûrk), **Theo van**. 1883-1931. Dutch painter; founder of the de Stijl school of painting; his paintings in later years became pure abstractions. See **Georges van TONGERLOO**.
- Dog'gett** (dôg'êt; -it), **Thomas**. d. 1721. Irish actor, b. Dublin. Made first London appearance as Nincompoop in D'Urfey's *Love for Money* (1691); created part of Ben, written for him, in Congreve's *Love for Love* (1695); author of *The Country Wake*, in which he played Young Hobbs (1696). Founded (1715) a sculling prize, "Doggott's Coat and Badge," for Thames watermen, still rowed for annually on August 1.
- Do-he'ny** (dô-hê'nî), **Edward Laurence**. 1856-1935. American oil producer, b. Fond du Lac, Wis. Organized Mexican Petroleum Co. (1900), reorganized as Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Delaware (1907). Also founded Pan American Petroleum Co. (1916). Involved in Teapot Dome oil scandals; accused (1924) of bribing Albert B. Fall (q.v.) in order to obtain preferred treatment in distribution of oil leases, esp. of leases of Elk Hills naval oil reserves; leases canceled (1924) and Doherty indicted with Fall on charges of conspiracy and bribery; acquitted.
- Do-her-ty** (dô-êr-tî), **Charles Joseph**. 1855-1931. Canadian jurist and statesman; professor at McGill U.; puisne judge, superior court, Quebec (1891-1906); minister of justice (1911-21); Canadian representative at Paris Peace Conference (1919), and in Assembly of the League of Nations (1920-21).
- Doherty, Henry Latham**. 1870-1939. American oil and utilities magnate, b. Columbus, Ohio. Organized Henry L. Doherty & Co., bankers and public utility operators, New York (1905), and Cities Service Co. holding company for public utility and petroleum properties (1910); president, Cities Service Co. (1910-39).
- Doherty, Reginald Frank** (1872-1911) and his brother **Hugh Lawrence** (1875-1919). English lawn-tennis players. All-England singles champions at Wimbledon (Reginald 1897-1900 and Hugh 1902-06), and doubles champions (1897-1905); Hugh was also American national champion (1903). Joint authors of the classic *On Lawn Tennis* (1903).
- Doherty, Robert Ernest**. 1885-1950. American educator, b. Clay City, Ill. Professor of electrical engineering, Yale (1931-36), and dean of Yale School of Engineering (1933-36). President, Carnegie Tech. (from 1936).
- Dohm** (dôm), **Ernst**. 1819-1883. German writer; co-editor of humorous periodical *Kladderadusch* (from 1849); translator of La Fontaine's *Fables* into German.
- Doh'na** (dô'nâ). Distinguished German family, including Burgrave **Fabian von Dohna** (1550-1622), soldier in Polish service who later aided Henry IV of France against Catholic League, and the following, all bearing title Burgrave and Count zu Dohna-Schlob'bit'ten (-shlô'bî'tên): **Alexander** (1661-1728), field marshal in Prussian service; his brother **Christoph** (1665-1733), colonel of regiment of French émigrés after revocation of Edict of Nantes, ambassador to London (1698-99), general of infantry (1713), ambassador to Vienna (1714-16); **Friedrich Ferdinand Alexander** (1771-1831), Prussian minister of interior (1808-10), determined opponent of Napoleon, an organizer of Prussian Landwehr; his brother **Friedrich** (1784-1859), Prussian general, who resisted French domination in Prussia (1806-11), served in Russian army (1812-15), and returned to Prussian
- âle, chaotic, càre** (7), **âdd, àccount, àrm, àsk** (11), **scâld; àve, hère** (18), **èvent, ènd, silènt, makè, ice, ill, charàty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd** (40), **âdît** (41), **cônnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite; àrn, ûp, circûs, ût** -u in Fr. menu;

service in time to fight in battle of Waterloo (1815). **Doh'ná-nyí** (dó'ná-nyí), Ernő. 1877- , Hungarian musician and composer of an opera *Ivas Turm* (1922), comic operas *Tante Simona* (1912) and *The Tenor* (1929), a pantomime, orchestral rhapsody, piano concerto, violin concerto, string quartets, and piano works. Known esp. for his suite for orchestra (opus 19).

Dohrn (dörn), Anton. 1840-1909. German zoologist. Son of Karl August Dohrn (1806-1892), coleopterist.

Do-i-ha-ra (dō-ē-hā-rā), Kenji. 1883-1948. Japanese soldier; intelligence officer and Japanese propagandist in northern China (1931 ff.); commander in chief of Japanese air force (1942); hanged as war criminal.

Dol'say (dof'z), Edward Adelbert. 1893 . American biochemist; known for work on blood buffers, sex hormones (notably, isolation of threlin, 1929), and vitamin K. Corecipient of 1943 Nobel physiology prize.

Dol'a-bel'la (dō'lā-bē'lā), Publius Cornelius. 70?-43 B.C. Roman general; son-in-law of Cicero. In the civil war, joined Caesar; was engaged at battle of Pharsala (48 B.C.) and accompanied Caesar to Africa and Spain. After assassination of Caesar (Mar. 15, 44), seized consulship and, by favor of Brutus, was allowed to hold it. Deserted Brutus's cause to accept from Antony command of an expedition against the Parthians and governorship of Syria. His extortions and crimes caused him to be declared a public enemy; attacked and defeated at Laodicea and, to escape capture, ordered one of his soldiers to kill him.

Dol'ce (dōl'chā), Lodovico. 1508-1568. Italian writer and scholar, b. Venice; among his works are translations, as of Horace, Homer, and Vergil; *Osservazioni nella Volgare Lingua* (1550); *Commedie* (1560); *Tragedie* (1560), including *Marianna*.

Dol'ci (dōl'chā) or **Dol'ce** (-chā), Carlo or Carlino. 1616-1686. Florentine painter; known chiefly for small religious canvases and for portraits.

Dole (dōl), Charles Fletcher. 1845-1927. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Brewer, Me. Pastorate, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (1876-1916). Among his many books are *The Citizen and the Neighbor* (1884), *The Golden Rule in Business* (1895), *The Coming Religion* (1910), *A Religion for the New Day* (1920). His brother Nathan Haskell (1852-1935) was on editorial staff of Philadelphia Press (1881-87) and T. Y. Crowell & Co. (1887-1901); author of poems, essays, and biographical sketches, and translator and editor of works from Russian, Spanish, French, and Italian literature.

Dole, Sanford Ballard. 1844-1926. American lawyer and political leader in Hawaii, b. Honolulu. Adm. to bar, Massachusetts (1868); practiced, Honolulu; associate justice, Hawaii supreme court (1887-93). Head of revolutionary provisional government (1893); president, Republic of Hawaii (1894-98); first governor, Territory of Hawaii (1900-03); judge, U.S. district court for Hawaii (1904-15).

Dolega-Kamiński. Pen name of Lucian KAMIŃSKI.

Dol'es (dō'lēs), Johann Friedrich. 1715-1797. German church composer; studied under Johann Sebastian Bach.

Dol'et' (dō'lē'), Étienne. 1509-1546. French painter and philologist; a leading representative of early 16th-century intellectual renaissance in France. Convicted of heresy and executed at Paris (Aug. 3, 1546).

Dol-go-ru'ki (dōl-gū-rōō'kū-i; Angl. dōl'gō-rōō'kī) or **Dol-go-ru'kov** (-kōō). Fem. **Dol-go-ru'ka-ya** (dōl-gū-rōō'kū-yū) or **Dol-go-ru'ko-va** (dōl-gū-rōō'kū-vū). Princely Russian family, including notably: Vasilii Lukich (1670-1739), diplomat; became member of supreme privy council (c. 1727); vainly endeavored to control Empress Anna Ivanovna; executed at Novgorod

(Nov. 8, 1739). Vasilii Mikhailovich (1722-1782), surnamed Krym'ski (krīm'skō-i; Angl. -ski) because in 15 days he conquered the Crimea (1771). Ivan Mikhailovich (1764-1823), governor of Samara (1802-12) and poet. Pētr Vladimirovich (1817-1868), genealogist and author, exiled because of his book *The Truth about Russia* (1860). Ekaterina Mikhailovna (1846-1922), 2d wife (1880) of Czar Alexander II and author of *Alexander II.: détails inédits sur sa vie intime et sa mort* (1882).

d'O'lier (dōl'yā), Franklin. 1877-1953. American insurance executive; officer in A.E.F., in France (1917-19); elected first national commander of American Legion (Nov. 12, 1919).

Dol'lar (dōl'ēr), Robert. 1844-1932. Shipping magnate, b. Falkirk, Scotland; to U.S. (1856), naturalized (1888). Settled in San Francisco, Calif.; founder and president, Dollar Steamship Co., Robert Dollar Co., Dollar Portland Lumber Co., Canadian Robert Dollar Co. Author of *Memoirs*.

Doll'fuss (dōl'fōōs), Engelbert. 1892-1934. Austrian statesman. Minister of agriculture and forestry (1931) and chancellor (1932), Austria. Came into conflict with Nazi interests because of plans to maintain Austrian independence; proclaimed dictatorship (Mar. 7, 1933) and, soon after, dissolved Bundesversammlung, abolished freedom of speech, press, and assemblage, and use of Nazi distinctive uniform. Shot and killed by Austrian Nazi rebels, who seized the chancellery (July 25, 1934).

Dol'ling (dōl'ing), Robert William Radclyffe. 1851-1902. British social reformer, known as "Father Dol'ling"; b. in County Down; engaged in social work, Dublin (1870-78); head of mission in London (1883-85), of Winchester Coll. mission at Landport (1885-95). Author of *Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum* (1896), recounting experiences at Landport.

Doll'ing-er (dōl'ing-ēr), Ignaz. 1770-1841. German physician. His son Johann Joseph Ignaz von Döllinger (1799-1890), theologian, was a leader in Old Catholic movement; excommunicated from Roman Catholic Church (1871); author of *Kirche und Kirchen, Papsttum und Kirchenstaat* (1861), *Papstthum des Mittelalters* (1863), *Beiträge zur Politisch-Kirchlichen Kulturgeschichte der letzten 6 Jahrhunderte* (3 vols., 1862-82), *Geschichte der Moral- und Sitten in der Römisch-Katholischen Kirche seit dem 16. Jahrhundert* (2 vols., 1889).

Dol'lond (dōl'ōnd), John. 1706-1761. English optician. Son of Huguenot refugee, a silk weaver, whose trade he followed while he studied classical languages, mathematics, science. Joined his eldest son, Peter (1730-1820), in making optical instruments (1752); read before Royal Society (1758) paper on refrangibility of light and how he discovered means of constructing achromatic lenses by combination of crown and flint glasses, improving telescopic lenses; invented modern heliometer (1754); his son Peter invented improved triple achromatic object glasses; and his nephew George (1774-1852) invented an improved altazimuth (1821) and an atmospheric recorder.

Do'l'o'mieu' (dō'lō'myū'), Déodat Guy Silvain Tan-crède Gratet de. 1750-1801. French geologist and mineralogist; visited Spain, Sicily, the Pyrenees, Calabria, and the Alps; described (1791) the mineral named after him "dolomite"; professor, École des Mines (1796). Scientist on Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt (1798); on return trip, was captured and imprisoned at Messina for 21 months; while in prison, made pen of wood and, using soot from lamp, wrote on the margins of his Bible *Traité de Philosophie Minéralogique* and *Mémoire sur*

chair; go; sing; then, thing; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

l'Espèce Minérale; after release, professor of mineralogy, Museum of Natural History, Paris.

Do'magk (dō'mā'k), Gerhard. 1895-. German chemist. Teacher at universities of Greifswald and Münster; director of I. G. Farbenindustrie research institute, Elberfeld (from 1927). Known for discovery of, and experimental work with, "prontosil," forerunner of sulphanilamide. Declined 1939 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine in accordance with instructions of German government.

Do'mas y Val'le (dō'mās ē vā'lyā), José. 1717?-1803. Spanish naval commander; commanded Asís in campaign against British in West Indies (1779-80); active in capture of Pensacola (1781) and in siege of Gibraltar (1783); governor of Panama (1786-94); captain general of Guatemala (1794-1801).

Do'ma-szew'ski (dō'mā-shē'škē), Alfred von. 1856-1927. German historian of ancient Roman life and institutions.

Do'mat' (dō'mā') or **Dau'mat'** (dō'mā'), Jean. 1625-1696. French jurist; author of *Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Naturel* (1689-94), etc.

Dom'basle' (dōn'bā'l'), Mathieu de, in full **Christophe Joseph Alexandre Mathieu de**. 1777-1843. French agriculturist; invented a plow; founded school of agriculture near Nancy (1822).

Dom-brow'ski (dōm-brō'skē) or, more correctly, **Da-brow'ski** (dōsm-), Jan Henryk. 1755-1818. Polish soldier; served against Russians (1792) and in defense of Warsaw (1794). Organized Polish legion to fight in service of France and commanded it in Italy (1798-1801). Served as general of Polish troops under Napoleon; engaged at Friedland (1807), against Austrians (1809), in Russian campaign (1812), and at battle of Leipzig (1813). To Poland (1813) and designated by czar to reorganize Polish army; appointed general of cavalry (1815) and senator palatine of kingdom of Poland.

Do'me-ni-chi'no, Il (il dō'mā-nē-kē'nō). *Real name Domenico Zam-pie'ri* (tsām-pyā'riē). 1581-1641. Bolognese painter; with Guido Reni, leader of Eclectic school after the Carracci; at Rome (1603-17), Bologna (1617-21); chief Vatican architect (1621-23); at Naples (1630-34, 1635-38). Works include *Communion of St. Jerome* (the Vatican), *Diana and Nymphs Hunting* (Borghese Palace, Rome), *Madonna of the Rosary* (Bologna gallery), *Life of St. Jovanius* (Cappella del Tesoro in Naples Cathedral), landscapes, and portraits.

Domenico. See **Il Greco**.

Domenico Fiorentino. See **Domenico del Barbieri**.

Dom'ett (dōm'ēt; -it), Alfred. 1811-1887. English poet and colonial administrator, b. in Camberwell; intimate of Robert Browning; subject of Browning's poem *War-ing*. Emigrated to New Zealand (1842), where he was prime minister (1862-63), registrar-general of land (1865-71). Author of *Ranolf and Amohia, a South Sea Day Dream* (1872), *Flotsam and Jetsam* (1877).

Do-mey'ko (dō-mē'kō), Ignacio. *Pol. Ignacy Do-mey'ko* (dō-me'kō). 1802-1889. Polish mineralogist in Chile; founded school of chemistry and mineralogy at Coquimbo; professor (1839 ff.) and rector (1867 ff.), U. of Santiago; responsible for speeding development of Chilean resources.

Dom'i-nic (dōm'i-nīk), Saint. 1170-1221. Spanish-born Roman Catholic priest; founder of Dominican order (confirmed by pope, 1216). Canon of cathedral at Osma (1195). In Languedoc (1205), where he attacked the Albigenses and first organized Dominican order (1215), whose official name was *Fratres Praedicatorum*, or *Preaching Friars*.

Do'mi-nis (dō'mē-nē), Marco Antonio de. 1566-1624. Italian ecclesiastic; archbishop of Spalato (1600) and primate of Dalmatia and Croatia. Involved in quarrel between papacy and Venice, crossed to England (1616); became convert to Anglicanism and dean of Windsor (1619); attacked the papacy in *De Republica Ecclesiastica* (1617). Recanted in his *Consilium Reditus* (1623); imprisoned by the Inquisition.

Do-mi'tian (dō-mīsh'ān; -ān). *Full name Titus Flavius Do-mi'ti-a-nus Au-gus'tus* (dō-mīsh't-ā'nūs ā-gūs'tūs). 51-96 A.D. Third of the Flavian emperors of Rome (81-96). Second son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, and brother of Titus. Triumphed over the Chatti (83) but unsuccessful in campaign against the Daclans under Decebalus (86-90); aroused by jealousy, recalled (84) Agricola from his victories in Britain (78-84); murdered by a freedman, as the result of a conspiracy by the empress Domitia and officers of the court.

Domitius Ahenobarbus or Enobarbus. See **AURELIUS BARBUS**.

Domnus. See **DONUS**.

Don'ald (dōn'ld), William Henry. 1875-1946. Australian journalist and economist in China; on Hong Kong paper for several years (after 1904); joined Chinese Revolution as adviser to Sun Yat-sen (1911); later, adviser to several governments in China; first revealed Japan's Twenty-one Demands (1915); helped detect monarchical designs of Yuan Shih-k'ai (1916). Editor of *Far Eastern Review*; adviser (1928-33) to Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria; adviser to Chiang Kai-shek (1934 ff.); exerted great influence on events at time of Chiang's capture (1936).

Don'ald-son (dōn'ld-sōn), Sir James. 1831-1915. Scottish classical and patristic scholar.

Donaldson, John William. 1811-1861. English philologist and Biblical critic. Attempted in the *New Critica* (1839) to apply to Greek scientific principles of comparative philology introduced from Germany; in *Coronarius* (1844) undertook application of same method to Latin, Umbrian, and Oscean.

Don'a-l'i'ti-us (dōn'ā-līsh't-ās), Chris'tian (krī's'chian; krīst'yān). *Lith. Kristijonas Do'ne-lai'tis* (dō'nā-l'is- or Duo'ne-lai'tis (dōw'-)). 1714-1780. Lithuanian poet.

Don'a-tel'lo (dōn'ā-tē'lō; *Ital. do'nā-tē'lō*). *Real name Donato di Nic'co-lo'di Be'tto Bar'di* (dē nek'kō-lō'dē bār'tō bār'dē). 1386?-1466. Italian sculptor, b. Florence; leading sculptor of early Renaissance; considered founder of modern sculpture. Broke with classicism, substituting realism, stressing dramatic action and character delineation; associate of Ghiberti, Brunelleschi, and Michelozzo. To Rome (c. 1403 and again, 1433); to Padua (1443-53), Florence (1457 ff.). His works in Florence include *St. George*, *John the Evangelist*, *David*, *Poggio*, *Zuccone*, *Habakuk*, *St. Louis*, *Magdalen*, and *Judith and Holofernes* (Loggia dei Lauzi); other sculptures by him are in Padua, Naples, and Siena.

Do-na'ti (dō-nā'tē), Corso. ?-1308. Florentine political leader; member of Guelph party; became popular through victory at Campaldino over Azzo (1289); formed Neri faction against bourgeois Bianchi; exiled (1300); repatriated (1301) by Charles of Valois; dictator of Florence (1301-08).

Do-na'ti (dō-nā'tē), Giovanni Battista. 1826-1873. Italian astronomer, b. at Pisa. Director of Florence observatory (1864); discovered six comets, one of which is named after him; by spectroscopic means, discovered the gaseous composition of comets.

Donato d'Agnolo or d'Angelo. See **BRAMANTE**.

Do-na'tus (dō-nā'tūs). Bishop of Casae Nigrae, in

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

North Africa, in early 4th century; fanatically courted martyrdom during Diocletian persecutions and opposed policy of traitor ecclesiastics who chose to surrender their sacred books in order to escape persecution. His stand (c. 311 A.D.) really started the Donatist schism in North Africa, though the rigoristic party was named from Donatus the Great (q.v.).

Donatus. Known as the Great. Bishop of Carthage (315 A.D.); elected by the rigoristic party among Christians of North Africa. This party (Donatists) had gone into a schism (311) as a protest against the consecration of Caecilian, Primate of Carthage, by Felix, a traitor bishop. The Donatists held that the validity of the sacraments depends on the spiritual state of the minister, that sanctity is essential for church membership, and that those who joined their sect should be rebaptized. The schism continued for over a century.

Donatus, Aelius. Roman grammarian of middle 4th century A.D.; author of an *Ars Grammatica* so widely used as an elementary textbook in western Europe in the Middle Ages that the term *Do'nat* (dō'nāt) or *Do'net* (dō'nēt) came to be synonymous with grammar or with any textbook treating elementary principles of a subject.

Don'ders (dōn'ders), **Frans Cornelis.** 1818-1889. Dutch ophthalmologist and physiologist; investigated physiology and pathology of the eye; introduced use of prismatic and cylindrical lenses for eyeglasses.

Do'neau' (dō'nō'), **Hugues.** Lat. **Donel'ius** (dō-nel'ūs). 1527-1591. French jurist; author of *Commentarii de Jure Civili* (pub. in 16 vols., 1801-34).

Donelaitis, Kristijonas. See Christian DONALITIS.

Don'el-son (dōn'el-s'n), **Andrew Jackson.** 1799-1871. American army officer and diplomat; b. near Nashville, Tenn.; reared by Andrew Jackson at "The Hermitage." Aide-de-camp to Jackson in Seminole War. Adm. to bar (1823); practiced, Nashville. Secretary to Jackson (1829-37). Negotiated treaty of annexation with Republic of Texas (1844-45); U.S. minister to Prussia (1846-49). Unsuccessful candidate for vice-presidency of the United States (1856).

Don'gan (dōng'gān), **Thomas.** Earl of Lim'er-ick (līm'er-ik). 1634-1715. Colonial administrator in America; b. in County Kildare, Ireland. Governor of New York (1692-88).

Don'ham (dōn'hām), **Wallace Brett.** 1877-1954. American educator; dean, graduate school of business administration, Harvard (1919-42).

Do'ni (dō'nē), **Anton Francesco.** 1513?-1574. Italian miscellaneous writer; led wandering life as author and editor; founder of Italian bibliography.

Doni, Giovanni Battista. 1593-1647. Italian scholar; protégé of Cardinal Barberini (1622 ff.). Known particularly for researches on ancient music; invented type of double lyre called, after his patron, Lyra Barberina.

Do'niol' (dō'nyōl'), **Jean Henri Antoine.** 1818-1906. French administrator and author of *Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'Établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique* (5 vols., 1880-90), etc.

Don't-zet'ti (dōn't-zet'ti; Ital. dō'nē-dzāt'tē), **Gaetano.** 1797-1848. Italian operatic composer; after death of Bellini, was leading dramatic composer of Italy; settled at Paris (1835). His works include *L'Elisir d'Amore* (1832), *Lucrezia Borgia* (1833), *Lucia di Lammermoor* (1835), *La Fille du Régiment* (1840), *Linda di Chamounix* (1842), *Don Pasquale* (comic opera; 1843).

Don'kin (dōng'kīn), **Bryan.** 1768-1855. English civil engineer and inventor. Developed practical working machines for making paper (from 1804); had part in developing Fourdrinier machine; invented an early high-speed printing machine (1813) and composition

printing roller; devised (1812) method of preserving meat and vegetables in tin.

Don'nan (dōn'ān), **Frederick George.** 1870-1956. British chemist, b. at Colombo, Ceylon; professor of chemistry (1913-37) and director of chemical laboratories (1928-37), University Coll., London.

Don'nay' (dō'nā'), **Charles Maurice.** 1859-1945. French playwright; author of *Lysistrata* (1893), *Amanis* (1896), *L'Affranchie* (1898), *La Clairière* (1900), *Oiseaux de Passage* (1904), *La Chasse à l'Homme* (1919), etc.

Donn'-Byrne' (dōn'būrn'), **Brian Oswald.** Known as **Donna Byrne.** 1889-1928. Novelist and short-story writer, b. New York; author of *Messer Marco Polo* (1921), *Blind Rastery* (1924), *Hangman's House* (1926).

Donn'dorf (dōn'dōrf), **Adolf von.** 1835-1916. German sculptor.

Donne (dūn; dōn), **John.** 1573-1631. English poet, chief of the metaphysical poets; b. London, son of wealthy ironmonger. Brought up as Roman Catholic; studied law; joined Anglican Church. Sailed in Essex's expedition to Cadiz (1596); dismissed from private secretaryship to Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of great seal, because of clandestine marriage with his patron's niece. Published extravagant elegy on daughter of his host Sir Robert Drury, *An Anatomy of the World* (1611); contended in *Bianhonatos* (pub. 1644) that suicide was not essentially sinful. Having won approval of James I with *Pseudo-Martyr* (1610), assuring Roman Catholics of freedom from inconsistency in taking oath of allegiance to James I, followed king's suggestion that he take holy orders (1614); preached sermons unexcelled in 17th century; executed mission to Bohemia and preached before Princess Elizabeth at Heidelberg (1619); dean of St. Paul's (1621-31); preached often before Charles I. Among his poetical works are *Of the Progress of the Soul* (begun 1601; pub. 1633; a satire setting up a hypothetical metempsychosis of the soul), *Divine Poems* (1607), *Epithalamium* (1613; on marriage of count palatine and Princess Elizabeth), *Cycle of Holy Sonnets* (1618). Biographed by Isaac Walton; works edited by an eccentric son, John (1604-1662).

Don'nel-ly (dōn'nē-lī), **Ignatius.** 1831-1901. American politician and author, b. Philadelphia. Moved to Minnesota (1857). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-69). Editor, *Anti-Monopolist* (1874-79), an independent weekly journal. Author of *Atlantis, the Antediluvian World* (1882), *Comanok, The Age of Fire and Gravel* (1883), *The Great Cryptogram* (1888; a book intended to prove by a cipher that Francis Bacon was writer of plays attributed to Shakespeare), *Caesar's Column* (1891).

Don'ner (dōn'ēr), **Georg Raphael.** 1693-1741. Austrian sculptor; studio at Salzburg (1725-28), Pressburg (1728-38), and Vienna (1738-41).

Dōn'ni-ges (dōn'nī-gēs), **Wilhelm von.** 1814-1872. German diplomat and historian. His daughter **Helene** (1845-1911) was wife successively of the Rumanian boyar Racowitza, the actor Siegwart Friedmann, and the writer Serge von Schewitsch; known esp. for her affair with Ferdinand Lassalle, who picked quarrel with Racowitza and was killed in resulting duel (1864); author of *Meine Beziehungen zu Ferdinand Lassalle* (1879) and *Von Arthur und Mir* (1909).

Dono, Paolo di. See Paolo UCCELLO.

Do-ng'cy (dō'ng-sō), **Justo.** 1800-1868. Chilean prelate, w. Sepoy M. jurist; judge of ecclesiastical court; one of the *Señores of Revista Católica*; bishop of Ancud (1844-55), Serena (1855-68). His works include *Instituciones de Derecho Canónico Americano* (1849, 1863; a standard authority), etc.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Do-no'so-Cor-tés' (-kôr-tās'), Juan Francisco María de la Sa-lud' (sâ-lôôth'). Marqués de Val'de-ga'mas (vâl'dâ-gâ-mās). 1809-1853. Spanish orator, writer, statesman, and diplomat; supported Isabella against Don Carlos (1833); defended interests of Maria Christina under Espartero regime; ambassador to Berlin (1848), Paris (at time of his death).

Dont (dônt), Jakob. 1815-1888. Austrian violin virtuoso; author of *Gradus ad Parnassum*.

Do'nus (dô'nās) or **Dom'nus** (dôm'nās). d. 678. Pope (676-678).

Dooley, Mr. See Finley Peter DUNNE.

Doo'lit'tle (dôd'lit'li), Charles Leander. 1843-1919. American astronomer; professor, Lehigh U. (1875-95), U. of Pennsylvania (1895-1912). His son Eric (1869-1920), authority on double stars, taught astronomy in U. of Pennsylvania (from 1896).

Doolittle, Hilda. Pen name H. D. 1886-. Imagist poet, b. Bethlehem, Pa.; educ. Bryn Mawr; m. (1913) English poet and novelist Richard Aldington (q.v.). Author of *Oread*, *Pear Tree*, *Heat*, *Lath*, *Heliodora* and other *Poems* (1924), *Palimpsest* (1926), *Hippolytus Temporalizes* (play; 1927), *Hedylus* (1928), *Red Roses for Bronze* (1931), *Hedgehog* (1937).

Doolittle, James Harold. 1896-. American aviator and army officer, b. Alameda, Calif.; flight and gunnery instructor during World War (1917-18); stunt flyer (1918); commissioned 2d lieutenant in air service, U.S. army (1920); made cross-country flight, from Paola Beach, Fla., to San Diego, Calif., in 21 hrs., 19 min. (Sept., 1922). M.S. (1924), D.Sc. (1925), M.I.T.; engaged in aviation research and testing (1924 ff.); resigned from U.S. army (1930); won Bendix trophy for coast-to-coast flight (1931); set world's speed record for land planes (1932). Recalled to army duty (1940); awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for leading bombing raid over Tokyo (Apr., 1942); in command of U.S. air forces in North African invasion (1942). of 8th Air Force, Europe (1944); lieutenant general (Mar., 1944).

Dopp'ler (dôp'ler), Christian Johann. 1803-1853. Austrian physicist and mathematician; published paper *Über das Farbbige Licht der Doppelsterne* (1842) in which he enunciated the principle (now known as *Doppler's principle*) that, if the distance is changing between an observer and a source of constant vibrations, as of sound or light, the wave number appears to be greater or less than the true value according as the distance is being diminished or lengthened. The application of this principle to the light coming from a star was explained by Fizeau (1848), and the term *Doppler shift* is applied to the phenomenon of the shifting of the lines in the spectrum of a luminous body towards violet as the distance of the body is decreasing and toward "red" as the distance is increasing.

Do'ra (dô'râ), Sister. See under Mark PATTISON.

Do'ra d'I'stri-a (Ital. dô'ra dês'trâ-s). Pseudonym of Princess Helene' Ghl'ra (ghl'ra g'k'ra). 1828-1888. Rumanian writer, b. Bucharest; author of *La Vie Monastique dans l'Église Orientale* (1855), *Les Femmes en Orient* (2 vols., 1859-60), *Des Femmes par une Femme* (2 vols., 1864), etc.

Dor'an (dô'rân), George H. 1869-1936. Publisher, b. in Canada; established George H. Doran Co. (1895), later 1907; moved to N.Y. 1908; joined with F. N. Dutton to form Doubleday, Doran & Co. (1927).

Doran, John. 1807-1878. British journalist and actor; actor on the stage, of Irish parentage. Editor of *Theatrical and Quiries* (1870-78). Author of *Their Majesties' Servants* (1860), *In and About Drury Lane* (1885; an account of English stage from Betterton to Keen), and an ac-

count of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu and the bluestockings in *A Lady of the Last Century* (1873).

Do'rat' (dô'râ'), Claude Joseph. 1734-1780. French poet and writer of romances and plays.

Dorat or Dau'rat' (dô'râ'), Jean. 1508-1588. French poet; member of the Pleiad; director, Collège de Coqueret where Ronsard was his pupil; professor of Greek, Collège de France (1560); appointed poet royal by Charles IX.

Dor'cas (dôr'kās) or **Tab'l-tha** (tâb'l'thâ). In Bible (*Acts ix. 36-42*), Christian woman of Joppa known for "good works," including making garments for the poor; hence name "Dorcas societies" applied to church sewing circles.

Dorchester, 1st Baron. See Sir Guy CARLETON.

Dorchester, Marquises of. See PIERREPONT family.

Do'rê' (dô'râ'), Paul Gustave. 1833-1883. French illustrator and painter; among books illustrated by him are *Œuvres de Rabelais*, *Légende du Juif Errant*, *Contes Drolatiques de Balzac*, *Divina Commedia de Dante*, *Don Quichotte*, *Fables de La Fontaine*; among his paintings are *Paolo et Francesca da Rimini*, *Dante dans les Cercles Glacés*, *Le Néophyte*.

Do-re'mus (dô-rê'mūs), Sarah Platt, nee Haines (hânz). 1802-1877. American philanthropist, b. New York City; m. Thomas C. Doremus (1821). Instrumental in founding New York Woman's Hospital, Woman's Union Missionary Society, and shelters and homes for unfortunates. Her son Robert Ogden (1824-1906) was professor of chemistry at the College of the City of New York (1852-1903) and at Bellevue Hospital (from 1862).

Do'rer (dô'rêr), Robert (rô'bêrt). 1830-1893. Swiss sculptor.

Dor'gan (dôr'gân), Thomas Aloysius. Pseudonym Tad (tâd). 1877-1929. American cartoonist and sports commentator, b. San Francisco. On *San Francisco Bulletin* (1892-1902) and *New York Journal* (from 1902).

Dor'ge-lès' (dôr'zhê-lês'), Roland. 1886-. French novelist.

Do'ria (dô'ryi), Andrea. 1468?-1560. Genoese admiral and statesman; called "Father of Peace" and "Liberator of Genoa." Captain general of galleys (c. 1513 ff.); as high admiral of the Levant, commanded French fleet against Charles V (1524-28); transferred allegiance from Francis I to Charles V (1528); took Genoa and set up new form of government (1528); victorious over Turks at Patras (1532); achieved conquest of Tunis (1535); in service of Charles V against Algiers (1541); granted principality of Melfi by Charles V. See Giovanni FIMCO.

Do'ri'gny' (dô'rê'nyê'), Michel. 1617-1666. French painter and engraver. His son Sir Nicholas (1658-1746) spent 28 years in Italy engraving pictures and Raphael's tapestries in Vatican; called to England by Queen Anne (1711-19) to engrave Raphael's cartoons at Hampton Court.

Do'ron' (dô'ryôn'), Sir Antoine Aimé. 1818-1891. Canadian judge; leader of French-Canadian liberals in assembly (1863-64); minister of justice (1873); chief justice of court of Queen's Bench, Quebec (1874-91).

Dor'is-la-us (dôr'is-lôe), Isaac. 1595-1649. Anglo-Dutch diplomatist, b. in Alkmaar; lecturer on history, Cambridge, England (1627); defended Dutch revolt against Spain; acting judge advocate in Bishop's War (1640) and in army of Essex (1642); one of judges of admiralty court (1648); assassinated.

Dör'mann (dôr'mân), Felix. Real name Felix Bieder-mann (bê'dêr-mân). 1876-1928. Austrian writer of lyric verse, dramas, short stories, and operetta librettos.

âle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), soft; éve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ôute, ôrn, ôp, circûs; ô-u in Fr. menu;

- Dorn** (dörn), Bernhard, in full *Johann Albrecht Bernhard*. 1805-1881. German Oriental scholar.
- Dorn, Heinrich**. 1804-1892. German composer of 8 operas, an operetta, a ballet, piano pieces, and songs. Best-known opera is *Die Nibelungen* (1854).
- Dor'ner** (dör'nër), Isaak August. 1809-1884. German Protestant theologian. His son August (1846-1920), also a theologian. August's son Hermann (1882-), airplane designer and manufacturer.
- Dor-nier'** (dör-nyä'), Claude (klöd). 1884- . German airplane builder; entered service of Count Zeppelin (1910); began construction of all-metal airplanes (1914); owner of aircraft manufacturing company at Friedrichshafen. Builder of "DO-X," largest passenger airplane of its time (1929); later, of fast bombers, reconnaissance flying boats, and torpedo-carrying airplanes.
- Do-roth'e-us** (dö-röth'ë-üs). Jurist of 6th century A.D., in Syria; commissioned, with Tilbonian and Theophilus, by Emperor Justinian to draw up a book of institutes as an introduction to the *Digest*, an integral part of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.
- Dörp'feld** (dürp'fält), Friedrich Wilhelm. 1824-1893. German educator; opposed influence of church over schools. His son Wilhelm (1853-1940), archaeologist and architect, engaged in excavations in various regions of ancient Greek world.
- Dorr** (dör), John Van Nos'trand (văn nös'tränd). 1872- . American metallurgical engineer, b. Newark, N.J. Inventor of Dorr classifier, Dorr thickener, and Dorr agitator, used in ore dressing.
- Dorr, Julia Caroline**, nee Rip'ley (rip'li). 1825-1913. American writer, b. Charleston, S.C. Best known for her poems, of which some ten volumes were published between 1872 and 1913.
- Dorr, Thomas Wilson**. 1805-1854. American lawyer and politician, leader of "Dorr's Rebellion," b. Providence, R.I. Agitator for widening the suffrage in Rhode Island (from 1834); organizer and leader of People's party, which submitted (1840) a new liberal constitution that was almost unanimously approved by electorate. Action declared illegal by state authorities, who submitted (1842) a constitution of their own that failed to gain popular approval. People's party elected an entire state ticket, with Dorr as governor, thus giving Rhode Island two governments. Little violence occurred; Dorr was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced (1844) to life imprisonment and hard labor but released a year later under an act of general amnesty. State authorities drew up new liberal constitution which was accepted by people.
- Dor're-ga-ray' y Ro'min-gue'ra** (dör-rä-gä-rä'ë è rö'mäng-gä'rä), Antonio. 1820-1882. Spanish Carlist general; active in Carlist campaigns (1836-39, 1872-76) and in Morocco (1859).
- Dor-re'go** (dör-rä'gö), Manuel. 1787-1828. Argentine statesman, b. Buenos Aires. On outbreak of separatist movements, saw military service in Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Argentina; exiled to U.S.; on return (1820) acted as provisional governor of Buenos Aires; prominent in constituent assembly (1826); elected governor of Buenos Aires (1827); terminated war with Brazil (1828); as provisional president attempted to put down a revolt; captured and put to death by rebel leaders.
- Dorrien**, Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-. See SMITH-DORRIEN.
- d'Orsay**. See ORSAY.
- Dor'set** (dör'sët; -ält), Countess of. See Anne Clifford, under CLIFFORD family.
- Dorset**. (1) Earls of: see BEAUFORT and SACKVILLE families, also Thomas SACKVILLE. (2) Dukes of: see chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.
- SACKVILLE family**. (3) Marquises of: see BEAUFORT and GREY families.
- Dorset, Marion**. 1872-1935. American chemist; known for his work on the chemistry and biology of the tubercle bacillus and on the chemistry and bacteriology of meats; codiscoverer of hog-cholera serum.
- Dor'sey** (dör'sä), George Amos. 1868-1931. American anthropologist, b. Hebron, Ohio. Curator of anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (1898-1915); lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York (from 1925). Author of *Why We Behave Like Human Beings* (1925), *The Nature of Man* (1927), *Mores and Whys of Human Behavior* (1929), etc. His brother Herbert Grove (1876-), physicist, on staff of U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (from 1926); inventor of various acoustic devices, including the Dorsey Phonoscope, a dynamic loudspeaker, a Fathometer.
- Dorsey, James Owen**. 1848-1895. American anthropologist and philologist, b. Baltimore. Deacon, Protestant Episcopal Church (1871); missionary among Pawnee Indians, Dakota Territory (1871-80). Sent by U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology to study Omaha Indians (1880). Author of *Of the Comparative Phonology of Four Siouan Languages* (1883), *The Cegiha Language* (1890), and *A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages* (with John Reed Swanton; pub. 1912).
- Do-sith'e-us** (dö-sith'ë-üs). 1st-century Jewish heretic, whose followers, known as Dositheans, believed him to be the Messiah.
- Dositheus**. Patriarch of Jerusalem (1669-1707); called synod at Jerusalem (1672) which adopted so-called Confession of Dositheus, directed against Calvinism, last official statement of doctrine issued by the Orthodox Church.
- Dositheus Ma-gis'ter** (mä-jis'tër). Greek grammarian of 4th century A.D., teacher in Rome; published Greek translation of Latin grammar, for use as textbook.
- Dos Pas'sos** (dös pás'äs), John Rod-er-i'go (röd-rë'gö). 1896- . American writer, b. Chicago. A.B., Harvard (1916). Among his many books are *A Pushcart at the curb* (verse, 1922), *Manhattan Transfer* (1925), *The Garbage Man* (play, 1926), *Airways, Inc.* (play, 1929), *The 42d Parallel* (1930), *Nineteen Nineteen* (1931), *The Big Money* (1936), *Adventures of a Young Man* (1939), *The Ground We Stand On* (1941), *Number One* (1943).
- Dos'so Dos'si** (dös'sö dös'sö). Real name Giovanni di Lu-te-ro (löö-tä'rö; 1479?-1542. Italian painter of Ferrarese school; in service of dukes of Ferrara. Works include frescoes (with his brother Battista) in Castello del Buon Consiglio at Trent and in Villa Imperiale at Pesaro, and canvases, as *Madonna with Saints Michael and George*, *St. Sebastian*, and *Apollo and Daphne* (Borghese Gallery). His brother Battista Dossi, real name di Lutero (d. 1548?), collaborated with him on chief artistic commissions.
- Dost Mo-ham'med Khan** (döst mö-hüm'mäd kân). 1793-1863. Ruler of Afghanistan (1826-63); founder of dynasty ruling to 1929. As khan of Kabul, secured control of Afghanistan (1826); assumed title of amir (1835); failed to win friendship of Anglo-Indian government; opposed attempt of Shah Shuja, backed by British, to gain throne—cause of first Afghan War (1838-42); held prison (1839) but allowed to return (1842); assisted Sikhs in their war (1845) against British; concluded treaty with India (1855); remained neutral during the Sepoy Mutiny (1857); acquired province of Herat (1863). See AKBAR KHAN and SHIRRE ALI.
- Do-sto-ev'ski** (dö-stä-yäfs'kü-i; Angl. dös'tä-yév'ski), Fëdor Mikhailovich. 1821-1881. Russian novelist, b. Moscow. In army (1841-44); resigned to take up

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

writing. Arrested (April 23, 1849) and tried for conspiracy against the government; convicted and sentenced to be shot; reprieved at last moment and sent to prison settlement at Omsk, Siberia (1849-54). Resumed literary work (1856); founded a review *The Times* (suppressed by government, 1863), and its successor (failed, c. 1865). Spent some years abroad to escape financial troubles; returned to Russia (1871) and again founded a review, *An Author's Diary* (1876 ff.), which proved successful. His novels include *Poor Folk* (1846), *Netochka Nezvanova* (1849), *The House of Death* (1861), *Letters from the Underworld* (1864), *Crime and Punishment* (1866), *The Idiot* (1868-69), *The Demons* (or *The Possessed*; 1871), *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880).

Dot'zau'er (dó'tsou'ér), **Justus Johann Friedrich**. 1783-1860. German violoncello virtuoso.

Dou or Dow or Douw (dou), **Gerard**. 1613-1675. Dutch painter; studied under Rembrandt; painted portraits of Rembrandt's father and mother; best known for genre scenes.

Dou-ay' (dwá), **Charles Abel**. 1809-1870. French general; distinguished himself at Malakoff (1855) and at Solferino (1859); killed at battle of Wissembourg (Aug. 4, 1870). His brother **Félix Charles** (1816-1879), also a general (from 1863), distinguished himself at Sedan (1870) and in commanding troops entering Paris during Commune of Paris (May 21, 1871).

Dou'ble-day (dúb'l-dá), **Abner**. 1819-1893. American army officer, b. Ballston Spa, N.Y. He is credited with the creation and naming, while attending school in Cooperstown, N.Y., of the modern game of baseball, the adoption of the diamond-shaped field and the assignment of definite playing positions being ascribed to him. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1842). Served through Mexican War, on routine duty, and through Civil War; retired (1873). Author of *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860-61* (1876), *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg* (1882).

Doubleday, Frank Nelson. 1862-1934. American publisher, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. With Charles Scribner's Sons (1877-1895); member of firm of Doubleday & McClure Co. (1897-1900); president, Doubleday, Page & Co. (1900-27); chairman of board, Doubleday, Doran & Co. (1927-34); m. (1886) **Nelt'je de Graff'** [nêlt'jê dê gráf'] (1865-1918), b. Chicago, who wrote under pseudonym **Neltje Blán'chan** (blán'chán) many books on nature subjects, including *Bird Neighbors* (1896), *Nature's Garden* (1900), *Birds Worth Knowing* (1917).

Douce (dous), **Francis**. 1757-1834. English antiquary. Author of *Illustrations of Shakespeare* (1807), *The Dance of Death* (1833).

Doucet' (dōw'sê'), **Charles Camille**. 1812-1895. French playwright; author of *Un Jeune Homme* (1841), *Les Ennemis de la Maison* (1851), *Le Fruit Défendu* (1858), *La Considération* (1860), etc.

Doucet, Henry Lucien. 1856-1896. French portrait painter.

Doud'ney (dūd'nē), **Sarah**. 1843-1926. English author of verse, including *Psalms of Life* (1871) and *Drifting Leaves* (1889), and many novels.

Douff'fet' (dōw'fê'), **Gerard**. 1594-1660. Dutch painter; studied under Rubens.

Dough'er-ty (dō'hër-ti), **Denis J.** 1865-1951. American Roman Catholic prelate, b. Girardville, Pa.; archbishop of Philadelphia (1918); cardinal (1921).

Dough'er-ty (dōw'ër-ti), **Paul**. 1877-1947. American painter, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Brother of Walter Hampden (q.v.).

Dough'ton (dou't'n), **Robert Lee**. 1863-1954. American politician; representative from North Carolina (1911

1953) and chairman of the committee on ways and means (from 1933), U.S. House of Representatives.

Dough'ty (dou'ti), **Charles Montagu**. 1843-1926. English poet and traveler, b. in Suffolk. Conceived idea of purifying English style by reviving the English of Chaucer, Spenser, and the Elizabethan age; devoted himself to linguistic and antiquarian study. His wide travels included journey through Arabia disguised as an Arab (1876-78), on which he learned many new facts about Arab life and customs and about the geography and geology of northwestern Arabia. Author of *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (1888), now recognized as masterpiece of graphic narration and description, and of a number of long poems and poetic dramas, including *The Dawn in Britain* (6 vols., 1906-07), *Adam Cast Forth* (1908), *The Cliffs* (1909), *The Clouds* (1912), *The Titans* (1916), *Mansoul* (1920).

Doughty, Thomas. 1793-1856. American landscape painter, b. Philadelphia. Member of Hudson River school.

Dough'ty-Wy'lie (-w'i'i), **Charles Hotham Montagu**. 1868-1915. English soldier and consul. Nephew of Charles Montagu Doughty. Saw active service in India, Egyptian campaign (1898), Boer War, and China (1901); killed leading charge at Gallipoli.

Doug'las (dāg'lās). Name of a powerful Scottish family having its home in the dale of Douglas in Lanarkshire, represented by the earls of Douglas created 1358), of Angus (cr. 1389), of Morton (cr. 1458), marquises of Douglas (cr. 1633), dukes of Hamilton (cr. 1660), of Queensberry (cr. 1684), and many lesser dignities. Members of the family include the following:

William of Douglas of Douglas, whose name appears on charters (1175-1213), said to have been of same stock as the house of Murray; Sir **Archibald** or **Erkenbald** (d. 1240?), his eldest son, who succeeded him, and **Bricie** or **Brice** (d. 1222), his second son, who was bishop of Moray.

Sir **William** of Douglas, called "the Hardy" (d. 1298), 1st Lord of Douglas; grandson of Sir Archibald; swore fealty to Edward I (1291), but commanded Baliol forces at Berwick Castle; surrendered to English (1296); on renewal of homage to Edward I, restored to possessions in seven Scottish counties; joined Wallace's rising (1297). Sir **James Douglas**, called "the Good" (1286-1330), Lord of Douglas, son of 1st lord; educ. Paris; escaped with Bruce from battle of Methven; three times destroyed English garrisons in his castle of Douglas; by raids into England earned dreaded name of "the Black Douglas"; took Teviotdale; commanded left wing at Bannockburn (1314); invaded Yorkshire; defeated army of archbishop of York and bishop of Ely at Mitton (1319); surprised English at Weardale (1327), nearly capturing Edward III; during peace that followed, carrying embalmed heart of Bruce to Holy Land according to dying king's wish, fell fighting Moors in Andalusia. His son **William** was killed at Halidon Hill (1333), as was his half brother, the youngest son of Sir William the Hardy, Sir **Archibald** (1296?-1333), who conquered Edward de Baliol (1332) and was regent (1333).

Sir **William Douglas** (1300?-1353), Knight of Liddesdale (līdz'dāl); probably great-grandson of Sir Archibald (d. 1240?); sided with David II, killing Edward de Baliol's lieutenant in Scotland (1337); ambassador to France; killed on hunting trip by his kinsman William, later 1st earl of Douglas.

EARLS OF DOUGLAS (distinguished as the Black Douglas):

William Douglas (1327?-1384), 1st Earl of Douglas

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōde; out, oil; cūbe, ēnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

(cr. 1358) and, by marriage, Earl of Mar (mār); son of Sir Archibald (1296?-1333); returned from training in France (1348) and recovered Ettrick Forest to Scottish allegiance; present at battle of Poitiers (1356); warden of east marches; rebelled against David II (1363) in consequence of royal misappropriation of funds raised for ransom; reconciled, swore allegiance to Robert II (1371); justiciar of southern Scotland (from 1371).

His son **James** (1358?-1388), 2d Earl of Douglas and Mar; m. (1373) Isabel, daughter of Robert II; made war on English with aid of French under Jean de Vienne (1385); defeated two sons of earl of Northumberland in battle of Otterburn, in which he was killed and Hotspur captured (celebrated in Scottish ballad *The Battle of Otterburn* and English ballad *Cherry Chase*).

Archibald (1328?-1400), 3d Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway (gāl'ō-wā); natural son of Sir James Douglas the Good; called "the Grim"; nicknamed (like his father) "the Black Douglas"; warden of western marches (1364, 1368); twice sent on missions to French court (1369, 1371); invaded England (1389); codified laws of marches; married his daughter Marjory to heir apparent of Scottish crown.

Archibald (1372-1424), 4th Earl of Douglas and 1st Duke of 'Tou'rairie' (tōō'rān'; Fr. -rān') (cr. 1423), called **Tine'man** (tin'ndān), i.e. Loser; son of Archibald the Grim; m. (1390) Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert III; allied himself with ambitious 1st duke of Albany (1402); defeated and taken prisoner by George Dunbar, earl of March, and Hotspur (at Humbledon Hill; 1402), by English (1403-08); formed personal alliance with John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy (1412); led Scottish contingent to aid Charles VII of France (1423); defeated and slain at Verneuil.

Archibald (1391?-1439), 5th Earl of Douglas and 2d Duke of Touraine; son of 4th earl and 1st duke; fought against English at Beaugé (1421); carried James I home from English captivity; his two sons, **William** (1423?-1440), 6th earl, and **David**, were beheaded after mock trial before James II, after which the family's power was broken, the earldom passing to **James Douglas** (1371?-1443), 7th Earl of Douglas and Earl of **Av'on-dale** (av'ān-dāl), called "the Gross" or "the Fat," younger son of 3d earl.

William (1425?-1452), 8th Earl of Douglas; son of 7th earl; recovered estates by marriage with the Fair Maid of Galloway, sister of 6th earl; stood high in favor of James II (until 1452); on refusal to break up league with earl of Crawford, was attacked and killed by king and followers.

His brother **James** (1426-1488), 9th and last Earl of Douglas; forced, by failure of allies, to desist from denunciation of James II as murderer and traitor; married his brother's widow, the Maid of Galloway, and held family estates intact; rebelled again (1455); his forces under his three brothers routed by a kinsman, the Red Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus (see below); his lands forfeited; fled to England; employed by Edward IV to negotiate league with western highlanders; died a monk. For restoration of title of Douglas see *marquises of Douglas* below.

EARLS OF AN'GUS [āng'gās] (distinguished as the Red Douglasses):

George Douglas (1380?-1403), 1st Earl of Angus (created by grant of his mother's earldom of Angus, 1389); illegitimate son of William, 1st Earl of Douglas, and his wife's sister-in-law, Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus (third creation) and of Mar (by marriage); held seat in shire of Forfar (or Angus); taken prisoner at Humbledon Hill (1402); died of plague in England.

George (1412?-1462), 4th Earl of Angus; grandson of 1st earl; led forces of James II against his kinsmen the Black Douglasses under James, 9th Earl of Douglas (1455); defeated Douglas and Percy (1458); granted inheritance of Douglasdale on forfeiture by earl of Douglas.

His son **Archibald** (1450?-1514), 5th Earl of Angus, known as "the Great Earl"; nicknamed "Bell-the-Cat" for his capture of Robert Cochrane, Earl of Mar, hated favorite of James III; joined duke of Albany (see under STEWART family) in intrigue with Edward IV (1482); one of leaders in rebellion against James III (1487-88); chancellor of kingdom under James IV (1493-98); lost two sons at Flodden. (For his son Gawin, or Gavin, Douglas, poet and bishop, see separate entry.)

Archibald (1489?-1557), 6th Earl of Angus; grandson of 5th earl; m. (1514) queen dowager Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII and widow of James IV of Scotland, thereby arousing jealousy of nobles; made peace (1515) with duke of Albany, regent and leader of French party in Scotland, who besieged Queen Margaret and took possession of her son, the young king, James V; in absence of Albany, gained supreme power by defeating Arran; charged with high treason by Albany, who was joined, on her return from seeking help in England, by Margaret because of her husband's liaison with daughter of laird of Traquair; sent to France (1520); returning with help of Henry VIII (1525), took charge of his stepson, whose majority he declared (1526); gained as chancellor (1526) supreme power in Scotland; killed his rival Lennox; on divorce (1528) by Margaret and escape of James V to his mother's side, forced to flee to England, while forfeiture was passed against him and his kinsmen and his sister Janet was burned at the stake by James V; returned (after 1542) to Scotland and joined regent Arran in resisting English. His daughter by Margaret Tudor, Lady **Margaret Douglas** (1515-1578), Countess of Lennox (lōn'ōks), m. Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox, and was mother of Lord Darnley; barred from English succession by Roman Catholicism (1546); grandmother of James VI (James I of England).

Archibald (1555-1588), 8th Earl of Angus, called "the Good Earl"; grandson of 6th earl; warden of west marches (1577); appealed to England for aid to rescue his uncle, 4th earl of Morton (see below), who was removed from regency (1578) and subsequently executed; welcomed by Queen Elizabeth; joined unsuccessful insurrection of earl of Mar (see JOHN ERSKINE) and Glamis (1584); invaded Scotland and secured restoration of estates from James (1585); warden of marches (1586). Succeeded in turn by a cousin, William of Glenbervie, 9th earl, by his son William, 10th earl, a convert to Roman Catholicism and conspirator against the government, and by his son William, 11th earl, afterwards 1st marquis of Douglas (see next ¶).

MARQUESSES AND DUKE OF DOUGLAS AND BARONS DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS:

William Douglas (1589-1660), 11th Earl of Angus and 1st Marquis of Douglas (cr. 1633); son of 10th earl; joined Montrose at Philiphaugh (1645); imprisoned, and released only on signing Solemn League and Covenant. His son William became 3d duke of Hamilton (see MARQUESSES and dukes of HAMILTON), whose descendants became heirs male of house of Douglas.

Archibald (1694-1761), 3d Marquis and 1st (and only) Duke of Douglas (cr. 1703); great-grandson of 1st marquis; a Hanoverian supporter; fought at A'g'wiffmuir. His sister Lady **Jane Douglas** (10); member, Hague married (1746) Colonel John Stew'artine (known as Grandtully, by whom she had twoposposed by Carlos surviving. **Archibald James Edyt** could not be used

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Stewart (1748-1827), 1st Baron Douglas of Douglas (cr. 1790) in British peerage, who won inheritance of Douglas estates in lawsuit brought by the Hamiltons (1769); his sons leaving no male issue let estates pass (1857) to earls of Home, representing Douglas line on female side.

MARQUISES AND DUKES OF HAMILTON (from 1660): see marquises and dukes of HAMILTON.

EARLS OF MORTON (môr't'n):

Sir James Douglas of Dal-keith' (däl-kêth'), 1st Earl of Morton (cr. 1458), Lord Dalkeith and Ab'er-dour' [äb'er-dour'] (cr. 1458); grandson of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, entertainer of Froissart and a nephew of Sir William Douglas (1300?-1353), Knight of Liddesdale (see above); m. daughter of James I. On death of his grandson, 3d earl (d. 1553), without male issue, earldom passed to daughter's husband as 4th earl.

James Douglas (1525?-1581), 4th Earl of Morton; statesman; son of a younger brother of Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus (see above); privy councillor on return of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Scotland (1561); lord high chancellor of Scotland (1563); prime mover in assassination of Rizzio, Mary's favorite (1566); led army that defeated queen's forces at Langside (1568) and secured her abdication at Loch Leven; regent (1572); temporarily ousted by Argyle and Atholl, who brought about assumption of government by James VI (Mar.-June, 1578); condemned on charge by Esme Stuart, Earl of Lennox, with connivance of James VI, of complicity in death of Darnley; executed.

Sir William Douglas of Loch-le'ven [lök-lë'ven] (d. 1606), 6th or 7th Earl of Morton (from 1588); descendant of Sir John of Dalkeith, ancestor of 1st earl of Morton; implicated in assassination of Rizzio (1566); custodian in charge of Mary, Queen of Scots, after surrender at Carberry Hill (1567); commanded rear guard at Langeile (1568); signed bond to support James VI (1582); banished (1583-85); as one of leaders of Presbyterian party, a commissioner for executing acts against Jesuits (1587); influential at court.

His grandson **William (1582-1650)**, 7th or 8th Earl of Morton; title contested unsuccessfully by John Maxwell; commanded Scots regiment in Rochelle expedition (1627); lord high treasurer of Scotland (1630-35); privy councillor of England (1635); in return for advances of money to Charles I, received grant of Orkney and Shetland Islands (1643).

James (1702-1768), 14th Earl of Morton; M.A., Cantab. (1722); student of physics and astronomy; a representative peer of Scotland (1739); made outright owner of Orkney and Shetland Islands by act of Parliament (1742); lord clerk register of Scotland (from 1760); fellow of London Royal Society (1733); its president (1764); devoted himself to scientific investigation and promotion of Royal Society.

Sholto George Watson Douglas (1844-1935), 20th Earl of Morton; a representative peer of Scotland (from 1886).

EARLS, MARQUISES, AND DUKES OF QUEENS'BERRY (kwënz'bër'i; -bër-i; -br'i):

Sir William Douglas (d. 1640), 1st Earl of Queensberry; eldest son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig (d. 1616), a descendant of an illegitimate son of James, 2d Earl of Douglas and Mar (see above); created viscount of Drumlanrig [drüm-län'rig] (1617) and earl of Queensberry (1633).

William (1637-1695), 3d Earl and 1st painter, b. Brook, and 1st Duke (cr. 1684) of Queens-

Dough'ton (dou't), general of Scotland (1680-86); lord can politician; repre-

one of lords of privy council of both kingdoms (1687). **James (1662-1711)**, 2d Duke of Queensberry and 1st Duke of Do'ver (dö'ver); eldest son of 1st duke; educ. Glasgow; lord high treasurer (1693); royal commissioner to famous Scottish parliament of 1700; one of secretaries of state (1702); unintentionally implicated in Jacobite designs of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, and temporarily deprived of office (1703-05); as commissioner to Scottish parliament (1706), carried through treaty of union despite Scottish opposition; third secretary of state (1709). **Charles (1698-1778)**, 3d Duke of Queensberry and 2d Duke of Dover; son of 2d duke and 1st duke; created (1706) earl of Sol'way (söl'wä); lord justice general of Scotland (1763-78); m. (1720) **Catherine Hyde (1703?-1777)**, daughter of Henry Hyde, 4th Earl of Clarendon, eccentric woman of fashion, friend of wits and writers, including Swift, Congreve, Gay, Pope, Prior, Walpole. **William (1724-1810)**, 3d Earl of March (märch) and 4th Duke of Queensberry; latterly known as "Old Q"; notorious for his escapades and extravagances; developed horse racing; a representative peer for Scotland (1761); vice-admiral of Scotland (1767-76); succeeded his cousin Charles, 3d Duke of Queensberry (1778); lord of bed-chamber (1760-89); satirized by Burns, portrayed by Wordsworth, and in Thackeray's *Virginians*. His title of duke of Queensberry passed to Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleuch (q.v.); his title of earl of March passed to earls of Wemyss (see Francis WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS); the marquise passed to Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead (1777-1837) and his descendants, including 8th marquis (see next name).

Sir John Sholto Douglas (1844-1900), 8th Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Queensberry; served in navy (1859-64); a representative peer for Scotland (1872-80); best known as a patron of boxing who supervised formulation by John Graham Chambers (q.v.) of Marquis of Queensberry Rules (1867).

His eldest surviving son, **Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas (1870-1945)**; educ. Oxford; founder and editor of *Plain English* and *Plain Speech*; friend of Oscar Wilde (q.v.), whose *Salomé* he translated into English (1894); author of *The City of the Soul* (1899), *Sonnets and Lyrics* (1935), volumes of light verse, including *The Pinner Papers*, autobiography (1929), and *The True History of Shakespeare's Sonnets* (1933); m. (1902) **Olive Custance Douglas**, author of *Opals* (1897), *Rainbows* (1902), *The Inn of Dreams* (1910).

EARLS OF SEL'KIRK (sël'kürk). Descendants of Lord **William Douglas**, third son of 1st marquis of Douglas (see above), who was created earl of Selkirk (1646), including: **Thomas Douglas (1771-1820)**, 5th Earl of Selkirk; colonizer; educ. Edinburgh; settled 800 emigrants from highlands of Scotland in Prince Edward Island (1803) and about a hundred (1811) in Red River Valley (now Manitoba and Minnesota); latter colonists twice evicted by soldiers of Northwest Fur Co. (1815, 1816); re-established his colony after attack on chief post of Northwest Fur Co. (1817).

Douglas, Earls, marquises, and duke of and barons Douglas of. See DOUGLAS family.

Douglas, Lord Alfred Bruce. See under *marquises of Queensberry*, under DOUGLAS family.

Douglas, Amanda Minnie. 1831-1916. American writer, b. New York City; lived Newark, N.J. (from 1853). Author of juvenile stories, esp. of the Kathie series, the Little Girl series, and the Helen Grant series.

Douglas, Sir Archibald Lucius. 1842-1913. British admiral, b. Quebec. Director of Imperial Japanese Naval College (1873-75) and in large measure creator of modern Japanese navy. Commander in chief in East Indies

äle, chäotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, häre (18), övent, änd, silént, makë; äcc, äll, charäty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (4), öft (41), öconnect; född, fööt; öut, öil; öübe, öüite, öörn, öp, öircüs, öü-u in Fr. menu;

- (1898); second sea lord of admiralty (1899-1902); commander in chief (1902-07) in North America and West Indies as vice-admiral, and later at Portsmouth; admiral (1905).
- Douglas, Charles Winfred.** 1867-1944. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and musician, b. Oswego, N.Y. Editor or compiler of many books of or about church music.
- Douglas, Clifford Hugh.** 1879-1952. English civil engineer and social economist; chief reconstruction adviser to government of Alberta, Canada (1935); attempted to introduce his plan for social credit in that province. Author of *Economic Democracy*, *Social Credit*, *The Monopoly of Credit*, etc.
- Douglas, David.** 1798-1834. Scottish botanist in America. Collector in U.S. for Royal Horticultural Society (1823) and on later expeditions in America and the Pacific; discovered the Douglas fir (1825); the Douglas squirrel named for him.
- Douglas, David Charles.** 1898-. English historian; professor of medieval history, Leeds (from 1939). Author of *The Norman Conquest* (1926), *The Development of Medieval Europe* (1935), *English Scholars* (1939; awarded James Tait Black memorial prize), etc.
- Douglas, Ga'win** (gá'wín; gá'ín) or **Gav'in** (gáv'in). 1474?-1522. Scottish poet and ecclesiastic. Son of 5th earl of Angus (see DOUGLAS family). Studied at St. Andrews (1489-94); occupied until battle of Flodden with ecclesiastical duties, classical translation, and writing poetry; ousted by John Hepburn, the prior, from archbishopric of St. Andrews, to which he was appointed after marriage of his nephew, 6th earl of Angus, to James IV's widowed queen (1514); as member of English party in Scotland, imprisoned by duke of Albany, leader of French party; ultimately obtained bishopric of Dunkeld (1516-20); deprived of see for appealing to English court on fall of earl of Angus; died of plague in London. Author of poems *The Palace of Honour* (allegory in tradition of the courts of love), *King Hart* (allegory), *Conscience*. Best known for translation of the *Aeneid* in ten-syllabled meter, earliest translation of a classical work into any English dialect.
- Douglas, George.** Pen name of George Douglas Brown.
- Douglas, Sir Howard.** 1776-1861. British naval and artillery expert. Commanded regiment at Quebec (1795); served in Peninsular War (1808-09, 1812); governor of New Brunswick (1823-31); founder of U. of Fredericton; lord high commissioner of Ionian Islands (1835-40), for which he drew up the Douglas code; general (1851). Author of works on military bridge construction (1816), on errors of Carnot's system of fortification (1819), and a *Treatise on Naval Gunnery* (1820).
- Douglas, Sir James.** 1803-1877. Canadian businessman and government official, b. at Demerara, British Guiana. Fur trader in upper Canada (1819-24) and western Canada (after 1824); instrumental in founding British Columbia. Governor of Vancouver Island (1851) while it was still a property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the crown colony of British Columbia (1858-63).
- Douglas, James.** 1837-1918. Metallurgist and mining engineer, b. Quebec city. Moved to Arizona (1880); president of Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.; brought about reforms in mining and metallurgical industry. Author of technical papers and historical books such as *New England and New France* (1913). The town of Douglas, Ariz., is named for him. His grandson Lewis Williams Douglas (1894-), b. Bixbee, Ariz., was engaged in mining and citrus ranching in Arizona (1921-27); member U.S. House of Representatives (1927-33);
- U.S. director of the budget (1933-34); principal and vice-chancellor, McGill U. (1938-39); deputy administrator, war shipping board (1942-44); U.S. ambassador to Gt. Britain (1947-50).
- Douglas, Lady Jane.** See *marquises of Douglas*, above.
- Douglas, John.** 1721-1807. British prelate, b. in Fife, Scotland. Dean of Windsor (1788); bishop of Salisbury (1791-1807). Author of a defense of Milton (1750), exposing William Lauder's forgeries, and *Letter on the Criterion of Miracles* (1754), attacking Hume.
- Douglas, Lloyd Cas'sel** (kàs'li). 1877-1951. American Lutheran clergyman and novelist, b. Columbia City, Ind.; author of *Magnificent Obsession* (1929), *Green Light* (1935), *White Banners* (1936), *Dr. Hudson's Secret Journal* (1939), *Invitation to Live* (1940), *The Robe* (1942), etc.
- Douglas, Norman.** 1868-1952. English writer; author of *Siren Land* (1911), *South Wind* (1917), *Old Calabria* (1928), *Goodbye to Western Culture* (1930), *Paneros* (1931), *Looking Back* (2 vols., 1933), etc.
- Douglas, Olive Custance.** See under *marquises of Queensberry*, under DOUGLAS family.
- Douglas, Sir Robert Kennaway.** 1838-1913. English Orientalist; professor of Chinese, King's Coll., London; author of works on language, literature, religions, and history of China.
- Douglas, Robert Langton.** 1864-1951. English art critic, lecturer, writer; authority on Italian Renaissance.
- Douglas, Sir Sholto.** *in full* William Sholto. 1893-. British air officer, son of Robert Langton Douglas; air marshal, Royal Air Force (from 1940); military governor, British-occupied zone of Germany (from 1946).
- Douglas, Stephen Arnold.** 1813-1861. American political leader, b. Brandon, Vt. Adm. to Illinois bar (1834); practiced, Jacksonville, Ill.; judge, Illinois supreme court (1841). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1843-47); U.S. senator (1847-61); drafted Kansas-Nebraska Bill (1854), which left decision as to slavery to the territories themselves and thus caused bitter struggles there. Defeated by Buchanan for Democratic nomination to presidency (1856); withdrew support from Buchanan (1858) upon learning he would approve a pro-slavery constitution for Kansas. In campaign of 1858, engaged with Abraham Lincoln in series of platform debates on slavery, from which Lincoln emerged as a figure of national prominence. Nominated for president by northern wing of Democratic party (1860); defeated by Lincoln; was second in the popular vote; loyally supported Lincoln's administration.
- Douglas of Kirk-cud'night** (kúr-kú'brí), **William.** 1672?-1748. Scottish poet. Author of *Annie Laurie*, written (c. 1700) to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie of the Maxwellton family.
- Douglas, Sir William Fettes.** 1822-1891. Scottish landscape and figure painter.
- Douglas, William Lewis.** 1845-1924. American shoe manufacturer; governor of Massachusetts (1905-06).
- Douglas, William Orville.** 1898-. American jurist, b. Maine, Minn. Professor of law, Yale (1931-39); also, collaborator with U.S. Department of Commerce in bankruptcy studies (1929-32), and member (1934-36) and chairman (1936-39), Securities and Exchange Commission. Assoc. justice, U.S. Supreme Court (from 1939).
- Doug'lass** (dúg'lás), **Andrew Ellicott.** 1867-. American astronomer, b. Windsor, Vt. Best known for researches in dating prehistoric ruins by tree rings. Photographer of shadow bands and U. Argemone Mars. Author of *Climatic Cycles and Tides* (known as 1919, 1928, 1936).
- Douglass, Frederick.** *Real name* proposed by Carlos Washington Bailey (bá'tí). 1818-1895. Not to be used yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the n

Negro lecturer and writer, b. Tuckahoe, Md., illegitimate son of a white man and a Negro slave, Harriet Bailey. Escaped from slavery (1838); settled in New Bedford, Mass., changing his name to Frederick Douglass. Addressed antislavery convention, Nantucket (1841); engaged as agent of Massachusetts Antislavery Society; published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1845). Spent two years in Great Britain and Ireland (1845-47); with proceeds from lectures, bought his freedom; settled at Rochester, N.Y.; founded and edited (1847-60) the *North Star*, an abolitionist paper. At outbreak of Civil War, helped recruit colored regiments; called in consultation by Lincoln. U.S. marshal for District of Columbia (1877-81); recorder of deeds, District of Columbia (1881-86); U.S. minister to Haiti (1889-91).

Douhet' (dō'hē'), Giulio. 1869-1930. Italian military officer; committed to prison by military tribunal (1916) for critical analysis of operations of war; justified in criticisms by debacle at Caporetto, recalled to army (1918) as head of central direction of aviation; general (1921); advocate of establishment of independent air unit having autonomy equal to that of army and navy; credited with first expounding the technique of the Blitzkrieg.

Doulton (dōl'tŏn; -tŏn), Sir Henry. 1820-1897. English potter; introduced (1846) stoneware drainpipes and appliances that made name of Doulton firm famous; began (1870) manufacture of art pottery, a revival in modified form of sgraffito ware of the 17th century.

Doumer' (dōō'mār'), Paul. 1857-1932. French statesman and 13th president of the republic, b. Aurillac. Deputy (1888-95); minister of finance (1895-96); governor general of French Indo-China (1897-1902); deputy (1902-12) and president of Chamber of Deputies (1905-06); senator representing Corsica (1912); cabinet minister (1917, 1921, 1925-26); president of the Senate (1927-31); president of France (1931-32); assassinated (May 7, 1932) by Paul Gorgoulou, a Russian.

Doumergue' (dōō'mèrg'), Gaston. 1863-1937. French statesman and 12th president of the republic, b. near Nîmes. Colonial judge in Cochín China (1890-92) and in Algeria (1893). Radical-Socialist deputy from Nîmes (1893-1910); secretary to the Chamber of Deputies (1895-96); its vice-president (1905-06); held various cabinet offices (1902-10); elected senator (1910); re-elected (1912); prime minister (1913-14). During World War, colonial minister in Viviani-Briand ministries (1914-17); special agent to Russia (1917); re-entered Senate (1917); president of Left Democratic group in Senate (1919-23); president of the Senate (1923-24). President of France (1924-31); retired but recalled to act as premier during Stavisky scandal (Feb.-Nov., 1934).

Doumic' (dōō'mēk'), René. 1860-1937. French writer and critic; editor of *La Revue des Deux Mondes* (1916). Author of *Éléments d'Histoire Littéraire* (1888), *De Scribe à Ibsen* (1893), *Le Théâtre Nouveau* (1908), *Saint Simon* (1920), etc.

Dou'ris (dōō'ris). Greek potter and vase painter of 5th century B.C.

Douris of Samos. See DURI.

Dou'sa (dōō'sā), Jā'nus (jā'nŭs). Latinized form of Jan van der Does (dōōs). 1545-1604. Dutch scholar and statesman; leader among nobles who organized League of the *States* against Philip II of Spain (1566); painter, b. Brook against Spaniards (1574-75). First (q.v.). (1575-1604). Author of commentaries and of *Annals of Holland* (1599).

Dough-ton (dou'tŏn), Gerard. 1869-1930. Canadian politician; rep. Gerard Doh.

Do've (dō'və), Heinrich Wilhelm. 1803-1879. German physicist and meteorologist; formulated meteorological law of gyration, which states that the wind generally shifts in its direction with the sun; investigated climatology, induced electricity, and circularly polarized light. His son Alfred (1844-1916), historian, essayist, and journalist, was editor of *Grenzboten* (1870), and of *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich (1891-97); published posthumous manuscripts of Ranke (1890); edited last volumes of Bismarck's parliamentary speeches (1891). An older son, Richard Wilhelm (1833-1907), jurist and politician, helped found (1860) and contributed to *Zeitschrift für Kirchenrecht*; revised Richter's *Lehrbuch... des Kirchenrechts* (8th ed., 1877-86).

Do'ver (dō'vər), Dukes of. See dukes of Queensberry, under DOUGLAS family.

Dover, Thomas. 1660-1742. English physician. Captain of privateer *Duke* on expedition commanded by Captain Woodes Rogers, sacked Guayaquil in Peru (now in Ecuador); cured 172 of his sailors of plague (1709); returning on a Spanish prize, rescued Alexander Selkirk from one of Juan Fernández Islands (1709). Invented Dover's powder, an anodyne diaphoretic.

d'Ovidio, Francesco. See OVIDIO.

Dow (dou), Charles H. 1851-1902. Am. financial statistician, b. in Conn. With Edward D. Jones (1856-1920), founded *Wall Street Journal* (1882), and inaugurated publication of an average calculated from the daily market prices of a group of carefully selected representative securities, these Dow-Jones averages being widely accepted as indicating security market trends.

Dow, Gerard. See GERARD DOW.

Dow, Herbert Henry. 1866-1930. American chemist and manufacturer, b. Belleville, Ont., Canada. President, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. Developed and patented over 100 chemical processes.

Dow, Neal. 1804-1897. Known as "Father of the Maine Law." American temperance advocate, b. Portland, Me. Mayor of Portland (1851); drafted prohibition law, submitted it to legislature, and saw it passed; cleaned up liquor traffic in Portland and gained nationwide reputation. Candidate of Prohibition party for president of the United States (1880).

Dow'den (dou'dŏn), Edward. 1843-1913. Irish Shakespearean critic. Gained wide reputation with *Shakspeare, his Mind and Art* (1875); edited Hamlet and other plays; author also of *Shakspeare Primer* (1877), *New Studies in Literature* (1895), and a *Life of Shelley* (1886). His brother John (1840-1910), theologian and antiquary, was Episcopal bishop of Edinburgh (1886-1910); author of works on the Book of Common Prayer, the Celtic church, and the medieval church in Scotland.

Dow'ding (dou'ding), Sir Hugh Caswall Tre'men-heere (trēmēn-hēr). 1st Baron Dowding (1943). 1882 - British soldier; educ. Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; served in air forces through World War (1914-18). Air chief marshal, head of R.A.F. fighter command (1936-40); on special mission in U.S. (1940-42; retired).

Dow'le (dou'li), John Alexander. 1847-1907. Religious leader, b. Edinburgh, Scotland. Emigrated to South Australia (1860); ordained Congregational pastor, Almu, S. Australia. To U.S. (1888); in Chicago (1890-96); organized (Feb. 22, 1896) new church, Christian Catholic Church in Zion. Became fanatical megalomaniac; identified himself (1899) with the messenger of the Covenant (prophesied by Malachi); proclaimed himself Elijah the Restorer (1901); built up Zion City, 42 miles from Chicago, inhabited by his followers but wholly owned by him. Invaded New York City (1903); ridiculed by New Yorkers. Deposed from leadership and membership in

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsfā; āve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (4), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū; u in Fr. menu;

- his own church (1906) by revolt of his followers led by Wilbur Glenn Voliva (q.v.).
- Dowland** (dou'länd), **John** (1563?-1626) and his son **Robert** (1585?-1641). English lutenists.
- Downes** (dounz), **Andrew**. 1549?-1628. English classical scholar. One of seven translators of Apocrypha for the Authorized Version, and one of six revisers.
- Downes, Edwin Olin**. 1886-1955. American music critic, b. Evanston, Ill.; on staff of *Boston Post* (1906-24) and *New York Times* (from 1924); author of *The Lure of Music* (1918), *Symphonic Broadcasts* (1932).
- Dow'ney** (dou'nē), **Fairfax Davis**. 1893-. American writer, b. Salt Lake City, Utah; author of *When We Were Rather Older* (1926), *Burton, Arabian Nights Adventurer* (1931), *Portrait of an Era, as Drawn by C. D. Gibson* (1936), etc.
- Dow'ning** (dou'ning), **Andrew Jackson**. 1815-1852. American horticulturist, nurseryman, and landscape architect, b. Newburgh, N.Y. Editor, *The Horticulturist* (1846-52). With his brother **Charles** (1802-1885), horticulturist and pomologist, wrote *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* (1845), long a standard work.
- Downing, Sir George**. 1623-1684. Diplomat, b. Dublin, Ireland. To America (1638); second graduate of Harvard College (1642). Returned to England (1645); M.P. (1654-56); British resident minister at The Hague (1657). In favor of the Stuarts after the Restoration; secretary of the treasury and a commissioner of customs. Downing Street, London, is named in his honor. His grandson **Sir George Downing** (1682?-1749) left a bequest to found Downing College, Cambridge.
- Downing, Major Jack**. See **Saba Smith**.
- Downshire, Marquis of**. See **Wills Hill**.
- Dowse** (dous), **Thomas**. 1772-1856. American bibliophile, b. Charlestown, Mass.; his books now form the Dowse collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
- Dow'son** (dou'sn), **Ernest Christopher**. 1867-1900. English lyric poet; coauthor of two novels, and author of exquisite lyrics, including "I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, in my fashion."
- Doy'en'** (dwa'yän'), **Gabriel François**. 1726-1806. French historical painter; among his works are murals in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg, ordered by Catherine II.
- Doyle** (dōil), **Alexander**. 1857-1922. American sculptor, b. Steubenville, Ohio. Designed bronze statue of *Horace Greeley*, New York City; *National Revolutionary Monument*, Yorktown, Va.; *Gen. Garfield*, Cleveland, Ohio; *Benjamin H. Hill*, Atlanta, Ga.; *Thomas H. Benton*, Francis P. Blair, and *John E. Kenna* in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C.
- Doyle, Sir Arthur Co'nan** (kō'nän). 1859-1930. British physician, novelist, and detective-story writer, b. Edinburgh. Practiced medicine, Southsea (1882-90). Among his novels are *Mirah Clarke* (1888), *The White Company* (1890), *The Refugees* (1891), *The Great Shadow* (1892), *Rodney Stone* (1896), and *Sir Nigel* (1906). Best known for his detective stories centering about fictional character *Sherlock Holmes* of Baker Street, London, and his friend *Dr. Watson*, as *The Sign of the Four* (1889), *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1891), *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1893), *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902), *Return of Sherlock Holmes* (1904). Author also of historical works, as *The Great Boer War* (1900) and *History of the British Campaign in France and Flanders* (6 vols., 1915-20). In later years, champion of and writer of books on spiritualism, including *History of Spiritualism* (2 vols., 1926). Cf. **William Gillette**.
- Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings Charles**. 1810-1888. English poet, b. in Yorkshire. Receiver-general of customs (1846-69), commissioner (1869-83). Professor of poetry, Oxford (1867-77); published several volumes of poetry; remembered esp. for the pieces *The Loss of the Birkenhead* and *The Private of the Buffs*.
- Doyle, John Andrew**. 1844-1907. English historian; author of *The English Colonies in America* (5 vols., 1882-1907), etc.
- Doyle, Lynn**. Pseudonym of **Leslie Alexander Montgomery**. 1873-. Irish writer; among his plays are *Love and Land* (1913; produced 1925 under title *Persuading Pat*), *The Lilac Ribbon* (1919), *Turncoats* (1922), *Revenge* (1926); among his novels and short stories are *Mr. Wildridge of the Bank—a novel* (1916), *Lobster Salad—Irish short stories* (1922), *Dear Ducks* (short stories, 1925), *Me and Mr. Murphy* (short stories, 1930), *Fiddling Farmer* (a novel, 1937).
- Doyle, Richard**. 1824-1883. English caricaturist and water-color painter. Contributor to *Punch* (1843-50), the cover of which is his design. Illustrated three of Dickens's *Christmas Books*, Thackeray's *Newcomes*, Ruskin's *King of the Golden River*, and Leigh Hunt's *Jar of Honey*; author of stories told in pictures, including *Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson*.
- D'Oyly Carte**. See **Richard D'Oyly Carte**.
- Dó'zsa** (dō'zho), **György**. d. 1514. Hungarian soldier of fortune and rebel; raised force from peasantry and rabble to fight Turks and remained as their leader when they turned against nobles and government; defeated at Timişoara, captured and grilled alive upon a glowing throne of red-hot iron.
- Do'zy** (dō'zē), **Reinhart**. 1820-1883. Dutch Oriental scholar and historian, esp. of the Moors in Spain.
- Drach'man** (dräk'män), **Bernard'** (bēr'när'd'). 1861-1945. American rabbi, b. New York City. Adherent of orthodox faith of Judaism. Rabbi of New York congregation (from 1889). Author of *From the Heart of Israel* (1905), *Looking at America* (1935), etc.
- Drach'mann** (dräk'män), **Holger Henrik Herholdt**. 1846-1908. Danish writer; orig. a painter, esp. of marines. Among his poetical works are *Poems* (1872), *Muffled Melodies* (1875), *Songs by the Sea* (1877), *Youth in Poetry and Song* (1879), and *East of the Sun and West of the Moon* (1880); among his prose works are *From the Frontier* (1871), *Young Blood* (1876), *Tannhäuser* (1877), *On a Sailor's Word* (1878), *With a Broad Brush* (1887), *Forskrævet* (1890), *The Sacred Fire* (1899), and *Dædalus* (1900); among his plays are *Once Upon a Time* (1886), *Wayland the Smith* (1897), *Brav-Karl* (1897), *Gurre* (1899), *Hallfred Vandraudeskjald* (1900), etc.
- Dra'co** (dra'kō). Athenian lawgiver; prepared first written code of laws for Athens (c. 621 B.C.), prescribing death for nearly all offenses; whence the word *Draconian*, meaning "barbarously severe; harsh; cruel."
- Dra-con'ti-us** (drä-kön'shē-us), **Blossius Aemilius**. Christian poet of late 5th century A.D.; practiced law in Carthage. Works include *De Laudibus Dei*, a number of short epics, an elegy, and two epithalamiums.
- Drae'se-ke** (drä'zē-kē), **Felix**. 1835-1913. German composer of operas, symphonies, symphonic overtures, string quartets, songs, quintets, a piano quintet, songs, and a number of great choral works.
- Dra'ga** (drä'gō). 1867-1903. Queen of Serbia (1900-03). In adventures, widow of a Czech engineer named Mashin; m. (1900) King Alexander I Obrenovich (q.v.).
- Dra'go** (drä'gō), **Luis María**. 1859-1921. Argentine jurist; minister of foreign affairs (1902-03); member, Hague Tribunal; prominent supporter of doctrine (known as *Drago doctrine*, though originally proposed by Carlos Calvo of Argentina) that public debt could not be used

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

as excuse for armed intervention or territorial occupation in American nations by a European power.

Dra-go-ma'nov (drū-gū-má'nof), **Mikhail Petrovich**. 1841-1895. Russian scholar; professor of general history, Kiev (to 1876); exiled from Little Russia; professor of history, Sofia (1888 ff.). Published *The Historical Songs of Little Russia* (with Antonovich, 1874), *La Pologne Historique et la Démocratie Moscovite* (1881), etc.

Dra-go-mi'rov (drū-gū-myē'rōf), **Mikhail Ivanovich**. 1830-1905. Russian soldier; commanded Russian advance guard against Turks (1877-78); wounded at Shipka Pass. Governor general of Kiev (1898-1903).

Dra'go-net'ti (drā'gō-nāt'tē), **Domenico**. 1763-1846. Italian double-bass player, b. Venice; played with fellow virtuoso, Robert Lindley, violoncellist; friend of Beethoven and Haydn; composed sonatas.

Dra-gou'mes or Dra-gou'mis (thrū-gōō'mēs), **Stephanos**. 1842-1923. Greek statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1886-90, 1892-93); prime minister of Greece (1910); governor of Crete (1912).

Drake (drāk), **Alexander Wilson**. 1843-1916. American artist and critic, b. Westfield, N.J. As art director of *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas Magazine* (1881-1913), a leading figure in development of American illustrative art.

Drake, Daniel. 1785-1852. American physician, b. near Plainfield, N.J. Practiced medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio (from 1807). Founder (1827) and editor (1827-48), *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*. His brother Benjamin (1795-1841) was a lawyer, editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle* (1826-34), and author of *The Life and Adventures of Blackhawk* (1838), etc. Daniel's son Charles Daniel (1811-1892) was U.S. senator from Missouri (1867-70) and chief justice, U.S. court of claims (1870-85).

Drake, Edwin Laurentine. 1819-1880. American pioneer in oil industry, b. Greenville, N.Y. First to tap petroleum at its source by drilling, at Titusville, Pa. (Aug., 1859).

Drake, Sir Francis. 1540?-1596. English navigator; educ. under care of Sir John Hawkins, a kinsman, on whose expedition (1567) to Gulf of Mexico he commanded the *Judith*. Commissioned as privateer by Queen Elizabeth (1570); made three expeditions (1570, 1571, 1572) to West Indies, plundering Spanish towns and shipping; crossed Isthmus of Panama, first English commander to see Pacific (1572); returned and served as volunteer under earl of Essex in Ireland. Started out (1577) to explore Strait of Magellan; sailed through straits for 16 days, became separated by storm from other ships; renamed his ship *Golden Hind*, continued to Mocha Islands, plundered coast of Chile and Peru, named Californian coast New Albion and claimed it for Queen Elizabeth. Failing to find passage into Atlantic, reached Moluccas (1579), Celebes, Java, doubled Cape of Good Hope, touched at Sierra Leone, and returned to Plymouth (1580), having made first circumnavigation of globe by an Englishman. Knighted by queen in face of Spanish protests. Mayor of Plymouth (1581); on reopening of hostilities with Spain, sailed with 25 ships against Spanish Indies, took Santiago (in Cape Verde Islands), Santo Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine; after great suffering from sickness, returned home (1586), carrying back first colonists of Virginia with potatoes and the material and implements of tobacco smoking. With fleet of thirty sail destroyed 33 ships in bay of Cádiz and escaped unscathed (1587); seized off Azores (1587) Portuguese carrack said to be worth £100,000. Urged queen to ward off Spanish invasion by attacking Spain; appointed vice-admiral under Lord Howard and

at approach of Spanish Armada was stationed off Ushant with one of three divisions of fleet; defeated Armada off Gravelines and pursued it to north of Scotland (1588); captured off Portland the Spanish galleon *Rosario* and quarreled with Sir Martin Frobisher over the spoil (1588). Commander of fleet sent with land forces under Sir John Norris (1589) to aid Don António, claimant to Portuguese throne, plundered La Coruña, burned Vigo, but failed in mission. Brought the Meavy River into Plymouth to assure water supply. With Sir John Hawkins, commanded an ill-fated expedition to West Indies (1595) on which he died aboard his own ship.

Drake, Francis Samuel. See under Samuel Gardner

DRAKE

Dra'ke (drā'kē), **Friedrich**. 1805-1882. German sculptor; studied under Rauch.

Drake (drāk), **Joseph Rodman**. 1795-1820. American poet, b. New York City. His best-known poems, including "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag" were published in *The Culprit Fay and Other Poems* (1835). He was eulogized by his friend Fitz-Greene Halleck in poem, "Green be the turf above thee."

Drake, Nathan. 1766-1836. English essayist and physician; M.D., Edinburgh (1789); author of *Shakespeare and his Times* (1817), bringing together work of Tytwhitt, Benjamin Heath, and Ritson, and of *Memorials of Shakespeare* (1828).

Drake, Samuel Gardner. 1798-1875. American antiquarian and historian, b. Pittsfield, N.H. Bookseller in Boston (from 1830). Editor of first 15 vols. of *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (1847-72). Author esp. of books on the American Indians, and *The Witchcraft Delusion in New England* (3 vols., 1866). Two of his sons were also historical writers: **Francis Samuel** (1828-1885), author of a one-volume *Dictionary of American Biography* (1872), *Indian History for Young Folks* (1885), etc.; **Samuel Adams** (1833-1905), author of *The Making of New England* (1886), *The Making of the Great West* (1887), etc.

Dra'per (drā'pēr), **Andrew Sloan**. 1848-1913. American educator, b. Westford, N.Y. N.Y. State superintendent of public instruction (1886-92); president, U. of Illinois (1894-1904); N.Y. State commissioner of education (1904-13).

Draper, Henry. 1837-1882. Son of John William Draper. American astronomer, b. Prince Edward County, Va. Professor of natural science (1860-66), and of physiology (1866-73), U. of City of New York. Interested in astronomy (from 1860); built for himself an observatory with 15½-inch speculum, and devised methods for photographing the skies; built and mounted a 28-inch speculum (1869), with which he did unique work in stellar spectroscopy. Chosen to organize photographic work of U.S. expedition to observe the transit of Venus (1874). The standard Draper Catalogue (begun 1835, completed 1924) of stellar magnitudes and spectral types was undertaken by the Harvard Observatory as a memorial to him.

Draper, John. 1702-1762. American printer and journalist; succeeded (1732) his father-in-law, Bartholomew Green, as publisher of the *Boston News-Letter*. Succeeded by his son Richard (1727-1774), whose wife Margaret, nee Green (fl. 1750-1807), continued the publication until the Revolution caused its suspension (Feb. 22, 1776).

Draper, John William. 1811-1882. Scientist and author, b. near Liverpool, Eng. To U.S. (1831), M.D., U. of Pennsylvania (1836). President, medical school, U. of the City of New York (1850). Made important scientific contributions in fields of radiant energy, photochemistry, photography, and electric telegraph. Author of *Human*

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōdā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, makē; ice, īl, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ādft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ōp, circūle, ōp-u in Fr, menu;

Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical (1856), *History of the American Civil War* (3 vols., 1867-70), *History of the Conflict between Religion and Science* (1874), etc. A son, John Christopher (1835-1885), was professor of natural science, College of the City of New York (1863-85), and of chemistry, medical dept. of New York U. (1866-85). Another son was the astronomer Henry Draper (q.v.).

Draper, Lyman Copeland, 1815-1891. American historical research scholar, b. Hamburg (now Evans), N.Y. Secretary, Wisconsin State Historical Society (1854-86); edited first ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; author of *King's Mountain and its Heroes* (1881).

Draper, Ruth, 1884-1956. American monologist.

Dra'p-ler (drä'pl-ër; dräp'yër), M. B. Pseudonym of Jonathan Swift in *Draper's Letters*.

Draw'baugh (drö'bó), Daniel. 19th-century American inventor whose claim to invention of the telephone precipitated eight years of litigation before United States Supreme Court decided in favor of Alexander Graham Bell.

Drax, Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-. See under Sir Horace Curzon PLUNKETT.

Dray'ton (drä't'n), Michael. 1563-1631. English poet, b. in Warwickshire; settled in London (1590). His earliest volume of poems, *The Harmony of the Church* (1591), burned by public order. Published volume of 9 eclogues, *Idea; The Shepherd's Garland* (1593); a cycle of 64 sonnets in honor of a Warwickshire lady; three historical poems, *Piers Gaveston* (1593), *Matilda* (1594), *Robert, Duke of Normandy* (1596). His *Mortimeriades* (1596) was recast (1603) as *The Barons' Wars*; collaborated in dramatic work with Henry Chettle, Thomas Dekker, and John Webster; included in *Poems Lyric and Pastoral* (c. 1605) the spirited *Ballad of Agincourt*. Finished his magnum opus, *Polyolbion* (1622), a topographical description of England in 12-syllabled verse; published miscellaneous volume (1627), including his most graceful poem, *Nymphidia* (an epic of fairyland), and *The Battle of Agincourt* (a historical poem in ottava rima, not to be confused with the ballad); his last work, *The Muses' Elizium* (1630), contains pastorals.

Drayton, William, 1732-1790. American jurist, b. in S. Carolina; first judge of U.S. court for District of South Carolina (1789-90). His son William (1776-1846) practiced law in Charleston, S.C.; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1825-33), opposing tariff and nullification; as president (1841), wound up affairs of Bank of the United States. Of the latter's sons, one, Thomas Fenwick (1808-1891), was a Confederate army officer in the Civil War; another, Percival (1812-1865), was a Federal naval officer, serving under Du Pont against Fort Royal (whose defense his brother directed) and Fort Sumter, and under Farragut in Mobile Bay.

Drayton, William Henry, 1742-1779. Cousin of William Drayton (1732-1790). American Revolutionary political leader, b. near Charleston, S.C. Member, governor's council, South Carolina (1772-75); suspended for protesting system of filling government places with appointees from England; devoted himself thereafter to colonial cause. President, provincial congress (1775); advocated aggressive measures leading to war. Chief justice of South Carolina (1776). Member, Continental Congress (1778-79). Manuscripts left by him formed basis of the valuable two-volume *Memoirs of the American Revolution... as Relating to South Carolina* published (1821) by his son John (1766-1822).

Drd'la (dürd'lä), Franz, 1868-1944. Austrian violinist and composer of operettas and works for violin and piano. His *Serenade in A Major* was dedicated to, and played by, Kubelik.

Dreb'bel (drëb'ä), Cornelis. 1572-1634. Dutch inventor, b. Alkmaar. To England (c. 1604), where James I became his patron; invented a machine designed to produce perpetual motion; sometimes credited with invention of the microscope, telescope, and thermometer, but probably merely introduced them into England; discovered method for dyeing wool scarlet with tin and cochineal.

Drei'ser (dri'sër; -zër; the first is his own pron.), Theodore. 1871-1945. American editor and writer, b. Terre Haute, Ind.; brother of Paul Dresser (1857-1911). Editor of *Smith's Magazine* (1905-06), *Broadway Magazine* (1906-07), and Butterick publications (1907-10). To Russia (1927) with William Cropper (q.v.). Editor of *American Spectator* (to 1934). Author of *Sister Carrie* (1900), *The Financier* (1912), *The Titan* (1914), *The Genius* (1915), *The Hand of the Potter* (tragedy, 1919), *An American Tragedy* (1925), *Moods* (verse, 1926), *Dreiser Looks at Russia* (1928), *Dawn* (1931), *Tragic America* (1932), etc.

Dren'nan (drén'än), William. 1754-1820. Irish poet, son of Presbyterian minister at Belfast. Formulator of original prospectus of Society of United Irishmen (1791), and chairman (1792, 1793). Author of patriotic lyrics; credited with being first Irish poet to call Ireland "the Emerald Isle."

Dress'ler (drës'lër), Marie. Orig. surname Koer'ber (kü'r'bër). 1873-1934. Actress; b. Cobourg, Canada; joined Weber company in New York as leading comedienne (1906); made success as star in *Tillie's Nightmare* and *Tillie's Punctured Romance*; followed stage career with success in motion pictures, as in *Min and Bill*, *Tugboat Annie*, *The Late Christopher Bean*.

Dre-vet' (drë-vë'). Family of French copper engravers, including: Pierre (1664-1738), engraver of portraits of Louis XIV, Louis XV, Prince de Conti, Boileau, Villars, Cardinal de Fleury, Duchesse de Nemours; a son and pupil of Pierre, Pierre Louis (1697-1739), also engraver of portraits of notables in his period; a nephew of Pierre, Claude (1705-1782).

Drew (drew), Daniel. 1797-1879. American financier, b. Carmel, N.Y. Cattle drover and horse trader (1815-34). Resident, New York City (from 1829). In steamboat business, competing with Cornelius Vanderbilt (1834). Wall Street broker (from 1844). Forced himself on board of directors, Erie Railroad (1857); manipulated stock to his own advantage; victorious in bitter stock-market fight (the "Erie War") with Vanderbilt (1866-68). Later operations made him bankrupt (1876). His benefactions made possible founding (1866) of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J. See James FISK.

Drew, John, 1827-1862. Actor, b. Dublin, Ireland. On American stage (from c. 1842). Gained success as portrayal of Irish roles in comedies, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger in Sheridan's *Rivals*. His wife, Louisa, nee Lane (1820-1897), b. London, Eng., to U.S. (1827), was on the stage from childhood; after her third marriage, to John Drew (1850), concentrated on comedy roles, as Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and Mrs. Malaprop; assisted husband in management of Arch Street Theatre; sole manager as well as leading actress (1861-93). Their son John (1853-1927), b. Philadelphia, was a noted actor, in Augustin Daly's company, New York (1873); supported Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle*; on barnstorming tour with brother-in-law, Maurice Barrymore; again with Daly's company (1879-92), playing opposite Ada Rehan, one of their chief successes being in *The Taming of the Shrew*; first appeared as a star under Charles Frohman's management (1892), in Clyde Fitch's *Masked Ball*, with Maude Adams as leading lady; remained under Frohman's

chair; got sing; then, thin; verd'f're (16), nat'f're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

management until latter's death (1915), starring esp. in contemporary plays; last appearance in revival of Pinero's *Trelawney of the Wells*, shortly before his death. His sister Georgiana Emma married Maurice Barrymore (q.v.).

Dreus (drävs), Arthur. 1865–1935. German philosopher; professor; works include *Die Deutsche Spekulation seit Kant* (2 vols., 1893), *Plotin* (1908), *Psychologie des Unbewussten* (1924), *Lehrbuch der Logik* (1928).

Drex'el (dräk's'l), Francis Martin. 1792–1863. Banker, b. Dornbirn, Austrian Tirol. To U.S. (1817); portrait painter in Philadelphia; established in Philadelphia (1838) a brokerage office, originally for dealing in foreign currencies and securities, which developed into banking house of Drexel & Co. His son Anthony Joseph (1826–1893) became member of the firm (1847) and the dominating influence during its period of expansion (after 1863); senior partner after death of his older brother Francis (1885). Co-owner, with George W. Childs, of Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (from 1864). Founder (1892) and benefactor of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Drey'er (dri'ēr), Johan Ludwig Emil. 1852–1926. Danish astronomer, b. Copenhagen; director of observatory at Armagh (1882–1916). Known for work on nebulae and on motions of stars, and on the history of astronomy.

Drey'er (dri'ēr), Max. 1862–1946. German journalist, playwright, and novelist; editor, *Täglicher Rundschau* (1888–98). His plays include *Drei* (1894), *Winterschlaf* (1895), *Die Siebzehnjährigen* (1904), *Der Grüne Zweig* (1913); novels, *Der Deutsche Morgen* (1915), *Nachwuchs* (1917), *Tapfere Kleine Renate* (1932).

Drey'fus (drä'fūs; dri'lūs; Fr. drä'fūs'), Alfred. 1859–1935. French army officer, of Jewish blood, b. in Alsace; convicted (1894) of treason and imprisoned (1895) on Devil's Island; later investigation, forced (1898) largely by Émile Zola (q.v.), proved that the papers on which he had been convicted were forged by Major Esterhazy and Lieut. Col. Henry (q.v.); defended also by Georges Picquart (q.v.); tried a second time at Rennes (1899); original conviction was set aside (1906), and Dreyfus was restored to rank in the army and given the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Drey'schock (dri'shók), A'le-xan'der (ä'lē-ksän'dēr). 1818–1869. Bohemian piano virtuoso. Composed over 100 works for piano.

Drey'se (dri'zē), Johann Nikolaus von. 1787–1867. German inventor of muzzle-loading (1827) and breech-loading (1836) needle guns, adopted by the Prussian army (1840).

Driesch (drēsh), Hans Adolf Eduard. 1867–1941. German biologist and philosopher; advocate of vitalism. Professor, Heidelberg (1911), Cologne (1920), Leipzig (1921). Author of *Analytische Theorie der Organischen Entwicklung* (1894), *Geschichte des Vitalismus* (1905), *Leib und Seele* (1916), *Parapsychologie* (1932), etc.

Drink'wa'ter (drink'wō'tēr; -wōt'ēr), John. 1882–1937. English poet and playwright; originally employee in assurance companies for twelve years. A founder of The Pilgrim Players, now The Birmingham Repertory Theatre. His works include *Poems, 1908–1914*, *Swords and Ploughshares* (1915), *Tides* (1917), *Preludes* (1922), *Mr. Charles, King of England* (1926), *Pepys* (1930), *Shakespeare* (1933), *John Hampden's England* (1933), the autobiographical volumes *Inheritance* (1931) and *Discovery* (1932), and many plays, including *Rebellion* (in verse; 1914), *Abraham Lincoln* (1918), *Loyalties* (1919), *Mary Stuart* (1919), *Oliver Cromwell* (1921), *Robert E. Lee* (1923), *Robert Burns* (1925), *Bird-in-Hand* (1928), *Midsummer Eve* (1932), *Laying the Devil* (1933), *A Man's House* (1934).

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, mak'är; äce, äll, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, föft; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ärn, üp, circüla, ä = u in Fr. menu;

Dri'o'ton' (drē'ō'tōn'), Étienne Marie. 1889–. French ecclesiastic and Egyptologist. Director-general of antiquities, Egypt (1936 ff.). Author of *L'Art Égyptien* (1930), *L'Égypte* (1938), etc.

Dria'ler (dri'z'ler), Henry. 1818–1897. American classical scholar.

Dri'ver (dri'vēr), Samuel Rolles. 1846–1914. English Biblical scholar; at Oxford, regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christ Church; member of Old Testament revision committee (1876–84).

Dro'blsch (drö'blish), Moritz Wilhelm. 1802–1896. German mathematician and philosopher; professor, Leipzig. Author of *Neue Darstellung der Logik* (1836), *Grundlehren der Religionsphilosophie* (1840), etc.

Droes'hout (dröös'hout), Mar'tin (mär'tin), b. 1601. Flemish engraver, b. London; known chiefly for his engraved portrait of William Shakespeare prefixed to the First Folio (1623).

Drol'ling' (drö'läng'), Martin. 1752–1817. French genre painter. His son Michel (1786–1851), historical painter.

Drop'sie (dröp'sī), Moses Aaron. 1821–1905. American lawyer; bequeathed his estate for founding of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

Dro-si'nes or **Dro-si'nīs** (thrō-sē'nyēs), Georgios. 1859–1950. Greek writer, b. Athens. Among his volumes of verse are *Spun Webs* (1880), *Idylls* (1885), *Light of Love* (1894); among prose works, *Rural Letters* (1882), *Fables* (1889).

Dro'ste-Hüls'hoff (dröw'tē-hüls'hōf), Baroness Annette Elisabeth von. 1797–1848. German poet; author of *Gedichte* (1838) and a volume of religious verse.

Droste zu Vi'sche-ring (dröō fīsh'ē-ring), Baron Klemens August von. 1773–1845. German Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Cologne (1835–42); imprisoned (1837–39) following dispute with Prussian government over question of mixed marriages.

Drou'als' (dröw'ē'), Family of French artists, including Hubert (1699–1767), painter of portraits and miniatures, his son François Hubert (1727–1778), painter of portraits of Louis XV, Mme. du Barry, Mme. de Pompadour, the latter's son Jean Germain (1763–1788), painter of *La Chananéenne aux Piers de Jésus* and *Marius à Minturnes*, both in the Louvre.

Drou'et' (dröw'ē'), Jean Baptiste. 1763–1824. French revolutionist who recognized Louis XVI at Saint-Émilion, when the king was attempting to flee France, and caused his arrest at Varennes. Member of National Convention (1792) and Council of Five Hundred (1795); involved in the Babeuf plot (see François-Émile BABEUF) and imprisoned, but escaped.

Drouet d'Er'lon' (dër'lōn'), Comte Jean Baptiste. 1765–1844. French soldier in the Napoleonic armies; general of division (1803); distinguished himself at Jena (1806), Friedland (1807), Waterloo (1815); governor general of Algeria (1834); created marshal of France (1843).

Drou'ot' (dröw'ō'), Comte Antoine. 1774–1847. French general; general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon (1813); accompanied Napoleon to Elba (1814). Called by Napoleon *le Sage de la Grande Armée*.

Drou'yn' de Lhu-ys' (dröw'än' dē lū-ēs'), Édouard. 1805–1881. French statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1848–49; 1851; 1852–55; 1862–66).

Drown (drown), Thomas Messenger. 1842–1904. American chemist, b. Philadelphia. Professor, M.I.T. (1885–95); president, Lehigh U. (1895–1904). As director of analytical laboratories (1887) and adviser to project as a whole, he is largely responsible for the pioneer work of Massachusetts in examining and protecting state water supplies.

Droy'sen (droi'zēn), Johann Gustav. 1808–1884. Ger-

man historian; professor, Kiel (1840), Jena (1851), Berlin (1859); author of *Geschichte des Hellenismus* (2 vols., 1836-43), *Geschichte der Preussischen Politik* (14 vols., 1855-86), etc.

Droz (drôz). Family of French artists, of Swiss origin, including: **Jean Pierre** (1746-1823), engraver of money and medals; his son **Jules Antoine** (1807-1872), a sculptor; Jules's son **Antoine Gustave** (1832-1895), painter, and author of *Monsieur, Madame et Bébé* (1866), *Entre Nous* (1867), *Une Femme Géante* (1875), etc.

Droz, François Xavier Joseph. 1773-1850. French moral philosopher and historian; author of *Essai sur l'Art d'être Heureux, Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.* (1839-42), etc.

Droz, Numa. 1844-1899. Swiss journalist and statesman; editor, *National Suisse* (1864); president of the Swiss Confederation (1881, 1887).

Dru'de (drô'dê), Karl Georg Oskar. 1852-1933. German botanist; professor, Technische Hochschule, and director of botanical gardens, Dresden (1879-1920). His stepbrother **Paul Karl Ludwig** (1863-1906), physicist, investigated relationship between optical and electrical phenomena; developed theory of the physics of metals based on electronic theory; studied electric waves.

Druff'el (drôof'el), August von. 1841-1891. German historian.

Drum (drûm), Hugh Aloysius. 1879-1951. American army officer, b. Fort Brady, Mich. Brigadier general (1922), major general (1931), lieutenant general (1939). Engaged in Philippines (1899-1901, 1908-10) and on Mexican border (1912-14). Asst. chief of staff to Gen. Pershing in France (1917); chief of staff of 1st army, A.F.F. (1918-19). Asst. chief of staff (1923-26), inspector general (1930), deputy chief of staff (1933), U.S. army. In command of Hawaiian department (1935-37). Lieutenant general (1939), in command of 1st army.

Drumcairn, Lord. See *Thomas Hamilton* (1563-1637), under earls of Huntingdon.

Drummond (drûm'and). Name of an old Scottish family bearing (from 1605 to 1760) the title of earl of Perth (pêrth), raised by James II to duke of Perth, and including:

James Drummond (1648-1716), 4th Earl and 1st titular Duke of Perth; supported Lauderdale in permitting highland raids (1677); joined Scottish nobles in opposition to Lauderdale (1678); associated with William Penn in settlement of New Jersey (1681); justice general (1682), lord chancellor of Scotland (1684); retained in office by James II as chief Roman Catholic agent in Scotland. His son **James** (1675-1720), 5th earl and 2d titular duke; took part in the Jacobite uprising of 1715-16, led cavalry at battle of Sheriffmuir, escaped with James Edward, the Old Pretender, to the Continent (1716); father of **James** (1713-1747), 6th earl and 3d titular duke (self-styled despite the attainting of his father), who commanded Young Pretender's left wing at Culloden Moor (1746), and of **John** (d. 1747), 4th duke who was sent from France to join Prince Charles Edward (1745), was instrumental in gaining Jacobite victory at Falkirk (1746), fought at Culloden Moor (1746).

Sir **Eric Drummond** (1876-1951), 16th Earl of Perth, 12th Viscount Strath-ai-l'an (strâth-âl'ân); diplomat; educ. Eton; entered foreign office (1900); précis writer to foreign secretary (1908, 1910-11); one of private secretaries to prime minister (1912-15); private secretary to foreign secretary (1915-19); with Balfour at first general of peace conference in Paris; first secretary general of League of Nations (1919-33); organized secretariat of about 600 persons of forty nationalities on plan of an international civil service; ambassador to Italy (1933-

39); succeeded his half brother, 15th earl of Perth (1937); in charge of foreign publicity department of foreign office and chief adviser on foreign publicity to ministry of information (since 1939).

Drummond, Henry. 1786-1860. English banker and Irvingite apostle; opposed Socinian tendencies at Geneva; one of founders and propagators of the Catholic Apostolic or Irvingite Church, of which he was an apostle, evangelist, and prophet.

Drummond, Henry. 1851-1897. Scottish evangelical writer and lecturer. Educ. at Edinburgh; joined (1873) evangelical movement led by Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey; lecturer on natural science, Free Church School, Glasgow (1877); sought to reconcile evangelical Christianity with evolution in *Natural Law in the Spiritual World* (1883); professor of theology in the New Jerusalem Church (1884). Reported explorations in tropical Africa (1888); emphasized altruistic actions of animals toward each other in scheme of natural selection, in *Ascent of Man* (1894), given as Lowell Lectures in Boston; toured Australian and American colleges; published address *The Greatest Thing in the World* (1890).

Drummond, James. 1835-1918. British Unitarian theologian, b. Dublin; advocated doctrinal freedom, rejected the Resurrection and nature miracles.

Drummond, Roy Maxwell. 1894-. British air officer, b. Perth, Australia; served in Australian forces (1914-15) and in R.A.F. (1916-20) in Middle East. Air vice-marshal, deputy commander in chief of R.A.F. in Middle East (from 1941); directed air attack on Rommel's army (Nov., 1942).

Drummond, Thomas. 1797-1840. British engineer and administrator, b. Edinburgh. Entered Royal Engineers (1815); joined trigonometrical survey of Great Britain (1820), facilitated by his limelight apparatus, the Drummond light; devised an improved heliostat. Undersecretary of state for Ireland (1835-40).

Drummond of Haw'orth'den (hô'thôn'dên), William. 1585-1649. Scottish poet. Son of **John Drummond** (1553-1610), 1st Laird of Hawthornden, related to Scottish royal house. Royalist and Episcopalian. Wrote elegy on Prince Henry Frederick (1613); wrote sonnets and songs to memory of Mary Cunningham of Barns, who died on eve of their marriage (1615); made contributions to Petrarchan sonnet. Friend and correspondent of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling (from c. 1613), and of Michael Drayton; recorded notes of conversations during memorable visit of Ben Jonson (1618-19). Had to subscribe to Solemn League and Covenant but protested in sarcastic verses (1643); wrote in favor of negotiations with Charles I (1646). Author of *Flowers of Zion* (1623, religious verse), *The Cypress Grove* (1623, a meditation on death), *History of Scotland 1423-1542* (1655).

Drummond, William. 1st Viscount of Strath-ai-l'an (strâth-âl'ân). 1617?-1688. Scottish soldier. Royalist commander at battle of Worcester (1651) and in Highlands (1653); held command in Russian service (1655-65). Major general of forces in Scotland (1666); popularly supposed to have introduced torture by thumbscrew from Russia.

Drummond, William Henry. 1854-1907. Canadian poet, b. in Ireland; emigrated to Canada (1865); graduate in medicine, Bishop's Coll., Lennoxville (1884). Portrayed the French-Canadian habitant in numerous poems, mostly in patois, collected in *The Habitant* (1897), *Johnny Courteau* (1901), *The Voyageur* (1903), *The Great Fight* (1908), etc.

Dru-sil'la (drôd-sil'la). 15-38 A.D. Daughter of Germanicus Caesar and Agrippina; sister and mistress of Caligula.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Drusilla. b. 38 A.D. Younger daughter of Herod Agrippa I and sister of Herod Agrippa II and Berenice; in defiance of Jewish law, m. as second husband Antonius Felix, Roman procurator of Judea (*Acts* xxiv. 24).

Drusus (droy'ss). Roman plebeian family of the gens Livius, including:

Marcus Livius Drusus (d. 109? B.C.), tribune of the people with Gaius Gracchus (122 B.C.); opposed reforms of his colleague; made more extreme democratic proposals than did Gracchus but refused to carry them out when they were accepted; granted consulship (112) by senatorial party; received Macedonia; advanced to the Danube.

His son **Marcus Livius Drusus** (d. 91 B.C.), tribune of the people (91 B.C.); proposed measures to restore judicial functions from equites to senate; to win popular votes proposed also establishment of colonies, lower price of grain, and extension of citizenship to Italians; these measures passed, but aroused senate abrogated them; assassinated at beginning of civil war (Social War).

Livia Drusilla (q.v.); adopted into this family; third wife of Augustus; by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, mother of **Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus** [jûr-mân'î-kûs] (38 B.C.-9 A.C.), called **Drusus Senior**; Roman general; with his older brother Tiberius (later emperor), subdued Rhaeti and Vindelici (15 B.C.); governor of Gaul (13-10), made several campaigns from Gaul against German tribes beyond Rhine; returned to Rome and was elected consul (9); defeated Chatti, Suevi, Marcomanni, and others, penetrating as far north as the Elbe (9 B.C.); died after being thrown from his horse. Father by his wife Antonia (daughter of Marcus Antonius, the triumvir) of Germanicus Caesar, the emperor Claudius, and a daughter Livilla or Livia (wife of Drusus Caesar).

His nephew **Drusus Caesar** (15? B.C.-23 A.D.), called **Drusus Junior**; son of Emperor Tiberius and Vipsania Agrippina; sent to Pannonia (15 A.D.); governor of Illyricum (17); consul with his father (21); incurred enmity of Sejanus (q.v.), who seduced his wife Livilla (daughter of Drusus Senior); poisoned by Sejanus and Livilla.

Drusus. d. 34 A.D. Son of Germanicus Caesar and Agrippina; kept imprisoned and starved to death by Emperor Tiberius, who was jealous of the favor in which Drusus stood with the populace.

Dryander. See ENZINAS.

Dry'an-der' (dri'ân-dûr'), **Jonas.** 1748-1810. Swedish botanist in England; librarian to Royal Society; one of founders of Linnaean Society and (1788) its vice-president.

Dry'den (dri'd'n), **John.** 1631-1700. English poet, b. in Northamptonshire. Clerk to his cousin Sir Gilbert Pickering, Cromwell's chamberlain; panegyrist in *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell* (pub. with two poems by Thomas Sprat and Edmund Waller, 1659) and in *Astræa Redux* (1660) and *Panegyric on the Restoration* (1661); m. (1663) Lady Elizabeth Howard, sister of his patron Sir Robert Howard (q.v.). Established reputation with *The Rival Ladies* (1663, a tragicomedy using the rhymed couplet); produced *The Indian Queen* (1664), *The Indian Emperor or the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards* (1665), *Ambryna*, designed to excite hatred of the Dutch (1673), *Tyrannic Love* (1669), *Almanzor and Almahide or the Conquest of Granada* (1670), *Mariage-a-la-mode* (his best comedy, 1673), *Aurengzebe* (a rhymed tragedy, 1676), *All for Love* (a version of the story of Antony and Cleopatra in blank verse, 1678), and *The Spanish Fryar* (1681), besides adaptations of Shakespeare's tragedies. Published *Annus Mirabilis*, treating

of the great fire and the Dutch war (1667). Poet laureate and historiographer (1670). Had controversy with Elkanah Settle, author of bombastic plays (from 1673); was beaten by masked bravoos of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, for an attributed derogatory passage in an anonymous essay (1679; see John SHEFFIELD). Partly in retaliation for Buckingham's ridicule of heroic drama in *The Rehearsal*, launched in *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681) a crushing satire upon Monmouth, Shaftesbury, Buckingham, Charles II, Titus Oates, and others involved in conspiracy to exclude duke of York in favor of duke of Monmouth; satirized the ignorance of grand jury at Shaftesbury's trial in *The Medal* (1682), and Thomas Shadwell in *Mac Flecknoe* (1682); defended Anglicanism in *Religio Laici* (1682); justified his conversion to Roman Catholicism in *The Hind and the Panther* (1687); declining to take oaths at the English Revolution, lost his places and pensions (1689). Turned again to playwriting, without much success, in *Don Sebastian* (tragicomedy, 1690), *Amphitryon* (comedy, 1690), and *Love Triumphant* (tragicomedy, 1694). Produced translations in verse of Perseus, satires of Juvenal, and the whole of Vergil (1697); produced adaptations from Chaucer and Boccaccio, including the ode for St. Cecilia's day entitled *Alexander's Feast* (1697) and *Fables, Ancient and Modern* (1699), his last great work.

Dryden, John Fairfield. 1839-1911. American pioneer in industrial insurance; established (1875) at Newark, N.J., Prudential Friendly Society, which developed into The Prudential Insurance Co. (so called from 1878); president of the company (from 1881). U.S. senator (1902-07). His son **Forrest Fairchild** (1864-1932) succeeded him as president (1912-22).

Dry-gal'ski (drô-gil'ski), **Erich von.** 1865-1949. German geophysicist, geographer, and explorer; led scientific expedition to West Greenland (1891; 1892-93), South Polar region (1901-03).

Du-ane' (dû-ân'), **James.** 1733-1797. American jurist; practiced, New York. Member, Continental Congress (1774-84); assisted in draft of Articles of Confederation; mayor of New York City (1784-89); U.S. district judge, District of New York (1789-94). His grandson **James Chatham Duane** (1824-1897) was a military engineer; chief engineer under McClellan and (from 1863) of the Army of the Potomac; chief of engineers (1886-88). His son **Alexander** (1858-1926) was an ophthalmologist and medical writer, contributor of medical definitions to *Webster's International Dictionary* and *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Duane, William. 1760-1835. American journalist, b. near Lake Champlain, N.Y. To Ireland as a child; learned printer's trade; to India (1787); established *Indian World*, Calcutta; deported to England for criticizing authorities. Returned to U.S. (1795); associated with B. F. Rache in editing the *Aurora*, Philadelphia; sole editor after Bache's death (1798); made the *Aurora* powerful organ of Jeffersonian party; arrested (1799) on charge of inciting riot; acquitted; indicted under Sedition Law (1799); charge dismissed when Jefferson became president. Political influence waned after transfer of seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington; sold the *Aurora* (1822). His son **William John** (1780-1865) was on staff of the *Aurora* (1798-1806); practiced law (from 1815); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1833); removed for refusing to withdraw government deposits from United States Bank before meeting of Congress.

Duane, William. 1872-1935. American physicist, b. Philadelphia, Pa. Professor of biophysics, Harvard (from 1917). Developed methods and apparatus for utilizing X rays and radium in medicine, esp. in the

ile, chaotic, cûre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), as/d, eye, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; fodd, foot; out, off; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; ð = u in Fr. menu;

treatment of cancer; investigated the structure of matter, mechanism of radiations, etc.

Duarte. Portuguese form of EDWARD.

Du'ball' (dū'bā'y'), Auguste Yvon Edmond. 1851-1934. French general in the World War.

Du'ban' (dū'bān'), Félix Louis Jacques. 1797-1870. French architect; studied at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris); designed reconstruction and enlargement of École des Beaux-Arts (from 1834), restoration of Château de Blois, and improvements at Fontainebleau and Chantilly; architect of the Louvre (1848-54).

Du Bar'ry (dū bār'i; Fr. dū bār'è'), Comtesse. **Marie Jeanne Bè'cu'** (bā'kü'). 1746 (or 1743?)-1793. Adventures and mistress of Louis XV, Vaucouleurs; natural daughter of Anne Bécu. Mistress (1764-68) of Chevalier Jean du Barry (1723-1794); presided over his gambling house. Became mistress of king (1768); m. Comte Guillaume du Barry, brother of Jean; ruled king and court (1769-74), aided by her confidant, duc d'Aiguillon; patron of artists and men of letters; dismissed duc de Choiseul (1770); retired from court on death of Louis (1774). Arrested by Robespierre (1793); tried by Revolutionary Tribunal, condemned, and guillotined (Dec. 7).

du Barts. See BARTAS.

du Bellay. See BELLAY.

Du'boe' (dū'bōk'), Édouard' (ē'dwār'). Pseudonym Robert Wald'müller (rō'bērt vālt'mül'ēr). 1822-1910. German writer of French descent, b. Hamburg; settled in Dresden (1859). Author of lyrics, *Brünhild* (tragedy; 1873), *Leid and Lust* (novel; 1874), etc. His brother **Julius** (1829-1903), philosopher and publicist, wrote *Die Psychologie der Liebe* (1874), *Die Lust als Sozial-Ethisches Entwicklungsbegriff* (1900), etc.

Dubocçage, Marie Anne. See BOCCAGE.

Du'bois' (dū'bwa'; -bwa'), Eugène, in full **Marie Eugène François Thomas**. 1858-1940. Dutch anatomist and paleontologist. While serving as military surgeon in the Dutch East Indies (1887-95), discovered in Java the bones of an animal, apparently intermediate between man and the existing anthropoid apes, which he named *Pithecanthropus erectus* (1891-92).

Du'bois' (dū'bwa'; -bwa'), **Guillaume**. 1656-1723. Cardinal and prime minister of France; tutor of Philippe, Duke of Orléans, at that time duc de Chartres; private secretary of the duke, at that time regent (1715); virtual ruler of France; determined regent's foreign policy; formed Triple Alliance against Spain (1717). Became archbishop of Cambrai (1720), cardinal (1721), prime minister (1722).

du'Bois' (dū'bwa'; -bwa'), **Guy** (gē) **Pène** (pān). 1884-1958. American painter, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; studio in Paris (1924-30) and New York.

Dubois, Jean Antoine. 1765-1848. French Roman Catholic missionary in India; author of *Mœurs, Institutions et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde* (1825).

Dubois, Louis Ernest. 1856-1929. French Roman Catholic prelate; created cardinal (1916), and cardinal-archbishop of Paris (1920).

Dubois, Paul. 1829-1905. French sculptor; regarded as one of chief representatives of the Academical school. Among his works are portrait busts of Paul Baudry, Pasteur, and Charles Gounod, and equestrian statues of Comte Anne de Montmorency, and Joan of Arc.

Dubois, Pierre Joseph Louis Alfred. 1852?-1925. French general in the World War (1914-18).

Dubois, Théodore, in full **Clément François Théodore**. 1837-1924. French composer; organist at the Madeleine, Paris (1877); professor (from 1871) and director (1896-1905), Paris Conservatory of Music. Composer of operas, oratorios, masses, motets, chamber music,

symphonic poems, organ and piano pieces, and songs. **Du Bois** (dōb bois'), **William Edward Burg'hardt** (būrg'hārd). 1868- . American educator, editor, and writer, b. Great Barrington, Mass., of Negro ancestry. A.B. (1890) and Ph.D. (1895), Harvard. Professor of economics and history, Atlanta (1896-1910). Editor of *Crisis* (1910-32). Professor of sociology, Atlanta (from 1932). Editor of Atlanta U. *Studies of the Negro Problem* (1897-1911). Author of *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), *John Brown* (1909), *The Negro* (1915), *Darkwater* (1920), *Black Reconstruction* (1935), etc.

Du'bois' de Gran'cé' (dū'bwa' [-hwā'] dē krān'sā'), **Edmond Louis Alexis de**. 1747-1814. French revolutionary politician; member of the States-General (1789), the National Convention (1792); voted for execution of Louis XVI; member of Council of Five Hundred (1795); minister of war (1799). Opposed coup d'état of Nov. 9, 1799, and retired to private life.

Du Bois'-Rey'mond' (dū bwā'rā'mōn'; dū bwā'-), **Emil**. 1818-1896. German physiologist, pioneer in experimental physiology; known esp. for investigations in animal electricity, physiology of muscles and nerves, and metabolic processes. His brother **Paul** (1831-1889), mathematician, wrote *Die Allgemeine Funktionentheorie* (1882) and *Grundlagen der Erkenntnis in den Exakten Wissenschaften* (1890).

Du'bos' or Du Bos (dū'bōs'), **Jean Baptiste**. 1670-1742. French abbé, diplomat, and historian.

Dubos, René Jules. 1901- . Bacteriologist, b. in France. B.S., Institut National Agronomique, Paris (1921); Ph.D., Rutgers (1927); naturalized U.S. citizen (1938). With Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (from 1927, member from 1941). Known for work in internal medicine, especially discovery of a substance produced by certain soil bacteria, used in treating bacterial infections.

Du'brun'faut' (dū'brān'fō'), **Auguste Pierre**. 1797-1831. French industrialist and chemist; author of works relating to the alcohol-distilling industry; devised a method permitting further crystallization of sugar from exhausted beet molasses (1850).

Dubs (dōop-), **Jakob**. 1822-1879. Swiss jurist and statesman; president of Swiss Confederation (1864, 1868, 1870).

Du'bufe' (dū'būi'). Family of French painters, including **Claude Marie** (1790-1864), genre and portrait painter; his son **Louis Édouard** (1820-1883), whose works include portraits of François Eugénie, Charles Gounod, Dumas fils, Philippe Roussier; the latter's son **Édouard Marie Guillaume** (1853-1909), painter esp. of murals and allegorical compositions.

Du-buque' (dū'būk'; Fr. dū'būk'), **Jul'ien** (jōōl'yān; Fr. zhū'yān'). 1762-1810. Pioneer in Iowa, b. in Province of Quebec. Negotiated agreement with Fox Indians for right to work lead mines in Iowa region (1788); first white settler near what is now Dubuque, Iowa.

Duc (dūk), **Joseph Louis**. 1802-1879. French architect; aided in rebuilding and enlarging the Palais de Justice, in Paris (from 1854).

Du Camp (dū kām'), **Maxime**. 1822-1894. French journalist and traveler; on editorial staff of *La Revue de Paris*, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Journal des Débats*. Among his books are *Souvenir. et Paysages d'Orient* (1848), *Le Nil* (1854), *Les Champs Modernes* (1855).

Du Can' (dū kānz'), **Sieur. Charles du Fresne** (dū frān'). 1610-1688. French scholar; author of *Histoire de L'Empire de Constantinople sous les Empereurs Français* (1657); compiler of *Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis* (1678), *Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediae et Infimae Graecitatis* (1688).

Du'cange' (dū'kānz'), **Victor Henri Joseph Braham**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1783-1833. French novelist and playwright; author of the novels *Agathe*... (1819), *Léonide*... (1823), *Marco Loricot*... (1836), and the melodramas *Calas* (1819), *Le Jésuite* (1830), etc.

Du'cas (dū'kās). Name of a noble Byzantine family that furnished rulers of the Eastern Roman Empire: **Constantine X** (reigned 1059-67), **Michael VII** (1071-78), **Alexius V** (1204), **John III** (1222-54), **Theodore II** (1251-58), and **John IV** (1258-61). The last three were also connected with the Lascaris family. **Michael Ducas** (fl. middle of 15th cent.), probably of this family, was a Byzantine historian; lived at Constantinople and Lesbos; author of a trustworthy history of Eastern Greek Empire for the period 1341-1462, first published in Paris (1649).

Du Casse (dū kās'), **Baron Pierre Emmanuel Albert**. 1813-1893. French army officer and writer on military subjects; took part in Italian campaign (1859).

Du'casse' (dū'kās'), **Roger**, in full **Jean Jules Amable Roger**. Also known as **Ro'gger-Du'casse'** (rō'zhā'). 1873-1954. French composer of symphonies and symphonic poems, choral works, motets, and piano pieces.

Du'cio di Bu'o'nin-se'gna (dū'chō dē bwō'nin-sā'nyā). 1255?-1319. Italian painter; first leading representative of Sienese school; marks perfection of Italo-Byzantine art; known esp. for altarpiece (1308-11) for Cathedral of Siena, including large panel *Madonna Enthroned, with Angels and Saints* (now in cathedral museum, Siena) and scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary and of Christ.

Du Cerceau, Androuet. See ANDROUET DU CERCEAU.

Du Chail'lu' (dū shā'yū'), **Paul Bel'lo'ni'** (bē'lō'nē'). 1831-1903. African explorer, b. in France. To U.S. (1852); on exploring expedition in Central Africa (1856-59); brought back specimens of birds and animals, and first gorillas ever seen in America; made second trip to Africa (1863-65). Author of *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa* (1861), *Stories of the Gorilla Country* (1868), *Wild Life Under the Equator* (1869), *Lost in the Jungle* (1869), *The Country of the Dwarfs* (1871), etc.

Du'champ-Vil'lon' (dū'shān'v'v'yōn'), **Raymond**. 1876-1918. French sculptor, identified with cubist school. His brother **Marcel** (1857-), painter, pioneer member of Dadaist school.

Du-ché' (dū'shā'), **Jacob**. 1738-1798. Anglican clergyman, b. Philadelphia; chaplain of first Continental Congress (1774); turned loyalist (1775); lived in England (1777-92); again in Philadelphia (1792-98).

Du'chenne' (dū'shen'), **Guillaume Benjamin Amand**. Called **Duchenne de Bou'logne'** (dē bwō'lōn'y'). 1806-1875. French physician; pioneer in use of electricity for diagnosis and treatment of disease; credited with first description of locomotor ataxia, progressive muscular paralysis, etc.; studied physiology of the emotions; regarded as one of founders of neuropathology.

Du'chesne' (dū'shān'), **André**. Lat. **Andreas Ches-ne-us** (kēs'nē-ūs) or **Quer'ce-ta'nus** (kwēr'sā-tā'nūs). 1584-1640. French historian; appointed historiographer to king; known as the "father of French history." Author of *Antiquitez et Recherches de la Grandeur et Majesté des Rois de France* (1609), etc.

Duchesne, Louis Marie Olivier. 1843-1922. French Roman Catholic prelate and scholar; author of treatises on church history.

Duchesse, Père. Sobriquet of Jacques René Hébert.

Du-chesne' (dū'shān'; Fr. dū'shān'), **Rose** (182) **Phil'ip-pine** (fil'pēn; Fr. fē'lē'pēn'). 1769-1852. Roman Catholic religious, of the Society of the Sacred Heart, b. Grenoble, France. Sent to America (1818) as mission-

ary and teacher in the St. Louis region, where she established schools and convents; voted (1918) by Historical Society of Missouri the greatest benefactress of the region.

Du'ches'nols' (dū'shē'nwā'), **Mlle. Stage name of Catherine Joséphine Ra'fin'** (rā'fān'). 1777-1835. French tragedienne; rival of Mlle. George (q.v.) for several years; retired (1833).

Duchess, The. Pseudonym of Margaret Wolfe HUNGERFORD.

Du'cis' (dū'sēs'), **Jean François**. 1733-1816. French playwright; best known for his adaptations of Shakespeare's plays for the French stage.

Duck'worth (dūk'wūth), **Sir John Thomas**. 1748-1817. English naval commander. Took part in defeat of Brest fleet off Ushant (1794); reduced Swedish and Danish possessions in West Indies (1801); defeated French fleet off Santo Domingo (1806); admiral (1810).

Du'claux' (dū'klō'), **Pierre Émile**. 1840-1904. French biochemist. Professor, Sorbonne (1885); director, Pasteur Inst. in Paris (1895). For wife, **Mary**, see under Arsène DARMESTETER.

Du'clerc' (dū'klār'), **Charles Théodore Eugène**. 1812-1888. French politician and journalist; minister of foreign affairs and premier (1882-83).

Du'clos' (dū'klō'), **Charles Pinot**. 1704-1772. French writer of fiction, essays, and history, as *Histoire de Mlle de Lus* (novel, 1741), *Essai de Grammaire Française* (1754), *Mémoires pour Servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs du XVIII^e Siècle* (1751), etc.

Du'com'mun' (dū'kō'mūn'), **Élie**. 1833-1906. Swiss journalist; editor, *Revue de Genève* (1855); contributor to *Progrès, Helvétie, États-Unis d'Europe*; organizer (1891) of International Bureau of Peace, Bern. With Charles Albert Gobat, awarded Nobel peace prize (1902).

Du'cor'net' (dū'kōr'nē'), **Louis César Joseph**. 1806-1856. French historical and portrait painter of the romantic school; born armless, painted with feet.

Du'cos' (dū'kō'), **Pierre Roger**. 1747-1816. French politician; member of National Convention (1792), and Council of Five Hundred (1795); Third Consul (with Bonaparte and Sieyès) at the beginning of the Consulate (1799); vice-president of the Senate. Exiled after Restoration.

Ducos du Hau'ron' (dū d'ō'n'), **Louis**. 1837-1920. French physicist; pioneer in color photography; inventor of a trichrome process for printing colored pictures.

Du'crot' (dū'krō'), **Auguste Alexandre**. 1817-1882. French general; in command of army corps at Worth and Sedan (1870); captured, but escaped and commanded France's second army in Paris; attempted vainly to break Prussian siege (Sept. 19, Oct. 21, Nov. 30, 1870, and Jan. 19, 1871). Commanded 8th army corps (1872-78); relieved of his command for demonstrations against the republican regime.

Ducrotay de Blainville, Henri Marie. See BLAINVILLE.

Dud-dell' (dū-dēl'; dā-), **William du Bois**. 1872-1917. English electrical engineer; invented an oscillograph, discovered the singing arc; designed a high-frequency generator and a theucommeter.

Du'den (doo'dēn), **Konrad**. 1829-1911. German philologist.

Dude'ney (dū'dē'nī), **Mrs. Henry**. 1866-1945. English novelist; m. Henry Ernest Dudeney (d. 1930). Author of *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken*, *The Secret Son*, *The House in the High Street*, *Petty Cash*, etc.

Dudevant, Aurore and Maurice. See George SAND.

Dud'ley (dūd'li), **Benjamin Winslow**, 1785-1870. American surgeon, b. in Spotsylvania County, Va.; practiced,

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe. ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Lexington, Ky. (1814-53); professor, Transylvania U. (1817-50); regarded as the outstanding American lithomologist of his time.

Dudley, Charles Benjamin. 1842-1909. American chemist; made revolutionary applications of chemistry in increasing efficiency and safety on railroads.

Dudley, Charles Edward. 1780-1841. American politician, b. Staffordshire, England; to U.S. (1794). New York State senator (1820-25); mayor of Albany (1821-24, 1828, 1829); member of the "Albany regency," political group headed by Martin Van Buren; succeeded Van Buren as U.S. senator (1829-33). His widow donated (1856) funds to build Dudley Observatory, Albany.

Dudley, Dud. 1599-1684. English ironmaster in Worcestershire; first to smelt iron ore with coal, and probably coke, rather than charcoal (1619); author of *Metallum Martis* (1665).

Dudley, Lady Jane. = Lady Jane Grey, under GREY family.

Dudley, John. Duke of North-um'ber-land (nôr-thûm'bêr-lând) and Earl of War'wick (wôr'ik). 1502?-1553. English soldier and conspirator for enthroning Lady Jane Grey. Son of Edmund Dudley (1462? 1510, lawyer, colleague in carrying out Henry VII's extortionate tax policy, speaker of House of Commons [1504], executed for constructive treason). Restored in blood on repeal of father's attainder (1512-13); deputy governor of Calais (1538); warden of Scottish marches (1542); raised to peerage as Viscount Lisle (1542); joint regent and high chamberlain of England (1547); defeated Scots at Pinkie (1547); brought about execution of Somerset (1552); married his fourth son, Caildford (c. 1554), to Lady Jane Grey and induced Edward VI to sign letters patent altering succession of crown to fall to Lady Jane Grey (see GREY family), executed for resisting Mary's succession (1553). His third son, Ambrose (1528?-1590), Earl of Warwick, was pardoned for supporting claim of Lady Jane Grey; aided forces of Philip II of Spain at siege of Saint-Quentin (1557); besieged in Havre while aiding Protestants there and forced to surrender (1563); took part in trial of Mary, Queen of Scots (1586). See also Robert Dudley.

Dudley, Plimmon Henry. 1843-1924. American civil and metallurgical engineer; invented a dynamometer (1874), truck indicator (1880), and stremmatograph; announced that fungi caused decay in wood (1884).

Dudley, Robert. 1st Earl of Leices'ter (lê's'têr) of 4th creation (1564). 1532?-1588. English courtier, favorite of Queen Elizabeth. 5th son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (q.v.); m. (1550) Amy Rob'sart (rôb'sart) (1532?-1560), who was found dead at foot of staircase in Cunnor Hall, Oxfordshire, probably a suicide. Sentenced to death with his father for supporting Lady Jane Grey (1554), but pardoned; advanced, as Queen Elizabeth's favorite, to privy council (1559); intrigued with queen's consent, but unsuccessfully, to gain Spanish and Catholic support to projected marriage with Elizabeth (1561); offended queen by presumptuousness (1564); failed to displace Cecil; secretly married the Dowager Lady Douglas Sheffield (1573); entertained queen in great magnificence, with masques, at Kenilworth castle (1575); m. (1578) Lettice, nee Knollys [nôlz] (1541?-1634), widow of Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex; commanded expedition into Low Countries to aid States-General against Spaniards (1585), in which campaign his nephew Sir Philip Sidney was killed; recalled (1587) after an indecisive campaign; restored to favor and appointed to command armies to resist Spanish Armada.

His son by Lady Sheffield, Sir Robert Dudley (1574-1649), titular Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, engineer, studied at Oxford (1587); inherited properties of earl of Leicester and of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick; explored Guiana (1594); took part in expedition to Cádiz (1596); when refused titles of his father and uncle by Star Chamber, deserted family and traveled to Italy, avowing himself a Roman Catholic; employed by duke of Tuscany draining marshes behind Leghorn; invented scheme of a navy with an added fifth class of war vessel; author of *Dell'Arcano del Mare* (3 vols., 1645-46), a collection of items of naval knowledge.

Dudley, Samuel William. 1879-. American mechanical engineer, b. New Haven, Conn.; Ph.B. (1900) and M.E. (1903), Yale; on staff of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (1905-21); professor of mechanical engineering (from 1921) and dean (from 1936), Yale School of Engineering. Special editor for mechanical engineering, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Dudley, Thomas. 1576-1653. Colonial administrator in America, b. Northampton, England. Steward to the earl of Lincoln (1616-29). Emigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630), where he was governor (1634, 1640, 1645, 1650) and thirteen times deputy governor. Member of committee (1637) considering founding of college at Cambridge; one of first overseers of Harvard. His son Joseph (1647-1720) was also an administrator in the colony; member, Mass. general court (1673-76); upper house (1676-83); president of the council and governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and mainland of Rhode Island west of Narragansett Bay (May 17, 1686); superseded by Andros (Dec. 19, 1686); member of Andros's council and chief justice of superior court (1686-89); detested by colonials for his share in Andros's administration; imprisoned when Andros government overthrown (1689); sent to England for trial; acquitted, chief of the council of New York (1691-92); deputy governor, Isle of Wight (1693-1701); governor of Massachusetts (1702-15); his administration a constant conflict with the general court. His son Paul (1675-1751) was attorney general of Massachusetts Bay Province (1702-18); judge, superior court (1718-45); chief justice (1745-51).

Dudley, William Russel. 1849-1911. American botanist; professor, Stanford U. (1892-1911). His botanical collection: forms nucleus of the Dudley Herbarium at Stanford.

Duellius, Gaius. See Gaius DULCIUS.

Du'er (dû'êr), William. 1747-1799. American Revolutionary leader, b. in Devon, England. To America (1768); settled in province of New York. Delegate to Provincial Congress (1775), New York Constitutional Convention (1776), and Continental Congress (1777-78); a signer of the Articles of Confederation. U.S. assistant secretary of the treasury under Hamilton (1789). Heavily involved in land speculation and government contracts; sued by government for financial irregularities in his official position; arrested for debt and imprisoned, causing financial panic (1792); died in prison. One son, William Alexander (1780-1858), b. Rhinebeck, N.Y., was a judge, N.Y. supreme court (1822-29), and president of Columbia College (1829-42). Another son, John (1782-1858), b. Albany, N.Y., was a judge (1849-57), then chief justice (1857), N.Y. City superior court.

Due'sen-berg (dû'z'n-bûrg), Frederick S. 1876-1932. German-born American manufacturer of automobiles, esp. racing cars.

Du-ez' (dû'êz'), Ernest Ange. 1843-1896. French portrait, landscape, and genre painter.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Dufaure' (dū'fōr'), Armand Jules Stanislas. 1798-1881. French lawyer and statesman; member of various cabinets (at intervals, from 1839); premier of France (Mar. 9-Dec. 2, 1876; and Sept. 14, 1877-Feb. 1, 1879).

Du Fay (dū fā'), Charles François de Cisternay' (dē sēs'tēr'nā'). 1698-1739. French chemist; credited with discovery that there are two kinds of electricity, positive and negative; pursued researches including work on phosphorescence, caustic lime, the magnetic needle, and double refraction in crystals.

Du fay' (dū'fā'), Guillaume. 1400?-1474. Composer of the Flemish school; ordained priest in Paris and assigned as canon of Cambrai. Regarded as an early master of counterpoint; developed four-part music; credited with improvements in musical notation. Compositions include masses, motets, Magnificats, songs, etc.

Duff (dūf), Alexander. 1806-1878. Scottish missionary in India. Opened mission college in Calcutta (1830) combining religious teaching with western science; changed over allegiance from Church of Scotland to Free Church (1843); gave up his college on governor-general's adoption of compromise between Orientalist and European policy, and began building anew; founded *Calcutta Review* (1844); one of founders of U. of Calcutta.

Duff, Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant. 1829-1906. Scottish man of letters and British administrator in India; son of James Grant Duff (1789-1858; historian of India). Undersecretary of state for India (1868-74), for colonies (1880); governor of Madras (1881-86); author of *Notes from a Diary 1851-1901* (14 vols., 1897-1905), valuable as social history.

Duff Cooper, Alfred. See Alfred Duff COOPER.

Dufferin, Countess of. See under Frederick BLACKWOOD.

Duff-Gordon (dūf'gōr'd'n), Lady Lucie or Lucy. 1821-1869. English woman of letters, daughter of John Austin, jurist (q.v.); playmate of John Stuart Mill; m. (1840) Sir Alexander Cornwall Duff-Gordon (1811-72). Gathered about her brilliant circle of celebrities; lived in Egypt (from 1862); died in Cairo. Known for translations from the German, as well as historical works. Remembered chiefly for her *Letters from the Cape* (1862-63), *Letters from Egypt* (1863), and *Last Letters from Egypt* (1875). Her daughter Janet Anne Duff-Gordon Ross [rōs] (1842-1927); m. (1860) Henry Ross, banker in Egypt and traveler, described her life in Egypt in *Reminiscences* (1912); correspondent of *The Times* (1863-67); died in Florence; author of *Three Generations of English Women* (2 vols., 1888) and *Lives of the Early Medici* (1910); the original of Rose Jorelyn in George Meredith's *Evan Harrington*.

Duffield (dūf'fild), George. 1794-1868. American Presbyterian clergyman; grad. U. of Pennsylvania (1811); pastor, Carlisle, Pa. (1816-35). His *Spiritual Life, or, Regeneration* (pub. 1832), made him center of a doctrinal dispute; he was charged with heresy, his book was condemned by the presbytery, and he was dismissed from his church. As pastor, Detroit (1838-68), he continued active in New School theology and was moderator of New School general assembly (1862). His grandson Samuel Augustus Willoughby Duffield (1843-1887), b. Brooklyn, N.Y., was a Presbyterian clergyman and hymn writer; author of *English Hymns, Their Authors and History* (1886).

Duffy (dūf'), Sir Charles Gavan. 1816-1903. Irish Nationalist and Australian political leader, b. In County Monaghan. Journalist in Dublin; a founder with T. O. Davis and John Blake Dillon of *The Nation* (1842), the organ of Young Ireland party; stimulated taste in Ire-

land for national history and literature; started *Library of Ireland*, shilling series of biography, poetry, etc. Engaged in nationalist agitation for twelve years; tried for treason-felony (1848); unable to agree with O'Connell; joined Irish Tenant League for fixed tenure, fair rents, and free sale; unable to unite Roman Catholics and Protestants on land question, emigrated to Australia (1856). Minister of public works, Victoria (1857-59, 1862-65); prime minister (1871-72); speaker of house of assembly (1877-80). Spent remainder of life in southern Europe in literary work. Author of *Young Ireland 1840-50* (2 vols., 1880-83), *Conversations with Thomas Carlyle* (1892), and an autobiography (1898). His son Sir Frank Gavan (1852-1936), Australian jurist, b. Dublin, Ireland; justice of high court of Australia (1913-31); chief justice of Commonwealth of Australia (1931-34).

Duffy, Edmund. 1890-. American cartoonist, b. Jersey City, N.J. On staff of *Baltimore Sun* (from 1924); awarded Pulitzer prize for cartoons (1930; 1933; 1939).

Duffy, Francis Patrick. 1871-1932. Canadian-born American Roman Catholic clergyman; organizer and rector, Church of Our Saviour, South Fordham, New York City (1912 ff.). Chaplain of 69th regiment of N.Y. National Guard, which became 165th infantry in national army during World War; accompanied regiment to Mexican border (1916) and overseas (1917-18). Awarded Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Croix de Guerre with palm; created chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. Author of *Father Duffy's Story* (1919). Pastor, Holy Cross Church, New York City (1920 ff.).

Du'four' (dū'fōr'), Guillaume Henri. 1787-1875. Swiss soldier; general of federal army (1847); suppressed rebellious Roman Catholic cantons in Sonderbund War (1847); represented Switzerland in diplomatic negotiations in Paris (1856 and 1859). Author of *La Campagne du Sonderbund et les Evénements de 1856* (1875), etc.

Dufour, Pierre. Pseudonym of Paul Lacroix.

Dufour, Valentin Charles. 1826-1896. French Roman Catholic ecclesiastic and archaeologist.

du Four'net' (dū fōr'nā'), Louis René Marie Charles Dar'tige' (dār'ti zh'). 1856-1940. French vice-admiral during World War.

Du'fré'noy' (dū'frā'nwā'), Ours Pierre Armand Pe-tit'-(pē-tē'). 1792-1857. French geologist and mineralogist. With Élie de Beaumont, published (1841) geological map of France.

du Fresno, Charles. See DU CANGE.

Du'fres'ny' (dū'frē'nā'), Charles Rivière. 1648-1774. French author of a number of comedies, including *La Noce interrompue*, *Le Dédit*, *Le Chevalier Joueur*, *Le Mariage Fait et Rompu*.

Du'fy' (dū'fē'), Raoul. 1877-1953. French painter and decorator; associated with the Fauvist group.

Du Gard (dū gār'), Roger Martin. 1881-1958. French novelist, b. Paris. Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1937) for his series of novels under the general title *Les Thibaults* (1921 ff.).

Du'ga'zon' (dū'gā'zōn'), Jean Baptiste Henri. Orléans name Gour'gaud' (gōr'gō'). 1746-1809. French comedian at Comédie Française (from 1771); m. Rose Lefèvre (1755-1821), actress, esp. in roles of young mothers or of women past their first youth. Their son Gustave (1782-1826) was a composer, esp. of ballets.

Dug'dale (dūg'dāl), Richard Louis. 1841-1883. American sociologist, b. Paris, France, of English parentage; to U.S. (1851); settled in New York City. Member, executive committee, New York Prison Association (from 1868); published (1875), in a report of the Association, *The Jukes, a Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease,*

île, chaotic, chre (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silent, malter; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; fodd, fôct; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle; u = u in Fr. menu;

and *Heredity*, republished (1877) with *Further Studies of Criminals*. See Henry H. GODDARD.

Dugdale, Sir William. 1605-1686. English antiquary, garter king-of-arms. Rouge Croix poursuivant in ordinary (1639); accompanied Charles I to Oxford; present at Edge Hill, made survey of battlefield; collaborated with the antiquary Roger Dodsworth in *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1655, 1664, 1673), an account of English monastic houses; at Restoration, Norroy king-of-arms; garter principal king-of-arms (1677). Author of *Antiquities of Warwickshire* (1656), *History of St. Paul's Cathedral* (1658), *Imbanking and Drayning* (1662), and *Baronage of England* (3 vols., 1675-76).

Dug'gan (dŭg'ān), Eileen. New Zealand poet, author of *New Zealand Bird Songs, Poems* (1938), etc.

Dug'gar (dŭg'ēi), Benjamin Minge. 1872-1956. American botanist, b. Gallion, Ala. Research professor, Missouri Botanical Garden and Washington U., St. Louis (1912-27); professor Wisconsin (1927-43). Author of *Plant Physiology* (1911), etc.

Du'ghet' (dŭg'ē), Gaspard. Known as Le Guas'pre (lē gās'pr') and Gas'pard'-Pous'sin' (gās'pār'pōō'sān'). 1613-1675. Painter, b. in Rome of French parentage; brother-in-law of Nicolas Poussin; best known for his landscapes.

Dug'more (dŭg'mōr), Arthur Radcliffe. 1870-1955. English naturalist and animal photographer; exhibited animal paintings in England and U.S. Author of *Bird Homes* (1900), *Nature and the Camera* (1902), *Camera Adventures in the African Wilds* (1910), *Through the Sudan* (1938), etc.

Du'go-nics (dŭg'gō-nĭch), András. 1740-1818. Hungarian Piarist and novelist; a writer in so-called popular school of Hungarian literature.

Du'guay'-Trou'in' or **Du Guay'-Trou'in'** (dŭg'gā-troō'ān'), René. 1673-1736. French naval commander. Among his exploits were capture of a British convoy (1707) and capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro (1711).

Du'gué' (dŭg'gā'), Charles Oscar. 1821-1872. American Creole poet, b. New Orleans.

Du Gues'clin' (dŭ gē'klān'), Bertrand. 1320?-1380. Called "the Eagle of Brittany." Constable of France, b. near Dinan, Brittany. Entered service of Charles de Blois (1342); relieved Rennes (1356-57). Under Kings John II and Charles V did great service for France; made count of Longueville (1364); taken prisoner at Auzay (1364) and ransomed; led grand companies into Spain (1367) to aid Henry of Trastamara against Peter the Cruel; taken prisoner by the Black Prince (1367) and again ransomed; won battle of Montiel (1369); created Duke of Molina by Henry for his services (1369); constable of France (1370); for ten years active in driving out English from south and west of France; died at siege of Châteauneuf-de-Randon.

Du'guit' (dŭg'gē'), Léon. 1859-1928. French jurist; author of *Des Fonctions de l'État Moderne* (1894), *Traité de Droit Constitutionnel* (1911), etc.

Du'ha'mel' (dŭhā'mēl'), Georges. Pseudonym Denis Thé've-nin' (tāv'nān'). 1884-. French writer; a physician by profession; published, first, volumes of verse, *Des Légendes, des Batailles* (1907), *L'Homme en Tête* (1909), *Selon ma Loi* (1910), *Les Compagnons* (1912); also, *La Lumière* (play, 1911), *Dans l'Ombre des Statues* (play, 1912), *Combat* (play, 1913), *Civilisation* (book inspired by his experiences in army in World War, 1918; awarded Goncourt prize), *Les Hommes Abandonnés* (1923), *Deux Hommes* (1925), *Le Voyage de Moscou* (1927), *Chronique des Pasquier* (1936), etc.

Du'ha'mel'-Du'mon'ceau' (dŭhā'mōn'sō'), Henri Louis. 1700-1782. French engineer and agriculturist.

Experimented in plant and animal physiology and chemistry; author of works on trees and shrubs.

Du'hém' (dŭ'hēm'), Pierre Maurice Marie. 1861-1916. French physicist and mathematician.

Duhm (dōōm), Bernhard. 1847-1928. German Protestant theologian; author of commentaries on prophetic books of the Old Testament; proposed the Trito-Isaiah theory of authorship of Isaiah lvi-lxvi.

Düh'ring (dŭ'h'ring), Karl Eugen. 1833-1921. German positivist philosopher and economist; author of *Kritische Geschichte der Philosophie* (1869), *Die Judenfrage* (1881), *Wirklichkeitsphilosophie* (1895), etc.

Du-if'fo-prug'gar (dŭō-ē'fō-prōōg'ār). Variant of TIEFFENBRUCKER.

Du-il'i-us or **Du-il'i-us Ne'pos** (dŭ-ill'i-ūs nē'pōs), Gaius. fl. 3d century B.C. Roman general. Consul (260 B.C.) with Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio; after defeat of Scipio by Carthaginians off Lipara, took command of Roman fleet; won decisive victory (260) over larger fleet off Mylae; first to use device of grappling irons and boarding bridges; victory of great importance to Romans in First Punic War and in establishing beginning of Rome's sea power; in his honor, Duilian Column was erected in Forum at Rome.

Du'jar'din' (dŭzhār'dān'), Édouard. 1861-1949. French journalist and writer; associated with symbolists. Among his works are *Les Lauriers sont Coupés* (novel, 1887), *Le Délassement du Guerrier* (verse, 1904), *La Comédie des Amours* (verse, 1913), *Le Mystère du Dieu Mort et Ressuscité* (play, 1923), etc.

Dujardin, Félix. 1801-1860. French zoologist; distinguished the protoplasm of the body of a unicellular animal, calling it *sarcode* (1835); author of a natural history of the Infusoria (1811).

Dujardin, Karel. 1622?-1678. Dutch painter of landscapes, portraits, etchings, and genre pictures.

Du'kas' (dŭ'kā'), Paul Abraham. 1865-1935. French composer; professor, Paris Conservatory of Music. Compositions include cantata *Vellèda*, symphonic poem *L'Apprenti-Sorcier*, music for Maeterlinck's lyrical opera *Ariane et Barbe Bleue* (1907), ballet *La Péri* (1912), part of orchestration for Guiraud's unfinished opera *Frédérigo*, and a number of piano works.

Duke (dŭk), Benjamin Newton (1855-1929) and his brother James Buchanan (1856-1925). American industrialists, b. near Durham, N.C. Established their first tobacco factory at Durham (1874), and branch factory in New York (188-); engaged in "cigarette war" that resulted in joining of rival companies in the American Tobacco Company with J. B. Duke as president (1890). Acquired control of other branches of tobacco industry by means of other combinations, and invaded English market, with result that English manufacturers formed Imperial Tobacco Company to fight them; made agreement restricting Consolidated to American market and Imperial to English market and forming British-American Tobacco Company (with Duke interests owning two thirds of stock) for other markets of world. In 1911, U.S. Supreme Court ordered dissolution of American Tobacco Company as a combination in restraint of trade; J. B. Duke chiefly responsible for necessary resultant company reorganization. Both brothers were large benefactors of Trinity College, Durham, which was renamed Duke University in their honor.

Duke, Sir Frederick William. 1863-1924. British administrator in India; chief secretary to government of Bengal (1909); acting lieutenant governor (1911-12); retired (1914) and was appointed member of Council of India; aided in formulating Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of Indian political system (1918-19); appointed

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ŭre (16), nat'ŭre (54); k=ch in Ger. Ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh z in azure.

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permanent undersecretary of state at India Office (1920-24).

Dukes (dōks), **Ashley**. 1885-1959. English dramatic critic, playwright, and theater manager; director of Mercury Theatre (from 1933). Author of *Modern Dramatists* (1911), *The Youngest Drama* (1923), *Drama* (1926), and a number of plays, including *Matchmaker's Arms* (1930), *Alandragola* (from Machiavelli; 1939), etc.

Du'laç' (dū'lāk'), **Edmund**. 1882-1953. Artist, illustrator, and stage designer, b. Toulouse, France; naturalized British citizen (1912). Best known for his illustrated editions of many classics, including *The Arabian Nights* (1907), *The Tempest* (1908), *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (1909), *Hans Andersen's Snow Queen and other tales* (1912), *Sindbad the Sailor* (1914), *Tanglewood Tales* (1918). Designed the coronation stamp (1937) and King George VI's cameo portrait on stamps of his early reign.

Du'la'ny (dū-lā'nī), **Daniel**. 1685-1753. Lawyer, b. in Queen's County, Ireland; to America (about 1703). Member, Maryland legislature (1722-42); upheld colonial cause in pamphlet *The Rights of the Inhabitants of Maryland to the Benefit of English Laws* (1728). Member, governor's council (1742-53). His son **Daniel** (1722-1797) was also a lawyer; member, governor's council (from 1757); commissary general of Maryland (1759-61); secretary of Maryland (1761-74). Author (1765) of powerful pamphlet against Stamp Act, *Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of Raising a Revenue, by Act of Parliament*; he later opposed radical policies of the colonial leaders, disapproved revolution, and had his estates confiscated (1781).

Dul'ce y Ga-ray' (dūl'thā [-sā] ē gā-rā'ē), **Domingo**. Marqués de Castel'lo-ri'te (kās-tē'lō-rē-tā). 1808-1869. Spanish general; took part in Carlist war and in revolution of 1854 as captain general of Catalonia; twice governor of Cuba (1862-66, and 1869).

Dul-ci'no of No-va'ra (dūl-chā'nō, nō-vā'rā). d. 1307. Italian sectarian, a leader of the Apostolic Brothers; burned at the stake (1308).

Dulhut or Du Lhut. Variants of DULUTH.

Dulk (dōolk), **Albert**. 1819-1884. German writer; took anti-Christian stand in philosophical works. Among his plays are *Oria* (1844), *Lea* (1848), *Simson* (1859), *Jesus der Christ* (1865), *Konrad II* (1867).

Dul'ler (dūl'ēr), **Eduard**. 1809-1853. German writer; active in German Catholic movement (1836).

Dul'les (dūl'ēs), **John Foster**. 1888-1959. American lawyer, b. Washington, D.C.; practiced, New York City (from 1911). Counsel to American commission to negotiate peace (1918-19); member of reparations commission and supreme economic council (1919). American representative at Berlin debt conferences (1933). U.S. secretary of state (1953-59).

Du'long' (dū'lōn'), **Pierre Louis**. 1785-1838. French chemist and physicist. Discovered nitrogen chloride (1811); collaborated with Alexis Thérèse Petit in research on heat; with Petit, enunciated the principle (law of Dulong and Petit) that the elements in the solid state have nearly the same atomic heat (1819); investigated the specific heats of gases, the elasticity of steam at high temperatures, etc.; devised empirical formula (Dulong's formula) for calculating the heat value of fuels from their chemical composition.

Du-luth' (dū-lōth'; Fr. dū'lūt') or **Du'lhut'** (dū'lūt'), **Sieur. Daniel Grey'so'lon'** (grā'sō'lōn'). 1636-1710. French explorer; in Montreal, Canada (from about 1675); on expedition to explore Lake Superior region (1678); reached head of Lake Superior (July, 1679); negotiated peace with Sioux and penetrated into what is now

northern Minnesota (1680). Made other trips into Lake Superior region (1684 and 1687). In command at Fort Frontenac (1690). Largely responsible for establishing French control over the northwest country. City of Duluth, Minn., is named in his honor.

Du'ma'noir' (dū'mā'nuwār'), **Philippe François Pinel**. 1806-1865. French playwright, b. on island of Guadeloupe; author of *Don César de Bazan* (1844) and a number of vaudeville sketches.

Du'mas' (dū'mā'; Angl. dōō-mā', dōō'mā), **Adolphe**. 1806-1861. French Félibriste poet; published collection of Provençal verse, and *La Cité des Hommes* (1835), *Provence* (1840), etc.

Dumas, Alexandre. *Real name Alexandre Du'vy' de La Pail'le-te-rie'* (dā'vē' de lā pā'yē-tē-rē'). 1762-1806. Father of Alexandre Dumas père (q.v.) and grandfather of Alexandre Dumas fils (q.v.). French soldier, b. in Santo Domingo; natural son of a French colonist and a Negress. Served in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; general of division (1793); accompanied Napoleon to Italy (1797); distinguished himself at Bressanone in the Tyrol by his singlehanded defense of a bridge, and was called by Napoleon **Ho'ra'tius' Co'clēs' du Ty'rol'** (ō'rā'syūs' kō'klās' dū tē'rōl'). Commanded French cavalry in the Egyptian expedition (1798).

Dumas, Alexandre. *Known as Dumas père* (pāi). 1802-1870. Son of Alexandre Davy de La Paillette, called Dumas (q.v.). French novelist and playwright, b. Villers-Cotterets, France. Started as clerical worker, soon turned to writing, using many collaborators, e.g. Auguste Maquet, who collected facts for historical backgrounds for his novels. Among his outstanding novels are *Le Chevalier d'Harmant* (1849), *Les Trois Mousquetaires* (1844) and its sequels *Vingt Ans Après* (1845) and *Le Vicomte de Bragelonne* (1848; parts of which have been issued separately as *Louise de la Vallière* and *The Man in the Iron Mask*), *Le Comte de Monte Cristo* (1844), *La Reine Margot* (1845), *La Dame de Monsoreau* (1846) and its sequel *Les Quarante-cinq* (1848), *Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge* (1846), *Mémoires d'un Médecin* (1848) and its sequels *Angé Pitou* (1853) and *La Comtesse de Charny* (1855). Among his plays are *Henri III et sa Cour* (romantic drama; 1829), *Antony* (psychological study of a romantic hero; 1831), *Richard Darlington* (1831), *Lucan* (1836), *Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle* (1839). See **Alexandre DUMAS** fils.

Dumas, Alexandre. *Known as Dumas fils* (fā). 1824-1895. Natural son of Alexandre Dumas père (q.v.). French playwright and novelist, b. Paris. Published volume of verse *Péché de jeunesse* (1847); achieved success as novelist but, after successful adaptation of two of his novels for the stage, devoted himself chiefly to playwriting. His works include *La Dame aux Camélias* (novel, 1848; play, 1852), *Diane de Lys* (novel, 1851; play, 1853); the novels *Tristan et Roux* (1849), *Henri de Navarre* (1850), *La Dame aux Perles* (1854), *L'Affaire Clémenceau* (1866); the plays *Le Demi-Monde* (1855), *La Question d'Argent* (1857), *Le Fils Naturel* (1858), *Un Père Prodiges* (1859), *L'Ami des Femmes* (1864), *Monsieur Alphonse* (1873), *La Princesse de Bagdad* (1881), *Francillon* (1887).

Dumas, Georges. 1866-1946. French psychologist and physician. Co-founder (with Pierre Janet) of the *Journal de Psychologie*. Author of *Troubles Mentaux et Nerveux de la Guerre* (1919), etc.; in charge of the writing of *Traité de Psychologie* (2 vols., 1923-24).

Dumas, Comte Guillaume Mathieu. 1753-1837. French soldier and historian; aide-de-camp to Rochambeau in America, and to Lafayette (1789); took Louis XVI back to Paris after the king was arrested at Varennes. Minis-

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūla, ē = u in Fr. menu;

ter of war under King Joseph at Naples and later at Madrid. Author of *Essai Historique sur les Campagnes de 1799 à 1814* (1816-26) and translator of Napier's *History of the Peninsular War*. His brother René François (1757-1794) was president of the Revolutionary Tribunal during the Reign of Terror; guillotined (1794).

Dumas, Joan Baptiste André. 1800-1884. French chemist. Professor, École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, Paris (which he founded in 1829). Master of the French mint. Known for researches on vapor density of the elements, the formulas of alcohols and ethers, the composition of water and of the atmosphere, atomic weights, the law of substitution in organic compounds, the theory of chemical types, etc. Author of *Traité de Chimie Appliquée aux Arts* (8 vols., 1828-45), etc. See Pierre BOULLAY.

du Mau'ri-er (dâ mō'rî-ä; Fr. dü mō'ryä'), **George Louis Pal-mel'ia** (päl-mē'lîa) **Bus'son'** (bü'sōn'). 1834-1896. British artist and novelist, b. Paris, grandson of émigrés who left France to settle in London during Reign of Terror. Adopted art as profession (1856); illustrated new editions of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*, Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, and stories for *Cornhill Magazine* (1863-83); prompted by *Punch's Almanack*, set out (c. 1859) to be graphic humorist; successor to John Leech on staff of *Punch*, satirized fashionable upper-class and middle-class life; wrote and illustrated three novels, *Peter Ibbetson* (1891) and *Trilby* (1894), both recording incidents in his own life, and *The Martian* (1896). His elder son, **Guy Louis Busson du Maurier** (1865-1915), lieutenant colonel in Royal Fusiliers, was widely known for military play, *An Englishman's Home* (1909). His younger son, **Sir Gerald du Maurier** (1877-1934), was a well-known actor-manager. Gerald's 2d daughter, **Daphne du Maurier** (1907-), novelist, b. London, m. (1932) Frederick A. M. Browning of Grenadier Guards; author of a study of her father, *Gerald, a Portrait* (1934), of *The du Mauriers* (1937), and of novels, including *The Loving Spirit* (1931), *Jamaica Inn* (1936), *Rebecca* (1938), *Frenchman's Creek* (1942).

Du'mé'ril' (dü'mā'rî-ä'), **André Marie Constant.** 1774-1860. French physician and naturalist; authority on herpetology and ichthyology. His son **Henri André** (1812-1870) was professor of zoology, author of *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (1865-70), etc.

Duméril, Edelestand Pon'tas' (pōn'tās'). 1801-1871. French student of the literary history of the Middle Ages; author of *Essai Philosophique sur la Formation de la Langue Française* (1852), *Histoire de la Comédie: Période Primitive* (1864-69), etc.

Du'mes'nil' (dü'mē'nē'), **Marie François.** Stage name of **Marie Françoise Mar'chand'** (mār'shān'). 1711-1801. French tragedienne.

Du-Mez' (dü-mē'), **Andrew Grover.** 1885-1948. American pharmaceutical chemist, b. Horicon, Wis. With U.S. Public Health Service (1917-26); dean of school of pharmacy, U. of Maryland (from 1926); editor of technical publications, incl. (from 1935) *Pharmaceutical Abstracts*; special editor for pharmacy, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Dū'mi-chen (dü'mē-xān), **Johannes.** 1833-1894. German Egyptologist; author of *Geographische Inschriften Ägyptischer Denkmäler* (3 vols., 1866), etc.

Dum'mer (düm'ēr), **Jeremiah.** 1645-1718. American silversmith, b. Newbury, Mass. His son **Jeremiah** (1679-1739), b. Boston, Mass., practiced law in England (from about 1704); was appointed agent for Massachusetts (1710) and for Connecticut (1712); influenced Elihu Yale to contribute for establishment of college in New England, and himself sent (1714) several hundred

books to Yale College. Dismissed as agent by Massachusetts assembly (1721) and by Connecticut (1730), apparently for failure to support colonial radical demands. Author of *Defence of the New England Charters* (1715).

Dūm'm'ler (düm'lēr), **Ernst.** 1830-1902. German historian; member of committee directing the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* (1875); collaborator with Wattenbach in completing Jaffé's *Monumenta Alcuiniana*.

Dum'no-rix (düm'nō-riks). A chief of the Aedui; brother of Divitiacus (q.v.). Killed in Gaul (54 B.C.).

Du'mon'ceau' (dü'mōn'sō'), **Jean Baptiste.** Comte de Ber'gen-dael (bēr'gēn-dāl). 1760-1821. Belgian soldier; involved in rebellion of Brabant against Austria (1789-90), took refuge in France (1790); distinguished himself in battle of Jemappes (1792) and in conquest of Low Countries by French; lieutenant general of Batavian Republic (1795). Appointed (by Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland) marshal of Holland, counselor of state, and minister to Paris.

Du'mont' (dü'mōn'). Family of French sculptors, including: **Pierre** (1660-1737); his son **François** (1687-1726); François's son **Edme** (1720-1775); Edme's son **Jacques Edme** (1761-1844); Jacques's son **Augustin Alexandre** (1801-1884).

Dumont, Alberto Santos-. See SANTOS-DUMONT.

Dumont, Henri. 1610-1684. Belgian organist and composer; organist at St. Paul's Church, Paris (from 1639). Among his compositions are religious works, esp. masses (known as *Messes Royales*), of which *Mass of Dumont* is still used on solemn feast days.

Dumont, Jean. 1666-1726. French publicist and historian; opposed Louis XIV and absolute monarchy; moved to Vienna, and received appointment as historiographer to the emperor. Author of *Cours Universel et Diplomatique du Droit des Gens* (1726), etc.

Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. 1759-1829. Swiss publicist; ordained in ministry (1781); secretary to Jeremy Bentham (q.v.) and associate of Mirabeau; author of *Souvenirs sur Mirabeau*... (1832) and editor of books on Bentham's philosophy.

Dumont d'Ur'ville' (dür'vêl'), **Jules Sébastien César.** 1790-1842. French naval commander and explorer; on expedition to Grecian Archipelago (1819-20) recognized importance of a statue of Venus dug up on island of Melos; in report to French consul urged preservation of statue, now in Louvre and known as Venus of Milo. Commanded frigate *Atalabe* on a voyage to Polynesia in search of remains of La Pérouse (1826-29); commanded the *Zélée* on a voyage of discovery in South Seas (1837-40); wrote accounts of his expeditions.

Du'mou'lin' (dü'mō'lin'), **Charles.** 1500-1566. French jurist, b. Paris. Author of *De Feudis* (1539), *Sommaire du Livre Analytique des Contrats, Usures, Rentes Constitutes, Intérêts et Monnoies* (1547-1556), *Extrication Labyrinthi Dividui et Individui*, etc.

Du'mou'riez' (dü'mō'ryē'), **Charles François.** 1739-1823. French general; under Louis XVI, commandant of Cherbourg (1778-88); major general (1788). At outbreak of Revolution joined Jacobin Club; minister of foreign affairs (1792); lieutenant general of Army of the North (1792); conducted campaign that checked duke of Brunswick at Valmy (Sept., 1792); defeated Austrians at Jemappes (Nov., 1792); was defeated at Neerwinden (1793); was denounced by National Assembly and deserted to Austrians. Wandered through Europe; lived in exile (1804-23) in England.

Dun (dün), **Robert Graham.** 1826-1900. American authority on mercantile credit, b. Chillicothe, Ohio. Entered mercantile agency, New York (1850); rose to head

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

concern, organized (1859) as R. G. Dun & Co. and merged (1933) with Bradstreet Co. to form Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; published (from 1893) *Dun's Review*, weekly report of business conditions.

Dunant (dū'nān'), Jean Henri. 1828-1910. Swiss philanthropist, b. Geneva; founder of Red Cross. Inspired by compassion at sight of wounded on battlefield of Solferino (1859), he labored for creation of an organization to aid wounded soldiers; succeeded in bringing about conference at Geneva (1863) from which came the Geneva Convention (1864) and establishment of International Red Cross. With Frédéric Passy, shared first Nobel peace prize (1901). Devoted entire fortune to charity.

Dun-bar' (dūn-bār'), Agnes. Countess of Dunbar and March (mārch). 1312?-1369. Known as "Black Agnes," from her swarthy complexion. Daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; m. Patrick Dunbar (1285-1369), 10th Earl of Dunbar and 2d Earl of March, who at first protected Edward II, later renounced allegiance and fought against the English. In absence of her husband, defended Dunbar Castle (1338) against earls of Salisbury and Arundel.

Dun-bar' (dūn-bār'), Charles Franklin. 1830-1900. American economist and educator; first professor of political economy, Harvard (1870-1900). Editor, *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1886-96).

Dunbar, Paul Laurence. 1872-1906. American poet, b. Dayton, Ohio, son of an escaped Negro slave. Elevator boy, Dayton (1891-95). Volume of poems, *Majors and Minors* (1895), received favorable notice by William Dean Howells; a second volume, *Lyrics of Lowly Life* (1896), with an introduction by Howells, established his literary reputation. Other works: *Poems of Cabin and Field* (1899), *Lyrics of the Hearthside* (1899), *Candle-Light Time* (1902), *Lyrics of Love and Laughter* (1903), *Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow* (1905), and four novels, *The Uncalled* (1896), *The Love of Landry* (1900), *The Fanatics* (1901), *The Sport of the Gods* (1902).

Dun-bar' (dūn-bār'), William. 1460?-?1520. Scottish poet. Traveled over England as Franciscan friar; visited England with embassy to negotiate marriage of James IV and Margaret Tudor (1501). Composed in honor of queen's arrival a political allegory *The Thirissill and the Rois* (1503); described Queen Margaret's visit (1511) to north of Scotland in *The Queens Progress at Aberdeen*; disappeared altogether after battle of Flodden. Author of satires, including *The Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis* (between 1503 and 1508), of an allegorical poem, *The Goldyn Targe*, and an elegy, *The Lament for the Makaris* (poets). Cf. Walter KENNEDY.

Dun-can I (dūng'kān). d. 1040. King of Scotland. Succeeded his maternal grandfather, Malcolm II, as king (1034); defeated and killed (perhaps murdered, as in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*) by Macbeth or Macbeth, Mormaor of Moray. His son and lawful successor, Malcolm III, father of Duncan II (d. 1094), lived for a time as hostage in Normandy; gained English and Norman help to drive out his father's brother Donald Bane (1093), by whose agents he was treacherously slain.

Duncan, Adam. 1st Viscount **Duncan of Camperdown** (kāmp'ēr-doun). 1751-1804. British naval commander, b. in Forfarshire, Scotland. Commanded the *Vallant* in reduction of Havana (1762); admiral (1795); commander in chief of North Sea fleet (1795-1801); defeated De Winter, Dutch admiral, off Camperdown (1797), capturing eleven ships.

Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae. 1884-1952. British government official. Chairman, executive committee of British Iron and Steel Federation; M.P. (1940-50). President

of Board of Trade (1940; 1941-42); minister of supply (1940-41; 1942-45).

Duncan, Isadora. 1878-1927. American dancer, b. San Francisco. Under patronage of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, aroused enthusiasm in London and Paris. Joined Loie Fuller's company and toured Germany; acclaimed in Vienna and Budapest. Established school of dancing for children, at Grünwald, near Berlin (1904). Invited to Russia (1921); opened school in Moscow; m. (1922) Sergei Esenin (q.v.). Wrote autobiography, *My Life* (1926-27). Killed in automobile accident. Among her dances were renditions of the *Marseillaise*, Tchaikovsky's *Marche Slave*, and Chopin's *Marche Funèbre*.

Duncan, James. 1857-1928. American labor leader, b. in Kincardine County, Scotland; to U.S. in 1880. Associate of Samuel Gompers; active in development of American Federation of Labor (vice-pres., 1900-28).

Duncan, Sir Patrick. 1870-1943. South African lawyer and politician. Colonial secretary of the Transvaal (1903-06); acting lieutenant governor (1906); minister of the interior, public health, and education, Union of South Africa (1921-24); minister of mines (1933-36); governor general, Union of South Africa (from 1937).

Duncan, Robert Kennedy. 1868-1914. Chemist and educator, b. Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Professor, U. of Pittsburgh (1910-14). Author of *The New Knowledge* (1905), *The Chemistry of Commerce* (1907), and *Some Chemical Problems of Today* (1911). His interest in application of chemical research to practical needs of industry led to idea of establishing industrial fellowships to that end; success of his early fellowships attracted the Mellons' notice and resulted in founding (1913) of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, U. of Pittsburgh.

Duncan, Thomas. 1807-1845. Scottish portrait, genre, and historical painter. Best known for his *Prince Charles Edward and the Highlanders entering Edinburgh* (1840), and *Charles Edward asleep after Culloden, protected by Flora MacDonald* (1843).

Duncannon, Viscounts. See PONSONBY family.

Dunck'er (dūng'kēr), Max, in full Maximilian Wolfgang. 1811-1886. German historian; chief work *Geschichte des Altertums* (1852-57).

Dun'combe (dūn'kūm; dūng'-), Thomas Slingsby 1796-1861. English radical leader. M.P. (1820); assisted in passing Reform Bill (1832); presented to Parliament (1842) the Chartist petition; took part in letting Prince Louis Napoleon escape from Ham (1846); member of council of Friends of Italy (1851) at request of Mazzini; interested himself on behalf of Kossuth in matter of Hungarian notes (1861).

Dun-das' (dūn-dās'; dūn'dās) of Ar'nig-ton (ār'nīs-tūn). Name of a Scottish noble family, including: Sir James **Dundas**, Lord Arniston (d. 1679); lord of session (1662-63); deprived on refusal to renounce Solemn League and Covenant. His grandson **Robert Dundas** (1685-1753), Lord Arniston the elder; solicitor general for Scotland (1717-20); lord advocate (1720); dean of Faculty of Advocates (1721); M.P. (1722); lord president of session (1748-53); reintroduced "guilty" or "not guilty" as possible findings by juries. The latter's son **Robert** (1713-1787), Lord Arniston the younger; studied Roman law at Utrecht and Paris; solicitor general (1742-46); lord advocate (1754); M.P. (1754); lord president of session (1760); gave his casting vote against Archibald (Stewart) Douglas in Douglas peerage case (1767).

VISCOUNTS MELVILLE: Henry Dundas (1742-1811), 1st Viscount Melville (mél'vīl) and Baron Dun-ī-ra (dūn-ēr-ā); 4th son of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston the elder; educ. Edinburgh; solicitor general (1766); M.P. (1774-1802); lord advocate (1775-83); strenuously

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, food, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube; unite, urn, up, circle, p-u in Fr. menu;

supported Lord North and war with America; privy councillor and treasurer of navy (1782-83, 1784-1800); initiated movement leading to recall from India and impeachment of Warren Hastings; transferred support to Pitt, becoming home secretary (1791-94), president of board of control (1793-1801), and secretary of war (1794-1801); carried through successful Egyptian campaign (1801) contrary to advice of Pitt and king; raised to peerage (1802) under Addington administration; first lord of the admiralty in Pitt's second ministry; erased from roll of privy council (1805) and impeached (1806) for gross malversation as treasurer of navy; acquitted of all except negligence (1806); sometimes called "Starvation Dundas" because of his use of the word in a speech (1775) upholding restrictive trade measures on New England colonies.

Robert Saunders Dundas (1771-1851), 2d viscount; son of 1st viscount; privy councillor (1807); president of board of control (1807, 1809); Irish secretary (1809); first lord of the admiralty (1812-27); received recognition of his interest in arctic exploration by naming of Melville Sound. His eldest son, **Henry** (1801-1876), 3d viscount, took part in suppression of Canadian rebellion (1837); held second command at capture of Multan (1847); general (1868). The 2d viscount's 2d son, **Sir Richard Saunders** (1802-1861), distinguished himself in naval service in Opium War (1841); commander in chief of Baltic fleet (1855-61).

Henry Charles Clement Dundas (1873-1935), 7th viscount; eldest son of 6th viscount; spent his life in British consular service, largely in central and east Africa and South America; after service as commandant of prisoners in World War, continued as consul at Ajaccio, Corsica (1909-22). **Kenneth Robert** (1882-1915), 4th son of 6th viscount; educ. in Germany and Norway; engaged in colonial civil service; district commissioner in British East Africa (1908); contributed material to Sir James G. Frazer and anthropological articles.

The marquises of **Zetland** (see **LAWRENCE DUNDAS**) belong to another line of the Dundas family.

Dundas, Sir David. 1735-1820. British army officer, b. Edinburgh; commander in chief (1809-11); devised new system for British army from Prussian code of tactics of Frederick the Great's school.

Dundas, Lawrence. 1st Marquis of **Zetland** [zēt'land] (cr. 1892). Earl of **Ronaldshay** [rōn'ld-shā] (cr. 1892). 3d Earl of **Zetland** (cr. 1838). 1844-1929. Scottish grandson of 1st earl of Zetland and nephew of 2d earl (d. 1873). M.A., Cantab.; privy councillor of Great Britain, lord lieutenant of Ireland (1889-92), vice-lieutenant of North Riding (1920). His eldest surviving son, **Lawrence John Lumley** (1876-), 2d marquis, educ. Cambridge, traveled in Near East and Orient (1900-07); governor of Bengal (1917-22); member of Round Table Conference on India (1930-31) and of parliamentary joint select committee on India (1933); author of books on Asia and India, including *The Heart of Aryavarta* (1925), *Steps towards Indian Home Rule* (1935), and of biographies of Lord Curzon (1928) and Lord Cromer (1932). Cf. **DUNDAS** family.

Dundee, Viscount. See **JOHN GRAHAM** (of Claverhouse).

Dundonald, Earls of. See **THOMAS COCHRANE**.

Du-nér' (dōō'nār'), **Nils Christofer**. 1839-1914. Swedish astronomer; director of the observatory, Uppsala (1888-1909). His works deal chiefly with double stars, variable stars, and spectroscopic observations of fixed stars and the sun.

Dunfermline, 1st Baron. See **JAMES ABERCROMBY**.

Dunfermline, Earls of. See **SETON** family.

Dun'gī (dōō'gē). Incorrect form of **SHULGI**.

Dun'gīl-son (dūng'gīl'sn), **Robley**. 1798-1869. Physician, b. Keirwick, England. Professor of medicine, U. of Virginia (1825-33), U. of Maryland (1833-36), Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (1836-68). Author of *Human Physiology* (1832), *A New Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature* (1833), *The Practice of Medicine* (1842), etc.

Dun'hill (dūn'hīl), **Thomas Frederick**. 1877-1946. English composer of comic operas (*Happy Families* and *Tantivy Towers*), an opera (*The Enchanted Garden*); received Carnegie award, 1925; ballets, chamber music, songs, etc.

Du'ni (dōō'nē), **Egidio Romoaldo**. 1709-1775. Italian opera composer; resident in Paris (from 1757), where he was one of originators of opéra comique.

Dunk, **George Montagu**. 2d Earl of **Halifax**. See under **CHARLES MONTAGU**.

Dün'kel-berg (dūng'käl-bèrk), **Friedrich Wilhelm**. 1819-1912. German agricultural engineer; author of *Enzyklopädie und Methodologie der Kulturtechnik* (2 vols., 1883), etc.

Dun'láp (dūn'láp; -láp), **John**. 1747-1812. American painter, b. in County Tyrone, Ireland; to America (c. 1757). Apprenticed to his uncle, a printer; took over uncle's business (1768); published (from 1771) *The Pennsylvania Packet, or The General Advertiser*, at first a weekly but from Sept. 21, 1784, a daily, the first daily newspaper published in U.S.

Dunlap, William. 1766-1839. American painter, playwright, and historian, b. Perth Amboy, N.J. Studied painting in London under Benjamin West (1784). On return to America (about 1787), wrote plays (the first American playwright, sometimes called "Father of American Drama"); bought (1796) interest in New York theatrical company; bankrupt (1805). Returned to painting, in New York (1816); a founder of National Academy of Design (1826). His plays include *The Father of an Only Child* (1789), *Leicester* (1794), *Fountainville Abbey* (1795), *Ribhement, or, the Feudal Baron* (1796), *André* (1798). Other works, *History of the American Theatre* (1832), *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (1834).

Dun-lóp' (dūn-lóp'; dūn'lóp), **John Boyd**. 1840-1921. Scottish inventor; commonly credited with invention of the pneumatic tire. Patented pneumatic tire (1888) and began marketing tires equipped with pneumatic tires; sold patent to William Harvey Du Cros, a manufacturer. The principle of the pneumatic tire had been patented in 1846 (see **ROBERT WILLIAM THOMPSON**) but the company, which eventually became the Dunlop Rubber Co., was enabled because of accessory patents to establish rights to the invention.

Dunlop, John Colin. 1785-1842. Scottish advocate and man of letters. Sheriff of Renfrewshire (1816-42). Author of *History of Prose Fiction* (1814), a learned work criticized by Hazlitt. His father, **John Dunlop** (1755-1820), was author of the lyrics "Oh ginna ask me gin I lo'e ye" and "Here's to the year that's awa'."

Dun-more' (dūn-mōr'), 4th Earl of. **John Murray**. 1732-1809. Grandson of Lord **Charles Murray** (1660-1710), 1st earl, Scottish soldier and privy councillor, who was son of John Murray, 1st Marquis of Atholl (see **ATHOLL**). Scottish colonial administrator in America; appointed governor of New York (1770); governor of Virginia (1771-75); attempted to suppress revolutionary agitation in the colony; forced to flee to British warship (June 1, 1775); returned to England (1776). Governor of the Bahamas (1787-96).

Charles Adolphus Murray (1841-1907), 7th earl, explorer, was lord in waiting to Queen Victoria (1874-80);

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gīre (16), nat'gīre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

explored Kashmir and Tibet (1892); author of *The Pamirs* (1893) and a novel, *Ormsdale* (1893). His son **Alexander Edward** (1871-), 8th earl, soldier, was aide to viceroy of India (1895-97); won Victoria Cross in Afghanistan (1897), dispatches and medal in Boer War, and Distinguished Service Cross (1914-16).

Dunn (dūn), **Beverly Wily**. 1860-1936. American soldier and ordnance expert, b. Clinton Parish, La. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1883). Left army (1911) to continue work in Bureau of Explosives which he had organized for the American Railway Association. Invented high explosive named after him *explosive D* or *dunnite*; investigated Black Tom explosion (Jersey City, N.J., July, 1916); re-entered U.S. army and served during World War; returned to Bureau of Explosives after the war.

Dunn, Ga-no' (gā-nō'; gā'nō). 1870-1953. American electrical engineer, b. New York City. Known for designs of motors and dynamos, work on distribution of power in factories, hydroelectric developments, etc.

Dunn, Joseph 1872-1951. American educator, b. New Haven, Conn. A.B. (1895) and Ph.D. (1898), Yale. Professor of Celtic languages and literatures, Catholic U. of America (from 1904). Author of *A Grammar of the Modern Portuguese Language* (1927); translator of old Irish epic *Táin Bó Cuailnge* (1913); special editor for Celtic terms, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.

Dunn, Samuel Orace. 1877-1958. American editor and transportation authority, b. Bloomfield, Iowa. Editor, *Railway Age Gazette* and *Railway Age* (from 1908). Author of *American Transportation Question* (1912), *Government Ownership of Railways* (1913), etc.

Dunne (dūn), **Finley Peter**. 1867-1936. American humorist, b. Chicago. On editorial staff, *Chicago Evening Post* and *Chicago Times-Herald* (1892-97); editor, *Chicago Journal* (1897-1900). Creator of Irish saloonkeeper-philosopher character "Mr. Dooley (dō'li)," as in *Mr. Dooley in Peace and War* (1898), *Mr. Dooley's Philosophy* (1900), *Dissertations by Mr. Dooley* (1906), *Mr. Dooley Says* (1910), etc.

Dunne, John William. 1875-1949. British soldier, airplane designer, and philosopher. Designed and built first British military airplane (1906-07). His philosophical works present an introduction to a new ontology and include *An Experiment with Time* (1927), *The Serial Universe* (1934), *The New Immortality* (1938).

Dun'ning (dūn'ing), **John**. See Baron ASHBURTON.

Dunning, William Archibald. 1857-1922. American historian, b. Plainfield, N.J. Teacher of history at Columbia (1886-1922, professor from 1904); managing editor, *Political Science Quarterly* (1894-1903). Author of *Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction* (1898), *A History of Political Theories: Ancient and Medieval* (1902), *The British Empire and the United States* (1914), etc.

Du'nois' (dū'nwā'), **Jean**. Comte de Dunois. Called **the Bastard of Orléans**. 1403? 1468. French general, b. Paris; natural son of Louis, Duc d'Orléans. Attached (1421) to the person of the dauphin, Charles. Defended Orléans (1428-29) until siege raised by Joan of Arc; aided Joan in other campaigns and made triumphant entry into Paris (1436); drove English northward, conquering Normandy and Guienne (1436-51). Made count (1439); given added title of comte de Longueville (1450). Joined League of the Public Good (1465).

Du'noyer' de Se-gon'zac' (dū'nwā'yā' dē sē-gōn'-zak'), **André**. 1884- . French painter; known for landscapes and figure paintings.

Dun-ra'ven (dūn-rā'ven), **Earl of**. In full **Earl of**

Dunraven and Mount'-Earl' (mount'ūrl') and Viscount **A-dare'** (ā-dār'). A title in peerage of Ireland created (1822) for members of Irish family of **Quin** [kwīn] (2d earl added wife's name Wyndham), including: Sir **Edwin Richard Windham Wynd'ham-Quin'** [wīn'dām-] (1812-1871), 3d Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, 1st Baron **Ken'ry** ['ken'ri] (united kingdom); B.A., Dublin (1833); Conservative M.P. (1837-51); a distinguished scholar in literature and archaeology; author of an architectural history.

His only son, **Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin** (1841-1926), 4th earl; educ. Oxford; served as war correspondent in Abyssinia and during Franco-Prussian War; undersecretary of state for colonies (1885-86, 1886-87), resigned in protest against unfairness to Newfoundland on fisheries question and against ultra-Toryism; chairman of House of Lords committee on sweated labor (1888-90); competed unsuccessfully for the America's cup in international yacht races in specially built yacht, *Valkyrie II* and *III* (1893, 1895); achieved the success of his life as chairman of Irish Land Conference (1902-03), winning settlement upon general policy that Irish landlords should be bought out; advocated policy known as devolution; urged at Irish convention (1917) conciliation among Irish factions and settlement along federal lines, bought and operated steam yacht as hospital ship in English Channel and in Mediterranean in World War, Irish Free State senator (from 1921). Author of *The Great Divide* (consisting of American observations, 1874), *The Irish Question* (1880), *Self-instruction in Navigation* (1900), *Past Times and Past-times* (1922).

Dun-sa'ny (dūn-sā'nī), 18th Baron. **Edward John Moreton Drax Plun'kett** (plūng'kēt; -klī). Known as **Lord Dunsany**. 1878-1957. Irish poet and dramatist; nephew of Sir Horace Plunkett (q.v.). Joined Coldstream Guards, served in Boer War, wounded in World War. Author of poems and tales, including *The Gods of Pegannu* (1905), *End Kettle* (1925), *Fifty Poems* (1929), *Twelve Tales of Mr. Joseph Jorkens* (1931), *Patches of Sunlight* (1938); won reputation as playwright with *The Giltener Gate* (produced by W. B. Yeats in Abbey Theatre, Dublin, 1909); other plays, *The Gods of the Mountain* (1911), *The Laughter of the Gods*, *A Night at an Inn* (1916), *It* (1921), etc.

Duns Sco'tus (dūnz skō'tūs), **John**. 1265? 1308. Scottish scholastic theologian, b. Duns, Scotland. Known as **Doc'tor Sub'tilis** (dōk'ter [sūb'tīl] sū'tīl) on account of his dialectical skill. His refined distinctions. Joined Franciscan order; studied and lectured at Oxford, in Paris, and in Cologne. Author of a philosophical grammar and commentaries on the Bible, Aristotle, and the *Sententiae* of Peter Lombard (12 vols., pub. 1639 by Luke Wadding). Founder of a scholastic system called *Scotism*; critic of prevailing scholastic systems of Christian theology worked out by St. Thomas Aquinas, Henry of Ghent, and Godfrey of Fontaine; upholder of the separability and independence of the rational soul from the body, provoker of a long controversy between Scotists and Thomists; a voluntarist, contended against Aquinas's subordination, following Aristotle, of the practical to the theoretical in Christianity and emphasis upon speculation to the detriment of practice, arguing that faith, upon which theology rests, is not speculative but an act of will; a conceptualist in logic, followed ibn-Gabirol in the theory of universal matter, basis of all existences, with some positive entity of its own; zealous defender of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. Stubborn opposition of Scotists to classical studies of Renaissance and their obstructionist and caviling practices gave rise to the use of *dunce* for a sophist, pedant, or blockhead.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mā'kē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Dun'sta-ble (dūn'stā-b'l) *or, formerly, Dun'sta-ple* (-stā-p'l), **John**. 1370?-1453. English mathematician, and earliest of old English composers, probably b. at Dunstable. Composer of six manuscript volumes of motets, masses, antiphons, and songs including a three-part chanson, *O Rosa bella*.

Dun'stan (dūn'stān), **Saint**. c. 925 (or c. 910)-988. English prelate, b. near Glastonbury. Son of a West Saxon noble; educ. by Irish pilgrims; accused of practicing black arts, expelled from King Athelstan's court; took monastic vows; made abbot of Glastonbury by King Edmund (c. 943). Rebuilt the abbey; introduced stricter Continental form of Benedictine rule, establishing thriving center of religious teaching. As treasurer and chief adviser of King Edred, virtual ruler of realm; outlawed and driven to Flanders by Edwy (955-957); recalled by Edgar, created bishop of Worcester, bishop of London (959), archbishop of Canterbury (961); as primate again virtual ruler of kingdom. Sought to make Danes integral part of nation, promoted education, urged respect for law, obliged landowners to pay tithes; on murder of Edward and accession of Ethelred II, retired to Canterbury (978).

Dun'ster (dūn'stēr), **Henry**. 1609?-1659. Clergyman and educator, b. in Lancashire, England. Emigrated to Massachusetts Colony (1640). First president of Harvard College (1640-54); forced to resign because of his views on infant baptism. Indicted, tried, convicted, and publicly admonished for opposing the church ordinance on infant baptism (1655); pastor in Scituate till his death. See SAMUEL GREEN.

Dun'ton (dūn'tūn; -tūn), **John**. 1659-1733. English bookseller in London; published weekly *Athenian Gazette* (1690-96; later *Athenian Mercury*); attacked Oxford and Bolingbroke in political satires; became mentally unbalanced.

Dünt'zer (dūn'tsēr), **Heinrich**, *in full* **Johann Heinrich Joseph**. 1813-1901. German philologist and historian of literature; published works on Greek and Latin philology, and biographical studies of Goethe.

Duonelahtis, Kristijonas. See CHRISTIAN DONALITIS.

Du'pan'loup (dū'pān'lū'), **Félix Antoine Philibert**. 1802-1878. French Roman Catholic prelate and political leader; bishop of Orléans (1849); member, National Assembly (1871); elected senator for life (1876).

Du'parc (dū'pārk'), **Marie Eugène Henri Fouques**-(tōk'). 1848-1933. French composer; compositions include symphonic poem *Lenore*, nocturne for orchestra *Aux Étoiles*, motet for three voices, and many songs which have stimulated development of French chanson.

Du'per'ré (dū'pēr'rā'), **Baron Victor Guy**. 1775-1846. French naval commander; distinguished himself (1808) in fight with British vessels; commanded France's fleet in Adriatic and defended Venice against Austrians (1813-14); commanded fleet before Algiers (1830); created admiral and peer of France; member of three French ministries (between 1834 and 1843).

Du'per'rey (dū'pēr'rā'), **Louis Isidore**. 1786-1865. French naval officer and scientist; accompanied de Freycinet on the *Uranie* around world (1817-20); commanded *Coquille* on trip to Oceania and South America (1822-25); by his investigations, determined positions of the magnetic poles and the magnetic equator.

Duperron, Anquetil-. See ANQUETIL-DUPERRON.

Du Per'ron (dū pēr'rōn'), **Jacques Da'vy** (dā'vēr'). 1556-1618. French Roman Catholic prelate; supported cause of Henry IV and is credited with converting him to the Catholic faith; bishop of Évreux (1591); created cardinal (1604) and archbishop of Sens (1606); member of the Council of Regency (1610).

Du'pe-tit'-Thou'ars (dūp'tē'twār'), **Louis Marie Au'bert** (ō'bār'). 1758-1831. French botanist; visited Madagascar and neighboring islands (1792-1802); author of *Histoire des Végétaux Recueillis dans les Îles de France, de Bourbon et de Madagascar*. His nephew **Abel Aubert** (1793-1864), vice-admiral (1846); completed voyage around world (1839); brought (1842) Marquesas and (1843) Society Islands under French protection.

Du'pin (dū'pān'), **Amandine Aurore Lucie**. See GEORGE SAND.

Dupin, André Marie Jean Jacques. 1783-1865. French lawyer and politician; as lawyer, defended Marshal Ney, Béranger, Jouy, and General Alix; took part in Revolution of 1830; procureur général to Court of Cassation; president of Chamber of Deputies (1832-40) and of Legislative Assembly (1849-51). A brother, **Baron François Pierre Charles** (1784-1873), was an economist and engineer; counselor of state (1831); minister of marine (1833); member of the Constituent Assembly and the Legislative Assembly (1848); senator (1852); author of mathematical and economic treatises, as *Développement de Géométrie pour Faire Suite à la "Géométrie Pratique" de Monge* (1813); a treatise containing the theorem known as *Dupin's indicatrix* and *Forces Productives des Nations de 1800 à 1851* (1851). Another member of the family, **Jean Henri Dupin** (1787-1887), playwright, was author or coauthor of over 200 comedies and vaudeville sketches.

Du Pin or Du'pin (dū'pān'), **Louis Elies**. 1657-1719. French Roman Catholic clergyman and church historian.

Du'pleix (dū'plēks'; *Angl.* dū-plēks', -plāks'), **Marquis Joseph François**. 1697-1763. French colonial administrator; governor general of all French possessions in India (1742-54). Engaged in long struggle with the British in India. Recalled (1754), his work unfinished, the value of his services unrecognized, and his fortune swept away.

Duplessis-Mornay. See PHILIPPE DE MORNAY.

Du'ploy'é (dū'plwā'yā'), **Émile**. 1833-1912. French inventor of the Duployé method of stenography.

Du Pon'ceau' or Du'pon'ceau' (dū'pōn'sō'; *Angl.* dū-pōn'sō'), **Pierre Étienne**, *known in America as Peter Stephen*. 1760-1844. Lawyer and writer, b. St.-Martin, Île de Ré, France. Accompanied Baron von Steuben to America as secretary (1777); aide-de-camp to Steuben (1777-79). Became naturalized citizen, Pennsylvania (1781). Adm. to bar (1785); practiced, Philadelphia. His writings include legal and historical works and treatises on philology, including original studies of various North American Indian languages.

Du Pont family. See DU PONT DE NEMOURS.

Du'pont (dū'pōn'), **Pierre**. 1821-1870. French lyric poet; author of *Les Deux Anges* (1842; awarded prize by French Academy), *Les Baufs* (1846), *Le Chant du Rê*, *La Chanson du Pain*, *Le Chant des Ouvriers*, *Le Chant des Nations*, etc.

Dupont de l'É'tang (dē lā'tān'), **Comte Pierre Antoine**. 1765-1840. French general; distinguished himself at Valmy, Marengo, Ulm, Friedland; forced to surrender at Bailén (1808). Appointed minister of war by Louis XVIII (1814), member of privy council (1815).

Du'pont de l'Eure (dē lūr'), **Jacques Charles**. 1767-1855. French lawyer and politician; member of Council of Five Hundred (1795), Chamber of Deputies (1814). Took part in Revolution of 1830; minister of justice (1830). President of provisional government (1848).

Du Pont' de Ne-mours (dū pōn' dē nē-mōōr'; *Eng.* dū pōnt' dē nē-mōōr'), **Pierre Samuel**. 1739-1817. French economist, b. Paris. Friend and disciple of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

François Quesnay; expounded economic doctrines of Quesnay's school (the physiocrats) in his *Physiocratie* (1768). Collaborator of Turgot (1774-76); shared his disgrace; recalled by Vergennes to assist in negotiating with England treaty to accord independence to United States (1783). Member of States-General (1789); his reactionary views led to his imprisonment (1792) and later (1799) to his emigration to United States. Prepared at Jefferson's request a scheme for national education in U.S., never adopted in U.S. but used in part in French code of education. Returned to France (1802); secretary to provisional government (1814); again emigrated (1815) to U.S., where he died. His two sons, Victor Marie and Éléuthère Irénée (see below), founded the two American branches of the family.

Victor Marie Du Pont (1767-1827), diplomat and industrialist, b. Paris, France, was in U.S. (from 1787) as attaché of French legation (1787-89), aide-de-camp to Lafayette (1789-91), second secretary of French legation (1791-92), and first secretary (1795-96). Settled in U.S. (1800); naturalized. His mercantile importing business in New York (1802-05), V. du Pont de Nemours & Co., failed, as did a land development project (1806-09); became manager of his brother Irénée's woolen mills near Wilmington, Del., but was unsuccessful. Became a director, Bank of the United States, Philadelphia. His son **Samuel Francis** (1803-1865), b. Bergen Point, N.J., was a naval officer; midshipman, U.S. navy (1815). Served through Mexican War. Member of board appointed to draw up curriculum and regulations for a naval academy (1850). Served through Civil War; in command of squadron that captured Port Royal, S.C. (Nov., 1861); rank of rear admiral (1862); captured islands and forts along Georgia and Florida coasts and established 14 blockading stations; commanded fleet of monitors repulsed in attack on defenses of Charleston (Apr., 1863); relieved of his command; retired from active duty.

Éléuthère Irénée Du Pont (1771-1834), industrialist, b. Paris, France, was in father's printing plant, Paris (1791-97), until it was closed by French radicals; to U.S. (1799). Established near Wilmington, Del. (1802-04), plant for manufacturing gunpowder, the successful beginning of F. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Among his successors in the presidency of the company have been his sons **Alfred Victor** (1798-1856) and **Henry** (1812-1889), grandson **Eugene**, and great-grandsons **Thomas Coleman** (1863-1930), **Pierre** (pyâr) **Samuel** (1870-1954), **Irénée** [ir'-nâ] (1876-), **Lam-mot'** [lâ-môt'] (1890-1952). Henry's son **Henry Algernon** (1838-1926), a U.S. army officer (1861-75) serving through Civil War and a member of the family firm (1878-1902), was opponent of John Edward Addicks in struggle (1889-1906) for seat in U.S. Senate, Du Pont being finally seated and serving two terms (1906-17).

Du-port' (dû-pôrt'; -pôrt'), **James**. 1606-1679. English classical scholar. Regius professor of Greek, Cambridge (1639-54, 1660); master of Magdalen Coll. (1668). Best known for his *Homeri Gnomologia* (1660), a collection of aphorisms in *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Du-port' (dû-pôrt'), **Jean Pierre** (1741-1818) and his brother **Jean Louis** (1749-1819). French violoncellists and composers, esp. of music for violoncello.

Du-prat' (dû-prâ'), **Antoine**. 1463-1535. French Roman Catholic prelate and statesman; chancellor of France (1515). Consecrated archbishop of Sens (1525); created cardinal (1527). Chief minister of Louise of Savoy during the second regency (1525). Unsuccessful candidate for the papacy after death of Clement VII.

Du-pray' (dû-prâ'), **Henri Louis**. 1841-1909. French painter of military scenes.

Du-pré' (dû-prâ'), **Ernest Pierre**. 1862-1921. French physician; specialist in neuropathology and psychiatry. **Du-pré'** (dû-prâ'), **Giovanni**. 1817-1882. Italian sculptor, b. Siena. Among his works are *Abel*, *Cain*, bas-relief *Triumph of the Cross* in Church of Santa Croce (Florence), and monument to Cavour (Turin).

Dupré, Guillaume. 1574?-1647. French sculptor and medallionist.

Dupré, Jules. 1811-1889. French landscape painter; identified with Barbizon school; regarded as one of founders of modern French school of landscape painting. Among his notable canvases are *Vue des Environs d'Abbeville*, *Fort de Compiègne*, *Souvenir des Landes*, *Les Bords du Ruisseau*, *Clair de Lune*.

Du-prez' (dû-prâ'), **Gilbert Louis**. 1806-1896. French operatic tenor; sang roles in *La Reine de Chypre*, *Charles VI*, and *Othello*. Composed oratorio *Le Jugement Dernier* and several light operas.

Du-puis' (dû-pû-è'), **Charles Alfred Marie**. 1867-1938. French publicist; author of *Principe d'Équilibre et Concert Européen* (1909), etc.

Dupuis, Charles François. 1742-1809. French scholar; professor, Collège de France (1787). Member of National Convention (1792) and Council of Five Hundred (1795). Author of *L'Origine de Tous les Cultes ou Religion Universelle* (1795).

Du-puy' (dû-pû-è'), **Charles Alexandre**. 1851-1923. French educator and statesman; member of Chamber of Deputies (1885-1900), Senate (from 1900). Premier of France (1893; 1894-95; 1898-99).

Dupuy, Jean. 1844-1919. French journalist and politician; member of Chamber of Deputies and (1891) of the Senate. During World War, was minister of state and member of war council.

Dupuy, Pierre. 1582-1651. French historian and librarian; curator (1645), with his brother Jacques (1586-1656), of royal library, Paris, to which Jacques bequeathed his own valuable collection of books.

Dupuy de Lôme' (dû lôm'), **Stanislas Charles Henri Laurent**. 1816-1885. French naval engineer; in charge of building first French screw steamships and first armored vessels (*Gloire*, *Invincible*, *Normandie*). Senator for life (1877).

Du-puy'tren' (dû-pû-è-trân'), **Baron Guillaume**. 1777-1835. French surgeon and anatomist; improved operating techniques and invented surgical instruments.

Du-quesne' (dû-kân'; Angl. dû-kân'), **Marquis Abraham**. 1610-1688. French naval commander; distinguished himself in the Coruña expedition (1639) and in battles at Tarragona (1641), Barcelona (1643), and Cabo-de-Gata. In Swedish service (1643-45), defeated combined Danish and Dutch fleets. Returned to French service (1645); captured Bordeaux, which had revolted and was receiving Spanish aid (1650). Defeated combined fleets of Spain and Holland, under Admiral de Ruyter, near Catania (April 20, 1676), de Ruyter being mortally wounded.

Du-ques'noy' (dû-ké-nwâ'), **François**. Known as **François Flamand'** (flâ-man'). 1594?-1642. Belgian sculptor; among his works are *La Justice* on Brussels chancellery, *Deux Anges* for door of Jesuit church in Brussels, *Silène Endormi* et *Entouré de Jeunes Garçons*, sculpture of the baldachin at St. Peter's in Rome, marble tomb of Gaspard de Wischer in Naples.

Du-rân' (dû-rân'), **Agustín**. 1789-1842. Spanish critic and poet, b. Madrid; author of *Discurso sobre... la Decadencia del Teatro Antiguo* (1828), *Romancero General* (collection of Spanish ballad literature; 5 vols., 1828-32), and the poem *Leyenda de las Tres Torronjas del Vergel de Amor* (1856).

âle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, here (18), event, end, silent, mak'ing ice, ill, charity; ôid, obey, orb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cōnect; ôdd, ôft; out, oil; cûbe, ônite, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ô p'u in Fr, menu;

Du'ran' (dū'rān'), **Ca're'lus'** (kā'rō'lūs'). *Professional name of Charles Auguste Émile Du'rand'* (dū'rān'). 1837-1917. French painter of portraits, landscapes, and genre pictures; studio in Paris (from 1873).

Du'rand' (dū'rān'), **Alice Fleury**. See **HENRY GRÉVILLE**.

Du-rand' (dū-rānd'), **Asher Brown**. 1796-1886. American engraver and painter, b. near Newark, N.J. Established reputation with *The Signing of the Declaration of Independence*, after Trumbull (1823); mastery of steel engraving shown by a series of more than 50 engraved portraits of eminent contemporaries. In 1836 he turned to painting, at first chiefly of portraits and figure pieces; later, turned to landscape painting, drawing inspiration from scenery of Hudson River Valley and New England; regarded as a founder (with Thomas Cole) of Hudson River school of landscape.

Durand, Edward Dana. 1871-. American economist and statistician, b. Romeo, Mich. Director, U.S. census (1909-13). Professor, Minnesota (1913-17). On staff of U.S. food administration, in Europe (1917-19). Chief economist of U.S. Tariff Commission (1930-35), and member of commission (from 1935). Author of *The Trust Problem* (1915), *Industry and Commerce of the United States* (1930), etc.

Du'rand' (dū'rān'), **Guillaume**. See **GULIELMUS DURANDUS**.

Du-rand' (dū-rānd'), **William Frederick**. 1859-1958. American mechanical engineer, b. Bethany, Conn. In engineering corps, U.S. navy (1880-87); professor, Michigan State (1887-91), Cornell (1891-1904), Stanford (1904-24). Author of *Fundamental Principles of Mechanics* (1889), *Practical Marine Engineering* (1901), etc.

Du-ran'do (dōō-rān'dō) **Giacomo**. 1807-1894. Italian soldier and statesman; served in constitutional armies of Portugal and Spain. Joined Sardinian army as general (1848); checked Austrians at Caffaro; aide-de-camp to Charles Albert at battle of Novara (1849). Senator, minister of war (1855); ambassador to Constantinople (1856-61); minister of foreign affairs under Rattazzi; senate president (1884-87). His brother **Giovanni** (1804-1869), also a soldier, commissioned by Antonelli to organize troops in Romagna (1848); defeated by Austrians at Vicenza; under Charles Albert, commanded division at battles of Mortara and Novara (1849); took part in Crimean expedition (1854-56); commanded division at battle of Solferino (1859); senator (1860).

Du-ran'dus (dū-rān'dūs), **Gulielmus**. Fr. **Guillaume Du'rand'** (dū'rān'). Ital. **Du-ran'ti** (dōō-rān'tē) or **Du-ran'tis** (dōō-rān'tīs). 1237?-1296. French prelate and jurist; appointed by Pope Gregory X governor of patrimony of Saint Peter; bishop of Mende (1287); author of *Speculum Judiciale* and *Rationale Divinarum Officiorum*. His nephew **Gulielmus Durandus**, Fr. **Guillaume Durand** (d. 1330), also a canonist, succeeded him as bishop of Mende (1296).

Durandus de Sanc'to Por'ci-a'no (dē sāngk'tō pōr'si-ā'no), **Gulielmus**. Lat. form of Fr. **Guillaume Du'rand' de Saint-Pourçain'** (dū'rān' dē sēs-pōr'sān'). Known as **Doctor Res-o-lu-tis-si-mus** (dōk'tēr [tōr] rēz'ō-lū-tis'si-mūs). d. 1332. French scholastic Dominican monk; summoned to Avignon by Pope John XXII as master of the sacred palace; successively, bishop of Limoux (1317), Le Puy (1318), Meaux (1326). Author of *De Jurisdictione Ecclesiastica et de Legibus* and *De Statu Animarum Sanctorum*.

Du-rant' (dū-rānt'), **Henry**. 1802-1875. American Congregational clergyman, b. Acton, Mass. To California (1853); instrumental in securing charter for College of California (1855), succeeded by U. of California (1868); first president, U. of California (1870).

chair;

erdōre (16), natōre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Durant, Henry Fowle. *Orig. name Henry Wadsworth Smith*. 1822-1881. American lawyer, b. Hanover, N.H.; changed name because of number of other Smiths. Practiced, Lowell, Mass. (1843-48), Boston (1848-63). Affected by death of his young son, gave up law, became a lay preacher, and conducted revival meetings in Massachusetts and New Hampshire (1864-75). Founder (1870) and treasurer (1870-81) of Wellesley College.

Durant, Thomas Clark. 1820-1885. Vice-president, Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1863), b. Lee, Mass. Started building of road; secured charter of *Crédit Mobilier* and became its president (1863-67); during long-drawn factional struggle in Union Pacific directorate for control of road, he pushed building of road to completion (May 10, 1869); ousted from directorate (May 25, 1869).

Durant, Will, in full **William James**. 1885-. American educator and writer, b. North Adams, Mass. Director of Labor Temple School, New York City (1914-27). Professor of philosophy, U.C.L.A. (1935). Author of *The Story of Philosophy* (1926), *Adventures in Genius* (1931), *On the Meaning of Life* (1932), *The Story of Civilization* (1935), *The Life of Greece* (1939).

Durant, William Crapo. 1861-1947. American industrialist, b. Boston. Organized Durant-Dort Carriage Co., Flint, Mich. (1886), Buick Motor Car Co. (1905), General Motors Co. (1908), Chevrolet Motor Co. (1911-15; with Louis Chevrolet, q.v.). Lost control of General Motors Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. (1920). Organized Durant Motors, Inc. (1921). Later, interested himself in manufacture of rayon.

Du-ran'te (dōō-rān'tē), **Francesco**. 1684-1755. Italian composer; reputed successor of Scarlatti at Sant'Onofrio (1718-42); head of Conservatorio di Santa Maria di Loreto, Naples (1742-55). Works include masses, requiems, and *Lamentations* of Jeremiah.

Duranti or **Durantis**. See **GULIELMUS DURANDUS**.

Du-ran'ty (dū-rān'ti), **Walter**. 1884-1957. Journalist and author, b. Liverpool, Eng. On staff of *New York Times* (from 1913); its Moscow correspondent (1921-35); awarded Pulitzer prize for reporting (1932). Won O. Henry short-story award (1928) with *The Parrot*, a tale of Russia. Author also of *I Write as I Please* (1935), *One Life*, *One Kopek* (1937), *The Gold Train* (1938), etc.

Durão, José de Santa Rita. See **SANTA RITA DURÃO**.

Duras, Ducs de. See **DURFORT** family.

D'Ur'ban (dūr'bān), **Sir Benjamin**. 1777-1849. British military commander and colonial administrator. Took part in Peninsular War (1808-15); lieutenant general (1837). Governor of Antigua (1820), Barbados (1825-29); first governor of British Guiana (1831); governor of Cape of Good Hope (1834-38); attempted to extend eastern boundaries to include Nama Kaffirs but was overruled (1835) by colonial secretary, whereupon the great trek of Dutch farmers began (1836); died in Montreal, in command of troops in Canada (from 1847). Port Natal was renamed Durban in his honor.

Dür'er (dūr'ēr), **Albrecht**. 1471-1528. German painter and engraver, b. Nürnberg; regarded as leader of German Renaissance school of painting. Studied under Wohlgemuth and worked in his studio (to c. 1497); studio in Venice (1505-07), then in Nürnberg. Court painter for emperors Maximilian I and Charles V. Regarded as inventor of etching and famed as engraver and woodcut artist. Woodcuts include *The Apocalypse* (16 subjects), *The Greater Passion* (12 subjects), and *The Lesser Passion* (37 subjects); engravings include *Drath and the Devil* and *St. Jerome in his Study*; paintings include *Adoration of the Trinity*, *Adam and Eve*, and *Four Apostles*.

Du'ret' (dū'rè'), **François Joseph**. 1732-1816. French sculptor, whose works include *L'Empereur Napoléon*, *Sapho Inspirée par l'Amour*, *Esculape Rendant Hippolyte à la Vie*. Among the sculptures of his son and pupil, **François**, called **Francisque Joseph** (1804-1865), are *Jeune Pêcheur Dansant la Tarentelle*, *Le Danseur Napoléon*, *La France Protégeant ses Enfants*, and statues of Philippe de France, Cardinal de Richelieu, and Dunois.

Du'rey' (dū'rā'), **Louis Edmond**. 1888-. French composer of impressionistic school; member of "The Six" (see A. HONEGGER); works include *Pastorale* for orchestra, the choral work *Eloges*, string quartet and string trio, and many songs.

D'Ur'fey (dūr'fī), **Thomas**. Known as **Tom Dur'fey** (dūr'fī). 1653-1723. English song writer and dramatist; descendant of French Huguenots; nephew of Honoré d'Urfé (see URFE). After his first play, *The Siege of Memphis*, a bombastic tragedy (produced 1676), became successful with comedies, including *The Fond Husband* (1676), *Madame Fickle* (1677), *The Virtuous Wife* (1680), *Campaigners* (1698), and a comic opera, *Wonders in the Sun*. His songs were collected as *Wit and Mirth or Pills to Purge Melancholy* (6 vols., 1719-20).

Dur'fort' (dūr'fōr'). Name of an old French family taking its name from village of Durfort in southwestern France and tracing descent from **Arnaud de Durfort** (fl. 1305), who acquired fief of Duras by marriage with niece of Pope Clement V; the family includes:

Jacques Henri de Durfort (1625-1704), **Duc de Du'ras'** (dū'rās'), governor of Franche Comté, which he helped to conquer, and marshal of France (1675); at head of English army, took Philippsburg and Mannheim (1688). His brother **Guy Aldonce de Durfort de Duras** (1630-1702), **Comte de Lorges** (lōrzh) and **Duc de Quin'tin'** (kăn'tās'), became a marshal of France (1676); led an army into Germany and captured Heidelberg (1693). His youngest brother, **Louis de Durfort de Duras** (1640?-1709), **Marquis de Blan'que-fort'** [blānk'fōr'] (in French peerage), **Earl of Fev'er-sham** [fēv'ēr-shām] (in English peerage), accompanied duke of York to England and was naturalized (1663); created **Baron Duras of Hol'den-by** [hōm'bi] (1673); succeeded to his father-in-law's title of earl of Feversham (1677); English ambassador to peace of Nijmegen (1675); under James II was privy counselor, chief commander against rebels under Monmouth at battle of Sedgemoor (1685), commander of James II's army (1686); made peace with William III on intercession of queen dowager.

Jean Baptiste de Durfort (1684-1770), **Duc de Duras**, son of Marshal Jacques Henri de Durfort, served with distinction in England, Flanders, and Spain, became marshal of France (1751). His son **Emmanuel Félicité de Durfort** (1715-1789), **Duc de Duras**, took part in wars of Louis XV; was ambassador to Spain (1752), marshal of France (1775), without having commanded an army, an academician (1775), having written nothing. **Duc Amédée Bretagne Malo de Duras** (1771-1838), grandson of Emmanuel Félicité de Durfort, was loyal to Louis XVI, made field marshal by Louis XVIII; his wife, **Claire de Ker'saint'** [dē kēr'sān'] (1778-1828) daughter of Armand Kersaint (q.v.), presided over a brilliant salon; author of two novels, *Owika* (1823) and *Edouard* (1825); an admirer of Chateaubriand.

The family of Durfort is represented by the branch **Dur'fort-Ci'vrac'** (-sē'vrāk'), dating from the 16th century.

Durham, **Earl of**. See John George LAMBTON.

Dū'ringa-feld (dūr'ring-sfēlt), **Ida von**. 1815-1876.

German writer; m. Baron Otto von Reinsberg (1845). Author of verse, novels, and travel sketches.

Du'ris (dū'ris) or **Dou'ris** (dōō'ris) of Samos. Greek historian of late 4th and early 3d century B.C. Author of history of Greece from battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.) to death of Lysimachus (281), annals of Samos, a life of Agathocles, and literary and artistic essays. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Durk'heim' (dūr'kēm'), **Émile**. 1858-1917. French sociologist; author of *De la Division du Travail Social* (1893), *Règles de la Méthode Sociologique* (1894), etc.

Du'roc' (dū'rōk'), **Géraud Christophe Michel**. Duke **Fri'u-ll** (frē'wō-lē; frē'wō-lē). 1772-1813. French general under Napoleon; served in Italian and Egyptian campaigns. Engaged at Austerlitz, Essling, Wagram. Killed in action (May 22, 1813). A trusted aid of Napoleon, who bequeathed a legacy to his family.

Durst (dūrst), **Alan**. 1883-. English sculptor, b. Alverstoke; studio in London. Carved sculptures on Royal Acad. of Dramatic Art building and Merchant Taylor's School, both in London.

Dur'tain' (dūr'tān'), **Luc**. Pseudonym of **André Nep-veu'** (nē-vū'). 1881-. French writer; author of *Douze Cent Mille* (1922), *L'Autre Europe*, *Moscou et sa Foi* (1927), *Hollywood Dépoussé* (1928), *Captain O. K.* (1931), *Frank et Marjorie* (1934), *Quatre Continents* (verse; 1936), *Le Mari Singulier* (comedy; 1937), *La Guerre n'existe pas...* (1939).

Du'ruy' (dū'rū-ē'), **Victor**. 1811-1894. French historian; professor at Reims, and later at Paris. Author of many school histories, and of *Histoire du Peuple Romain* (7 vols.), *Histoire Grecque* (3 vols.), etc.

Dur'yea (dūr'yā), **Charles Edgar**. 1862-1938. American inventor and manufacturer, b. near Canton, Ill. Reputed "father of the automobile." Organized Durve Motor Wagon Co., Springfield, Mass. (1895); sold first car (1896); also organized Durve Power Co., Reading, Pa., for making automobiles (1900). Inventor of spray carburetor (1892) and first to use pneumatic tires on cars (1893). Assisted by his brother **J. Frank**, who drove in and won first automobile race (Chicago, 1895). (Cf. ELWOOD HAYNES and George B. SUTHER.)

Dur'yée (dūr'yā), **Abram**. 1815-1890. American army officer, b. New York City. Raised a regiment of volunteers, known as *Dutyée's Zouaves* (1861), for Civil War service; brigadier general (1861); brevet major general (1865). Police commissioner, New York City (1873).

Du'sart (du'särt), **Cornelis**. 1660-1704. Dutch painter, esp. of scenes of Dutch peasant life.

Du'se (dōō'zā), **Eleonora**. 1859-1924. Italian actress. Began stage career at 13 in itinerant companies; established reputation at Naples (1878) and Milan (1885); m. (1885) Tebaldo Checchi (later separated). Toured Europe; American debut, New York (1893). Close friend of Gabriele D'Annunzio (to 1899); left stage (1909-21). Known esp. for interpretation of heroines of Dumas, Sardou, Ibsen, Sudermann, D'Annunzio, and Maeterlinck; chief roles include *Francesca da Rimini*, Juliet, Camille, Magda, and Fernande.

Dushan, **Stephen**. See *Stephen Nemanya IX*, under STEPHEN of Serbia.

Dush'man (dōōsh'mān), **Saul** (sōl). 1883-1954. Physical chemist, b. Kostov, Russia; to America (1891); naturalized (1917). Author of *High Vacuum* (1923), *Elements of Quantum Mechanics* (1937), etc.

Du'Som'me-rard' (dū sōm'rār'), **Alexandre**. 1779-1842. French archaeologist. Traveled through France and Italy, making collections of medieval art objects and other relics, which, with his mansion, were bought by the government (1843) to form the Musée de Cluny.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōpt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- Dus'sek** (dōs'sēk) or **Du'ssk** (dōs'sēk), **Jan Ladislav**. 1760-1812. Bohemian pianist and composer of 12 concertos, 80 violin sonatas, over 60 two-hand and four-hand piano sonatas.
- Dus'tin** (dōs'tin), **Hannah**, *nee prob. Emerson*. b. 1659. American heroine, b. Haverhill, Mass.; m. (1677) Thomas Dustin (or Duston or Durston). Captured by Indians (1697); escaped and returned home, after killing and scalping her captors while they slept.
- Du'tens'** (dū'tāns'), **Louis**. 1730-1812. Man of letters and diplomat, b. Tours, France. Huguenot refugee in England; historiographer to the king of England.
- Du'tra** (dōō'trā), **Eu-rí'co** (ē-ōō-rē'kōn) **Gaspar**. 1885-. Brazilian soldier, b. Cuiabá, Mato Grosso; enlisted (1902); commissioned (1910); general (1935); war minister (1936-45); president of Brazil (1946-51).
- Du'treuil' de Rhins'** (dū'trū'y' dē rāns'), **Jules Léon**. 1846-1894. French mariner and explorer; explored region of the Ogowe in equatorial Africa (1883); explored Chinese Turkestan and Tibet (1891-94); murdered by natives in eastern Tibet.
- Du'tro'chet'** (dū'trō'shē'), **René Joachim Henri**. 1776-1847. French physiologist and natural philosopher; studied development of eggs of birds, structure of feathers, etc.
- Dutt** (dōt), **Mī'chael** (mī'kāl; -k'l) **Madhu Sudan**. 1824-1873. Bengali poet; abandoned Hinduism for Christianity (1843); studied law in England (after 1862) and barrister in Calcutta (from 1867); author of the dramas *Ratnawali* (1858), *Sarmishtha* (1859), *Krishna Kumari* (1858-61), and the epic poem *Meghanad-Badha* (1861).
- Du'ton** (dū'tōn), **Clarence Edward**. 1841-1912. American geologist, b. Wallingford, Conn. Served through Civil War, remained in U.S. army until 1901. Detailed to U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey (1875-90); made study of plateau region of Utah and Arizona. Author of *Report on the Geology of the High Plateau of Utah* (1879-80), *Hazarian Volcan* (1884), *Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology* (1901), etc.
- Dutton**, **Edward Payson**. 1831-1923. American publisher, b. Keene, N.H. In employ of booksellers Ide & Dutton, Boston (1852); bought out Ide's interest and organized as E. P. Dutton & Co., with himself as president (1858). Bought Ticknor & Fields retail business Boston (1864) and bookselling business of General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society of New York. Associated with J. M. Dent (*q.v.*), English publisher, in publication and sale of "Everyman's Library" series of inexpensive reprints of English classics.
- Duun** (dōōn), **Olav**. 1876-1939. Norwegian writer; public school teacher (1904-26). Works include series of six novels (1918-23) called *Juikfolke* (*The People of Juvik*), tracing story of four generations of Norwegian 19th-century peasant landholders.
- Du'val'** (dū'vāl'). *Orig. Pī'neux'-Du'val'* (pē'nā'-). French family including the brothers: **Amaury**, in full **Charles Alexandre Amaury** (1760-1838), archaeologist, author of *Des Sépultures* (1801), *Paris et ses Monuments* (1803), etc. **Alexandre Vincent** (1767-1842), playwright, at one time manager of Théâtre Louvois (1808) and the Odéon, author of a number of comedies of manners, and a critical study *Le Théâtre Français Depuis Cinquante Ans* (1838). **Henri Charles** (1770-1847), writer, father of the painter Amaury-Duval (*q.v.*).
- Duval, Amaury-**. See AMAURY-DUVAL.
- Duval, Claude**. 1643-1670. French domestic servant and highwayman in England, noted for daring and for gallantry to women; accompanied duke of Richmond to England at Restoration; hanged at Tyburn.
- Duval, Paul**. *Pseudonym Jean Lor'rain'* (lō'rān'). 1850?-1906. French man of letters; on staff of *Courrier Français*, *Écho de Paris*, etc. Among his books of verse are *Le Sang des Dieux* (1882), *Modernités* (1885), *Les Griseries* (1887), *Songeuse* (1891), *Sensations et Souvenirs* (1895); among his plays, *Yanthis* (1894), *Une Nuit de Grenelle* (1903), etc.
- Du-veen'** (dū-vēn'), **Joseph**. Baron Duveen of Millbank (mīl'bāngk). 1869-1939. English art connoisseur and art dealer, b. Hull. Employed first in father's antique shop; later joined his uncle in U.S. and developed business as art dealer. Benefactor of National Gallery, London, and donor of gallery to house the Elgin marbles.
- Du've-neck** (dōō'vē-nēk), **Frank**. *Orig. Frank Deck'er* (dēk'ēr); *took name Duveneck from stepfather*. 1848-1919. American painter, sculptor, and etcher, b. Covington, Ky. Studied and painted in Munich (from 1870), where he started (1878) a school, among his pupils being John W. Alexander, W. M. Chase, and others of note, on whom he exerted great influence; moved his school to Italy (1879); produced (1880-85) notable series of etchings of Venetian scenes. On death of his wife (1888), carved magnificent memorial now over her grave in Florence. Returned to Cincinnati (1888); devoted himself chiefly to teaching. Bequeathed his collection of paintings, etchings, sketches, etc., to Cincinnati Museum of Art.
- Du Ver'gier' de Hau'ranne'** (dū vēr'zhya' dē ō'rān'), **Jean**. 1581-1643. French theologian; abbé de Saint Cyran (1620) and director of Port Royal (1636); lifelong friend and associate of Jansen, and with him a critic of contemporary Roman Catholic doctrine and practice; arrested and imprisoned by Richelieu's orders (1638-42); now regarded, with Jansen, as founder of, and strongest force in spreading doctrines of, Jansenism.
- Du'ver'gier' de Hau'ranne'** (dū vēr'zhya' dē ō'rān'), **Prosper**. 1798-1881. French journalist and politician; royalist in sympathy; opposed coup d'état (1851) by which Louis Napoleon later became emperor as Napoleon III (1852), and was arrested and for a time exiled from France; author of *Histoire du Gouvernement Parlementaire en France de 1814 à 1818* (1857-72).
- Du'ver'ney'** (dū vēr'nā'), **Guichard Joseph**. 1648-1730. French anatomist; known esp. f. arches on the eye and ear.
- Du'ver'nois'** (dū vēr'nō'), **Henri**. 1875-1937. French novelist and playwright.
- Du'ver'noy'** (dū vēr'nō'), **Georges Louis**. 1777-1855. French anatomist and zoologist. Grandfather of Charles Friedel (*q.v.*). Assisted Cuvier in editing *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*; professor of natural history at Strasbourg (1827) and at Collège de France (1837).
- Du'vey'rier'** (dū vā'yā'), **Anne Honoré Joseph**. *Pseudonym Mé'les'ville'* (mā'les'vā'). 1787-1865. French playwright; often collaborator with Scribe and others; among the many plays in which he collaborated were *Les Deux Précepteurs*, *L'Espionne Russe*, *Une Affaire d'Honneur*, *Zoé*, *Zampa*, *Le Fruit Défendu*. His brother **Charles** (1783-1866) was a lawyer and writer; a disciple of Saint Simon, whose economic theories he accepted; founded journal *Le Crédit*; author also of comedies, opera librettos, plays, and vaudeville sketches, many in collaboration with his brother, or with Scribe or others. A son of Charles, **Henri** (1840-1892), was an explorer, chiefly in the Sahara region.
- du Vi'gneaud** (dū vēn'yō'), **Vincent**. 1901-. American biochemist, b. Chicago. B.S., Illinois (1923), Ph.D., Rochester (1927); professor, school of medicine, George Washington U. (1932-38), Cornell U. medical college

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **κ** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(from 1938). His researches include work on hormones, insulin, amino acids, proteins, and vitamins, and on the role of sulphur in bodily chemistry.

Dyckinck (dī'kīŋk), **Ever Augustus**. 1816-1878. American editor, b. New York City. Editor of weekly *Literary World* (1848-53), and a two-volume *Cyclopaedia of American Literature* (1855), in both of which his brother **George Long** (1823-1863) was associated with him.

Duyse (dōi'sē), **Prudens van**. 1804-1859. Flemish writer; municipal archivist at Ghent (from 1838); his volumes of verse include *Vaderlandske Poëzij* (*Patriotic Poetry*, 3 vols., 1840) and *Het Klaverblad* (*The Cloverleaf*, 1848). His son **Florimond** (1843-1910), student of old Dutch folk songs, composed 11 operas.

Dvořák (dvōr'zhák), **Anton**. 1841-1904. Czech composer; director, National Conservatory of Music, New York City (1892-95); returned to Prague (1895); head of conservatory there (1901). His operas include *Der König und der Köhler* (1874), *Wanda* (1876), *Der Bauer, ein Schelm* (1878), *Der Dickschädel* (1881), *Dimtiri* (1882), *Jacobin* (1889), *Der Teufel und die Wilde Hute* (1899), *Rusalka* (1901), *Armida* (1904). Orchestral works include symphonies (notably, the *New World Symphony*), symphonic poems, overtures, rhapsodies, nocturnes, scherzos, and concertos. Choral works include *Stabat Mater*, oratorio *Die Heilige Ludmila*, cantata *The Specter's Bride*, a mass, requiem, and *Te Deum*. Piano music includes the well-known *Humoresque*.

Dvorsky. See **Josef Casimir Hofmann**.

Dwight (dwīt), **Harrison Gray Otis**. 1803-1862. American Congregational missionary, b. Conway, Mass. Missionary to the Armenians. Explored Armenia with Eli Smith (q.v.). Made headquarters in Constantinople (1834-62). His son **Henry Otis** (1843-1917), b. Constantinople, was a missionary in Turkey (1867-99) and special correspondent for N.Y. *Tribune* (1875-92); author of *Turkish Life in War Time* (1881), *Constantinople and its Problems* (1901), *A Muslim Sir Galahad* (1913); editor of *Turkish and English Lexicon* (1890), *Encyclopaedia of Missions* (1904), etc.

Dwight, Harrison Griswold. 1875-. American writer, b. Constantinople, Turkey. On staff of consultants for the peace commission in Paris (1918-19); special assistant in U.S. Department of State (1920-25). Author of *Stamboul Nights* (1916), *Persian Miniatures* (1917), *The Emperor of Elam and Other Stories* (1920), etc.

Dwight, John. 1637 or 1640?-1703. Earliest English potter of note; patentee (1671, 1684) for manufacture of porcelain or china and of Cologne ware; in works at Fulham, produced ware resembling Oriental porcelain and executed statuettes of mythological and contemporary characters in a fine red stoneware later developed by John and David Elers.

Dwight, John Sullivan. 1813-1893. American music critic, b. Boston. Supplied various Unitarian pulpits (1836-41). Joined Brook Farm community (1841-47). Contributed musical criticism to various periodicals (1847-52); founded and edited *Dwight's Journal of Music* (1852-81, discontinued). Instrumental in organizing Boston Philharmonic Society (1865), and in establishing professorship of music at Harvard (1876).

Dwight, Mabel. 1876-1955. American artist, b. Cincinnati; best known for aquarells and lithographic work.

Dwight, Theodore. 1764-1846. Bro. of Timothy Dwight (1752-1817). American lawyer and author; practiced, Hartford (1791-1815). One of group known as "Hartford Wits"; frequent contributor to *Connecticut Courant* and *Connecticut Mirror*. Founded and edited *Daily Advertiser*. Albany, N.Y. (1815-16), *New York Daily Ad-*

vertiser (1817-35). His son **Theodore** (1796-1866), b. Hartford, was a journalist in New York (from 1833); author of *Tour in Italy* (1821), *Sketches of Scenery and Manners in the United States* (1829), *Life of General Garibaldi* (1861), etc.

Dwight, Thomas. 1843-1911. American surgeon and anatomist, b. Boston. Succeeded Oliver Wendell Holmes, as professor, Harvard (1883-1911). Author of *Inter-crural Circulation* (1867), *Anatomy of the Head* (1876), *Thoughts of a Catholic Anatomist* (1911), etc.

Dwight, Timothy. 1752-1817. Grandson of Jonathan Edwards. American Congregational clergyman and educator, b. Northampton, Mass. Grad. Yale (1769). Headmaster, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven (1769-71); tutor, Yale (1771-77). Licensed to preach; chaplain, American Revolutionary army, at West Point (1777-79). Clergyman, teacher, and farm manager, Northampton, Mass. (1779-83); pastor, Greenfield Hill, Conn. (1783-95); one of the "Hartford Wits." President, Yale (1795-1817). Author of *The Triumph of Infidelity, a Poem* (1788), *Greenfield Hill* (1794), *Theology, Explained and Defended* (5 vols., 1818-19), *Travels in New England and New York* (4 vols., 1821-22). One of his sons, **Sereno Edwards Dwight** (1786-1850), edited the writings of Jonathan Edwards. A grandson, **Theodore William Dwight** (1822-1892), was professor of municipal law, Columbia Law School (1858-91). Another grandson, **Timothy Dwight** (1828-1916), b. Norwich, Conn., was a Congregational clergyman and educator, grad. Yale (1849); tutor, Yale (1851-55); studied in Germany (1856-58); asst. professor of sacred literature, Yale Divinity School (1858-61); professor (from 1861); ordained (1861); president of Yale (1886-98).

Dyar (di'ēr), **Harrison Gray**. 1866-1929. American entomologist, b. New York City. Custodian of Lepidoptera, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. (1897-1929). Works: with Frederick Knab and L. O. Howard, *The Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies* (4 vols., 1912-17), *The Mosquitoes of the Americas* (1928).

Dyce (dis), **Alexander**. 1798-1869. Scottish dramatist, editor; edited Collins's poems (1827), works of Peck (1828, 1839), Webster (1830), Greene (1831), Shurly (1833), Middleton (1840), Beaumont and Fletcher (1843-46), Marlowe (1850), and Richard Bentley (1856-58); known chiefly for his edition of Shakespeare (1837, 1866) and notes on Shakespeare and on Collier's edition of Shakespeare; author of *Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers* (1856).

His cousin **William Dyce** (1806-1864), historical and portrait painter, was master of school of design, Edinburgh (1837); professor of fine arts, King's Coll., London (1844); showed in his *Madonna and Child* (1828) tendency toward what became Pre-Raphaelite school of painting in England; executed frescoes of allegorical and sacred figures and scenes from Arthurian legend, some in houses of Parliament.

Dyche (dīch), **Thomas**. d. 1735? English schoolmaster, grammarian, and lexicographer. Master of Bow School (after 1710). Compiled English and Latin grammars and lexicons, including *The Spelling Dictionary* (2d ed., 1725) and *A New General English Dictionary* (3d ed., 1740).

Dyck (dik), **Sir Anthony Van**. See **VANDYKE**.

Dyck (dik) or **Dijk** (dik), **Philip van**. 1680?-1752. Known as "the little van Dyck." Dutch painter; works represented at the Louvre and The Hague.

Dyckmans (dik'māna), **Joseph Laurent** (lō'rān'). 1811-1888. Belgian painter; best known for small genre scenes.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āold, ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; lōe, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sēft (41), cōnnect; fēdd, fēdt; out, oil; cābe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūs, ē-u in Fr. menu;

Dy'er (dī'ēr), Sir Edward. d. 1607. English courtier and poet. Friend of Sir Philip Sidney, whose books he shared with Fulke Greville under Sidney's will; sent on diplomatic missions to Low Countries (1584), to Denmark (1589); reputed Rosicrucian; cited by Puttenham as a master of elegy.

Dyer, Eliphalet. 1721-1807. American jurist, b. Windham, Conn. Member, governor's council (1762-84). Judge, Connecticut Superior Court (1766-93), chief justice (1789-93). Connecticut delegate, Continental Congress (1774-79, 1780-83). Member, Committee of Public Safety (1775). An organizer (1753) of Susquehanna Company, to establish settlement in Wyoming Valley, west of New York province; counsel for Connecticut before board of commissioners that awarded to Connecticut title to the territory (1782).

Dyer, George. 1755-1841. English author and eccentric; clergyman, converted to Unitarianism; bibliographer; hack writer. Simple, kindly, slovenly, humorous; source of amusement to his friend Charles Lamb, who describes in *Amicus Redivivus* Dyer's absent-minded plunge into the New River. Author of poems and essays, a history of Cambridge University (1814); contributed "all that was original" to Abraham J. Valpy's edition of the Delphin classics (141 vols., 1819-30).

Dyer, Isadore. 1865-1920. American dermatologist, b. Galveston, Tex. Specialized in study of leprosy; founded (1894) Louisiana Leper Home (which became National Leprosarium).

Dyer, John. 1700?-1758. British poet, b. in Wales. Itinerant artist in South Wales; author of *Groggar Hill* (1726), *Ruins of Rome* (1740), *The Fleece* (1757), notable for natural description; no specimen of phrase.

Dyer, Mary. d. 1660. Quaker martyr; emigrated with husband, William, from England to Massachusetts (c. 1635); followed Anne Hutchinson to Rhode Island (1637-38); to England (1650); became Quaker; to Boston (1657), where she was arrested and banished; after twice (1659, 1660) returning to Boston to visit imprisoned Quakers, condemned for sedition and hanged.

Dyer, Nehemiah Mayo. 1839-1910. American naval officer, b. Provincetown, Mass.; took part in battle of Mobile Bay (1864); commanded the *Baltimore* in battle of Manila Bay (1898).

Dyer, Reginald Edward Harry. 1864-1927. British soldier, b. in the Punjab. During World War, commanded operations in southeastern Persia (1916-17). In command in the Punjab at time of Amritsar affair (April 13, 1919) when he marched a detachment to a square crowded with natives assembled in defiance of his orders and opened fire on them, killing nearly 400 and wounding many more; after official investigation (Oct., 1919), was forced to resign from service (March, 1920).

Dyer, Samuel. 1725-1772. English translator; an original member of Dr. Johnson's Ivy Lane club (1749); translated lives of Pericles and Demetrius for Tonson's edition of *Plutarch's Lives* (1758); in the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Edmund Malone, author of *Letters of Junius*. Cf. Sir Philip Francis.

Dyer, Thomas Henry. 1804-1888. English historian. Author of *Life of Calvin* (1850), *History of the City of Rome* (1865), *History of the Kings of Rome* (1868), etc.

Dyk (dīk), Viktor. 1877-1931. Czech writer; author of lyrical and satirical verse, plays, and novels.

Dy'ke-ma (dī'kē-mā), Peter William. 1873-1951. American music director; professor, Wisconsin (1913-24), Teachers Coll., Columbia (from 1924). Active in promoting community singing.

Dykea (dīka), John Beechus. 1823-1876. English clergyman and composer of hymn tunes. Joint editor of *Hymns*

Ancient and Modern; composed Lead, Kindly Light; Nearer, my God, to Thee; Jesus, Lover of my Soul, and other hymn tunes.

Dyk'stra (dīk'strā), Clarence Addison. 1883-1950. American educator, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Professor of political science, Kansas (1909-18). Commissioner, department of water and power, Los Angeles (1923-26); director of personnel and efficiency in this department (1926-30). City manager, Cincinnati, Ohio (1930-37). President, U. of Wisconsin (1937-45). On leave from Wisconsin (1940-41) to serve as director of selective service; provost, U. of California, 1945-50.

Dym'oke (dīm'ōk). Name of an English family of Lincolnshire holding (since 1377) the office of king's champion, whose function was to challenge all comers to deny the king's title at the coronation banquet. Sir John (d. 1381), lord of Scivelshy, Lincolnshire, by marriage with Margaret de Ludlow, heiress of the Mannions, was the first to perform the office, at coronation of Richard II. Sir Thomas (1428? 1471) joined his brother-in-law in a Lancastrian rising (1469); beheaded by Edward IV; his son Robert (d. 1546) was champion at coronations of Richard III, Henry VII, and Henry VIII, fought with distinction at siege of Tournai. Sir Henry (1801-1865) was champion at coronation of George IV, after which the ceremony was allowed to lapse. Members of a collateral branch of the family bore the standard of England at coronation of Edward VII and George V.

Dy'mond (dī'mānd), John. 1836-1922. Sugar planter, b. in Canada; successful broker in New York, dealing in Louisiana sugar and molasses (1863-68). Settled on sugar plantation below New Orleans (from about 1868); introduced new and more efficient methods in sugar manufacturing.

Dymond, Jonathan. 1796-1828. English linen draper and Quaker moralist. Author of anonymous pamphlet showing war contrary to Christianity (1823), and *Essays on the Principles of Morality* (1829).

Dymp'na or Dimp'na (dīmp'nā), Saint. Irish princess and Christian martyr of 5th century. Overtaken and slain at Ghel in Belgium in flight from incestuous designs of her pagan father.

Dy'son (dī'sū), Sir Frank Watson. 1868-1939. British astronomer, b. in Ashby de la Zouch. Astronomer royal of Scotland (1905-10), of England (1910-33).

Dyson, William Henry 1883-1938. British etcher and cartoonist, b. Ballarat, Australia; long on staff of London *Daily Herald*.

Dy've-ke (dī'vč-kē) or, *Dutch*, **Dui've-ke** (doi'vč-kē), i.e. "Little Dove." 1491?-1517. Daughter of Dutch innkeeper at Bergen and mistress of Christian II of Denmark; died suddenly, perhaps by poison (1517).

Dzer-zhin'ski (dyčč-zhīn'skū-i; *Angl.* -skī), **Feliks Edmundovich.** 1877-1926. Russian Soviet politician and administrator, of Polish descent. Banished to Siberia for political agitation (1897); escaped (1899); took part in revolution of 1905; again banished (1905-12); arrested in Warsaw and sentenced to nine years' hard labor (c. 1912). Released after the Russian Revolution (1917) and became organizer and head (1917-21) of the Russian secret police (the Cheka, later known as the OGPU); commissar of transport (1921); reorganized and improved the railway system; transferred to head of the supreme economic council (1924).

Dzhugashvili, Iosif Vissarionovich. See Joseph STALIN. **Dzier'zon** (dzyčč'zhōn), Johann. 1811-1906. German apiculturist; devoted himself to apiculture; constructed beehive with detachable cells; discovered parthenogenesis in bees, in which drones develop from unfertilized eggs of queens.

chair; got sing; then, thin; verd'fire (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

E

Ea'chard (a'chêrd), John. 1636?-1697. English clergyman and author of satirical attacks upon the clergy (1670) and upon the philosophy of Thomas Hobbes (1672, 1673).

Ead'bald (êd'bôld; A.-S. â'âd-bâld) or **Æth'el-bald** (âth'el-bôld; A.-S. â'êthel-bâld). d. 640. King of Kent. On conversion by Laurentius, Archbishop of Canterbury, recalled Christians he had persecuted and built church at Canterbury.

Ead'frid (êd'frîd) or **Ead'frith** (â'âd-frîth). d. 721. Bishop of Lindisfarne (Holy Island), Northumbria (from 698); began compilation of what is known as the *Lindisfarne Book*, containing an illuminated text of the Gospels in Latin.

Edgar, Eadmer, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadric, Eadward, Eadwig, etc. See EDGAR, EDMER, EDMUND, EDRED, EDRIC, EDWARD, EDWY, etc.

Ea'die (ê'dî), John. 1810-1876. Scottish Presbyterian theologian and Biblical scholar.

Eads (êdz), James Buchanan. 1820-1887. American engineer and inventor, b. Lawrenceburg, Ind. Invented diving bell; organized partnership to use diving bell for salvaging from steamboats sunk in river and made fortune (1848-57). Suggested fleet of armor-plated gunboats for controlling Mississippi River (1861); contracted to deliver them, ready for armament, in sixty-five days; completed contract on time. Built bridge (Eads Bridge, 1867-74) across Mississippi at St. Louis. Proposed to Congress (1874) to open a mouth of Mississippi into Gulf of Mexico and keep channel at proper depth for navigation; succeeded by using a jetty system (1879). At time of his death, was projecting a ship railway across Tehuantepec Isthmus, to provide a route 2000 miles shorter than that afforded by the Panama Canal.

Eagle, Solomon. Pseudonym of John Collings SQUIRE.

Ea'ker (â'kêr), Ira Clarence. 1896-. American aviator and army officer; member of U.S. army air force from 1917; pilot of army plane *Question Mark*, which set world's endurance record (1929); made first transcontinental blind flight (1936); head of U.S. bomber command in Europe (July, 1942); lieutenant general (1943); chief, Mediterranean allied air forces (1944).

Ea'kins (â'kînz), Thomas. 1844-1916. American painter and sculptor, b. Philadelphia. Studio in Philadelphia (from 1870); paintings include *Clinic of Dr. Goss*, *Clinic of Dr. Agnew*, *The Chess Players* and *Max Schmitt in a Single Scull*; his sculptures include reliefs on the battle monument in Trenton, N.J.

Ealdred. See ALDRED.

Ealhwine. Anglo-Saxon name of ALFWIN.

Eames (ênz), Emma. 1865-1952. American operatic soprano, b. Shanghai, China, of American parentage; m. Julian Story, portrait painter (1891; divorced 1907); Emilio De Gogorza, operatic baritone (1911). Operatic debut as Juliette, Paris (1889); appeared thereafter in London and New York during operatic seasons.

Eames (ênz), Henry Pur-mort' (pûr-môrt'). 1872-1950. American musician, b. Chicago. Professor of musical art and aesthetics, Scripps Coll. (from 1928). On frequent tours in Europe and U.S. as concert pianist.

Eames (ênz), Wilberforce. 1855-1937. American librarian and bibliographer.

Eanes, Gil. See GILIANES.

Ear'hart (âr'hârt), Amelia. 1898-1937. American aviator, b. Atchison, Kans., m. George Palmer Putnam (1931). First woman to cross Atlantic Ocean in airplane,

Newfoundland to Burry Port, Wales (June 17, 1928). Lost on Pacific flight (July, 1937). Author of *Last Flight* (edited by her husband; 1938).

Earle (ûrl), Alice, nee Morse. 1853-1911. American author; m. (1874) Henry Earle. Her books, which deal chiefly with American colonial history, include *The Sabbath in Puritan New England* (1891), *Customs and Fashions in Old New England* (1893), *Stage Coach and Tavern Days* (1900), *Two Centuries of Costume in America* (2 vols., 1903).

Earle, John. 1601?-1665. English prelate; tutor (1641) to Prince Charles (later Charles II); chaplain and clerk of the closet to Charles in France. At Restoration, dean of Westminster (1660); bishop of Worcester (1662-63), of Salisbury (1663-65). Author of *Microcosmographie* (1628), a collection of witty and epigrammatic character sketches.

Earle, John. 1824-1903. English philologist. M.A., Oxon. (1849); professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford (1849-54, 1876-1903); rector of Swanswick, near Bath (1857-1903). Author of *The Philology of the English Tongue* (1866), *Anglo-Saxon Literature* (1881), etc.

Earle, Pliny. 1762-1832. American inventor (of a machine for picking leather for cards) and manufacturer of cotton-carding and wool-carding machinery. One of his sons, Thomas (1796-1849), was a lawyer and editor in Philadelphia; candidate of Liberty party for vice-president of the U.S. (1840); dropped from ticket because of opposition of abolitionists. Another son, Pliny (1809-1892), was a psychiatrist; studied abroad, specializing in investigation of institutions for the insane.

Earle, Ralph. 1874-1939. American naval officer and educator; chief, bureau of ordnance, with rank of rear admiral (1916-19; retired 1925); president, Worcester Tech. (1925-39).

Ear'lom (ûr'lûm), Richard. 1743-1822. English mezzotint engraver.

Ear'ly (ûr'lî), Jubal Anderson. 1816-1894. American army officer, b. in Franklin County, Va. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1837); resigned from army (1838) to study law; practiced, Rocky Mount, Va. Opposed secession, but was loyal to Virginia when it seceded, and entered Confederate army; brigadier general (1861); major general (1863); lieutenant general in charge of great raid (beginning in June, 1864) down Shenandoah Valley toward Washington; defeated by Sheridan at Winchester (Sept. 19), Fisher's Hill (Sept. 22), and Cedar Creek (Oct. 19), and his army almost destroyed at Waynesboro (Mar., 1865). Relieved of command; fled to Mexico, thence to Canada (1866). Returned (1869) to practice law, Lynchburg, Va. Remained an "unreconstructed rebel" all his life; never took oath of allegiance to U.S. after the Civil War.

East (êst), Sir Alfred. 1849-1913. English landscape painter and etcher.

East, Edward Murray. 1879-1938. American biologist; on teaching staff, Harvard (from 1909); author of *Heterozygosis in Evolution and Plant Breeding* (1912), *Mankind at the Crossroads* (1923), *Heredity and Human Affairs* (1927), etc.

East'lake (êst'lâk'), Sir Charles Lock, 1793-1865. English painter and art critic. From a small boat in Plymouth harbor, made sketches of Napoleon (then a prisoner aboard H.M.S. *Bellerophon*) from which he produced two full-length portraits, on proceeds of which he visited Italy (1816-30); keeper of National Gallery

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôfâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

(1843-47), director (1855); knighted (1850). Known esp. for handtint pictures, and for *Pilgrims in Sight of Rome* (1828), *Christ Blessing Little Children* (1839), *Christ weeping over Jerusalem* (1841). His wife (m. 1849), Lady Elizabeth nee Rigby [rig'bi] (1809-1893), woman of letters and art critic; after traveling in Germany and Russia, published *A Residence on the Shores of the Baltic* (1841); edited her husband's works; author of works on art criticism.

East'man (ĕst'măn), **Charles Alexander**. *Indian name O-hi'yo-sa'* (ô-hĕ'yă-să'). 1858-1939. American physician, of Sioux Indian parentage. U.S. government physician at Pine Ridge agency (1890-93), at Crow Creek, S.Dak. (1900-03). Member of national council, Boy Scouts of America (from 1922). Author of *Indian Boyhood* (1902), *Old Indian Days* (1907), *The Soul of the Indian* (1911), *The Indian Today* (1915), *Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains* (1918), etc. See Elaine GOODALE.

Eastman, Charles Gamage. 1816-1860. American journalist and poet.

Eastman, George. 1854-1932. American inventor and industrialist; perfected process for making photographic dry plates (1880) and flexible film (patented 1884), and invented the Kodak (1888). Treasurer and general manager, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y. Founder, Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y.

Eastman, John Robie. 1836-1913. American astronomer. His *Second Washington Catalogue of Stars* (1898) embodies results of some 80,000 observations (1866-91).

Eastman, Joseph Bartlett. 1882-1944. American government official; member, Massachusetts Public Service Commission (1915-19), and U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission (from 1919); federal co-ordinator of transportation (1933-36); director, Office of Defense Transportation (Dec., 1941-44).

Eastman, Max Forrester. 1883-. American editor and writer; editor of *The Masses* (1913-17) and *The Liberator* (1918-22). Author of *Enjoyment of Poetry* (1913), *Colors of Life* (verse, 1918), *Marx and Lenin, the Science of Revolution* (1926), *Kinds of Love* (verse, 1931), *Enjoyment of Laughter* (1936), *The End of Socialism in Russia* (1937), *Marxism: is it Science* (1940), *Lot's Wife* (poem, 1942). Translator of Russian authors, esp. Trotsky. Editor of Marx's *Capital and Other Writings* (1932).

Eas'ton (ĕs'tŭn), **Nicholas**. 1593-1675. Colonial administrator in America. In Rhode Island (from 1638); "president" of the colony (1650-51, 1654); deputy governor (1666-69; 1670-71); governor (1672-74). His son John (1625?-1705) was deputy governor of R.I. (1674-76) and governor (1690-95).

East'wick (ĕst'(w)ĭk), **Edward Backhouse**. 1814-1883. English Orientalist and diplomat.

Ea'ton (ĕ'tŭn). Name of family of New England stencilers, including: **Moses** (1753-1833), who used wall stencils, and his two sons, **Moses** (1796-1886), whose wall stencils were in demand until use of wallpaper became general, and **William Page** (1819-1904), known as best stenciler of his time and an expert chair painter.

Eaton, Amos. 1776-1842. American scientist; author of *A Manual of Botany for the Northern States* (1817). His grandson **Daniel Cady Eaton** (1834-1895) studied under Asa Gray (1857-60); professor of botany, Yale (1864-95); author of *The Ferns of North America* (2 vols., 1877-80).

Eaton, Arthur Wentworth Hamilton. 1849-1937. Protestant Episcopal clergyman and poet, b. Kentville, Nova Scotia. Author of *Acadian Legends and Lyrics* (1889), *Poems of the Christian Year* (1905), *Acadian Ballads and Lyrics in Many Moods* (1930), and books on Nova Scotia.

Eaton, Charles Warren. 1857-1937. American painter; best known for landscapes.

Eaton, Dorman Bridgman. 1823-1899. American lawyer and civil service reformer; practiced law, New York City (1850-70). Strong champion of merit system in local and national government; chairman, national Civil Service Commission (1873-75); drafted National Civil Service Act (known as Pendleton Act) passed in 1883; head of Civil Service Commission (1883-86). Bequeathed funds for Eaton professorship of the science of government at Harvard, and for Eaton professorship of municipal science at Columbia.

Eaton, John Henry. 1790-1856. American lawyer and politician; personal friend of Andrew Jackson; practiced law, Franklin, Tenn.; m. 1st Myra Lewis, a ward of Andrew Jackson. U.S. senator (1818-29). U.S. secretary of war (1829-31). Appointed governor of Florida (1834-36); U.S. minister to Spain (1836-40). His 2d wife (m. 1829), **Margaret**, known as **Peggy**, nee **O'Neale** or **O'Neill** [ô-nĕl'] (1796-1879), was daughter of a Washington innkeeper; m. 1st John B. Timberlake (d. 1828). On Eaton's elevation to the cabinet (1829), the wives of the other cabinet members refused to accept her socially, and forced her husband to resign (1831), despite President Jackson's intervention.

Eaton, Theophilus. 1590-1658. Colonist and administrator in America, b. Stony Stratford, England. One of original patentees of Massachusetts Bay Company; emigrated to Massachusetts (1637). Established new colony at New Haven (1638) and was chosen governor; re-elected annually till his death. Drew up, with help of John Davenport, code of laws for the colony (printed in London, 1656). A brother, **Nathaniel** (1609?-1674), who also emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637, was appointed the first head (but not entitled president) of Harvard College (1638-39); removed from office for cruelty and financial irregularity; fined and excommunicated from Anglican Church; escaped to Virginia and later returned to England; vicar in Shropshire (1661); rector of Bideford, Devon (1668); died in debtor's prison. Another brother, **Samuel** (1596?-1665), Anglican clergyman, was for a short time colleague of John Davenport in New Haven, but returned to England (1640).

Eaton, Timothy. 1834-1907. Canadian merchant, b. Clogher, Ireland; to Canada (1857). Founded, at Toronto, T. Eaton Co., Ltd., which developed into one of largest department stores in America, with branches in Winnipeg and Montreal. Succeeded (1907) as head of the business by his son Sir John Craig (1876-1922), donor of Timothy Eaton Memorial Wing to Toronto General Hospital and of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church at Toronto.

Eaton, Walter Prichard. 1878-1957. American author, critic, and educator; assoc. professor of playwriting, Yale (1933-47). Author of *American Stage of Today* (1908), *The Man Who Found Christmas* (1913), *Plays and Players* (1916), *Green Trails and Upland Pastures* (1917), *Echoes and Realities* (verse, 1918), *Queen Victoria* (a play, with David Carb, 1923), *Ten Years of the Theatre Guild* (1929), *The Drama in English* (1930), *Wild Gardens of New England* (1935), etc.

Eaton, William. 1764-1811. American army officer and adventurer; captain, U.S. army (1792). U.S. consul at Tunis (1798); engaged in involved negotiations in Tunis and Tripoli, ending in proposal to restore exiled pasha (Hamet) to throne of Tripoli usurped by his brother; as "navy agent to the Barbary States" (1804), found Hamet in Upper Egypt, gathered force of Greeks, Italians, and Arabs, and succeeded in bringing Hamet to Derna, a seaport of Tripoli which he captured (Apr. 27,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭre (16), natŭre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1805). Ordered to vacate Tripoli because of new negotiations leading to recognition of the usurping pasha. Returned to U.S.; withdrew from service.

Eaton, Wyatt. 1849-1896. Portrait and figure painter, b. Phillipsburg, Canada, of American parentage. A founder of the Society of American Artists (1877); its first secretary and later its president. His portraits of Americans include Bishop Horatio Potter, President Garfield, John Burroughs, and Mrs. R. W. Gilder; of Canadians, Sir William and Lady Van Horne, Sir Donald and Lady Smith.

Ed'bing-haus' (äb'ing-hous'), Hermann. 1850-1909. German experimental psychologist; known esp. for study of the memory.

Edco von Repgow. See EIKE VON REPGOW.

E'be (ä'bä), Gustav. 1834-1916. German architect.

E'bel (ä'bä), Johann Gottfried. 1764-1830. German physician and writer on geography; naturalized Swiss (1801), settling in Zurich. Author of first good guidebook to Switzerland.

Ebel, Johann Wilhelm. 1784-1861. German Lutheran clergyman and teacher; pastor in Königsberg (1816), where he founded the mystic and theosophic Mucker society, dissolved (1839) following charges of gross immorality and sectarianism; declared innocent at end of 6 years' trial (1835-41), but removed from office on charge of "neglect."

E'be-ling (ä'bä-ling), Christoph Daniel. 1741-1817. German geographer and scholar; author of works on music, translations into German of Burney's travel diaries and of the English text of Handel's *Messiah* (with Klopstock), etc.

E'ber (ä'bär), Paul. 1511-1569. German Protestant theologian, b. in Franconia; at first disciple and secretary of Melancthon, then follower of Luther. Author of a revision of the Old Testament in the Wittenberg German-Latin edition of the Bible, a postexilic history of the Jews (in Latin), church songs, etc.

E'ber-hard (ä'bär-häut). See WÄRTTEMBERG.

Eberhard. d. 939. Duke of the Franks; supported his brother Conrad I against Henry the Fowler of Saxony (915), but after Conrad's death (918), conveyed German crown and scepter to Henry. Rebelled (938 and 939) against Henry's successor, Otto the Great, and was killed in action.

Eberhard, Christian August Gottlob. 1769-1845. German writer and poet; author of stories, the idyl *Hannchen und die Küchlein* (1822), the didactic poem *Der Erste Mensch und die Erde* (1828), etc.

Eberhard, Johann August. 1739-1809. German Leibnizian philosopher, theologian, and writer; author of *Neue Apologie des Sokrates*, a criticism of Kantian philosophy (2 vols., 1772-78), *Handbuch der Ästhetik* (4 vols., 1803-05), essays on musical subjects, etc.

Eberhard, Konrad. 1768-1839. German sculptor; associated with Nazarene group in Rome (1806-19, 1821-26).

E'berl (ä'bärl), Anton. 1766?-1807. Viennese pianist and composer; friend of Mozart and Gluck.

Eb'er-le (äb'är-lä), Abastenia St. Leg'er (sänt läj'är). 1878-1942. American sculptor.

Eberle, Edward Walter. 1864-1929. American naval officer; on *Oregon* in dash around the Horn, and in battle of Santiago, Spanish-American War. Chief of naval operations (1923-27).

Eberle, John. 1787-1838. American physician and medical writer, b. Hagerstown, Md.

E'ber-le (ä'bär-lä), Robert. 1815-1860. German animal and landscape painter. His son Adolph (1843-1914) was a genre and animal painter.

E'ber-lein (ä'bär-lin), Gustav. 1847-1926. German

sculptor; produced decorative works including a long frieze with 50 life-size figures for Berlin Ministry of Public Instruction, also statues, many public monuments, etc.

E'ber-lin (ä'bär-lin), Johann Ernst. 1702-1762. German organist and composer, esp. of church music.

E'ber-may'er (ä'bär-mä'är), Ludwig. 1853-1933. German jurist; authority on criminal jurisprudence; had important part in reform of German penal law. His son **Erich** (1900-), playwright and novelist.

E'bers (ä'bärs), Emil. 1807-1884. German painter of humorous military scenes and of scenes from the life of smugglers, fishermen, and sailors.

Ebers, Georg Moritz. 1837-1898. German Egyptologist and novelist; acquired (1873) the famous 16th-century B.C. Egyptian medical papyrus called *Papyrus Ebers*. (pub. 1875). Author of *Egypt and the Books of Moses* (1868), and of historical novels of Egypt, as *An Egyptian Princess* (3 vols., 1864), and of other novels, as *The Burgomaster's Wife* (1882).

Ebers, Karl Friedrich. 1770-1836. German composer of four operas, symphonies, cantatas, sonatas and other piano pieces, the drinking song *Wir Sind die Könige der Welt*, etc.

E'bert (ä'bärt), Adolf. 1820-1890. German Romance scholar, philologist, and literary historian; author of *Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande* (3 vols., 1874-87), etc.

Ebert, Friedrich. 1871-1925. German Social Democratic leader and first president of the German Reich (1919-25), b. Heidelberg. Practiced trade of saddle maker; elected to Reichstag (1912); president of party (1913). Worked for government during World War (1914-19), joined party demand for peace and abdication of Kaiser (1918); on downfall of government, was appointed chancellor in place of Prince Max of Baden; member of temporary government; opposed by Spartacists; elected president by National Assembly at Weimar (Feb., 1919), suppressed Kapp Putsch (1920) and attempt of Hitler and Ludendorff to establish dictatorship in Bavaria (1923).

Ebert, Friedrich Adolf. 1791-1834. German librarian and bibliographer; author of *Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexikon* (2 vols., 1821-30).

Ebert, Karl Egon von. 1801-1882. Poet, b. in Prague. Author in German of many dramatic works, and of lyric poetry and ballads and romances, the Bohemian national heroic poem and epic *Wlasta* (1829), a collection of sonnets (1835), etc.

E'berth (ä'bärt), Karl Joseph. 1835-1926. German anatomist and bacteriologist. Known for work on lung epithelium, the relationship of fetal rachitis to cretinism, etc., and esp. for identification, simultaneously with Koch, of the bacillus of typhoid fever (1880) named *Eberthella typhi* after him.

E'ber-wein (ä'bär-vin), Traugott Maximilian. 1775-1831. German composer and conductor. His brother **Karl** (1786-1868), violinist and composer, was leader of Goethe's private orchestra, and composer of music to Goethe's *Faust* and *Proserpina* and to Holtei's *Lenore*.

Eb'ner-E'schen-bach (äb'när-äh'n-bäx), Baroness Marie von. Née Countess Dub'sky (döb'skä). 1830-1916. Austrian novelist and poet, b. in Moravia. Author of the drama *Maria von Schottland* (1860), and of humorous and psychological stories and novels chiefly of life in Bohemia and among the Austrian aristocracy.

E'bo-ll (ä'bä-lä), Princessa de. Ana de Men-do'za (hä män-dö'zá). 1540-1592. Mistress of King Philip II of Spain; involved in Spanish court intrigue and betrayed by secret agent of Don John of Austria;

äle, chaotic, cläre (7), ädd, account, ärm, äak (11), söld; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silent, make; äce, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, änite, ärn, äp, circüle, ä-u in Fr. menu;

banished from Spanish court (1579). A character in Schiller's *Don Carlos*.

E'brard (ä'brärt), August. 1818-1888. German Reformed theologian and writer.

E'bro-in (ä'brö-én), d. 681. Frankish mayor of the palace, Neustrian by birth; after long struggle (656-678), defeated Burgundians and Austrasians (678), establishing himself as sole ruler of Franks.

E'ça de Quel-roz' (ä'ä thä kâ-ê-rôäh'), José Maria. 1843-1900. Portuguese novelist.

Ec'card (ek'ärt). See ECKHART.

Eccard, Johannes, 1553-1611. German composer of Protestant church music.

Eccellino da Romano. See EZZELINO DA ROMANO.

Ec'hel-len'sis or **Ec'h-el-len'sis** (ek'ä-lén'sis), A'bra-ham (ä'brä-häm), d. 1604. Arabic scholar; educ. in Rome, where he became professor of Arabic and Syriac in College of Propagandists; professor, Collège Royal, Paris (1646); returned to Rome (1652) and helped in preparation of Arabic Bible (pub. 1671).

Ec'cles (ek'iz), **Marriner Stoddard**, 1890- . American economist, b. Logan, Utah; banker and business executive in Utah (1914-34); governor, Federal Reserve Board (1934-36); chairman, board of governors of Federal Reserve System (1936-48).

Ecco von Repgow. See EIKE VON REPGOW.

Egberht or **Egbyrht**. See EGBERT.

E'che-ga-ray' y **El'za-guir're** (ä'chä-gät-rä'ä ä'ä'ä-thä-gär-rä), José. 1832-1916. Spanish dramatist, b. Madrid. Engineer; professor of mathematics and physics, Madrid engineering school (1854-68). Minister of public instruction (1873), finance (1874, 1905). Correspondent with Frédéric Mistral of Nobel prize in literature (1904). His plays include *La Esposa del Vengador* (1874), *O Locura o Santidad* (1876; Eng. trans. *Madman or Saint*), *El Gran Galeoto* (1881); produced in U.S. as *The World and His Wife*, *Mariana* (1892), *El Estigma* (1895), *La Duda* (1898), *El Loco Dids* (1900), *La Desquadrada* (1903), and *A Fuerza de Arrastrarse* (1905).

E'che-ver-rí'a (ä'chä-vér-rä'n), **Esteban**, 1809-1851. Argentine poet; credited with introducing into Spanish America the literary conceptions of the European romantics; banished by the dictator Rosas. Author of *Consuelos* (1834), *Rimas*; *La Cautiva* (1837).

Ech'ter (ek'tër), **Michael**, 1812-1879. German mural and historical painter.

Ech'ter-mey'er (ek'tër-mi'ër), **Ernst Theodor**, 1805-1844. German writer and literary critic.

Eck (äk), **Johann**, *orig. surname* May'er (mi'ër), 1486-1543. German Roman Catholic theologian and leading opponent of Luther and the Reformation, b. in Eck (now Egg), Swabia. Professor of theology, Ingolstadt (1510); disputed at Leipzig with Karlstadt and Luther (1519), against whom he was influential in procuring the papal bull from Rome (1520). Attended Augsburg Diet (1530); took part in religious convocations at Worms (1540) and Ratibon (1541). Author of the anti-Lutheran *Obelisci* (1518) and other writings included largely in his *Operum Johannis Eckii contra Lutherum* (5 vols., 1530-35).

Eck, Johann Friedrich, 1766-1809. German violinist.

Eck'ardt (ek'ärt), **Julius von**, 1836-1903. Russo-German journalist, writer, and diplomat, b. in Livonia. Creditor (from 1860) of *Rigasche Zeitung*; a champion of the German Constitutional party in Estonia, Livonia, and Kurland; to Germany (1867); edited newspaper *Die Grenzboten* at Leipzig (1867-79); with Gustav Freytag and *Der Hamburger Correspondent* (1870-74). Author of many works on Russian politics.

Eckart or **Eckardt**. See ECKHART.

Eck'e-ner (ek'ä-nër), **Hugo**, 1868-1954. German

aeronaut. Entered Zeppelin factory (1908); director of German Aerial Navigation Co. (1911); instructor in naval aviation during the World War; president of the Zeppelin Co. (1924); pilot of the zeppelin ZK 3 (built for the U.S., and later renamed *Los Angeles*) in flight from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, New Jersey (1924); builder of the *Craf Zeppelin* in which he circled the earth (1929).

Eck'er-mann (ek'ër-män), **Johann Peter**, 1792-1854. German writer; friend and literary assistant to Goethe. Became acquainted with Goethe (1822), who helped bring about publication of his *Beiträge zur Poesie mit Besonderer Hinweisung auf Goethe* (1823); at Weimar, became Goethe's unpaid literary assistant and helped him prepare final edition of his works. Author of *Gespräche mit Goethe* (Eng. *Conversations with Goethe*, 3 vols., 1836-48); editor of Goethe's *Nachgelassene Schriften* (1832-33) and of Goethe's *Sämliche Werke* (with Riemer; 40 vols., 1839-40).

Eck'ers-berg (ek'ër-s-berg), **Kristoffer Vilhelm**, 1783-1853. Danish painter, b. in Slesvig; founder of the national Danish school of painting. His works include esp. historical and religious subjects.

Eck'ert (ek'ërt), **Christian**, 1874- . German political economist; professor, Bonn (1904) and Cologne (1919).

Eckert, Karl Anton Florian, 1820-1879. German violinist, pianist, conductor, and composer. Composed the opera *Das Fischermädchen* (1830), the oratorio *Ruth* (1833), chamber music, songs, etc.

Eck'ford (ek'fërd), **Henry**, 1775-1832. Shipbuilder, b. Irvine, Scotland; to Quebec at 16; to New York City at 21. Built the *Robert Fulton*, which made first successful voyage by steam from New York to New Orleans and Havana (1822).

Eck'hart (ek'härt) or **Eck'art** (ek'ärt) or **Eck'ardt** (ek'ärt) or **Ec'card** (ek'ärt) or **Eck'e-hart** (ek'ä-härt), **Johannes**. Usually called **Mei'ster Eckhart** (mi'stër), i.e. Master Eckhart. 1290?-1327. German Dominican theologian, mystic, and preacher; founder of German mysticism and father of German philosophical language. Magister in theology, Paris (1302); provincial of his order for Saxony (1303-11) and vicar-general of Bohemia (1307 ff.); sought to carry through practical reforms; teacher in Paris, Strasbourg, and Cologne; accused of heresy (1327) but declared his orthodoxy to the pope, who condemned 28 of his propositions after his death (1329); championed a kind of pantheistic system of philosophy influenced by scholasticism, Neoplatonism, and Arabic and Jewish conceptions.

Eckhart, orig. Ec'card (ek'ärt), **Johann Georg von**, 1664-1730. German historian. Assisted Leibnitz (1694-1716) and completed the latter's *Annales Imperii and Origines Guelficae*. Professor, Helmstedt (1706); historiographer, Hanover (1714), and court librarian and historiographer (1716-23); court and university librarian, Würzburg (1721).

Eck'hel (ek'hël), **Joseph Hilarius**, 1737-1798. Austrian numismatist; founder of modern numismatics. Author of the scientific work *Doctrina Numorum Veterum* (8 vols., 1792-98; addenda by Steinbüchel, 1826), etc.

Eckhof, Konrad. See ECKHOFF.

Eckm'ül, Prince d'. See Louis Nicolas DAVOUT.

Eck'stein (ek'shtin), **Ernst**, 1845-1900. German humorist, novelist, and poet, b. in Gießen. On staff of *Neue Freie Presse* in Vienna (1872-74); in Leipzig (1874-84), editor of literary journal *Deutsche Dichterkalle* (1875-82) and comic weekly *Schalk* (1879-82); in Dresden (from 1885). Author of humorous epics, travel sketches, satirical school sketches, historical novels,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

moderna novels and stories, and lyrics and translations. **Ed'di** (éd'í) or **Ed'de** (ád'dé) or **Ed'di-us** (éd'í-ús). c. 634-c. 709. Kentish choirmaster brought to Northumbria by Willfrid, Bishop of York, to teach Roman method of chanting (009); his *Life of Wilfrid* earliest extant work of an Anglo-Saxon author.

Ed'ding-ton (éd'ing-tán), Sir Arthur Stanley. 1882-1944. English astronomer, b. Kendal. Educ. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Chief assistant, Royal Observatory, Greenwich (1906-13); professor, Cambridge (from 1913) and director of the observatory (1914). Known esp. for researches on the motion, internal constitution, and evolution of stars, and elucidation of the theory of relativity. Recipient of many scientific awards; civil member of Order of Merit (1939). Author of *Stellar Movements and the Structure of the Universe* (1914), *Space, Time, and Gravitation* (1920), *The Nature of the Physical World* (1928), *Science and the Unseen World* (1929), *The Expanding Universe* (1933), *New Pathways in Science* (1935), *Relativity Theory of Protons and Electrons* (1936), *The Philosophy of Physical Science* (1939), etc.

Ed'dy (éd'í), Clarence. 1851-1937. American organist and composer, b. Greenfield, Mass. Organist and choirmaster in Chicago (1874-93). Author of *The Church and Concert Organist* (3 vols.), *Pipe Organ Method* (6 vols.).

Eddy, Mary Morse, nee Baker. 1821-1910. Founder of the Christian Science Church, b. Bow, N.H. m. (1843) George Washington Glover (d. 1844), then (1853) Daniel Patterson (divorced 1873), Asa Gilbert Eddy (1877; d. 1882). As an invalid, she sought many types of healing; after exhaustive trial of physical methods she investigated mental healing, but it was not until she had turned to the Bible during her recovery from the effects of a severe fall that she discovered the spiritual and metaphysical system known as Christian Science. Completed *Science and Health* (1875) explaining this system; chartered (1879) "Church of Christ, Scientist." Author also of works in both prose and verse and of the *Church Manual* (1895). Founded *The Christian Science Journal* (1st issue, 1883) and *The Christian Science Publishing Society* (1898), publishers of *The Christian Science Quarterly*, *The Christian Science Monitor* (1st issue, 1908), etc.

Eddy, Sherwood. 1871-. American Y.M.C.A. official and writer; national secretary, Y.M.C.A., in India (1896-1911); secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for Asia (1911 ff.). Y.M.C.A. secretary with British army (1915-17) and U.S. army (1917-18). Author of *India Awakening* (1911), *The New Era in Asia* (1913), *With Our Soldiers in France* (1917), *Religion and Social Justice* (1928), *A Pilgrimage of Ideas* (1935), *Revolutionary Christianity* (1939), etc.

Eddy, William Abner. 1858-1909. American meteorologist; studied air currents and layers by means of kites (the Eddy kite, a quadrilateral tailless kite, being named for him); photographed the earth with a camera attached to a kite (1896).

E'del-felt' (á'dél-félt'), Albert. 1854-1905. Finnish portrait, genre, and landscape painter.

E'del-inck (á'dé-íngk), Gérard. 1640-1707. Flemish copperplate engraver in France; pioneer in use of lozenge shape and in representing objects realistically as to color and texture. He produced over 300 engravings, including portraits of Philippe de Champaigne, Le Brun, Louis XIV, and *The Holy Family* (after Raphael), etc.

E'del-mann (á'dél-mán), Johann Christian. 1698-1767. German freethinker and opponent of positive religion; persecuted as freethinker esp. in Hamburg and Frankfurt, where his writings were publicly burned; fled to Altona and lived one year in hiding; permitted by Fred-

erick III to return to Berlin (1749), but forbidden to publish further.

E-dén' (é-dán'), Nils. 1871-. Swedish statesman and historian; prime minister of Sweden (1917-20).

E'den (é'd'n), William. 1st Baron Auckland (ók'lánd). 1744-1814. English statesman. M.A. Oxon. (1768). Undersecretary of state (1772); commissioner to American colonies (1778); chief secretary for Ireland (1780); negotiated Pitt's commercial treaty with France (1786-87); ambassador to Spain (1788), Holland (1790-93); president of board of trade under Grenville (1806). His son **George** (1784-1849), Earl of Auckland, educ. Oxford, was member of Lord Grey's reform cabinet (1830-34); governor general of India (1835-41); first lord of the admiralty (1846). George's sister **Emily** (1797-1869) accompanied him to India; published *Portraits of the People and Princes of India* (1844), *Up the Country* (1866), and two novels.

Sir Ashley Eden (1831-1887), Indian official, grandson of 1st Baron Auckland; secretary to governor of Bengal (1860-71); as envoy to Bhutan, was driven to accepting a disadvantageous treaty (1864); first civilian governor of British Burma (1871); lieutenant governor of Bengal (1877-82); member of council of secretary of state for India (1882-87).

Sir Anthony, in full Robert Anthony Eden (1897-), statesman, 2d surviving son of 7th baronet of Windlestone Hall, Durham, descended from the father of William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland, received a first class in Oriental languages, Oxford (1922); served as captain in King's Royal Rifle Corps and as general staff officer in World War (1915-19); won Military Cross; M.P. (1923), parliamentary private secretary to foreign secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain (1926-29); undersecretary, foreign office (1931-33); lord privy seal and privy councillor (1934-35); minister without portfolio for League of Nations affairs (1935); secretary of state for foreign affairs (1935-38); concluded "gentlemen's agreement" with Count Ciano concerning Mediterranean (1937); represented Great Britain at Nine Power Conference regarding Chinese-Japanese conflict (Nov., 1937); resigned in disagreement with policy of Chamberlain government after the Munich conference; secretary of state for dominions (1939-40); war secretary (1940); secretary of state for foreign affairs (1940-45; 1951-55); prime minister (1955-57); chanc. U. of Birmingham (from 1945).

E'der (á'dér), Joseph Maria. 1855-1946. Austrian photochemist and historian of photography; director of research institute for photography, Vienna (1888); investigated chemical effects produced by light.

E'der-le (á'dér-lé), Gertrude Caroline. 1907?- . American swimmer, b. New York City. Swam the English channel from France to England (Aug. 6, 1926) in 14 hrs. 31 min., first woman to accomplish this feat.

Ed'gar (él'gér) or **Ead'gar** (á'ad-gár). Called the **Peaceful**. 944-975. King of the English. Younger son of Edmund the Magnificent. Father of Edward the Martyr. Made king of Northumbria and Mercia (957) by nobles discontented with rule of his elder brother, Edwy, on whose death (959) he succeeded as king of united England; recalled Dunstan from exile and made him chief adviser; pacified Northumbria (966); said to have ceded Lothian (northern Berwick) to Kenneth of Scotland for sake of his good will; allowed northern Danes a degree of self-government; received his deferred coronation (973) and, soon after, homage of eight British princes, including kings of Scotland and Strathclyde; restored monastic houses to Benedictine monks, expelling secular clergy; improved judicial system; organized fleet for defense against northern pirates.

ále, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, áak (11), sófá; éve, hère (16), évent, énd, silént, májör; íce, íll, charity; áld, ábey, árb, ádd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; fídd, fíót; out, oíl; cúbé, únite, úrn, úp, circús, ú = u in Fr. menu;

Edgar or Eadgar. Called the *Æ'the-ling* (ä'thē-ling). 1050?-1130. English prince, b. probably in Hungary; grandson of Edmund Ironside. His sister Margaret was wife of Malcolm III. After defeat of Harold (1066), chosen king by Morcar and his brother Edwin but forced by defections to submit to William I; led two unsuccessful risings (1068, 1069); went to William's Norman court and made peace (1074); led expedition to Scotland (1097); went on First Crusade (1099).

Edge (ē), Walter Evans. 1873-1956. American journalist and diplomat, b. Philadelphia. Proprietor, *Atlantic City Daily Press* and *Atlantic City Evening Union*. Governor of New Jersey (1917-19); U.S. senator from New Jersey (1919-29); U.S. ambassador to France (1929-33); governor of N.J. (from 1944).

Edg'er-ton (ēj'ēr-tūn; -tūn), **Harold Eugene**. 1903- . American electrical engineer, b. Fremont, Nebraska. B.S., Nebraska (1925), Sc.D., M.I.T. (1931). Associate professor of electrical measurements, M.I.T. Known for stroboscopic motion pictures.

Edge'worth (ēj'wūth; -wēth), **Francis Ysidro**. 1845-1926. British economist; first editor of *Economic Journal* (from 1891).

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell. 1744-1817. British writer on education and mechanics; invented plan for telegraphic communication between Dublin and Galway (accepted by government, 1804) and many mechanical inventions, including a semaphore, a velocipede, a pedometer, a new land-measuring machine. Formed friendship with Thomas Day, to whom he suggested writing of *History of Sandford and Merton*, and with Dr. Erasmus Darwin; visited Rousseau, according to whose system he educated his eldest son. Collaborated with his daughter Maria in *Practical Education* (1798), based on recorded conversations of children with their elders to illustrate the child's chain of reasoning, and in *Essay on Irish Bulls* (1802).

His eldest daughter, **Maria** (1767-1849), novelist, b. in Oxfordshire, accompanied her father to Ireland (1782) and was his inseparable companion and assistant; completed her father's memoirs at his death (1817); visited Scott at Abbotsford (1823); rendered practical aid to the poets during Irish famine (1846). Author of twenty odd volumes, including *The Absentee* (1812) and *Ormond* (1817), masterpieces of Irish life, like *Castle Rackrent*, *Johna* (1801), *Leonora* (1806), *Tales from Fashionable Life* (1809, 1812), *Helen* (1834), her last novel. See Thomas BRIDGES.

Edgeworth, Sir Tannatt William. = Sir Edgeworth DAVID.

Edge'worth de Fir'mont' (ēj'wūth [-wēth] dē fēr-mōn'), **Henry Essex**. 1745-1807. Irish confessor to Louis XVI. Confessor to Princess Élisabeth, sister of Louis XVI (1791), and to Louis XVI, whom he attended on scaffold (1793); escaped to England (1796) carrying Élisabeth's last message to her brother, future King Charles X; chaplain to Louis XVIII, whom he accompanied to Russia.

Ed'gren (ēd'grēn), **Anne Charlotte, nee Leff'ler** (lēf'ler). Duchess di Ca'ja-nel'lo (dē kā'yā-nēl'lo). 1849-1892. Swedish novelist and playwright; m. 1st, G. Edgren (1872; divorced 1889); 2d, Duke di Cajanello (1890). Author of short stories, a series of sketches of upper Swedish society, the comedies *True Women* (1883) and *An Angel of Deliverance* (1883), the dramas *The Actress* (1873; anon.), *How to do Good* (1885), and *The Struggle for Happiness* (1887; with Sonya Kovalevski), etc.

Ed-hem' Pa-sha' (ē-tēm' pā-shā'; ē-tēm'). 1813?-1893. Turkish general and statesman, b. on island of Chios of Greek parentage. Aide on staff of Sultan (1849);

rose to rank of general of division. Turkish ambassador in Berlin (1876); grand vizier (1877); ambassador in Vienna (1879-83); minister of interior (1883-85). Father of Hamdi Bey.

Edhem Pasha. 1851-1909. Turkish soldier; brigade commander at siege of Plevna (1877); general in chief in Greco-Turkish War (1897); minister of war (1909).

Edinburgh, Duke of. See Prince ALFRED (1844-1900).

Ed'i-son (ēd'ī-sŏn), **Charles**. 1890- . Son of Thomas Alva Edison. American scientist and politician, b. West Orange, N.J. Educ., M.I.T. President and director, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; engaged in manufacture of war materials during World War (1914-18). Asst. secretary of the navy, then secretary (1939-40); governor of New Jersey (1941-44).

Edison, Thomas Alva. 1847-1931. American inventor, b. in Milan, Ohio; passed childhood in Port Huron, Mich. At 12, newsboy on Grand Trunk Railway running into Detroit; as reward for saving life of child of station-master was given lessons in telegraph operation at Mount Clemens, Mich.; became operator in various cities in U.S. and Canada (until c. 1869); sale of inventions, including telegraphic devices, enabled him to establish own workshop at Newark, N.J., which was removed to Menlo Park, N.J. (1876), and to West Orange, N.J. (1887). Among his inventions, of which he patented over a thousand, are a vote recorder, automatic telegraph repeater, quadruplex telegraph, printing telegraph, electric pen, numeograph, carbon telephone transmitter, the microphone, the phonograph, the Ediphone, the incandescent electric lamp, the electric valve, a system of telegraphy for communicating with moving trains, kinetoscope, alkaline storage battery (Edison storage battery). Produced talking motion pictures (1913); improved dynamos and motors; worked on magnetic method of concentrating iron ores, and on war problems for the government during the World War, also on the production of carboric acid and other chemicals. See E. S. PORTER.

Ed'lund (ēd'lōnd), **Erik**. 1819-1888. Swedish physicist; conducted researches on the theory of electricity, atmospheric electricity, etc.

Ed'man (ēd'mān), **Irwin**. 1896-1954. American philosopher; on teaching staff at Columbia (from 1920; professor from 1935). Author of *Human Traits and Their Social Significance* (1920), *Poems* (1925), *Adam, the Baby and the Man from Mars* (1929), *The Contemporary and His Soul* (1932), *Philosopher's Holiday* (1938), etc.

Ed'mands (ēd'māndz), **John**. 1820-1915. American librarian; prepared booklet from which W. F. Poole later developed the *Index to Periodical Literature*. Devised a system of library classification.

Ed'mer or Ead'mer (ēd'mēr). 1060?-1124. English ecclesiastic and historian. Chronicler of contemporary (1066-1122), chiefly ecclesiastical, events in *Historia Novorum*.

Ed'monds (ēd'māndz), **Walter Du-maux'** (dū-mō'). 1903- . American fiction writer; author of *Rome Hunt* (1929), *The Big Barn* (1930), *Erie Water* (1933), *Mostly Canals* (1931), *Drums Along the Mohawk* (1936), *The Matchlock Gun* (1941).

Ed'mund (ēd'mūnd) or **Ead'mund** (A.-S. ā'd-mōd;), Saint. Known as the Martyr. 841?-870. King of East Anglia. According to tradition, b. Nuremberg, son of King Alkmund; succeeded as king (855); as outcome of Danish invasion of 866-870, defeated at Hoxne (870) and, according to one story, bound, scourged, and beheaded for refusal to renounce Christianity; ultimately interred at Bury St. Edmunds.

Edmund or Eadmund I. Called the Deed-doer and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

the Magnificent. 922?-946. King of the English. Son of Edward the Elder. Succeeded his half brother Athelstan (940), with whom he had fought at Brunanburh. Made truce with Olaf Stricson by which the five Danish boroughs were protected from raids by Norwegian kings of Northumbria; on breaking of truce drove Olaf from Northumbria (944); entrusted Cumbria to Malcolm I of Scotland as ally (945); stabbed by an exiled robber at Pucklechurch. Succeeded by his brother Eadred.

Edmund or Eadmund II. Called *'Iron-side'* (ǣrn-sid'). 980?-1016. King of the English. Son of Ethelred the Unready. On invasion of Canute (1015), was deserted by Eadric, his brother-in-law, who was incensed by his marriage to the widow of a Danish earl and receipt of submission of Five Boroughs of Danish confederacy; on death of father (1016) chosen king by Londoners, while Canute was chosen by witan at Southampton; defeated Canute at Pen and Sherston, gaining Wessex; after two more victories was rejoined by Eadric, who by treachery caused rout of English at Assandun (Ashington in Essex); by compromise with Canute received south of England (1016), which at his death was also taken by Canute.

Edmund (ǣd'mund). Called *Crouchback*. Earl of Lancaster (1245-1296). See LANCASTER.

Edmund of Langley. 1st Duke of York. See YORK.

Edmund Rich (rich), Saint. 1175?-1240. English prelate. Grad. Paris; divinity lecturer, Oxford; appointed by Gregory IX to preach the Sixth Crusade throughout England (c. 1227). Archbishop of Canterbury (1234); rebuked Henry III for following foreign counselors and as responsible for murder of Richard Marshal, leader of National party; threatened excommunication; got favorites dismissed; thwarted in every move by papal legate sent at king's request (1237); retired (1240) to abbey of Pontigny, France. Canonized (c. 1249).

Edmunds (ǣd'munds), **Albert Joseph.** 1857-1941. Librarian, b. Tottenham, Eng.; to U.S. (1885). Authority on Buddhism, and author of *Marvelous Birth of the Buddhas* (1899), *A Dialogue Between Two Saviors*, etc.

Edmunds, George Franklin. 1828-1919. American lawyer and senator; U.S. senator from Vermont (1866-91); regarded as authority on constitutional law. Instrumental in passage of act (1877) providing for appointment of federal electoral commission; name attached to an act (1882) aimed at suppressing polygamy in the territories; author of greater part of the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890). President pro tempore of senate at death of President Garfield. Candidate for Republican nomination for president of U.S. (1880, and, against Blaine, 1884).

Edom. = ESAU.

Edred (ǣd'rǣd; -rǣd) or **Eadred** (ǣd-rǣd). d. 955. King of the English. Youngest son of Edward the Elder. Succeeded his brother Edmund I (946); ravaged Northumbria to suppress insurrection headed by Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, and Eric Bloodaxe, Norwegian king of Northumbria; took over Northumbria on Eric's death (954), granting limited autonomy to Danes on Dunstan's advice. Succeeded by his nephew Eadwy.

Eadric (ǣd'ric) or **Ead'ric Streo'na** (ǣd-ric strǣ-ō-nǣ). d. 1017. Alderman of Mercians (from 1007). Advantaged by Ethelred II, whose daughter he married; dissuaded Ethelred from attacking the Danes; had Sigferth and Morkere, chief thegns of Danish confederacy, slain through treachery (1015); deserted his brother-in-law Edmund Ironside for Canute (1015) and helped Canute take Wessex and Mercia; returned to Edmund; by treachery at Assandun (Ashington in Essex) brought

about English defeat at hands of Danes; restored to earldom by Canute but executed as untrustworthy. His nephew **Eadric Sil-vat'i-cus** [sil-vat'i-kūs] (fl. 1067-1072) of Herefordshire and Shropshire, submitted to William I and accompanied him on expedition to Scotland (1072).

Edrisi. See IDRISI.

Ed'schmid (it'shmīt), **Kasimir.** Pseudonym of **Eduard Schmidt.** 1890-. German writer; leader in expressionist movement in Germany.

Ed'strom (ǣd'strǣm; Swed. ǣd'strǣm), **David.** 1873-1938. Sculptor, b. in Sweden; to U.S. (1880). Among his portrait busts are the crown prince and princess of Sweden, Princess Patricia of Connaught, and Ellen Key, among his psychological sculptures are *Fear*, *Pride*, *Fury*, *Caliban*, and *The Cry of Poverty*.

Edward (ǣd-wǣrd) or **Ead'ward** (A.-S. ǣd-wǣrd). Name of three pre-Norman kings of the English:

Edward or Eadward or Ead'weard (A.-S. ǣd-wǣ-ǣrd). Called *the Elder.* 870?-924. King of the Angles and Saxons. Son of Alfred the Great, whom he succeeded (899); defeated attempt of his cousin Ethelwold, helped by revolting East Anglian Danes, to take the throne (905); won victories (909, 910) over invading Danes; took over from Mercia government of London and Oxford on death of his sister Ethelfleda's husband (912); continued to capture and fortify towns of Essex; received submission of East Anglian Danes (918); annexed Mercia on death of Ethelfleda (918); subdued kings of North Welsh (921), and successively Scottish king, Norwegian king of Northumbria, the Strathclyde Welsh.

Edward or Eadward. Called *the Martyr.* 963?-978. Son of Edgar the Peaceful; crowned (975). Following counsels of Dunstan, defended church and monasteries against growing antimonastic reaction; assassinated at Corfe Castle at instigation of his stepmother Elfrida (Ælfthryth), ambitious for her son Ethelred II.

Edward or Eadward. Called *the Confessor.* 1002?-1066. Last of Anglo-Saxon line. Son of Ethelred the Unready, b. in Oxfordshire. Cousin of William the Conqueror (q.v.). Lived in court of his uncle, duke of Normandy, during Danish supremacy; developed ecclesiastical interests; took vow of chastity. Reviled by Hardecnut and on his death (1042) placed on throne through influence of the great Earl Godwin of Wessex, whose daughter Edith he married (1045). Crowned (1043); throughout reign, entrusted more of administration of government to foreign favorites of Norman or court party than to the national party of Godwin and his son Harold; rejected the archbishop-elect (one Ælric, kinsman of Godwin canonically elected) in favor of Robert of Jumèges for archbishop of Canterbury (1051); quarreled with Godwin over latter's refusal to punish Dover; after flight of foreign favorites before rebellion of the outlawed Godwin, became reconciled and restored Godwin and Harold, whose influence (after 1052) was supreme; forced to give up his favorite, Tostig, Earl of Northumbria, against whose government the Danish population rebelled (1065); mortified at this humiliation, fell ill and was unable to attend consecration of the new Westminster Abbey he had founded and in which he was buried. Enfranchised the Cinque Ports, remitted the Danegeld, favored monasticism, was first English king to employ royal touch for alleged cure of scrofulous taint. Canonized (1161). Anglo-Saxon legal uses codified (1070) as *Laws of Edward the Confessor*.

Edward. Name of eight post-Norman English (British) kings:

Edward I. Called *Long'shanks* (lōng'shāngks'). 1239-1307. King of England (1272-1307) of the house of

He, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, sue, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; odd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, e = u in Fr. menu;

Anjou or Plantagenet (see PLANTAGENET). Eldest son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence. Married Eleanor of Castile (1254), half sister of Spanish king. Granted by his father the duchy of Gascony, earldom of Chester, king's lands in Ireland and Wales; waged ineffective campaign against Llewelyn, Prince of Wales (1256); dispelled unpopularity by supporting barons in insistence upon reform, co-operating with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in formulating Provisions of Westminster (1259). By rashness in pursuit, contributed to his father's defeat at Lewes (1264); held as hostage, but escaped and with Welsh aid defeated and killed Montfort at Evesham (1265). Joined Seventh Crusade (1270); relieved Acre; won victory at Hattin. Succeeded to English crown (1272); received homage of Alexander III of Scotland but had to wage war on Prince Llewelyn to obtain his submission (1276). Carried through legislation (1275-90) eliminating feudalism and establishing the parliamentary system; refused tribute to Rome and ended papal overlordship; punished corrupt judges (1289); summoned (1295) a parliament representing the three estates, later called the Model Parliament. Defeated and killed Llewelyn in Radnorshire (1282); had Llewelyn's brother hanged and quartered (1283); assimilated future administration in Wales to English pattern (1284). Remained abroad improving administration in Gascony and mediating between houses of Anjou and Aragon (1286-89). Banished 16,000 Jews on charge of extortionate usury (1290). On death of Margaret, Maid of Norway (1290), undertook to arbitrate among claimants for Scottish throne; adjudged throne to John de Baliol (1292), who did homage; in order to put down revolt by Scots, exasperated by the claim of jurisdiction over Scotland, stormed Berwick, penetrated to Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, accepted Baliol's surrender of crown, and carried Coronation Stone back to England (1296). Turning to recovery of Gascony, temporarily yielded (1293) to Philip the Fair, met opposition of clergy to fresh subsidies and of barons to proposed campaign in Gascony (1297); made compromise with clergy, to obtain grants, and obtained temporary illegal grants from nobles and commons, but at Ghent had to confirm the charters safeguarding people against arbitrary taxation; made truce with France (1299), married French king's sister Margaret, gaining restitution of Gascony by deserting his ally, count of Flanders. Free (1303) to turn to conquest of Scotland; captured Stirling Castle (1304); beheaded Wallace (1305); gave Scotland new constitution and representation in English Parliament. Crushed clerical opposition when Pope Clement V allowed him (1306) to suspend Archbishop Robert de Winchelsea, who had denounced him as a marauder; made concessions to baronial opposition until death of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; died at Burgh-by-Sands en route to Scotland to crush new revolt by Robert Bruce; buried in Westminster Abbey.

Edward II of Carnarvon. 1284-1327. King of England (1307-27), of the house of Anjou or Plantagenet (see PLANTAGENET); b. Caernarvon, Wales, 4th son of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile. Created (1301) prince of Wales, first heir apparent to bear the title; took part in Scottish campaigns (1301, 1303, 1304). On accession to throne (1307), abandoned his father's cherished ambition, subjugation of Scotland, and recalled his Gascon favorite, Piers Gaveston, who had been banished by Edward I, and created him earl of Cornwall; m. Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France (1308). Forced by threatened withdrawal of allegiance to consent to government of the realm by baronial committee of 21 lords ordainers (1311); required by barons to banish

Gaveston, later twice recalled but kidnaped (1312) by Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and executed; forced to submit to his kinsman, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, leader of barons. Led army to relief of Stirling, the only Scottish fortress not occupied by Robert Bruce; defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn (1314); lost Berwick to Bruce (1318). With aid of new favorites, the Despensers, and a faction of the opposition under Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, overthrew and beheaded Lancaster at Boroughbridge (1322). Made futile attempt to invade Scotland (1322); concluded truce with Bruce for 13 years; alienated his wife Isabella by favors heaped upon the Despensers; sent Isabella to king of France, her brother, to do homage for Aquitaine and Ponthieu (1325); forced to flee when Isabella, having formed criminal connection with Roger de Mortimer, 1st Earl of March, led a force of baronial exiles in invasion, captured Bristol, executed the Despensers; was captured, imprisoned, forced to resign throne (1327); brutally treated in Berkeley Castle and murdered.

Edward III of Windsor. 1312-1377. King of England (1327-77), of the house of Anjou or Plantagenet (see PLANTAGENET). Eldest son of Edward II; b. Windsor. Earl of Chester (1320); duke of Aquitaine (1325); made abortive campaign against Scots (1327); by treaty of Northampton recognized independence of Scotland (1328). m. Philippa of Hainaut (1328). Took government into his own hands (1330), executing Mortimer and placing Isabella, his mother, under restraint; invaded Scotland and, assisting Edward de Baliol, claimant to throne of David Bruce, defeated Scots at Halidon Hill (1333); twice vainly restored Baliol to throne. Laid claim (previously made, 1328) to crown of France in right of his mother, Isabella, sister of Charles, a groundless claim in view of exclusion of females from throne, and became involved in the Hundred Years' War. Declared war against Philip, and made alliance with Emperor Louis the Bavarian; won brilliant sea victory over French fleet at Sluis (1340); accompanied by his son Edward, the Black Prince, sacked cities of Normandy, won decisive victory at Crécy (1346), effected reduction of Calais (1347); in want of money made truce, returned to England. Held magnificent tournaments and revels; established Order of the Garter (1349). Renewed war on large scale (1355); despite Black Prince's victory at Poitiers (1356), failed in attempt to assume crown of France at Reims (1356) and in attack on Paris; renounced all claim to French crown in exchange for Aquitaine (1360). Made agreement with David II of Scotland providing, in the absence of male issue, union with England (1362); passed antipapal and anticlerical legislation, repudiated feudal claims of papacy growing out of King John's submission and promise of tribute thirty years earlier, and forbade payment of Peter's pence (1366). In a second war with France lost Aquitaine, lost command of the sea, made truce, retaining little except four ports in France. With public finances ruined and Parliament recalcitrant, gave himself into hands of a greedy mistress, Alice Perrers, letting her and his son, John of Gaunt, dominate the government. Credited with enlightened commercial policy, introduced Flemish weavers to England; devoted himself to naval administration. Father of Edward, the Black Prince, Lionel of Antwerp (Duke of Clarence), John of Gaunt, Edmund of Langley, and Thomas of Woodstock. Succeeded by his grandson Richard II.

Edward IV. 1442-1483. King of England (1461-70; 1471-83), of the house of York. Earl of March, heir to the Mortimer estates (see MORTIMER family). b. Rouen, son of Richard, Duke of York, and Cecily Neville, dau.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŷre (16), natŷre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

of 1st earl of Westmorland. Driven from England and attainted by Lancastrian king Henry VI, at Ludlow field (1459); with his uncle and cousin, the Nevilles, invaded England, defeated Lancastrians at Northampton (1460); after his father's defeat and death at Wakefield, defeated Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross (1461), proclaimed himself king, clinched the throne by victory at Towton, and was crowned (June, 1461). Guided by the Nevilles, crushed resistance of Lancastrian queen Margaret, in the north; by privately marrying (1464) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Woodville (q.v.), lost his early popularity and offended Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who had projected a match with French princess; thwarted Warwick's proposed alliance with France by alliance with Burgundy; by heaping honors on the Woodvilles, provoked Warwick and his own brother George, Duke of Clarence, to unite with Queen Margaret and Lancastrian exiles in driving him from the throne and elevating the helpless Henry VI (1470). Furnished with money by his brother-in-law, Charles of Burgundy, landed with his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Ravenspur, was rejoined by duke of Clarence, defeated and slew Warwick at Barnet (1471), captured Queen Margaret at Tewkesbury, and caused murder of her son Prince Edward and probably murder of Henry VI in Tower (1471); re-established York dynasty (1471); settled rivalry between his brothers for share in Neville estates by judicial murder of Clarence in the Tower (1478). Deserted his ally the duke of Burgundy in return for an annual subsidy from Louis XI and stipulated marriage of his daughter to the dauphin, secured by treaty of Picquigny (1475); relieved by this subsidy from necessity of heavy taxation and responsibility to Parliament, built up autocratic rule preparing way for absolute monarchy of the Tudors. Patron of the new culture in England; his reign saw introduction of printing and silk manufacture. His brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, deposed his son Edward V and became king as Richard III.

Edward V. 1470-1483. King of England (April-June, 1483), of the house of York. Eldest son of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville; b. in Westminster sanctuary. Created prince of Wales (1471). Seized from his maternal uncle, Earl Rivers, by his paternal uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Northampton on death of Edward IV, brought to London; thrown into Tower, along with his brother, the young duke of York (1483); deposed by an assembly of lords and commons under direction of Gloucester on ground of illegitimacy because of Edward IV's betrothal to Lady Eleanor Butler previous to his marriage to Elizabeth Woodville; murdered, with the duke of York, in Tower by smothering, probably by command of Gloucester, who had assumed the crown as Richard III.

Edward VI. 1537-1553. King of England and Ireland (1547-53), of the house of Tudor. Only child of King Henry VIII by his third wife, Jane Seymour; b. at Hampton Court. Educated under guidance of Sir John Cheke and Roger Ascham. Succeeded to throne and headship of the church (1547) under regency of his uncle Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who set up project to marry him to Mary, Queen of Scots, as pretext for invading Scotland (1549). Consented (1552) to execution of Somerset on charges of overambition made by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who assumed complete dominion over him and induced him to sign a will excluding his half sisters Mary and Elizabeth and devising the succession to Lady Jane Grey (see Grey family), to whom Northumberland had married his own son. Attacked by consumption (1553). Favored principles of the Reformation and establishment of Protestantism; au-

thorized publication of Forty-Two Articles of the Church of England in Latin and English (1553) and the First Prayer Book, compiled by Thomas Cranmer (1549).

Edward VII. **Albert Edward.** *Called the Peacemaker.* 1841-1910. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1901-10), of house of Saxe-Coburg. Eldest son of Queen Victoria; created prince of Wales (1841). Studied at Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge; colonel in army (1858). Paid first visit by a royal prince to a British colony (Canada; 1860); traveled with Dean Stanley in the East (1862); privy counselor and took seat in House of Lords as duke of Cornwall (1863). m. (1863) Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian IX of Denmark. Created sensation and gave rise to scandalous insinuations on appearing as witness in a divorce suit (1870); opened International Exhibition at South Kensington (1871); victim of typhoid (1871-72); paid official visits to India (1875-76), Ireland (1885); strictly excluded from foreign negotiations by Queen Victoria because of his indiscretion, reluctantly allowed to share in official intelligence in Gladstone's last ministry (1892-94). First chancellor of U. of Wales; carried responsibility for large part of arrangements of queen's jubilees (1887, 1897), assisted in promoting Royal Coll. of Music; won Derby (three times: 1896, 1900, 1909) and Grand National (1900). Succeeded to throne on death (1901) of Queen Victoria; sustained position as constitutional monarch established by Victoria; instituted Order of Merit (1902); his coronation (Aug., 1902) proclaimed in India in durbar at Delhi (1903). Promoted international amity by visits to European capitals, always with undersecretary of foreign office in attendance (1903-04), and prepared way for treaties of arbitration and Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian ententes; visited Berlin (1909) to dispel suspicions of Anglo-German rivalry; disturbed by constitutional crisis over rejection of Lloyd George's budget by House of Lords and Liberals' demand for abolition of peers' veto power, but abstained from interference. After bronchial attack at Biarritz (Spring, 1910) died of heart failure. Brought crown into active part in public life and into touch with all sections of empire. Succeeded by his son, as George V (q.v.).

Edward VIII. *Full name.* **Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.** *After abdication.* Duke of Windsor (wɪnzər). 1894-. King of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 20-Dec. 1, 1936; abdicated), of the house of Windsor. Eldest son of George V and Queen Mary. Prepared for navy Osborne and at Dartmouth (1909-11); created prince of Wales and earl of Chester (1911); at investiture Carnarvon Castle was first English prince to address Welsh in their own tongue; midshipman on H.M.S. *Hindostan*; in World War, served with B.E.F. in Flanders and France and on Italian front, on staff of commander of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Egypt, and with Canadian Corps. Taking up public duties, toured Canada, visited U.S. (1919); paid state visits to Australia and West Indies (1920), India (1921-22); president of British Empire Exhibition at Wembley (1924); visited British South Africa and South America (1925), and Canada, with Stanley Baldwin, for centenary celebration of Canadian confederation; toured Latin and South America in interests of British trade (1931). Succeeded his father (1936), first bachelor king in 176 years; raised storm of official protest by his proposal to marry and elevate as queen Mrs. Wallis Simpson, *nee* Warfield, an American whose second divorce was pending; met by unyielding opposition of his ministers, chose to abdicate and took up residence in Austria; m. Mrs. Simpson at Château de Candé, near Tours (June, 1937); visited

île, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; éve, here (18), évent, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, u = u in Fr. menu;

Germany to study social and housing conditions and met Hitler, Goebbels, and Göring (1937); major general attached to staff of B.E.F., assigned to liaison work in France (1939); governor of the Bahama Islands (Aug., 1940-Mar., 1945).

Edward, Prince of Wales. *Called sometimes Edward IV or Edward of Woodstock* (wūd'stōk). 1330-1376. Eldest son of Edward III. Duke of Cornwall (kōrn'wāl; -wōl), first duke created in England (1337); known as "the Black Prince." Began career with Edward III's Norman campaign (1346); commanded right wing at Crécy; at siege of Calais and on Calais expedition (1349); one of original Knights of the Garter. As lieutenant in Gascony, led foray through Armagnac and Languedoc and plundered Narbonne (1355); on marauding expedition (1356), routed French and took King John prisoner at Poitiers; had share in negotiating Treaty of Bretigny (1360). m. (1361) Joan, Fair Maid of Kent. As prince of Aquitaine (āk'wā-tān') and Gascony (gās'kōn'), received all English kingdom in southern France from his father (1362); won favor of towns by fostering trade but was looked on with suspicion by nobles; after peace of six years, restored Pedro (Peter the Cruel) to throne of Castile by expedition into Spain and victory at Najera (1367), last of his great victories. Needing funds badly, obtained hearth tax for five years, which was made pretext by barons for revolt (1368) that spread throughout Aquitaine; at war with Charles V (1369); captured Limoges and massacred defenders (1370); stricken with mortal disease contracted in Spain, returned to England; resigned his principality in Aquitaine and Gascony (1372); led commons in attack on Lancaster administration.

Edward, Prince of Wales (created 1154). 1453-1471. Only son of Henry VI; carried for safety by Queen Margaret to Scotland, thence to France and Flanders, during strife with Yorkists. After his father's restoration by earl of Warwick and duke of Clarence (1470) returned to England, but was defeated at Tewkesbury and killed by Edward IV.

Edward, Earl of Warwick. 1475-1499. See under George, Duke of Clarence.

Edward, Dom Duarte. 1391-1438. King of Portugal (1433-38). Son of John I and father of Alfonso V. Took part in capture of Ceuta from Moors (1415); led unsuccessful expedition against Tunis (1437); wrote two prose works: *Tratado de Cavalaria* ("The Faithful Counselor") and a book of instruction in horsemanship.

Edward Augustus (1767-1830). See duke of Kent.

Edward of Norwich. 2d Duke of York. See York.

Edwards (ēd'wērd). Sir Herbert Benjamin. 1819-1868. British soldier and official in India. Urdu, Hindi, and Persian interpreter to his regiment. Aide-de-camp to commander in chief in India through Sikh war, wounded at Mudki (1845), fought at Sohraon (1846); twice routed rebel Mughal, Prince of Multan (1848-49). As commissioner of Peshawar (1853-59), during Sepoy Mutiny effected reconciliation with emir of Afghanistan and raised mixed force for use against mutineers at Delhi; commissioner of Ambala (1862); major general (1868).

Edwards (ēd'wērdz), Agustín. 1878-1941. Chilean banker and diplomat; vice-president of Chile (1901-02). Minister for foreign affairs (1903, 1905, 1909, 1910); minister to Italy, Spain, and Switzerland (1905-06) and to Great Britain (1910-25); ambassador to Great Britain (1935-38). President, League of Nations Assembly (1922), and of 5th Pan-American conference (1923).

Edwards (ēd'wērdz), Alfred George. 1848-1937. Anglican prelate; bishop of St. Asaph (1889-1934); first

archbishop of Wales (1920-34). Author of books on Welsh church history.

Edwards, Amelia Ann Blanford. 1831-1892. English novelist and Egyptologist. Among her novels were *Debenham's Vow* (1870) and *Lord Brackenbury* (1880); founded Egyptian Exploration Fund (1882) and published papers on Egyptology. Her cousin Matilda Barbara Be'tham-Edwards [be'thām-] (1836-1919) was novelist and writer on French life; author of *The White House by the Sea* (1857), *Dr. Jacob* (1864), *Kitty* (1869), *The Dream-Charlotte* (1896), etc.

Edwards, Bryan. 1743-1800. English West Indian merchant, in Jamaica for thirty years and in England. M.P. (1796); antiabolitionist. Author of *History of the British Colonies in the West Indies* (1793).

Edwards, Clarence Ransom. 1860-1931. American army officer, b. Cleveland, Ohio. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1883). Commander, U.S. troops in Panama Canal Zone (1915-17). Major general, national army (1917); organized 26th division and commanded it in France (1917-18). Major general, U.S. army (1921); retired (1922).

Edwards, George. 1693-1773. English naturalist; author of *A History of Birds* (4 vols., 1743-51) and *Elements of Fossiology* (1776).

Edwards, George Wharton. 1859-1950. American portrait and mural painter; well known as illustrator; illustrated many books of his travels, as *Thumbail Sketches* (1886), *Belgium Old and New* (1920), *Constantinople* (1929-30).

Edwards, Harry Stillwell. 1855-1938. American journalist and writer; author of *Sons and Fathers* (awarded Chicago Record \$10,000 prize, 1896), *Fifth Dimension* (1912), *Ancas Africanus* (1919), *Little Legends of the Land* (verse, 1930), etc.

Edwards, John. 1718-1837. American planter, b. in Stafford Co., Va.; moved (1780) to Kentucky section; prominent in activities leading to Kentucky's becoming a State; one of Kentucky's first two U.S. senators. His nephew Ninian Edwards (1775-1833) was chief justice, Kentucky court of appeals (1807); governor of Illinois Territory (1809-18), U.S. senator from Illinois (1818-24); governor of Illinois (1820-30). Ninian's son Ninian Wirt (1809-1889) was first superintendent of public instruction in Illinois (1854-57); secured passage (1855) of law that laid foundation of state's school system; friend of Lincoln; at his home Lincoln first met Mary Todd, sister of Edwards's wife and in his house they were married.

Edwards, Jonathan. 1703-1758. American Congregational clergyman and theologian, b. East Windsor, Conn. Grad. Yale (1720). Became colleague and (1729) successor of his grandfather Solomon Stoddard in Northampton, Mass.; accepted central Calvinistic doctrine of absolute divine sovereignty and supreme right to bestow eternal salvation or damnation, and ardently opposed Arminian theology; became widely known as powerful preacher. Led a revival (1734-35) that spread throughout the county and into parts of Connecticut and resulted in revival impulses toward suicide on the part of some converts; turned in his sermons to theme of Christian love, as in the series *Charity and Its Fruits* (1738, pub. 1751). Published (1737) *A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God in the Conversion of Many Hundred Souls in Northampton, and the Neighboring Towns and Villages*, which prepared way for great social response to tour of George Whitefield (1740-42). After revival of 1740 had produced social and church divisions, Edwards preached a series of sermons (1742-43) setting forth his psychology of religion. Dismissed

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(July, 1750) after long dispute with his congregation over the terms of admission to full membership in the church, on which Edwards held scrupulously to his theological views. Accepted (1751) pastor, as missionary to the Indians, at Stockbridge, Mass., where he wrote and published (1754) his famous treatise on the *Freedom of the Will*. Died at Princeton, where he had gone (1757) as president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton U.). His second son, Jonathan (1745-1801), b. Northampton, grad. Princeton (1765), was pastor of White Haven Church, New Haven, Conn. (1769-95), and president of Union College, Schenectady (1799-1801). Another son, Pierpont (1750-1826), b. Northampton, was a delegate from Connecticut to Continental Congress (1787-88), judge of district court of Conn. (1806-26), and member of constitutional convention (1818) that drafted new constitution for Conn. Pierpont's son Henry Waggaman (1779-1847), b. New Haven, was governor of Conn. (1833, 1835-38).

Edwards, Lewis. 1809-1887. Welsh Calvinistic Methodist; principal of Bala Coll. (1837-87), North Wales, and lecturer on classics, ethics, metaphysics, and theology; one of outstanding educators of modern Wales.

Edwards, Milae. See MILNE-EDWARDS.

Edwards, Ninian and Ninian Wirt. See under John EDWARDS.

Edwards, Richard. 1523?-1566. English playwright and poet; M.A., Oxon. (1547); master of the children of Chapel Royal (1561). Author of *Palamon and Arcite*, performed before Queen Elizabeth (1566), and one extant play, *Damon and Pithias* (1571).

Ed'win (ed'win) or **End'wīne** (ēd'wīnē). *Lat.* *Ædū-nūs* (ēdū'nūs; ēd'ū-). 585?-633. King of Northumbria. Son of Ella, King of Deira (559-588). Expelled by Æthelrith of Bernicia; with help of Redwald, King of East Anglia, defeated Æthelrith (617) and formed a united Northumbria extending as far north as Edinburgh; m. (625) Æthelburh, sister of Eadwald, King of Kent; converted to Christianity by Paulinus, whom he made archbishop of York; defeated and slain by Caedwalla of North Wales and Penda of Mercia.

Ed'wy (ēd'wī) or **Ead'wig** (ēd'wīg). *Called the Fair.* d. 959. King of the English (955-959). Eldest son of Edmund the Magnificent. Succeeded his uncle Eadred; resenting interference of Dunstan in his proposed marriage with Elgifu, daughter of his reputed foster mother, Æthelgifu, exiled Dunstan; forced to yield up country north of Thames to his brother Edgar (957).

Eeck'hout (ēk'hout), **Gerbrand van den.** 1621-1674. Dutch portrait, genre, and Biblical painter in Amsterdam. Pupil and imitator of Rembrandt (1635-40).

Ee'den (ē'dēn), **Frederik van.** 1860-1932. Dutch poet, writer, and neurologist. Cofounder of the organ of the younger group of writers *De Nieuwe Gids* (1885); author of *Little Johannes* (story of animal life; 3 parts, 1886-1906), *The Depths of Deliverance* (psychological novel, 1900), *Ellen* (cycle of elegies, 1891), the historical drama *Lioba* (1897), and of lyric poetry, sociological and satirical plays, etc.

Eek'houd (ēk'hout), **Georges** (zhōrz). 1854-1927. Belgian novelist and poet, b. Amsterdam. Cofounder of literary journal *La Jeune Belgique* (1881); author of collections of romantic poems, and of realistic and historical novels and short stories of Flemish life.

Ef'fat' (ē'fā'), **Marquis d'.** Antoine Coiffier' (kwā'fīā'). *Known as Ru'zé'* (rū'zā'). 1581-1632. Father of Cinq-Mars. French diplomat and soldier; negotiated marriage of Charles I of England with Princess Henrietta Maria. Took part in siege of La Rochelle; created marshal of France (1631).

āle, chaotic, care (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), ānd; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōft; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ē = u in Fr. menu;

Ef'fing-ham (ē'fing-dm), **Earl of.** See *Kenneth Alexander Howard*, under HOWARD family.

Ef'ros (ē'fros), **Israel Isaac.** 1891-. Jewish Semitic scholar, theologian, and poet, b. in Volhynia, Poland; to U.S. (1906). Founder and dean, Baltimore Hebrew College (1917-28); professor of Semitics, Buffalo U. (1928-40); assoc. professor, Hunter Coll. (from 1940); collaborator on *English-Hebrew Dictionary* (1929).

Égalité, Philippe- See ORLÉANS, 4.

E'gan (ē'gdn), **Maurice Francis.** 1852-1924. American writer and diplomat, b. Philadelphia. Journalist and editor in Philadelphia and New York (till 1888); professor of English, Notre Dame U. (1888-96), Catholic U., Washington (1896-1907). Minister to Denmark (1907); instrumental in negotiating purchase by U.S. of Danish West Indies, now American Virgin Islands (1916). Author of a series of stories about an Irish-American character, Sexton Maginnis (1902-05).

Egan, Patrick. 1841-1919. Politician and diplomat, b. Ballymahon, Co. Longford, Ireland. One of organizers of Home Rule League; migrated to U.S. (1883); U.S. citizen (1888). One of three who called the Irish convention at Philadelphia (1883) which organized Irish National League of America; president of league (1884-86). U.S. minister to Chile (1888 ff.).

Egan, Pierce. 1772-1849. English sports writer. Wrote, set, and printed *The Mistress of Royalty* (1814), concerning the prince regent and Perdita (Mary) Robinson; author of *Boxiana, or Sketches of Modern Pugilism* (1818-24), *Tom and Jerry, or Life in London* (1821), *Book of Sports* (1832); provided slang phrases for *Grosz's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1823). His son Pierce (1814-1880) executed etchings for his father's *The Pilgrims of the Thames* (1837), and wrote many novels of the type of *Eve, or the Angel of Innocence* (1867) and *The Poor Girl* (1862-63).

Ega'ña (ē-gā'nyā), **Juan.** 1769-1836. Spanish American jurist, statesman, and writer, b. Lima, Peru. To Santiago, Chile, to practice law; one of leaders of Chilean revolution (1810); president, constituent congress of Chile (1823); planned Chilean constitution. His works, collected in 10 vols., include poems, educational textbooks, and essays.

Egbert or Ecg'berht (ēj'berkt) or **Ecg'bryht** (ēj'brīkt). 775? 839. King of West Saxons (802-839). Son of an underking of Kent, whose ancestors were early kings of Wessex. Forced into exile by Offa of Mercia and his son-in-law, spent youth at court of Charlemagne, became king (802), regained kingdom of Kent, conquered Cornish, gained submission of Mercia (828), was recognized as Bretwalda; first to bring all English peoples under one overlord; repelled Scandinavian invasion by victory at Hingston Down (837).

Eg'e-de (ē'gē-dē), **Hans.** 1686-1758. Norwegian missionary to Eskimos of Greenland; stationed among Eskimos of Danish Greenland (1721-36); to Copenhagen (1736), where he founded a seminary for training missionaries to Greenland, and became superintendent of Greenland mission (1740). His son Paul (1708-1789) succeeded him in the Greenland mission, and as director of the seminary.

E'gel-haaf (ē'gēl-hāf), **Gottlob.** 1848-1934. German literary historian.

Eg'er-ton (ēj'ēr-t'n; -tān). Name of English family including earls and dukes of Bridgewater, earls of Ellesmere, and their descendants, among them the following: Sir Thomas Egerton (1540?-1617), Baron Ellesmere (ēl'z'mēr) and Viscount Brack'ley (brāk'lē); statesman and judge; educ. Oxford; solicitor general (1581); friend of Francis Bacon and Essex; took a leading role in trial

of Mary, Queen of Scots (1586); adjured Essex to desist from rebellion (1601); lord chancellor (1603-17); gained victory for chancellor's court of equity over Sir Edward Coke, proponent of the common law (1616); left legal treatises in manuscript. His son John (1579-1649), created (1617) 1st earl of Bridgewater (bri'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr); privy councillor (1626); his induction as lord lieutenant of Wales occasion for which Milton's *Comus* was written and first acted at Ludlow Castle (1634), with earl's son John (1622-1686), 2nd earl, as the elder brother. John (1646-1701), 3d earl; son of 2d earl; first lord of the admiralty (1699); lord justice of the kingdom (1699). Francis (1736-1803), 3d Duke of Bridgewater; pioneer in British inland navigation; employed James Brindley to construct first canal in England entirely independent of a natural stream (1760), from Worsley to Manchester for transport of coal from his collieries. Francis Henry (1756-1829), 8th earl; clergyman and antiquarian; son and grandson of bishops; left £8000 for best work on "Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation," which was allotted eventually to authors of eight separate treatises (Bridgewater Treatises) republished in Bodley Scientific Library. Francis (1800-1857), 1st Earl of Ellesmere (cr. 1846) and Viscount Brackley; orig. surname Leveson-Gower; 2d son of George Granville Leveson-Gower (q.v.), 1st Duke of Sutherland; hence, grandnephew of 3d duke of Bridgewater and second beneficiary of Bridgewater estates; educ. Oxford; spoke in Parliament for free trade (1822-46); Irish secretary (1828-30); secretary for war (1830); took name Egerton (1833); author of graceful poems; translator of *Faust* (1823); munificent patron of artists, adding to Bridgewater galleries; left a local reminiscence of duke of Wellington (pub. 1904). Hugh Edward (1855-1927); historian; descendant of 2d earl of Bridgewater; occupied Beaumaris of colonial history, Oxford (1905-20).

Egerton, George. Pseudonym of Mary Chavelita Dunne. 1859-1945. Australian writer, b. Melbourne; daughter of Capt. John J. Dunne; m. 1st (1888) H. H. Melville (d. 1889); 2d (1891) Egerton Clarmonte (d. 1901), author of *The Africaner*; 3d (1901) Reginald Golling Bright (d. 1941). Author of *Kevedes* (1893), *The Wheel of God* (1898), *Flies in Amber* (1905), and of plays and adaptations of plays.

Egestorff, Georg. Pseudonym of Baron Georg von Ompteda.

Egg (ēg), Augustus Leopold. 1816-1863. English genre painter; traveled with Dickens and Wilkie Collins (1853); actor in Dickens's company of amateurs.

Egge (jē'gē), Peter. 1869-. Norwegian realistic writer, representative of modern Norwegian literature; author of novels, folk stories, and plays.

Eggenberg (ēg'ēn-bērk), Prince Hans Ulrich von. 1568-1634. Austrian statesman; chancellor to Emperor Ferdinand II, and director of imperial policy during earlier part of Thirty Years' War.

Egger (ā'gā'), Émile. 1813-1885. French philologist and Hellenist; author of *Essai sur l'histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs* (1849), etc.

Eggers (ēg'ēz), George William. 1883-1958. American art teacher, at Chicago Normal Coll. (1906-16), Art Institute of Chicago (1917-21), Denver Art Museum (1921-26), Worcester, Mass., Art Museum (1926-30). Professor of art, C.C.N.Y. (from 1930). Art editor, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Eggstein (ēg'ēshīn), Heinrich. d. about 1483. Printer in Strasbourg, b. in Alsace; printed *Decretum Gratiani* (1471).

Eggleston (ēg'ēl-stōn), Edward. 1837-1902. American author, b. Vevay, Ind. Bible agent and Methodist pas-

tor, in Minnesota (1858-66). *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* (pub. in *Hearth and Home*, 1871) first of a long list of works of fiction, including: *The End of the World* (1872), *The Circuit Rider* (1873-74), *Roxy* (1877-78), *The Hoosier Schoolboy* (1881-82), *The Graysons* (1887-88), *The Faith Doctor* (1891), and short stories. His brother George Cary (1839-1911), b. Vevay, Ind., was a journalist and novelist; taught school in Indiana; served in Confederate army; pursued journalistic career in New York (1870-1900). Author of: (1) boys' books: *Big Brother Series* (1875-82), *Strange Stories from History* (1886); (2) novels: *A Man of Honor* (1873), *Dorothy South* (1902), *The Master of Warlock* (1903), *Evelyn Byrd* (1904); (3) biography and history: *A Rebel's Recollections* (1874), *The First of the Hoosiers: Reminiscences of Edward Eggleston* (1903), *Recollections of a Varied Life* (1910), *The History of the Confederate War* (2 vols., 1910). **Egill Skallagrímsson (ā'gīl-skāll'grīms-sōn).** 900?-980. Icelandic scald and adventurer. Forced to emigrate after Harold Fairhair's victory; fought in service of English king Athelstan (925 ff.); returned to Norway and sought revenge by killing son of Eric Bloodaxe, successor to Harold (934); taken prisoner, but regained liberty by poem in praise of the king *Hofudlauson (the Redemption of the Head)*; became blind; retired to Mosfell (978). Author of the sagas *Sonatorrek*, on the death of his own son, *Arinbjarnardrápa* (975), and *Skjaldar-drápa*. His experiences are described in the Icelandic poem *Egill's Saga*.

Egils-son (ā'gīl-sōn), Sveinbjörn. 1791-1852. Icelandic philologist and poet. Compiler of the dictionary of Norse poetry *Lexicon Poeticum Antiquae Linguae Septentrionalis* (1854-60).

Eginhard. See EINHARD.

Egleston (ēg'ēl-stōn), Thomas. 1832-1900. American mineralogist, b. New York City. Founded (1864) School of Mines of Columbia College, first school of its kind in U.S.

Egli (ēg'ēl), Henry. 1824-1890. Mennonite leader, b. in Baden, Ger.; to U.S. (1837); ordained Amish-Mennonite minister (1854) and bishop (1858). Withdrew from Amish-Mennonite connection (1866) and formed a church known as the "Defenseless Mennonites."

Egli, Johann Heinrich. 1742-1810. Swiss composer of sacred and secular songs.

Eglinton or Eglintoun, Earls of. See MONTGOMERIE family.

Eglinton, John. Pseudonym of William Kirkpatrick Magee.

Egloff (ēg'ēlf), Gustav. 1886-1955. American chemist, b. New York City; expert in petroleum chemistry; devised multiple-coil process for cracking crude oil that increases the yield of high-octane gasoline; discovered a way of making rubber from butane gas.

Egmont (Du. ēk'mōnt; Angl. ēg'mōnt, -mānt) or Egmond (Du. ēk'mōnt; Angl. ēg'mōnd, -mānd). Name of family prominent in history of the Netherlands during the 15th and 16th centuries, including: (1) John II (d. 1452). (2) His grandson John III, 1st Count of Egmont (1486). (3) His great-grandson Charles (1470-1538), Duke of Gueldre (gēl'drē); spent life trying to regain duchy of Gueldre that had been lost to Charles the Bold of Burgundy; at first, league with France; later (1537), forced to yield to Emperor Charles V. (4) In direct descent from Frederick, brother of John III, Anna van Bu'ren [vān bū'rēn] (d. 1558), first wife (m. 1551) of William, Count of Nassau. (5) John IV (d. 1528), son of John III; acquired county of Ga'vre (gā'vr'), later (1540) erected into a principality; one of his children was Lamoral (see entry below); another, Marguerite

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(m. Nicolas de Lorraine, Comte de Vaudémont), was mother of Louis de Lorraine (1553-1601), wife of King Henry III of France.

Egmont (эг'монт; -mänt), Earls of. See under Sir John PERCEVAL.

Egmont (эг'монт; Angl. эг'монт, -mänt), **Joost van**. 1602-1674. Dutch portrait and historical painter; court painter to Louis XIII and Louis XIV and one of first members of Academy of Painting and Sculpture (1648).

Egmont, Lamoral, Comte d'. 1522-1568. Flemish general and statesman, b. in Hainaut. Prince of Ga'vre (gá'vr'); son of John IV of Egmont. Conducted negotiations (1554) for marriage of Philip of Spain with Mary Tudor; served brilliantly in war between Spain and France (1557-59), esp. at battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines. Became an enemy of the duke of Alva, but was looked upon by his countrymen as a leader; refused to march against the Flemings; stadtholder of Flanders and Artois (1559-67); joined William of Orange in protests to Spain (1561-64); on special mission to Spain (1565) to inform Philip of affairs in Netherlands. Arrested by Alva and condemned to death (1567) by Council of Blood; with Count Horn, executed at Brussels, their deaths leading to revolt of Netherlands; event made theme of Goethe's drama *Egmont* (1788).

Egremont, Earls of. See WYNHAM.

E'he-berg (ä'ë-bérk), **Karl Theodor von**. 1855- . German political economist; professor, Erlangen (from 1882); author of *Finanzwissenschaft* (1901), etc.

EH'ren-berg (ä'rën-bérk), **Christian Gottfried**. 1795-1876. German naturalist; known esp. for investigations and publications dealing with infusoria.

Ehrenberg, Richard. 1857-1921. German political economist.

Eh'ren-burg (ä'rën-börk), **Ilya Grigorievich**. 1891- . Russian writer, b. Kiev. Joined Bolshevik party (1906); arrested (1908), but escaped to Paris (1909-17). Returned to Russia after Bolshevik revolution, but later (after 1921) again resided in Paris. Among his works are *Poems* (1921), ... *Nicholas Kourhov* (1922), *Street in Moscow* (1927), *Michael Lykone* (1929), *Factory of Dreams* (1931), and many short stories.

Ehrencron-Kidde, Astrid. See under HARALD KIDDE.

Eh'ren-fels (ä'rën-féls), **Baron Christian von**. 1839-1932. German philosopher, introduced the term *Gestalt* into psychology; chief work, *System der Werttheorie* (2 vols., 1897-98), in which he bases ethics on a general theory of value.

Eh'ren-svärd (ä'rën-svärd'). Name of a Swedish family of German origin including: Count **Augustin Ehrensward** (1710-1772), field marshal and military engineer; built fortifications of Sveaborg (1749) and created Swedish coast fleet (1756); commanded briefly in Seven Years' War (1761-62). His son Count **Karl August** (1745-1800), admiral and art critic; commanded in 1st naval battle of Russian war at Svensksund (1789) and was dismissed following defeat; chief commander of navy (1792-94) following death of Gustavus III; resigned to devote life to science and the arts. Augustin's grandson Count **Albert Karl August Lars** (1821-1901), statesman, champion of free trade and liberalism; president of Göteborg and Bohus (1864-85); foreign minister (1885-89).

Eh'ret (ä'rét), **George Dionysius**. 1710-1770. German botanical illustrator in England; friend of Linnaeus, whose *Hortus Cliffortianus* he illustrated.

Eh'rhard (ä'r'härt), **Albert**. 1862-1940. German Roman Catholic theologian.

Ehr'le (ä'r'le), **Franz**. 1845-1934. German Jesuit scholar, cardinal, and historian.

Ehr'lich (ä'r'lik), **Ar'nold** (ä'r'n'ld) **Bo-gu'mil** (bô-gôô'mël). 1848-1919. Bible scholar, b. Wlodawa, Poland; to U.S. (1878). Author of important works in field of Old Testament exegesis.

Ehr'lich (ä'r'lik), **Heinrich**. 1822-1899. Austrian pianist, critic, and writer.

Ehrlich, Paul. 1854-1915. German bacteriologist; pioneer in modern immunology and chemotherapy; b. in Silesia. Conducted researches in histology of the blood and in immunity; proposed the side-chain theory as a chemical explanation of immunity; developed methods for staining the tubercle bacillus, living nerves, etc.; worked on standardization of diphtheria antitoxin; discovered "606" (Salvarsan, or arsphenamine), a specific remedy for syphilis (1909). Awarded, jointly with E. Metchnikoff, 1908 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. See Kiyoshi SHIGA and Shachuo HATA.

Eich'berg (ik'bérk), **Julius**. 1824-1893. Musician and composer, b. Düsseldorf, Germany; to U.S. (1857); musical leader at Boston Museum (1859-67); established Boston Conservatory of Music (1867); its director (1870-72). Composer of works for violin and piano, of songs and vocal pieces, and of operettas.

Ei'chel-ber'ger (i'käl-bér'ger), **William Snyder**. 1865-1951. American astronomer, b. Baltimore. Known esp. for work on the positions and proper motions of standard stars. See F. B. LITTLE.

Ei'chen-dorff (i'kên-dôrf), **Baton Joseph von**. 1789-1857. German Roman Catholic lyric poet, novelist, and critic; joined religious Romanticist group of Friedrich and Dorothea Schlegel; government councillor on Roman Catholic affairs in Prussian ministry of public worship and education, Berlin (1831-44); settled in Neisse (1855). Author of romances and tales, lyric and narrative poems, and romantic tragedies and comedies.

Eich'horn (ik'hörn), **Johann Albrecht Friedrich**. 1779-1856. Prussian statesman; entered central government after battle of Leipzig (1813); member of state council (1817); director in foreign ministry (1831), where he helped develop the Zollverein; championed religious orthodoxy as minister of culture (1840-48). His grand son **Hermann von Eichhorn** (1848-1918), field marshal, led 10th army against Russia in World War (1915); commanded the Eichhorn military group in Kurland (1916-18), later the Kiev group; field marshal general (1917); assassinated by Russians at Kiev.

Eichhorn, Johann Gottfried. 1752-1827. German Protestant theologian, Orientalist, and historian; author of first purely literary historical treatment of the Biblical writings, and of works on Oriental philology, literary history, world history, etc. His son **Karl Friedrich** (1781-1854) was a jurist, founder of the historical school of German law.

Eich'ler (ik'lér), **August Wilhelm**. 1839-1887. German botanist; known for descriptions of Brazilian plants and for comparative studies of the structure of flowers.

Eich'rodt (ik'rôt), **Ludwig**. Pseudonym **Rudolf Rodt** (rôd). 1827-1892. German humorous poet and jurist; author of the cycle *Wanderlust in fliegende Blätter* (1848), and of *Gedichte in Allerlei Humoren* (1853).

Eichstädt, Prince of. See Eugène de BEAUMARNAIS.

Eich'wald (ik'vält), **Karl Eduard**. 1795-1876. Russian naturalist and traveler; professor of zoology, mineralogy, and medicine, St. Petersburg (1838).

Eick'e-mey'er (i'kê-mi'ér), **Rudolf**. 1831-1895. Inventor, b. Altenbamberg, Bavaria; to U.S. (1850). Patented about 150 inventions, including hat-manufacturing machinery that helped revolutionize this industry, differential gear for mowing and reaping machine (1870), many electrical machines and devices (first symmetrical

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), solä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ice, ill, char'ity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, ð = u in Fr. menu;

drum armature, iron-clad dynamo, direct-connected railway motor, etc.). Discovered and was first employer of Charles P. Steinmetz.

Eidlitz (id'lits), **Leopold**. 1823-1908. Architect, b. Prague; to New York (1843). Trained under Richard Upjohn, exponent of "Gothic revival"; built many churches (e.g. Christ Church, St. Louis) and houses in Gothic style; redesigned State Capitol at Albany, N.Y. His son **Cyrus Lazelle Warner** (1853-1921) was architect of Dearborn Station in Chicago, public library in Buffalo, and New York Times building in New York City.

El'el-sen (el'-el-sen), **Elling**. 1804-1883. Religious leader, b. Voss, Norway; to U.S. (1839); settled at Fox River, Ill. Conducted religious services in his own house; also preached at new settlements in northern Middle West and Texas, and did missionary work among Indians; organized (1846) the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

Eiffel (e'fel'; Angl. i'fɛl), **Alexandre Gustave**. 1832-1923. French engineer; one of the founders of aerodynamics. Constructed iron bridge over the Garonne (1858), the railway bridge over the Douro at Oporto, etc.; also, the framework for Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel tower in Paris (1887-89) for which he is chiefly known. Designed locks for Panama Canal; founded first laboratory of aerodynamics, at Auteuil (1912); investigated effects of air currents on airplanes.

El'gen-mann (el'-gen-män), **Carl H.** 1863-1927. Ichthyologist, b. Flehingen, Germany; to U.S. (1877); m. (1887) Rosa Smith, his collaborator in studies of South American catfishes (1888) and of California fishes.

Eijk'man (ik'män), **Christiaan**. 1858-1930. Dutch hygienist; army surgeon on expedition to Netherlands Indies to investigate beriberi (1886); director of pathological laboratory in Batavia (1888-96); first person to produce a dietary deficiency disease experimentally, when by feeding fowl a diet consisting exclusively of polished rice, he produced a disease resembling beriberi in human beings; recognized that the disease in fowl was caused by lack of essential food factor (later called antineuritic vitamin). Awarded, with Sir E. C. Hopkins, 1929 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

El'ke von Rep'gow (el'-kə fön röp'gō) or **Rep'kow** (-kō). Variant spellings **Fy'ke** (f'kē), **El'ko** (el'kō), **Ec'co** (ek'ō), **El'ko** (el'kō). 13th-century Saxon nobleman, jurist, and writer; author in Latin of *Sachsenspiegel*, a treatise on the law of the Saxons, the beginning of German law writing (1220); reputed author of *Sächsische Weltchronik* (publ. 1877).

El'hart von O'ber'ge (el'härt fön o'bër'gē). fl. late 12th and early 13th century. Middle High German poet; author (from French sources) of the romantic epic *Tristan und Isolde* (c. 1180), first German version of *Tristan and Isolde*.

El'she'mi-us (el-she'mi-üs), **Louis Michel**. 1864-1941. American painter.

El'nem (el'nem), **Karl von**. Called also **Karl von Roth'ma'ler** (röt'mä'ler). 1853-1931. German colonel general; Prussian minister of war (1903-09); built up Prussian army organization and equipment. Commanded 3d army in World War, notably against French (Sept., 1914); colonel general (1915); retired (1919).

Ein'hard (in'härt). Incorrectly **E'gin-hard** (a'gfn'härt). 770?-840. Frankish secretary and biographer of Charlemagne, and architect. Minister of public works to Charlemagne; retained favor under Louis the Pious (until 830) and became abbot of various monasteries.

Ein'horn (in'hörn), **David**. 1809-1879. Rabbi, b. Dispeck, Bavaria; to U.S. (1855). A leading theologian of reform Judaism in U.S.

Ein'stein (in'shtin; Angl. -stin), **Albert**. 1879-1955. Theoretical physicist, b. Ulm, Germany; naturalized Swiss at age of 15. Professor, Zurich (1909-11), Deutsche U., Prague (1911-12), invited to Berlin by Prussian Academy of Sciences, adopted German citizenship, and became professor, U. of Berlin (1914). Director, Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute, Berlin (1914). To U.S. (1933); member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1933-45). Deprived of German citizenship and property confiscated by the Nazi government (1934); became naturalized American citizen. Enunciated theory of relativity, publishing account of special theory of relativity (1905) and of general theory (1916), papers on a unified field theory which seeks to include in a single mathematical formula the laws of electromagnetism and gravitation (1929); explained Brownian movement and gave formula for it, deduced influence of gravity on propagation of light; developed law of photoelectric effect to explain transformation of light quanta. Awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics (1922). Author of *The Meaning of Relativity* (1923), *Builders of the Universe* (1932), *On the Method of Theoretical Physics* (1933), *Why War?* (with Freud, 1933), *The World As I See It* (1934), *The Evolution of Physics* (with L. Infeld, 1938), etc.

Einstein, Alfred. 1880-1952. German music scholar, critic, and editor; became American citizen (1945).

Eint'ho'ven (int'hō'ven), **Willem**. 1860-1927. Dutch physiologist; professor, Leiden (from 1886). Invented a string galvanometer that served as the basis for the electrocardiograph; awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

El'se-len (el'-len), **Ernst Wilhelm Bernhard**. 1793-1846. German promoter of gymnastics.

El'sen-how'er (el'-sen-hou'ər), **Dwight David**. 1890-. Thirty-fourth president of the U.S., b. Denison, Texas; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1915); member, American military mission to Philippine Islands (1935-39); brigadier general (1941), chief of war plans division, U.S. general staff (Feb., 1942); lieutenant general (July, 1942), commander in chief of U.S. forces in European theater; commander of allied forces in Northwest Africa (1942); general, supreme allied commander in North Africa (1943) and in western Mediterranean (1943); commander in chief of allied forces in western Europe (from Dec., 1943); general of the army (1944); U.S. member of Allied Control Commission for Germany; chief of staff of U.S. Army (1945-48); president of Columbia Univ. (1948-53); supreme commander, Western European Defense Force (1951-52). President of the U.S. (1953-).

El'sen-stein (el'-sen-stin), **Ferdinand Gottfried Max**. 1823-1852. German mathematician; known esp. for work on theory of functions and theory of numbers.

El'sen-steln (el'-sen-shteln), **Sergei Mikhailovich**. 1808-1948. Russian theater director and motion-picture producer, in Paris and Hollywood (1931).

Eis'ter (is'ter), **Rudolf**. 1873-1926. Austrian writer on philosophy; disciple of Wundt and Kant.

Eis'ner (is'ner), **Kurt**. 1867-1919. German journalist, politician, and Socialist leader in Bavaria, b. in Berlin of Jewish parents; educ. Marburg. On staff of *Frankfurter Zeitung* (1893-95); editor of *Vorwärts*, Berlin (1899); editor in chief of *Sozialist Fränkische Tagespost*, Nuremberg (1907-10); Socialist Democratic writer in Munich. In World War supported government at first, but later (1917) supported Independents; organized Munich revolution which overthrew monarchy (1918) and became first minister president of Bavarian republic; championed separatism; publicly admitted German war guilt; assassinated by Count Arco-Valley of German army.

chair; go; sing; then, 1

(16), nature (54); **κ**=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main abulary.

El'tel-ber'ger von E'del-berg (t'el-bér-gér fón e'dél-bérk), **Rudolf**. 1817-1885. Austrian art historian; founder and director, Austrian Museum of Art and Industry (1864).

El'tner (it'nér), **Robert**. 1832-1905. German music historian and composer; composed Biblical opera *Judith*, a cantata, piano works, songs, etc.

El'toku. See **KANO**.

Ekaterina. Russian form of **CATHERINE**.

E'ke-lund' (á'kél-lúnd'), **Vilhelm**. 1880-1949. Swedish poet and essayist.

Ek'hof or Eck'hof (ék'hōf), **Konrad**. 1720-1778. German actor; a founder of modern German theater and exponent of realistic school of acting.

Ekkehard von Aura. See under **FRUTOLF**.

Elagabalus. = **HELIOGABALUS**.

E'lah (é'ld). In *Douay Bible* **E'la**. King of Israel (c. 888-887 B.C.); son of Baasha; slain by Zimri, one of his generals (*1 Kings* xvi. 6-10).

El'bo'gen (él'bō'gén), **Ismar**. 1874-1943. German Jewish scholar; professor (1919-33), Jewish Inst., Berlin. Assoc. editor, *Encyclopaedia Judaica and Germania Judaica*.

El Cano or Elcano, **Juan Sebastián de**. See **CANO**.

Elcho, **Lori**. See earl of **WEAVER**.

El'der (é'ldér), **John**. 1824-1869. Scottish marine engineer and shipbuilder; inventor of the compound reciprocating steam engine.

El'der (é'ldér), **Marc**. Pseudonym of Marcel **TENDRON**.

El'der (é'ldér), **Sir Thomas**. 1818-1897. Scottish merchant in Australia; to Adelaide, S. Australia (1854) to take over management of business of **Elder & Co.**, founded (c. 1840) by his older brother **Alexander** (1815-1885). Admitted brother-in-law Robert Barr Smith to partnership, and reorganized firm as **Elder, Smith & Co.** Benefactor of U. of Adelaide, the Adelaide museum, the zoological gardens, the National Gallery.

El'don (é'ldón), 1st Earl of. **John Scott**. 1751-1838. English justice. M.P. (1782); supporter of Pitt and object of Sheridan's ridicule. Solicitor general (1788), attorney general (1793); prosecuted **Horne Tooke**. Chief justice of common pleas (1799); lord high chancellor of England (1801, almost continuously till 1827), the dominant member of the cabinet, resisting innovation, opponent of Roman Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform; adopted vigorous policy against Napoleon. See **Percy Bysshe Shelley** and **William Scott**.

El'e-nor (é'lá-nér) of **Aqu'i-taine'** (ák'wít-áin') or of **Gu'e'enne'** (gū'é-yén'; gū'yén'). Also **A'l'i'e'nor'** (á'l'i'e'nór'). 1122?-1204. Queen of **Louis VII** of France (1137-52), and of **Henry II** of England. Known as "Damsel of Brittany." Succeeded her father, **William X**, as duchess of Aquitaine (1137); married by her father to **Louis VII** of France (1137); divorced on pretext of consanguinity (1152). m. (1152) **Henry** of Anjou, bringing to England part of Aquitaine, of which she was heiress, thereby setting up strife between England and France lasting some 400 years. Supported her sons in rebellion against her unfaithful husband (1173); held in honorable confinement (1173-85); secured succession of **Richard I**; frustrated John's attempted treacherous conspiracy with France during Richard's absence (1194); reconciled Richard and John on Richard's return; crushed an uprising in Anjou in favor of her grandson **Arthur** against her son **King John** (1199). Published compilation of maritime laws, *Laws of Oleron*. See **Louis VII** of France and **Henry II** of England.

Eleanor of Cas-tile' (kás-tél'). d. 1290. Queen of **Edward I** of England. Daughter of **Ferdinand III** of Castile and **Juana**; m. **Prince Edward** (1254), bringing

to English crown her mother's provinces of Ponthieu and Montreuil and a claim on Gascony; accompanied **Edward I** on Seventh Crusade (1270).

Eleanor of Pro'vence' (pró'vins'). d. 1291. Queen of **Henry III** of England. Daughter of **Raymond Berenger IV**, Count of Provence; m. **Henry III** (1236); accompanied him on expedition to Gascony (1242); joint governor of England with king's brother (1253); collected mercenaries to support **Henry** in Barons' War (1264).

El'e-a'zar (é'lé-á'zér). In Bible, third son of **Aaron**, whom he succeeded as high priest (*Num.* xx. 25-28); assisted **Joshua** in distributing Canaan among the tribes (*Josh.* xiv. 1); succeeded by his son **Phinehas**.

Eleazar. In the Apocrypha, son of **Mattathias**, and brother of **Judas Maccabaeus** (*1 Macc.* ii. 5). See **MACCABEES**.

Éléonore. French form of **ELEANOR**.

El'ers (Angl. é'lérz; Ger. á'lérz), **John Philip** and his brother **David**. fl. 1690-1730. English ceramists, of Saxon origin, who produced in Staffordshire a hard, red, unglazed earthenware (Elers ware).

El'eu-tho'ri-us (é'léuthér'i-ús), **Saint**. Pope (bishop of Rome; 174-189).

El'gar (é'l'gér; -gér), **Sir Edward**. 1857-1934. English composer; succeeded his father, **W. H. Elgar** (d. 1885), as organist of St. George's Roman Catholic Church in Worcester (1885; resigned 1890); settled in Malvern and devoted himself to composition. Notable compositions include oratorios *Dream of Gerontius* (1900) and *The Apostles* (1903), *Pomp and Circumstance* (march; 1902), *In the South* (concert overture; 1904), *The Kingdom* (oratorio; 1906), *Fulstaf* (1913), symphonies, songs, sonatas, etc.

Elgin, Earls of. See **BRUCE**, English family.

E'li (é'li). In *Douay Version* **He'li** (hé'li). In Bible, high priest of Israel (first of the line of **Ithamar**, youngest son of **Aaron**) and judge; dealt too leniently with his son **Hophni** and **Phinehas** when they behaved scandalously; died after hearing of defeat of Israelites, death of his sons, and capture of the ark by the Philistines (*1 Sam.* i. 9 - iv. 18). Cf. **SAMUEL**.

E'li-a (é'li-á). Pseudonym of **Charles Lamb** in *Essays of Elia*.

E'li-a-kim (é'lí-á-kím). = **JEHOIAKIM** (*2 Kings* xxiii. 34).

Elias. See **ELIJAH**.

Elias ben Solomon or Elias (or **EHjah**) **Wilna**. See **WILNA**.

Elias Levita. See **LEVITA**.

El'bank (é'l'bá'ngk), **Baron** of. Title held by members of Scottish family, the **Murrays** of Blackbarony, Peebleshire. See **James Murray** (1719-1794).

Élie de Beaumont, **Jean B. A. L. L.** See **BEAUMONT**.

Eligius. See **ÉLOI**.

E-li'jah (é-li'já). In *Douay Version* and in *Authorized Version* of *New Testament* **E-li'as** (-ás). A Hebrew prophet of 9th century B.C. Biblical account of his career (*1 Kings* xvii - *2 Kings* ii. 15) points to his era as one of great social and religious change, centering in continual struggle of **Elijah** against worship of Phoenician god **Baal**, supported by **King Ahab** and his wife **Jezebel**.

Elijah Levita. See **LEVITA**.

el Inca. See **GARCILASO DE LA VEGA** (1539?-1616).

El'fo (á-lé'fó), **Francisco Javier**. 1767-1822. Spanish soldier; to Plata River (1805) as commander against English; recaptured Montevideo (1807); viceroy of Buenos Aires (1810). To Spain and commanded Catalan and Valencian army (1812); governor of Murcia and Valencia (1813); deposed by Liberal insurgents (1822); executed (Sept. 4, 1822).

ále, chaotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sóld, éve, háre (13), évent, énd, silént, máster; íce, íll, charity; áld, óbey, órb, ádd (40), áfft (41), cónnect; fídd, fídt; out, oil; cúbz, únite, árn, úp, circúz = u in Fr. menu;

El'iot (ē'līt; ē'yāt). See also **ELIOTT, ELLIOT, ELIOTT, ELVOT**.

Eliot, Sir Charles Norton Edgcumbe. 1862-1931. British diplomat and scholar; ambassador to Japan (1919-26). Author of *Letters from the Far East* (1907), *Hinduism and Buddhism* (1921), etc.

Eliot, Charles William. 1834-1926. American educator, b. Boston, Mass. Educ. Harvard. Assistant prof. of mathematics and chemistry, Harvard (1858-63); professor of chemistry, M.I.T. (1865-69); wrote articles on "The New Education: Its Organization" in *Atlantic Monthly* (1869). President of Harvard (1869-1909); promoted plan to embrace all undergraduate studies in Harvard College and gather about it complete group of graduate and professional schools; established exchange professorships with France and Germany; developed, though he did not inaugurate, "elective system" of undergraduate courses; reformed administration of athletics and helped introduce stricter intercollegiate eligibility rules. Organized graduate school of arts and sciences (1890); made divinity school nonsectarian; appointed C. C. Langdell to law-school faculty and co-operated with him in working out reforms in administration and instruction; raised medical-school standards. Co-operated in various steps leading to establishment of Radcliffe College (1894). Author of *The Happy Life* (1896), *Educational Reform* (1898), *The Religion of the Future* (1909), *The Durable Satisfaction of Life* (1910), *A Late Harvest* (posthumous, 1924); editor of the *Harvard Classics* ("five-foot shelf"). See F. H. STOKER.

Eliot, Edward Granville. 3d Earl of St. Ger'mans (sānt jūr'mānz). 1798-1877. British diplomat. Descendant of Sir John Eliot (1592-1632). As envoy extraordinary to Spain, induced Carlists and Royalists to adopt Eliot convention providing for better treatment of prisoners of war (1834); chief secretary for Ireland (1841-45); postmaster general; lord lieutenant of Ireland (1852-55); confidential adviser of Queen Victoria.

Eliot, George. Pseudonym of **Mary Ann or Marian Evans.** 1819-1880. English novelist, b. in Warwickshire. Studied German, Italian, and music. After trip abroad, became asst. editor of *Westminster Review* (1851-53); acquainted with Herbert Spencer, Carlyle, Harriet Martineau. Formed (1854) with George Henry Lewes (q.v.) irregular relationship which she regarded as a marriage. Published in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1857), under name George Eliot, her first story, *The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton*, first of the *Scenes from Clerical Life* (2 vols., 1858); won success with *Adam Bede* (1859); continued success with *The Mill on the Floss* (1860) and *Silas Marner* (1861). After trip to Florence, published historical novel *Romola* (1863) and *Felix Holt the Radical* (1866); turned to poetry (1868-71) in the *Spanish Gypsy* (1868), *Agatha* (1869), and others; returned to fiction with *Middlemarch* (1872), and her last novel, *Daniel Deronda* (1874-76); after a collection of essays, *The Impressions of Theophrastus Such* (1878), followed by death of Lewes (1878), wrote no more; m. John W. Cross, New York banker (1880).

Eliot, George Fielding. 1894-. Army officer, author, and radio commentator, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. To Melbourne, Australia (1902); served with Australian contingent in World War; engaged at the Dardanelles, Egypt, the Somme, Arras, Passchendaele, Amiens, and in piercing Hindenburg line. To U.S. and became reserve officer (major) in military intelligence division (1922-30). Author of *The Ramparts We Watch* (1938), *Rome Bursting in Air* (1939), etc.

Eliot, Sir John. 1592-1632. English parliamentary statesman and orator. Supporter of Buckingham; urged

enforcement of laws against Roman Catholics. As leader of House of Commons (1626), was alienated by Buckingham's bad faith; demanded inquiry into disaster at Cadiz; obtained deferment of grant of subsidies; carried Buckingham's impeachment to House of Lords, comparing him to Sejanus; imprisoned (1627) for refusing to pay a forced loan; insisted on acceptance of the Petition of Right (1628). Presented resolutions in House of Commons against king's right to levy tonnage and poundage and the king's innovations in religion (1629); imprisoned and fined £2000 (1630); died in prison. See **JOHN PYM**.

Eliot, John. 1604-1690. "Apostle of the Indians," b. Wiford, Hertfordshire, Eng. Migrated to Massachusetts (1631), and was teacher of the church at Roxbury for 60 years. Devoted himself also to work among the Indians; many of its results destroyed by King Philip's War. Author of *A Primer or Catechism, in the Massachusetts Indian Language* (1654), Indian translation of Bible (N.T. 1661, O.T. 1663; first Bible printed in North America), *Up-Bookum Psalms* (1663), etc.

Eliot, Thomas Stearns. 1888-. Poet and critic, b. St. Louis, Mo.; resident, London, Eng. (from 1914); naturalized British citizen (1927); adopted Anglo-Catholicism. Author of *Prufrock and Other Observations* (1917), *Poems* (1919; containing 24 poems including *Portrait of a Lady* and *Sweeney Among the Nightingales*), *Ara Vos Prec* (verse; 1919), *The Sacred Wood* (critical essays; 1920), *The Waste Land* (poem, 1922; awarded the Dial prize in poetry), *An Essay of Poetic Drama* (1928), *Dante* (1929), *Ash Wednesday* (short series of poems; 1930), *Selected Essays* (1932), *After Strange Gods* (1934), *The Rock* (1934), *Elizabethan Essays* (1934), *Murder in the Cathedral* (play in blank verse; 1935), *Essays Ancient and Modern* (1936), etc.

El'iot (ē'līt; ē'yāt), **George Augustus.** 1st Baron **Heathfield** (hēth'fēld). 1717-1790. Scottish soldier; governor of Gibraltar (1775), defended it heroically against Spaniards and French (1779-83).

El'pan'do (ā'le-pān'dō). Lat. **El'pan'dus** (ē'l'pān'dūs). 717-7808. Archbishop of Toledo. His doctrine that Christ was son of God not by nature but by adoption (adoptionism) was condemned as heresy at the Council of Frankfurt (794).

Elis'a-beth or **E-liz'a-beth** (ē-liz'ā-bēth). In Bible, mother of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 5 ff.). A saint of Roman Catholic Church.

Elisabeth Charlotte = **CHARLOTTE ELISABETH.**

Elis'a-beth Chris-tine' of Bruns'wick-Wol'fen-büt'tel (ē-liz'ā-bēth kris-tēn' [kris'tēn] āv brūnz'wik-vōl'tēn-büt'tēl; Ger. ē-le-zā-bēt kris-tēn'). (1) 1691-1750. Empress of Germany, as wife (m. 1708) of Emperor Charles VI; mother of Maria Theresa. (2) 1715-1797. Wife (m. 1733) of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

El'is'a-beth' de France' (ā'le-zā'bēt dē frāns'), **Madame. Elisabeth Philippine Marie Hélène.** 1764-1794. Sister of King Louis XVI of France. Accompanied Louis XVI on attempted flight from France; captured with him at Varennes (June, 1791); executed (May 10, 1794). See **ÉDUCATION DE FERMONT**.

E-l'isha (ē-l'ishā). In Douay Version **El'is'e'us** (ē'l'sē'ūs). In Bible, a Hebrew prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah (*1 Kings* xix. 16 ff.; *2 Kings* li-xlii).

E-liz'a-beth (ē-liz'ā-bēth), **Saint.** 1207-1231. Daughter of Andrew II, King of Hungary (d. 1235), b. in Pressburg. Married (1221) Louis IV, Landgrave of Thuringia; devoted herself to religion and charitable works; on death of Louis driven from Thuringia (1227) by Henry Raspe (q.v.); found refuge with her uncle the bishop of Bamberg; later lived in seclusion at Marburg; believed

chair; so; sing; then, thin; verd'or (16), nat'ure (54); =-ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

to have performed miracles; canonized by Pope Gregory IX (1235). See also SOPHIA, Landgravine of Hesse.

Elizabeth. *Full Ger. name Elisabeth Amalie Eugénie.* 1837–1898. Empress of Austria (1854–98), b. Munich. Daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria; m. (1854) her cousin Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria; became queen of Hungary (1867); popular with her people because of her beauty and charm and her philanthropies; assassinated by an Italian anarchist in Geneva.

Elizabeth. 1876– . Queen of the Belgians (1909–34); dau. of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; m. (1900) Prince Albert (later Albert I) of Belgium; devoted to charities; patriotic and of great aid to the king during World War (1914–18); lived at La Panne, France (1914–18).

Elizabeth. Also **Elizabeth Stu'art** (stú'ért). 1596–1662. Queen of Frederick V of Bohemia. Called "Queen of Hearts." Eldest daughter of James I of England; b. in Scotland; m. (1613) Frederick V, Elector Palatine, chosen king (1619); her marriage commemorated in *Epithalamium* by John Donne. On routing of Frederick V by the Catholic League (1620), took refuge at The Hague; lost her eldest son (1629) and her husband (1632); levied (1633) small army in behalf of her son Charles Louis, to whom was restored a portion of the Rhenish Palatinate by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), and by whom she was deserted and forced to live on the generosity of Holland; returned to England (1661), despite opposition of her nephew Charles II, and was pensioned. Honored as a martyr to Protestantism; celebrated in poem by Sir Henry Wotton. Mother of thirteen children, including Sophia, mother of George I, King of Great Britain and Ireland. See JOHN HARRINGTON (d. 1613).

Elizabeth. Sometimes known as **Elizabeth of Bohemia.** 1618–1680. Princess palatine; daughter of Elector Palatine Frederick V, who was for a short time king of Bohemia. Abbess of Herford (from 1667). Descartes dedicated his *Principia Philosophiae* to her.

Elizabeth. 1437?–1492. Queen of Edward IV of England. Daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, 1st Earl Rivers; m. Sir John Grey (killed 1461); privately m. (1464) to Edward IV; crowned (1465). Withdrew into sanctuary at Westminster on Edward's flight (1470); her sons Edward V and Richard, Duke of York, murdered in the Tower (1483); put in possession of her rights as queen dowager by Henry VII (1486). Her daughter **Elizabeth** (1465–1503) was queen of Henry VII, marrying him (1486) in pursuance of petition presented to the king by Parliament; subject of an elegy by Sir Thomas More; mother of Henry VIII.

Elizabeth I. 1533–1603. Queen of England and Ireland (1558–1603), of house of Tudor. Only child of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; declared illegitimate by Parliament in favor of son of Jane Seymour (1536). Studied under exponents of the New Learning and adherents of the Reformation; rejected suit of Sir Thomas Seymour (q.v.); sided with her half sister Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), refused to participate in Wyatt's Rebellion (1554); imprisoned in Tower and at Woodstock. Succeeded Mary on the throne (1558); crowned by bishop of Carlisle, most of other bishops refusing to recognize her as head of church (1559); issued proclamation that the English litany be read in London churches and elevation of the host discontinued (1559); sent help to Condé and French Protestants against duke of Guise; aided Protestants in Scotland and Low Countries; promulgated the Thirty-nine Articles and obtained from Parliament (1563) extension of provisions of the Act of Supremacy,

rendering Protestantism and patriotism synonymous in England. Found her rival, the Roman Catholic Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, in her power after the defeat at Langside by the "Regent Murray" (1568); imprisoned her in Carlisle, thus giving rise to plots for liberating her. Increased severity of persecution of Roman Catholics; finally yielded to demand of Cecil, Walsingham, and other ministers and to popular outcry for removing Mary, Queen of Scots, as a menace to public safety and peace, and consented to sign the death warrant (1587). By persecutions of Mary's adherents incurred wrath of Roman Catholic powers, among them Philip of Spain, who (1588) sent out from the Tagus the Spanish Armada for invasion of England; prepared to meet the assault, disregarded advice of Walsingham and her council to precipitate an attack on the armada, which was finally defeated (July, 1588) by Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, with the aid of a storm. Lost her early favorite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by death (1588); sent Drake and Hawkins to their deaths on an expedition to the West Indies (1595); lost her treasurer, Lord Burghley (1598); suffered defeat of her marshal in Ireland by an insurrection prompted by maladministration (1598); sent her favorite, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, as governor general in Ireland to quell revolt of earl of Tyrone, but on his failure and attempted rebellion had no choice but to execute him (1601). Avoided conflict with Parliament, which met (1592, 1597, 1601) and attempted to curb monopolies and curtail expenditures.

Elizabeth. In full **Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Ly'on** (bōz'li'ān). 1900– . Queen of George VI, King of Great Britain and Ireland; b. in Hertfordshire; daughter of **Claud George Bowes-Lyon** (1855–1944), 14th Earl of Strathmore and King's-horne [strath-mōr', kīng'hōrn] (er. 1677; in peerage of United Kingdom, 1937), lord lieutenant of Forfarshire, a descendant of Robert II of Scotland; m. (1923) George, Duke of York, with whom she succeeded to the throne (Dec. 11, 1936) and was crowned (May 12, 1937). With him visited Canada and U.S. (1939). See GEORGE VI.

Elizabeth. See **Pau-li'ne E-li'sa-beth Ot-ti-lie Lu-i'se** (pau-lē'nē ē-lē-zā-bē ē-tō-ti-ē lōō'sē). Princess of Wied (vêt). 1843–1916. Queen of Rumania, and writer under pseudonym **Car'men Syl'va** (Rūm. kār'mēn sēlvā; Ger. kār'mēn zül'vā; Ausl. kār'mēn sil'vā); m. (1869) Prince Carol (later Carol I) of Rumania. Author of about 20 books (mostly in German, but many translated into various European languages including *The Thoughts of a Queen* (*Pensées d'une Reine*; 1882), *Pelesch Mdrchen* (1883), *Astra* (1886), *The Bard of Dimbovitza* (*Lieder aus dem Dimbovitzathal*; 1889), *Deficit* (1890), *Geflüsterte Worte* (1903), and several novel in collaboration with Mme. Mite Krennitz (q.v.), under the pseudonym **Di'to und I'dem** (di'tō ōnt ē'dēm).

Elizabeth. **Span. Isabel.** 1602–1644. Queen of Spain. Daughter of Henry IV of France; m. Philip IV of Spain, mother of Infante Baltasar Carlos and of Maria Theresa, wife of Louis XIV of France (see MARIE THERÈSE).

Elizabeth. Pen name of Countess Elizabeth Mary Russell.

Elizabeth Farnese. See HOUSE OF FARNESE.

Elizabeth of Aragon. Queen of Portugal. See SAINT ISABEL.

Elizabeth of Bavaria. See ISABEAU.

Elizabeth of Va'lois (vā'lwā'). **Fr. É-li'sa-beth' de France'** (ā-lē-zā-bē't' dē frāns'). **Span. Isabel.** 1545–1568. Daughter of Henry II of France and Catherine de Médicis; married (1560) Philip II of Spain; marriage not a success politically, but queen much beloved.

Elizabeth Pe'trov'na (pyl-trōv'nā). **Russ. Elizaveta**

ēle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ē-vent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; jce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Petrovna. 1709-1762. Empress of Russia (1741-62). Younger daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I. Gained throne by overthrowing government of Anna Leopoldovna, acting regent for Ivan VI; took part in wars against Frederick the Great; in Seven Years' War allied Russia with Austria and France against Prussia; freed Russia from German dominance, aided by her chancellor Bestuzhev-Ryumin; founded University of Moscow, and Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

El'kan (el'kân), **Sophie, nee Salomon.** Pseudonym **Rust Roest.** 1853-1921. Swedish novelist.

El'kin (el'kin), **William Lewis.** 1855-1933. American astronomer; on staff of Yale Observatory (from 1884), director (1896-1910); determined parallaxes of numerous stars.

El'kins (el'kînz), **Stephen Benton.** 1841-1911. American lawyer, industrialist, and political leader. Served in Union army; to New Mexico (1864); practiced law. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1872-77); active in railroad, coal mining, and financial affairs in N. Mex. and W. Va.; founded town of Elkins, W. Va., moving there about 1890. U.S. secretary of war (1891-93); U.S. senator from W. Va. (1895-1911). See J. R. MANN.

Ellenborough, Baron and earl of. See Edward LAW.

El'ler (el'êr), **Elias.** 1690-1750. German visionary; founder of Ronsdorfer sect of millenarians.

El-le'ro (el-lê-rô), **Pietro.** b. 1833. Italian criminologist and politician.

El'ler-y (el'êr-î), **William.** 1727-1820. American political leader, b. Newport, R.I. Member, Continental Congress (1776-81, 1783-85); a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Chief Justice, Rhode Island (1785).

Ellesmere, Barons and Viscounts of. See EGERTON family.

El'let (el'et; -lê), **Charles.** 1810-1862. Called "the Brunel of America." American civil engineer; built suspension bridges, notably one over the Schuylkill at Fairmount (1842) and one over the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va. (1849). In charge of fleet of ram boats to clear Mississippi of Confederate vessels (1862); captured Memphis but killed in action.

El'li-cott (el'î-kôt), **Andrew.** 1754-1820. American surveyor; served in Revolutionary War. Published *The United States Almanack* (earliest of the series, 1782). Member of survey that continued Mason and Dixon's line; on Pennsylvania commissions that surveyed western and northern boundaries of state (1785-86); on federal commission that fixed southwestern New York State boundary (1789); surveyed the site of Washington, D.C. (1791-93); made (1792) redrawing of L'Enfant's plan for city of Washington, known as the Ellicott plan; surveyed boundary between U.S. and Florida (1796-1800), and between Georgia and South Carolina (1811). Taught mathematics at U.S.M.A., West Point (from 1813).

Ellicott, Charles John. 1819-1905. English Biblical commentator. M.A., Cantab. (1844), and Hulsean professor of divinity (1860); bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (1863-97), of Gloucester (1897-1905); chairman of New Testament Revision Committee for eleven years.

El'li-ot (el'î-ût; el'yût). See also ELLIOTT, ELLIOT, ELLIOTT.

Elliot of Craig'end' (krâg'end'). Name of a Scottish family of Roxburgh holding the baronetcy, barony, and the earldom of Minto, and including among its members: Sir **Gilbert Elliot** (1651-1718), Lord Min'to (mîn'tô); writer in Edinburgh; condemned for participation in earl of Argyll's rising (1685); pardoned; judge of session (1705). His son Sir **Gilbert** (1693-1766), lord of justiciary (1733-66), barely escaped Prince Charles Edward's **Highlanders** (1745) through quick wit of his daughter

Jane or Jean (1727-1805), authoress of the ballad *Flowers of the Forest* (1756).

Sir **Gilbert Elliot** (1722-1777), 3d Baronet of Minto; statesman and poet; studied at Edinburgh and Leiden; M.P. (1754); treasurer of navy (1770); brought to bear George III's influence to defeat conciliatory motion to allow American colonies to tax themselves (1775); because of his disapprobation of skeptical philosophy dissuaded Hume from publishing *Dialogues of Natural Religion* during his lifetime; a song writer remembered for his *Amynta*, a pastoral, and 'Twas at the hour of dark midnight (1745).

Sir **Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kyn-yn'mond** [-kîn-in'-münd] (1751-1814), 1st Earl of Minto; eldest son of 3d baronet; diplomat and Indian administrator; school-fellow, with his brother **Hugh** (1752-1830), diplomatist, of Mirabeau at Fontainebleau; studied at Oxford; Whig M.P. (1776); aided Burke in attack on Warren Hastings; viceroy of Corsica (1794-96); envoy to Vienna (1799-1801); as governor general of India (1807-13), annexed Amboina, the Molucca Islands, and (1811) Java.

His eldest son, **Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond** (1782-1859), 2d earl; ambassador to Berlin (1832-34); first lord of admiralty (1835-41), lord privy seal (1846).

Sir **George Elliot** (1784-1863), British naval commander, 2d son of 1st earl, served at reduction of Java (1811); commander in chief at Cape of Good Hope (1837-40); in China (1840); admiral (1853). Sir **Charles Elliot** (1801-1875), British naval commander; son of Hugh (1752-1830); in charge of hostilities in China, ransomed Canton (1840); governor of Bermuda (1846-54) and of St. Helena (1863-69); admiral (1865).

Sir **Henry George Elliot** (1817-1907), diplomat; son of 2d earl of Minto; sent on special missions to Naples (1859) and to Greece (1862); envoy at Turin (1863); criticized for delay in reporting Bulgarian atrocities (1876); ambassador at Vienna (1877-84).

Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond (1845-1914), 4th earl; grandson of 2d earl; colonial administrator; served in wars in various parts of world (1870-82); governor general of Canada (1898-1904); viceroy of India (1905-10); co-operated with Morley in founding new policy of gradual extension of self-government in India (1909).

Elliot, Daniel Gi-raud' (jê-rô'). 1835-1915. American zoologist, b. New York City; published (1865 ff.) folio monographs with his own illustrations on various bird families. Curator of Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (1881-1906).

El'li-ot-son (el'î-ût-s'n; el'yât-), **John.** 1791-1868. English physician and physiologist; founded a mesmeric hospital (1849); founder and president of the Phrenological Society.

El'li-ott (el'î-ût; el'yât). See also ELLIOT, ELLIOTT, ELLIOT.

Elliot, Aaron Marshall. 1844-1910. American philologist.

Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred. 1835-1911. British administrator in India. Served in Sepoy Mutiny; directed famine relief in Mysore, issuing famous report (1878); lieutenant governor of Bengal (1890-95). His father's sister **Charlotte** (1789-1871) was author of religious poems and hymns, including "Just as I am."

Ellio-., Charles Loring. 1812-1868. American portrait painter.

Elliott, Ebenezer. 1781-1849. English poet, called the "Corn-Law Rhymers." Began with romantic poetry in *The Vernal Walk, Night* (1818), and *The Village Patriarch* (1829); active chartist until chartists disented from corn-law agitation; attributed all national misfortunes

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); **z** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

to the "bread tax," which he denounced bitterly in *Corn-Law Rhymes* (1831) and *The Splendid Village* (1833-35).

Elliott, Jesse Duncan. 1782-1845. American naval officer, b. Hagerstown, Md. Captured British brig *Detroit* and *Caledonia* on Lake Erie, first American success in War of 1812; ranking officer under Commodore Perry; his conduct in support of Perry during battle of Lake Erie (1813) formed subject of a bitter controversy lasting more than 30 years.

Elliott, John. 1858-1925. American mural and portrait painter, b. in Lincolnshire, England. His *War Portrait*, red-chalk drawing of members of Lafayette Escadrille and other young Americans killed in World War, is in National Museum, Washington.

Elliott, Maud, nee Howe. 1854-1948. American writer, b. Boston; m. John Elliott (1887). Author of *Mammon, Roma Beata, The Story of an Artist*; collaborated with her sister Laura E. Richards (q.v.) in *The Life of Julia Ward Howe* (1916).

Elliott, Maxine. Real name Jessie Der'mot (dûr'mût). 1871-1940. American actress; m. George A. McDermott (divorced 1896) and Nathaniel C. Gholwin (1898; divorced 1908). Member of Augustin Daly's company (1895-97) and appeared in Shakespeare repertory; co-star with Nat Goodwin (1898-1903). Owner and manager of Maxine Elliott's Theatre, N.Y. (1908).

Elliott, Stephen. 1771-1830. American botanist and man of affairs, b. Beaufort, S.C. Served in state senate (1808-12); president of Bank of the State of South Carolina (1812-30). Cofounder of the quarterly *Southern Review* (1828). His granddaughter Sarah Barnwell Elliott (1848-1928) lived chiefly at Sewanee, Tenn., and wrote many Tennessee stories.

Ellis (el'is) or Sharpe (shârp), Alexander John. 1814-1890. English philologist and mathematician. Took name Ellis on receipt of bequest from a relative of that name to finance his life of research. First in England to reduce study of phonetics to a science; added Isaac Pitman in devising system of printing English called phonotypy and in attempts at spelling reform; devised phonetic system (palacotype, used by Henry Sweet as basis of Romic), and a popular system (glossic); spent large part of his life on *Early English Pronunciation* (1869-89).

Ellis (el'is), Augustine ap. See AP ELLIS.

Ellis, Edward Sylvester. 1840-1916. American author of juveniles and dime novels, as *Seth Jones, or the Captive of the Frontier* (1860).

Ellis, George. 1753-1815. English author. Son of West Indian planter. Won reputation with *Poetical Tales by Sir Gregory Gander* (1778); edited specimens of *Early English Poets* (1790), *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances* (1805); friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Ellis, Havelock, in full Henry Havelock. 1859-1939. English scientist and man of letters, b. Croydon, Surrey. Studied medicine; gave up practice to devote himself to scientific and literary work. Conducted researches in psychology and sociology of sex, results of which appeared in seven volumes under separate titles (1897-1928), constituting his monumental *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*. Author of *The World of Dreams* (1911), *Essays in War-time* (1916), *Little Essays of Love and Virtue* (1922), *The Dance of Life* (1923), *George Chapman* (1934), and *My Confessional* (1934).

Ellis, Job Bicknell. 1829-1905. American mycologist; coauthor of *The North American Pyrenomycetes* (1892).

Ellis, Robinson. 1834-1913. English classical scholar. Corpus Christi professor of Latin, Oxford (from 1893). Chief work, *Commentary on Catullus* (1876).

âle, chaotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd, öve, häre (18), évent, ènd, silént, makër, äcc, äll, charity; äid, äbey, ärt, ädd (40), äft (41), cönnect; fädd, fäbt; öut, öll; cübe, ünite, ärn, äp, circüls, ü ü ü in Fr. menu;

Ellis, William. 1794-1872. English missionary; in South Sea Islands (1816-24), acclimatized tropical fruits and plants and set up first printing press in South Seas. Author of *Polynesian Researches* (1829) and three books on Madagascar.

Ellis-Fer'mor (-fûr'môr), Una Mary. 1894-1958. English lecturer and literary critic; author of *Christopher Marlowe* (1926), *Jacobean Drama* (1936), *The Irish Dramatic Movement* (1939), etc.

Ellis-ton (el'is-tân), Robert William. 1774-1831. English actor and manager. Praised by Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt; first comedian of his day, esp. in parts of Doricourt, Charles Surface, Rover, and Ranger.

Ells'berg (elz'bûrg), Edward. 1891-. American engineer, inventor, and writer; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1914); on naval duty, promoted through grades to captain. As salvage officer, directed operations for raising U.S. submarine S-51 from sea bottom (1926); invented underwater torch for cutting steel. Chief engineer, Tide Water Oil Co. (1926-35); invented improved methods of dehydrating and dewaxing lubricating oils, and of cracking crude oil for manufacturing antiknock gasoline. Directed raising of huge dry dock at Massawa, Eritrea (1942). Author of *Salvage Operations on S-51* (1927), *On the Bottom* (1929), *Thirty Fathoms Deep* (1930), *Pigboats* (1931), *Ocean Gold* (1935), *Spanish Ingots* (1936), *Hell on Ice* (1938), *Captain Paul* (1941), *I Have Just Begun to Fight* (1942), etc.

Ells'worth (elz'wûrth; -wûrth), Lincoln. 1880-1951. American polar explorer, b. Chicago. Organized, for Johns Hopkins U., expedition to make geological cross-section of Andes Mountains (1924). Turned to polar exploration, participating in seaplane flight from Spitsbergen to 88° N. Lat. (with Roald Amundsen, 1925), transpolar flight in airship *Norge* from Spitsbergen to Teller, Alaska (with Amundsen and Umberto Nobile, May 11-13, 1926), transarctic submarine expedition (with Hubert Wilkins, 1931), 2300-mile airplane flight across Antarctic (Nov., 1935), claiming 300,000 sq. miles of new land for U.S. Author of *The Last Wild Buffalo Hunt* (1915), *Search* (1932), *Beyond Horizons* (1938); collaborated with Amundsen in *Our Polar Flight* (1925) and *First Crossing of the Polar Sea* (1947).

Ellsworth, Oliver. 1745-1807. American jurist and statesman, b. Windsor, Conn.; to Hartford (1775); superior court judge (1785-89). Took prominent part in Connecticut's activities in Revolutionary War; delegate to Continental Congress (1777-84), and Constitutional Convention (1787). U.S. senator from Conn. (1789-96), chairman of committee that drew up bill organizing federal judiciary. Chief justice of the U.S. (1796-99). One of commissioners to France who negotiated agreement with Napoleon (1800). His son **Henry Leavitt** (1791-1858), b. Windsor, Conn., grad. Yale (1810), was first U.S. commissioner of patents (1835-45); helped secure first government appropriation for agriculture, hence sometimes called "father of the Department of Agriculture." His twin brother, **William Wolcott** (1791-1868), son-in-law of Noah Webster, grad. Yale (1810), was governor of Connecticut (1838-42) and associate judge, Conn. supreme court (1847-61).

Ell'wood (el'wûdd), Charles Abram. 1873-1946. American sociologist.

Ellwood, Thomas. 1639-1714. English Quaker and friend of Milton. Latin reader to Milton; professed to have suggested idea of *Paradise Regained* (1665). Author of polemical works on Quakerism, poems, and an autobiography with information about Milton.

El'man (el'mân), Micha. 1891-. Russian Jewish violinist, b. Talnoye, Russia; to U.S. (naturalized 1923)

Elms'ley (Elms'li), Peter. 1773-1825. English classical scholar; chiefly famous for work on manuscripts of Sophocles and Euripides.

El'loi' (a'lwá') or **El'lig'í-us** (é-lij'í-ds), Saint. 588?-659. French ecclesiastic; learned goldsmith's trade and gained favor of Clotaire II by skill in making a throne; chief councillor to Dagobert I; bishop of Noyon (639); patron saint of goldsmiths.

El'phin-stone (El'fin-stón; Brit. -stán). Name of a Scottish family including: Alexander (1552?-1648), 4th Baron Elphinstone; lord high treasurer of Scotland (1599); lord of the articles (1604, 1607); commissioner for the union with England (1604).

BARONS BAL-MER'í-NO (bál-mér'í-nó): Alexander's brother James (1553?-1612), 1st Baron Balmerino; one of the Octavians (1595); secretary of state in Scotland (1598); commissioner for the union (1604); disgraced and attainted for a compromising letter to Pope Clement VIII, to which he had surreptitiously obtained James VI's signature. John (d. 1649), 2d baron; son of 1st baron; restored to blood and peerage (1613); imprisoned for opposition to Charles I; sentenced to death for handling a petition against Charles I's ecclesiastical measures; pardoned through intercession of poet Drummond of Hawthornden and others (1635); privy councillor and extraordinary lord of session (1641). Arthur (1688-1746), 6th baron; joined Jacobites after Sheriffmuir (1715); one of first to join Charles Edward (1745); fought at Falkirk; captured at Culloden Moor and beleaded.

George Keith Elphinstone (1746-1823), Viscount Keith [keth] (in peerage of United Kingdom); British naval commander; 5th son of 10th Baron Elphinstone; entered navy (1761); served on shore at reduction of Charleston (1780); rear admiral (1794); forced Dutch squadron directed at Cape Town to surrender in Salomha Bay (1796); pursued a French fleet from Mediterranean to Brest (1799); took Malta and Genoa (1800); cooperated with Abercromby in operations in Egypt; backed Abercromby's army in Abukir Bay (1801); admiral (1801). His wife (m. 1808), **Hester Maria** (1762-1837), daughter of Henry and Hester Thrale (see Hester L. Piozzi); educ. under direction of Dr. Johnson; gave herself to study of Hebrew and mathematics.

Mountstuart (1779-1859); statesman in India; 4th son 11th baron Elphinstone; appointed to Bengal civil service (1796); diplomatist on Wellesley's mission to Marathas; military attaché to Wellesley at battle of Assaye (1803); envoy to Shah Shuja at Kabul (1808); resident at Poona (1810-16); put end to Maratha war (1817) and organized the annexed territory of Poona; as governor of Bombay (1819-27), compiled code of laws that lasted forty years and founded system of state education; twice declined governor-generalship of India; author of a history of India (1841) and of the incomplete *Rise of the British Power in the East* (1853).

Elphinstone, William. 1431-1514. Scottish prelate and statesman; bishop of Ross (1481), of Aberdeen (1483-1514); lord high chancellor (1488). Sent by James IV to England, France, and to Emperor Maximilian I; keeper of privy seal (1492-1514); made treaty with Holland (1494); opposed policy of hostility to England. Founded U. of Aberdeen, built King's Coll. (1506), and rebuilt choir of Aberdeen Cathedral. Made possible introduction of first printing press into Scotland (1507), on which he had *Aberdeen Breviary* printed.

El'ser (el'sér), Frank Ball. 1885-1935. American journalist and playwright; author of novel *The Keen Desire* (1926) and successful play *The Farmer Takes a Wife* (with Marc Connelly, 1934), later presented as motion picture.

Elsevier. See **ELSEVIR**.

Els'hei'mer (Els'h'mér), Adam. Called **Il Te-de'sco** (El tá-dás'kó). 1578-1610. German painter and etcher, b. Frankfurt; a founder of modern landscape painting, and forerunner of Rembrandt; settled in Rome (1598) and was friend of Rubens, Pieter Lastman, and Paul Brill. His works include chiefly Biblical and mythological paintings, often on copper, with landscapes.

Els'kamp (Els'kámp), Max. 1862-1931. Belgian poet; identified with the symbolists, and with the literary and Catholic renaissance in Belgium.

El'son (El's'n), Henry William. 1857-1954. American historian; lecturer, N.Y.U. (from 1927). Author of *History of the United States* (5 vols., 1906), *Modern Times and the Living Past* (1921), *United States—Its Past and Present* (1925), etc.

Elson, Louis Charles. 1848-1920. American music critic and lecturer, b. Boston, Mass. Music critic, *Boston Advertiser* (from 1886). Author of *Great Composers and Their Work* (1898), *The History of American Music* (1904), *Elson's Music Dictionary* (1905). His son Arthur (1873-1940), music critic for *Boston Advertiser*; author of *The Musician's Guide* (1913), *The Book of Musical Knowledge* (1915), etc.

Els'ler (Els'ler), Therese (1808-1878) and her sister Fanny (1810-1884). Austrian ballet dancers. Therese retired from the stage (1850), became morganatic wife of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and was made baroness von Barnim by Frederick William IV. Fanny amassed a fortune and retired from the stage in 1851.

El'ster (El'stér), Julius. 1854-1920. German physicist; with Hans Friedrich Gei'tel [gí'tél] (1855-1923), credited with constructing the first practical photoelectric cell, first photoelectric photometer, and a Tesla transformer.

El'ton (El'tín; -tán), Oliver. 1861-1945. English educator and literary historian; professor of English literature, Liverpool (1900-25). Among his books are *The Augustan Ages* (1899), *Survey of English Literature from 1780-1830* (1912), *... from 1830 to 1880* (1920), *... from 1730 to 1780* (1928).

Éluard' (a'lú-ár'), Paul. 1895-1952. French poet, identified with the surrealist movement.

El've-stad (al'vè-stád), Sven. Pseudonym Stein Rí'ver-ton (rè'vèr-tón). 1884-1934. Norwegian novelist.

El'vey (el'vè), Sir George Job. 1816-1893. English organist and composer. Organist, St. George's Chapel, Windsor (1835-82); composed two oratorios, anthems, and services. His brother Stephen (1805-1860) was organist at New Coll. and St. John's, Oxford (from 1830); composed church services.

El'well (el'wèl; -wél), Frank Edwin. 1858-1922. American sculptor, b. Concord, Mass. Studio in New York (1885).

El'win (el'wín), Whitwell. 1816-1900. English critic and editor. B.A., Cantab. (1839); rector of Borton, Norfolk; editor of *Quarterly Review* (1853-60); completed five volumes of standard edition of Pope, finished by W. J. Courthope (q.v.).

E'ly (é'ly), Richard Theodore. 1854-1943. American economist; head of dept. of political economy, Johns Hopkins (1881-92); professor, U. of Wisconsin (1892-1925), Northwestern U. (1925-33).

El'y-mas (el'í-más). Known also as Bar'-Je'sus (bár'jé'zús). In the Bible, a Jewish sorcerer (*Acts* xiii. 6-12).

El'yot (El'yát), Sir Thomas. 1490?-1546. English diplomat and scholar. Son of Richard Elyot (1450?-1522), judge of common pleas. On publication of his *Boke Called the Governour* (1531; treatise on education of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

princes, dedicated to Henry VIII), was appointed ambassador to Emperor Charles V with instructions to gain emperor's consent to Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and to procure arrest of William Tyndale. Translator of *The Doctrine of Princes* (1534; from Isocrates), and of Platonic dialogues. Friend of Sir Thomas More but not a Roman Catholic; influenced by Erasmus and Italian Humanists. Author of *The Castel of Heith* (a popular medical treatise, 1534), and *Defence of Good Women* (1545). Compiler of first Latin-English dictionary (1538). See George PUTtenham.

Elysio, Filinto. Pseudonym of Francisco Manuel do Nascimento.

El'ze (él'zə), Karl. 1821-1889. German Anglicist; prepared critical editions of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1857), *Alphonsus* (1867; a tragedy attributed to Chapman), and Rowley's *When You See Me* (1874); author of biographies of Scott (2 vols., 1864), Byron (1870), and Shakespeare (1876), and of *Essays on Shakespeare, Notes on Elizabethan Dramatists* (3 vols., 1880-86), etc.

El'ze-vir (él'zə-vīr; -vēr) or El'ze-vier (él'zə-vēr). Sometimes **El'se-vier (él'zə-vēr).** Family of Dutch publishers and printers, including: **Louis I** (1540?-1617), who founded the business at Leiden (c. 1580); his five sons, **Matthieu** (1564?-1640), **Louis II** (1566?-1621), **Gilles** (1570?-1651), **Joost** (1575?-?1617), **Bonaventure** (1583-1652), who was in partnership with Matthieu (1617-22) and later with Matthieu's son **Abraham** (1592?-1652); another son of Matthieu, **Isaac** (1596-1651); a son of Abraham, **Jean** (1622-1661); a son of Bonaventure, **Daniel** (1626?-1680); a son of Joost, **Louis III** (1604-1670); and a son of Jean, **Abraham II** (1653-1712), who was university printer at Leiden (1681-1712). A style of type has been named *Elzevir* after this family.

E'mants (a'mants), Marcellus. 1848-1923. Dutch poet, playwright, and novelist.

E-man'u-el (ə-mān'ū-ēl). *Port.* **Manuel or Manoel.** Sometimes known as **Manuel I. Called the Great and the Fortunate.** 1469-1521. Duke of Beja, and king of Portugal (1495-1521). Cousin of John II; m. (1) Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; (2) Maria, her sister; and (3) Leonora of Austria, sister of Charles V. His reign the golden era of Portuguese history and an era of exploration and discovery. Sent out Vasco da Gama, Corte-Real, Cabral, Albuquerque, Tristão da Cunha, etc.; promulgated new code of laws; expelled Jews (1497-98).

Em'bick (ēm'blk), Stanley Dun-bar' (dūn-bār'). 1877- . American army officer; b. in Franklin County, Pa.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1899); promoted through the grades to brigadier general (1930), major general (1936), lieutenant general (1939); chief of staff of American section, Supreme War Council at Versailles, France (1917-18); member of American delegation to Peace Conference at Paris (1918-19); commander, 4th corps area (1934-40); named permanent chairman of Inter-American Defense Board (1942).

Em'bur-y (ēm'ber-y), Philip. 1728-1773. Reputed first Methodist preacher in America, b. prob. in Ballingrane, Ireland, of German descent. To New York (1760). Founded (1768) Wesley Chapel (the first John Street Church, New York); established (1770) at Ash Grove, N.Y., the first Methodist congregation north of New York City. Cf. Barbara FRANK.

Em'den (ēm'dēn), Robert. 1862- . German astro-physicist.

E'me-lé' (ē'mā-lā'), Wilhelm. 1830-1905. German painter of battle and military scenes.

E'me-ric'-Da'vid' (ēm'rēk'dā-vēd'), Toussaint Ber-nard. 1755-1839. French archaeologist.

Em'er-son (ēm'ēr-s'n), Charles Phillips. 1872-1938. American physician; author of *Pneumothorax* (1904), *Clinical Diagnosis* (1906), *Essentials of Medicine* (1908), etc.

Emerson, Oliver Farrar. 1860-1927. American philologist; author of works on the history of the English language and a *Middle English Reader* (1905).

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. 1803-1882. American essayist and poet, b. Boston, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1821); taught school. Studied for ministry; licensed to preach (1826); minister of Second Church of Boston, Unitarian (1829-32); resigned because of doctrinal differences. Visited Europe, meeting Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Carlyle, with last of whom he maintained friendship and correspondence for over forty years. Settled in Concord, Mass. (from 1834); formed circle of friends, including A. B. Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Jones Very, and Hawthorne. Preached in various churches during next several years; meantime began delivering public lectures, material for which he drew from the *Journals* he had been keeping for many years. First published work, *Nature* (1836), contained gist of his transcendental philosophy, which views the world of phenomena as a sort of symbol of the inner life and emphasizes individual freedom and self-reliance. His address to the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard on "the American scholar" (1837) and another address to the graduating class of the Cambridge Divinity College (1838) applied his doctrine to the scholar and the clergyman, the second address provoking sharp controversy. Edited *The Dial* (1842-44). His two volumes of *Essays* (1841, 1844) made his reputation international. Lectured in England (1847). Slowly drawn into participation in national issues and delivered many antislavery speeches; welcomed beginning of Civil War. After 1866 did little new writing; gradually declined in mental powers. Other works: *Poems* (1816, but dated 1847), *Representative Men* (1850), *English Traits* (1856), *The Conduct of Life* (1860), *May-Day and Other Pieces* (poems, 1867), *Society and Solitude* (1870), *Letters and Social Aims* (essays, 1876), *Natural History of Intellect* (1893). The centenary edition of his works was edited by his son **Edward Waldo** (1844-1930), who also edited his *Journals* and his correspondence with John Sterling, and who wrote *Emerson in Concord* (1889).

E'mich (ā'mīk), Friedrich. 1860-1910. Austrian chemist, founder of microchemistry; developed microanalytical methods in inorganic and organic chemistry.

E'mi'lio (ā-mē'lyō), Paolo. *Lat.* **Paulus Ac-mil'i-us (ā-mīl'i-ūs; ā-mī'lyūs).** d. 1529. Italian historian, b. Verona; invited to France to write history of kings of France, wrote *De Rebus Gestis Francorum* (in Latin, French tr., 1581).

E'mi-ne'scu (ēm'nē-nē'skōō), Mihail. 1850-1889. Rumanian poet.

E-min' Pa-sha' (ē-mēn' pā-shā'), Mehmed. *Real name* **Eduard Schnitz'er (shnīt'sēr).** 1840-1892. German traveler and explorer in Africa. District physician to Turkish government in Antivari, Montenegro (1865). To Khartoum (1875), where as Emin Effendi he became government medical officer in Egyptian service under "Chinese" Gordon (1876). Named governor of equatorial province, with title of bey (1878); added to geographical knowledge of Central Africa, and extended explorations over eastern Sudan. Isolated by Mahdi revolt (1883 ff.); made pasha by Egyptian government (1887); rescued at Kavalli by H. M. Stanley (1888); returned to his province, but was deposed and imprisoned during revolt (1888), and failed to regain authority following release (1889). Entered service of German East

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), soā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, shākēr; īce, īll, charīy; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cābe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Africa Company (1890) and undertook expedition to Central Africa; hoisted German flag at Tabora, and founded station of Bukoba (1890); murdered by Arabs near Stanley Falls.

Em'lyn (ém'lin), **Thomas**. 1663-1741. English non-conformist minister, the first self-declared Unitarian minister in England.

Em'ma (ém'má) of Normandy. d. 1052. Queen of Ethelred the Unready, King of England. Daughter of Richard the Fearless, Duke of the Normans; m. Ethelred (1002) and adopted English name *Ælf'gifu* (álf'yí'vöö). After Ethelred's death (1016), married to Canute (1017), on whose death (1035) she made attempt, thwarted by stepson Harold, to set her son Hardecantute on throne; banished by Harold (1037), fled to court of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders; influential during reign of Hardecantute (1040-41); her wealth seized (1043) by Edward the Confessor, who was her son by Ethelred, probably because of her favor to partisans of Danish line.

Em'ma (ém'má; Ger. ém'má; Du. ém'má). In full **Emma A'del-heid Wil'helm-mine The-re'se** (Ger. ä'del-hüt v'í'hel-mé'ně lá-rá'zě). 1858-1934. Daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen of the Netherlands (1879-90), as second wife (m. 1879) of King William III. As dowager queen, acted as regent (1890-98) until accession of her daughter Wilhelmina (b. 1880).

Em'ma'nuel' Phi'li'bert' (ém'má-nú-el' fí'lé'bár'). 1528-1580. Tenth duke of Savoy (1553-80), b. Chambéry. Son of Charles III of Savoy. Sided with Spain in war with France (1556-59) and won great victory at Saint-Quentin (1557); results of peace (1559) restored Savoy but on difficult terms; m. (1559) Margaret of France; lost Geneva and districts at Vaud. See SAVOY.

Em'me-rich (ém'mé-rik) or **Em'me-rick** (-rik), **Anna Katharina**. Called the Nun of Dül'men (dul'mén). 1774-1824. German nun and visionary. Her visions described by the poet Clemens Brentano (q.v.).

Em'met (ém'mét; -it), **Thomas Addis**. 1764-1827. Irish lawyer and patriot, b. Cork. Practiced medicine, London and Dublin. Studied law; adm. to Irish bar (1790). Joined United Irishmen; arrested (1798) for political activity; imprisoned in Scotland till 1802; released on condition he leave British Empire. To U.S. (1804); practiced law in New York till his death. His younger brother **Robert** (1778-1803) was also an Irish nationalist; interviewed (1802) Napoleon and Talleyrand trying to secure support for Irish independence; returned to Dublin (Oct., 1802) and led a small body of followers in a rising (July 23, 1803), one purpose of which was to capture the viceroy; fled into hiding when rioters were dispersed after a few acts of violence, including two murders; captured (Aug. 25), tried by special court, and hanged (Sept. 20). T. A. Emmet's grandson **Thomas Addis Emmet** (1828-1919), b. near Charlottesville, Va., was an American gynecologist.

Em'mett (ém'mét; -it), **Daniel Decatur**. 1815-1904. American minstrel and song writer. In winter of 1842-43 organized first "Negro minstrel" troupe (the "Virginia Minstrels"); played in New York, Boston, and England. Composed *Dixie*, later adopted as war song of the South; other songs, *Old Dan Tucker*; *The Road to Richmond*; *Walk along, John*; *Here We Are, or Cross Ober Jordan*.

Em'mich (ém'mik), **Otto von**. 1848-1915. German general; commanded army which invaded Belgium (1914).

Em'mons (ém'monz), **De-los'** (dē-lōs') **Carleton**. 1888- . American soldier; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1909). Brigadier general (1936); major general in air corps (1939); lieutenant general commanding air corps (1940); commander of Hawaiian department of U.S. army (Dec., 1941-May, 1943).

Em'pe-ci-na'do, El (él ém'pá-thē-ná'thō). *Real name Juan Martín Dí'az* (dē'áth). 1775-1825. Spanish patriot; led guerrilla bands against French in Peninsular War; participated in revolution of 1820 as Constitutionalist; captured (1823) and exposed publicly in an iron cage; stabbed to death while resisting execution (1825).

Em-ped'o-cles (ém-péd'ō-klēz). Greek philosopher and statesman, of 5th century B.C. Disciple of Pythagoras and Parmenides; professed miraculous and prophetic powers. According to tradition, hurled himself into crater of Mt. Etna in order that his sudden disappearance might convince people he was a god.

Em'ser (ém'sér; ém'-), **Hieronymus**. 1477?-1527. German theologian; antagonist of Luther.

Énambuc, Pierre Belain d'. See BELAIN.

En-ci'na or En-zi'na (én-thé'ná), **Juan del**. 1469?-?1529. Spanish dramatist. Known esp. for his plays (*élogos, representaciones, and autos*) which mark transition in Spain from religious to secular drama; author also of lyrics, many with his own musical settings.

Encinas. = ENZINAS.

Enciso, Martín Fernández de. See FERNÁNDEZ DE ENCISO.

Enck'e (éng'kě), **Erdmann**. 1843-1896. German sculptor.

Encke, Johann Franz. 1791-1865. German astronomer, b. Hamburg; director of the observatory, Berlin (1825-63). Determined orbit of the comet of 1680; calculated period of the comet (Encké's comet) discovered by Pons in 1818; deduced a solar parallax long accepted as correct.

En'de-cott or En'di-cott (én'di-kăt), **John**. 1589?-1665. Colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. Chigford, Devon, England. One of six persons who bought patent from Plymouth Council in England for territory on Massachusetts Bay; sailed (1628); acted as first governor of colony till arrival of main body of colonists (1630), when Winthrop (appointed governor in England, Oct., 1629) took charge; continued in public service of colony, as assistant governor (1630-34, 1636-40, 1645-48), deputy governor (1641-43, '50, '54), and governor (1643, '49, '51-53, '55-64).

End'li-cher (ént'lik-er), **Stephan Ladislaus**. 1804-1849. Hungarian botanist and philologist, b. Pressburg; a founder of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. Author of *Genera Plantarum* (18 part. and 5 suppl., 1836-50) and *Enchiridion Botanicon* (1837), in which he set forth an elaboration of the natural system of classification of plants; also of *Anfangsgründe der Chinesischen Grammatik* (1845).

E-ne'sco (ē-ně'skō) or **E-ne'scu** (-skōw), **Georges** (zhōrzh). 1881-1955. Rumanian violinist, composer, and conductor; court violinist to Queen of Rumania; teacher of Yehudi Menuhin.

En fan' (in' (én'fán' (án''), Barthélemy Prosper. Known as **Le Père Enfantin** (lē pâr). 1796-1864. French Socialist; a leader of Saint-Simonianism; founded model Socialist community at Mülmontant, with forty disciples, but was arrested and imprisoned for a short time. See CHANG AND F.

Eng'el (éng'el), **Ernst**. 1821-1896. German statistician and economist. Formulated generalization (Engel's law) on relation between increased family income and expenditures for food, clothing, rent, etc.

Engel, Johann Jakob. 1741-1802. German writer, dramatist, and philosopher. Author of works on popular philosophy, art, and aesthetics, and of the novel *Herr Lorenz Starke* (1795; first published in Schiller's *Horen*, 1801).

Eng'el-ber't I (éng'el-bért), **Saint**. 1185?-1225. Arch-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), t; t'üre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

bishop of Cologne (from 1216); re-established law and order, brought about improvements in life of his people. Aroused antagonism of his cousin Count Frederick of Isenburg, who caused him to be murdered (1225); honored as martyr. —

Engelbert I or Eng'el-brecht I (ēng'ē-brēkt). See NASSAU, 2a.

Eng'el-brecht'sen (ēng'ē-brēkt'sēn), Cornelis. 1468-1533. Dutch religious painter of Leiden, a pioneer of the Dutch Renaissance school.

Eng'el-hard (ēng'ē-hārt), Wilhelm. 1813-1902. German sculptor and painter.

Eng'el-mann (ēng'ē-gēl-mān; Ger. ēng'ēl-mān), George. 1809-1884. Meteorologist, physician, and botanist, b. Frankfurt am Main; to U.S. (1832); practiced medicine in St. Louis (from 1835). Made meteorological observations and botanical investigations during rest of life.

Eng'el-mann (ēng'ēl-mān), Theodor Wilhelm. 1843-1909. German physiologist.

Eng'els (ēng'ēls), Friedrich. 1820-1895. German Socialist; collaborator with Karl Marx (q.v.) in the *Communist Manifesto* (1847); involved in revolutionary agitation in Baden (1848-49); fled to England, where he was a manufacturer at Manchester (1850-69); to London (1870-95). Associated with Marx in spreading Socialist propaganda; edited and published Marx's works. Author of *Die Lage der Arbeitenden Klassen in England* (1845), *Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft* (c. 1880), etc. See also MOSES HESS.

Eng'erth (ēng'ert), Baron Wilhelm von. 1814-1884. Austrian engineer; invented Engerth system of gearing for freight locomotives; took active part in regulating Danube at Vienna; supervising architect of buildings of Vienna Exposition of 1873 and chief of engineering department. His brother Eduard (1818-1897) was historical and portrait painter.

Eng'hien' (Fr. āng'gān; Belg. -gān'), Duc d'. A title borne by the eldest son of the prince of Condé (see CONDÉ), especially by: (1) Louis II de Bourbon, during his father's life (1621-46). (2) Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé (1772-1804), only son of the last Condé prince; at outbreak of war (1792) held a command in the army of émigrés; m. (1801) Princess Charlotte, niece of cardinal de Rohan; lived at Ettenheim, Baden; falsely accused of plotting against France; secretly seized (1804) by French gendarmes under Napoleon's orders, condemned by military tribunal and shot.

Eng'land (ēng'glānd), John. 1786-1842. Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, S.C., b. Cork, Ireland. Brought about reforms in transportation of convicts to Australia and got British government to permit non-Anglican clergymen in Australian penal settlements; has been termed "founder of the Catholic Church in Australia." Consecrated (1820) bishop of new apostolic see of Charleston (the Carolinas and Georgia); instituted many educational activities in his see.

Engländer, Richard. See Peter ALTENBERG.

Eng'le (ēng'gēl), Paul Hamilton. 1908- . American poet, b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A.B., Coe (1931) and Oxford (as Rhodes scholar, 1936); author of *American Song* (1934), *Break the Heart's Anger* (1936), *Corn* (1939), *Always the Land* (novel; 1941).

Eng'ler (ēng'ler), Adolf, in full Heinrich Gustav Adolf. 1844-1930. German botanist. Worked out a natural system of classification of plants; also known for work in plant geography.

Engler, Karl. 1842-1925. German chemist.

Eng'lish (ēng'glīsh), Thomas Dunn. 1819-1902. American physician, lawyer, and writer; author of the song *Ben Bolt*, and numerous novels, plays, and poems.

En'na (ēn'a), August. 1860-1939. Danish composer of Italian and German descent.

En'ne-king (ēn'ē-king), John Joseph. 1841-1916. American landscape and figure painter.

En'ne-mo'ser (ēn'ē-mō'sēr), Joseph. 1787-1834. Austrian physician, b. in the Tirol; to Munich (1841) and gained reputation by application of hypnotism (then called *magnetism*) as a cure.

Ennery, Adolphe Philippe d'. See DENNERY.

En'ne-ver (ēn'ē-vēr), William Joseph. 1869-1947. English journalist, and originator of mnemonic training system known as Pelmanism, b. London. Established first Pelman Inst. in London (1898).

En'nis (ēn'is), George Pearce. 1884-1936. American painter, b. St. Louis; studio in New York; best known for landscapes, murals, and stained-glass work.

Enniskillen, Earls of. See COLLE family.

En'ni-us (ēn'ī-s), Quintus. 239-7169 A.C. Roman poet, b. Rudiae in Calabria. Taught Greek and translated Greek plays, Rome (from c. 204 A.C.); made Roman citizen (184). Regarded as one of founders of Latin literature; author of a number of tragedies and, notably, of the epic poem *Annales* (18 books), in which the hexameter is introduced into Latin. Only fragments of his works are extant.

En-no'di-us (ē-nō'dī-s), Magnus Felix. 473?-521. Roman Catholic prelate and writer; bishop of Pavia (c. 515).

En'o-bar'bus (ē-nō-bār'būs; ēn'ō-). Variant of ANERO-BARBUS.

En'o-mo-to (ē-nō-mō-tō), Viscount Buyo. 1839?-1909. Japanese vice-admiral (1874); minister to Russia; negotiated treaty with Russia (1874) exchanging southern half of Sakhalin for Kuril Islands; minister to China (1882).

Enotrio Romano. See GIOSUÈ C'ARDUCCI.

Enrique. Spanish form of HENRY.

Enríquez Acevedo de Toledo, Pedro. See CONDE de FUENTES.

En-rí'quez Gó'mez (ān-rē'kāth gō'mūth), Antonio. *Orig. surname* Enríquez de Paz (thā pāth'). 1602-71662. Spanish writer, b. Segovia, of Portuguese Jewish origin; to France (1636) to escape Inquisition; made a domo to Louis XIII; to Amsterdam (1660), openly professing Judaism. Author of comedies, a mystic poem *La Culpa del Primer Peregrino* (1644), an epic *El Sancho Nazareno* (1656).

En'sche-dé' (ēn'skē-dā'). Name of a Dutch family of printers and type foundry, including Isaak (1681-1761), founder of a press in Haarlem (1703) to which he added a type foundry; and his son and successor Johannes (1708-1780), collector of digress and matrices of the 15th-17th centuries.

En'se-na'da (ēn'sā-nā'thā), Marqués de la. Ze-nón' or Ce-nón' de So'mo-de-vil'la (thā-nōn' dā sō'mō-thā-vē'lā). 1702-1781. Spanish naval officer and statesman; prime minister (1743-54); administered vigorous policy of internal reform; exiled from court (1754-59).

En'sor (ēn'sōr), Baron James (jāmz). 1860-1949. Belgian painter and etcher.

En'ters (ēn'tērs), Angus (ānz'ān). 1907- . American dancer, painter, and author, b. New York City. Awarded Guggenheim fellowship (1934-35). She has created new theater form combining arts of dance, pantomime, music, and costume.

En'tragues' (ēn'trāg'), Catherine Henriette de Balzac' (dē bal'zāk') d'. Marquise de Ver'neuil' (dē vēr'nō'y'). Mistress of Henry IV of France and a central figure in plots and counterplots in the French court.

En'tre-cas'teaux' (ēn'trē-kās'tōs), Chevalier d'. An-

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), salt (41), connect; odd, odd; out, oil; cune, unite, urn, up, circle, u-u in Fr. menu;

toine **Raymond Joseph de Bru'ni'** (brü'nä'). 1737-1793. French naval officer and explorer; in command of French fleet in East Indies (1785). Governor of Mauritius (1787-89); rear admiral (1791) and sent to find La Perouse; explored coasts of New Caledonia, New Holland, Tasmania.

En-ver' Pa-sha' (än-vër' pä-shä'). In earlier years known as **Enver Bey** (bä'). 1881?-1922. Turkish soldier and leader of Young Turks. Raised revolt in Macedonia (1908) forcing Sultan Abdul-Hamid to restore constitution of 1876. During negotiations (1913) after Balkan war, led group which assassinated minister of war, Nazim Pasha, turned out of office grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and forced sultan to fill governmental offices with Young Turk leaders; on murder (June, 1913) of Young Turk grand vizier, Mahmud Shevket, effected dismissal of officers not in sympathy with Young Turk policies; assumed post of minister of war (Jan. 3, 1914). Held command during World War, but without notable success; in internal affairs, elevated himself to position of absolute ruler. Flew after collapse of Turkey.

Enzina, Juan del. See ENCINA.

En-zi'nus (än-thē'näs), **Francisco de.** Also known as **Dry'an-der'** (drä'in-dër'). 1520?-1552. Spanish Protestant theologian; translated New Testament into Spanish and dedicated it to Emperor Charles V, who turned him over to the Inquisition; escaped to Wittenberg; wrote account of his imprisonment.

En-zio (än'tsō) or **En'zo** (än'tsō). Eng. also **Henry.** 1225?-1272. Titular king of Sardinia. Natural son of Emperor Frederick II of Germany; m. (1238) Adelsia, a Sardinian heiress and took (1243) title of king of Sardinia, but never exercised sovereignty; defeated and captured (1249) by Bolognese; imprisoned (1249-72).

Eobanus Hessus. See HESSUS.

Éon' de Beau'mont' (ä'ön' dë bö'môn'), **Charles** Geneviève **Louis Auguste André Timothée d'.** Known as **Chevalier d'Éon.** 1728-1810. French political adventurer. Sent as secret agent to Russia by Louis XV (1755); adopted woman's dress; agent, then minister plenipotentiary, in London (1762-74); in order to receive pension from France, forced by Louis XVI's decree to wear woman's dress to end of his life.

Eormenic. See ERMANARIC.

Éötvös (ät'vösh), **József.** Baron von **Vá'sá'-ros-ne-mény** (vä'shä-rösh-né-män'y'). 1813-1871. Hungarian statesman and writer; leader of Hungarian reform movement (1840 ff.); champion of centralists; minister of education in Batthyány's cabinet (1848); in Munich (1848-51). Re-entered political life in Hungary (1861) and supported Deák in diets of 1861, 1865, 1867; again minister of education in Andrássy's cabinet (1867-71); established modern system of national education in Hungary. Author of social and political novels, political writings, dramas, etc. His son Baron **Roland** (1848-1919), physicist, was professor at the U. of Budapest (from 1873); minister of education (1894-95); studied gravitation and the earth's field of gravity; constructed a torsion balance (Éötvös balance) for measurement of the density of underlying rocks by means of variations in gravity, used in geological prospecting.

E-pam'i-non'das (ë-päm'i-nôn'däs). 418?-362 B.C. Theban general and statesman. Defeated Spartan army at Leuctra (371 B.C.); invaded Peloponnese (370-369). Defeated Spartans again at Mantinea (362), but mortally wounded in the battle.

Épée' (ä'pä'), **Abbé Charles Michel de l'.** 1712-1789. French abbé; perfected one-hand sign alphabet for use of deaf and dumb; founded (1770) institution for deaf and dumb, in Paris.

É'per'non' (ä'pär'nôn'), **Duc d'.** **Jean Louis de No'ga'ret' de La Va'lette'** (dë nö'gä'rë' dë lä vä'lët'). 1554-1642. French courtier and politician; appointed governor of Limousin (1596) by King Henry IV; transferred to Guienne (1622). Opposed policies of Cardinal Richelieu and was removed from office (1641). His son **Bernard** (1592-1662) was governor successively of Burgundy and Guienne, where his greed and cruelty made his administration unpopular.

Eph'al'tes (ëf'äl'tēs). d. 469 B.C. Traitor who guided Persian detachment up mountain paths to rear of Greek force under Leonidas defending pass of Thermopylae (480 B.C.).

Ep'hialtes. d. about 456 B.C. Athenian general and statesman; sponsor of law curbing power of the Areopagus and instituting democratic government in Athens.

Eph'o-rus (ëf'ō-rūs). Greek historian of 4th century B.C., of Cyme in Asia Minor. Author of universal history (29 books) of which fragments remain.

E'phra-em (ëf'rā-ëm; -frā-ëm) or **E'phra-im** (ëf'rā-ëm; -frā-ëm) or **Eph-rem'** (ëf-rām'), Saint. Called **Ephraem Sy'rus** (sī'rūs), i.e. the Syrian. 306?-373. Syrian churchman and writer, b. Nisibin, Mesopotamia. Author of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, theological treatises, homilies, and hymns. Given title of Doctor of the Church (1920).

E'phra-im (ëf'rā-ëm; ëf'rā-ëm). In Bible, Joseph's younger son (*Gen.* xli. 50-52), ancestor of a tribe of Israelites (*Joshua* xvi). See JOSHUA.

Ep'i-char'mus (ëp'ī-kār'mūs). Greek writer of comedies in late 6th and early 5th century B.C.; b. on island of Cos. Only fragments of his plays are extant.

Ep'i-c-te'tus (ëp'ī-tē'tūs). Greek Stoic philosopher, prob. native of Hierapolis in Phrygia. Originally a slave, he was freed by his master and taught philosophy in Rome (until 90 A.D.); expelled from Rome with other philosophers by Emperor Domitian (90). Left no writings; his philosophy known through the *Discourses* and the *Enchiridion* of his pupil Flavius Arrian.

Ep'i-cu'rus (ëp'ī-kū'rūs). 342? 270 B.C. Greek philosopher, b. in Samos; founder of Epicureanism. Taught in Athens (from 306 B.C.), emphasizing that pleasure is the only good and the end of all morality, but that the genuine life of pleasure must be a life of prudence, honor, and justice; in field of physics, he adopted atomistic theory of school of Democritus. Only fragments of his many works are extant.

Ep'i-men'i-des (ëp'ī-mën' dēs). Cretan philosopher, prophet, and poet, of 7th century B.C. According to legend, he fell asleep as a lad in a cave and awoke after 57 years to find that his soul, freed from the burden of the flesh, had studied philosophy and medicine and made him a great scholar in the new world about him. He sometimes replaces Pericles (*q.v.*) as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Goethe makes the legend subject of his poem *Des Epimenides Erwachen*.

É'pl'nay' (ä'pē'nä'), **Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live** (dë lä lēv') d'. See **Tar'dieu' d'Es'cla'velles'** (tär'dyü' dës'klä'vël'). 1726-1783. French author, b. Valenciennes. Friend of Diderot, d'Alembert, Holbach, and esp. of Rousseau and Melchior Grimm (*q.v.*); visited Geneva where she was guest of Voltaire (1757-59); aid Melchior Grimm with his *Correspondance*; wrote *Les Conversations d'Émilie* (1774; later crowned by the Academy), also *Mémoires et Correspondances* (3 vols., pub. 1818; genuine letters of Rousseau, Grimm, Diderot, etc., in the form of an autobiographical romance).

Epiphanes. See ANTIOCHUS IV of Syria; PTOLÉMY V.

Epiphanes Dionysus. See ANTIOCHUS VI of Syria.

Epiphanes Nicator. See SELEUCUS VI.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Epiphanes Philadelphus. See ANTHOCUS XI of Syria.

Ep'i-pha'ni-us (ep'i-fa'ni-üs), Saint. 315?-403. Eastern church father and writer, b. in Palestine, of Jewish parents. Disciple of Hilarion; embraced Christianity and was ordained priest; founded (335) and directed (30 years) a monastery near Eleutheropolis; bishop of Constantia (formerly Salamis) in Cyprus (from 367). Champion of traditionalistic orthodoxy and zealous opponent of Origen and his school. Author of the treatise, directed against 80 heresies, entitled *Panarion*, of the anti-Arian work *Anacrotus*, etc.

Ep'i-sco'pi-us (ep'i-skü'pi-üs), Si'mon (si'mün). *Surname Latinized from Bis'cop, Bis'chop, or Biss'chop* (bis'köp). 1583-1643. Dutch theologian and leader of the Arminians. Studied under Arminius at Leiden; professor of theology, Leiden (1612-18); represented Remonstrants at The Hague (1611), Delft (1613), and Synod of Dort (1618); expelled from church by Synod of Dort and banished from Holland (1618); lived in exile (1618-26) in Antwerp, Paris, and Rouen; director of Remonstrant seminary, Amsterdam (from 1634), and successor to Arminius as head of Arminian, or Remonstrant, movement. Author of Remonstrant confession of faith *Confessio* (1622), *Apologia* (1629), *Institutiones Theologiae* (pub. 1650 fl.), etc.

Epp (öp), Franz Xaver von. 1808-1947. German general. Commanded Royal Bavarian infantry regiment in World War (1914-18), led anti-Communist campaign in Munich (1919); entered Reichswehr (1919) and retired as lieutenant general (1923); organizer of Nazi Storm Troops (1919-33) and one of its group leaders; general (1935); governor of Bavaria (1933-45).

Épré'mes-nil' (ä'prä'mè-nèl'), Jean Jacques Du'val' (dü'vää') d'. 1716-1794. French jurist and politician; at beginning of French Revolution advocated establishment of constitutional monarchy; defended Parliament of Paris (1788) against royal infringement of its powers; elected to States-General (1789); defended royal cause; as member of the National Assembly, protested (1791) against new constitution; sent to guillotine by Revolutionary Tribunal (1794). His wife, Françoise Augustine, nee de Sanc'tua'ry' [de sank'tü-ä're'] (1754-1794), called *Mère des Pauvres* (mä'r dâ pö'vr') because of her many charities, was guillotined at the same time.

Ep'stein (ép'stän), Jacob. 1880- . American sculptor of Russo-Polish descent, b. New York City. Settled in London (1905); worked in New York and other American cities (1927 fl.); author of *The Sculptor Speaks* (1931). His works include 18 symbolical figures decorating British Medical Association Building, London (1907-08); tomb of Oscar Wilde (1909); a marble Venus (exhibited 1917); life-size bronze Christ (c. 1920); bronze *Visitation* (1926; Tate Gallery); marble *Genesis* (1931); life-size statue in Sublime stone *Ecce Homo* (1933); huge alabaster statue *Adam* (1939); and many bronze portraits.

Érard' (ä'rär'), Sébastien. 1752-1831. French manufacturer of musical instruments; best known for invention of a double-action harp (exhibited in London, 1811) and improvements in pianos and organs. His nephew Pierre Érard (1796-1855) succeeded him in the business.

Er'a-sis'tra-tus (ér-ä-sis'trä-tü'). Greek physician and anatomist of 3d century B.C.; founded school of anatomy at Alexandria. Credited with being first to distinguish between motor and sensory nerves; traced veins and arteries to the heart; invented a catheter; rejected humoral theory of disease, originating theory of pneumonia.

E-ras'mus (é-räz'müs), Des'i-de'ri-us (dès'i-dèr'i-üs). *Orig. Gerhard Ge'rhardt* (gä'rärtis; gër'härtis) or **Geert**

Geerts (gärtis). 1466?-1536. Dutch scholar, b. Rotterdam. Traveled widely; in England (1498-99), met Colet, Grocyn, Linacre, and More at Oxford; again in England (1510-14), taught Greek at Cambridge; settled in Basel (1521) and Freiburg in Breisgau (1529). At first favored Reformation, but later opposed it and endeavored to promote reform within Roman Catholic Church. Edited New Testament in Greek, with a Latin translation (1516); also wrote *Colloquies* and *Encomium Moriae* (*Praise of Folly*). Regarded as leader in renaissance of learning in northern Europe.

E-ras'tus (ä-räs'tüs; Ger. ä-räs'töös), Thomas. *Real surname Lie'ber* (lè'bër) or *Lie'bler* (lè'blier). 1524-1583. German-Swiss Zwinglian theologian, physician, and natural philosopher. Took part in theological conferences at Heidelberg (1560) and Maulbronn (1564), upheld Zwinglian doctrine of the Lord's Supper, and denied right of excommunication as a divine ordinance in controversy with Olevianus and others; excommunicated on charge of Socinianism (1570-75). Professor of medicine (1580) and of ethics (1583) in Basel, where he established the Erastian Foundation for poor medical students. Author of a collection of theses on excommunication *Explicatio*... (1568; pub. 1589). The doctrine known as Erastianism, which upholds state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, goes by his name, but was not directly expressed by him in its broad sense and application.

Er'a-tos'the-nes (ér-ä-tös'thè-nèz). Greek astronomer and geographer of 3d century B.C., b. in Cyrene in Africa; called by Ptolemy Evergetes to Alexandria to head the library there. Among his achievements were the establishment of a scientific chronology whereby dates were reckoned from the conquest of Troy, the measurement of the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the measurement of the circumference of the earth. Fragments of his *Geographica* have been preserved.

Erb (ër), Joseph Marie. 1860-1944. French organ and composer of a series of religious compositions, piano piece symphonic poems, operas, etc.

Erb (ër), Wilhelm Heinrich. 1840-1921. German physician; specialist in diseases of the nervous system and in electrotherapy.

Er'ben (er'bën), Karel Jaromir. 1811-1870. Czech scholar, poet, and ethnologist; author of a volume of ballads (1853) from which Dvořák and other musicians have drawn for subject matter; published collections of Czech folk songs (3 vols., 1842-45) and folk tales (1865), editions of old texts, etc.

Er'cel-douno (är'st-dönn), Thomas of. *Called also Thomas the Rhymer and Thomas Lear'mont* (lè'r'mönt). fl. 1220-1297. Scottish seer and poet. Reputed to have predicted death of Alexander III and battle of Bannockburn; reputed author of metrical romance on Tristram story, prob. from French 12th-century source.

Er-ci'l'a y Zú'ní-l-ga (ër-thé'lyä é thö'n'yé-gä), Alonso de. 1531?-1596. Spanish epic poet and soldier, b. Madrid. To Chile (1554) to aid in quelling revolt of Araucanians whose heroic resistance inspired him to write his epic *La Araucana* (37 cantos; 1569-1590), considered the first work of literary distinction in the Americas.

Erck'mann'-Cha'tri'an' (èrk'män'ähä'trè'än'). *Joint pen name of Émile Erckmann* (1822-1899) and *Alexandre Chatrian* (1826-1890). French authors, collaborators (from 1847); achieved success with *L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus* (1859). Their fame rests on their novels, including *Le Fou Yégo* (1862), *Madame Thérèse* (1863), *Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813* (1864), *L'Ami Fritz* (1864), *Waterloo* (1865), etc. Authors also of several plays.

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; äve, hère (18), évent, ènd, silènt, makër; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öfft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oll; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circö, ö = u in Fr. menu;

Er'dé-lyi (ér'dā-lyi), **János**. 1814-1868. Hungarian philosopher and man of letters; published collections of Hungarian folk songs and folk tales (3 vols., 1846-48) and Hungarian proverbs (1851).

Erd'mann (ärt'män), **Benno**. 1851-1921. German philosopher and psychologist. Author of works on history of philosophy, esp. Kantian philosophy, and on psychology, logic, and the perception theory.

Erdmann, Johann Eduard. 1805-1892. German philosopher and historian of philosophy.

Erdmann, Otto Lin'né (lín'nä). 1804-1869. German chemist; known esp. for researches on nickel, indigo, and illuminating gas, and for determinations of atomic weights.

Erdmanns-dör'fer (ärt'mäns-dür'fēr), **Max von**. 1848-1905. German conductor and composer.

Er'ic (ēr'ik; ēr'-; *Dan.* ē'rēk) or **Er'ik** or **Er'ick**. Name of several kings of Denmark, including:

Eric I. Called Ev'ergood (ēv'ērgōōd'). 1056-1103. King (1095-1103); first European king to go on pilgrimage to Palestine; died in Cyprus.

Eric II. Called the Memorable. d. 1137. King (1134-37); natural son of Eric I; reign marked by civil war.

Eric III. Called the Lamb. d. 1147. King (1137-47); abdicated.

Eric IV (or VI). Called Plough'pen'ny (plou'pēn'y). 1216-1250. King (1241-50); son of Waldemar II; civil war during reign; killed by his brother Abel.

Eric V (or VII). Called Klip'ping (klē'pēng). 1249?-1286. King (1259-86); son of Christopher I; during minority, kingdom under queen mother, Margaret; reign marked by continual struggle with church, new constitution (1282), charters granted to towns.

Eric VI (or VIII). Called Mænd'ved or Men'ved (mēn'vith). 1274-1319. King (1280-1319); son of Eric V; fought war with Norway; imprisoned archbishop and suffered papal interdict.

Eric VII of Pomerania. 1382-1459. Grandnephew of Margaret; recognized as heir to throne; king of Norway (1389-1439); nominally sole ruler under Union of Kalmar (1397-1412), but affairs controlled by Margaret; succeeded to throne (1412-39) as Eric VII of Denmark and Eric XIII of Sweden; reign a period of dissension; made pilgrimage to Palestine (1423-25); driven out of Sweden by uprising of the Dalecarlians (1434-36); deposed in both countries (1439); fled to Gotland where he lived as a pirate (1439-49); lived in Pomerania (1449-59).

Eric (Norw. ē'rīk). Also known as **Eric I**. d. 1024? Natural son of Earl Haakon. Ruler of Norway (1000-15). Divided Norway with his brother Earl Sweyn (1000); took eastern shires; his rule never complete; abdicated (1015) and sailed to England, where he assisted Canute in his conquest.

Eric (Swed. ē'rīk'). Name of fourteen kings of Sweden, especially:

Eric IX. Called the Saint. d. 1160. King (1150-60). Zealous Christian; led crusade to Finland (1157); forced defeated Finns to be baptized; killed at Uppsala by Danes; became patron saint of Sweden.

Eric X. or Eric Cnut'son (k'nūt'sōn). d. 1216. King (1208-16). Grandson of Eric IX.

Eric XI. Called the Lispering and the Lame. d. 1250. King (1222-50). Sought aid of powerful Paul Birger, who established Folkung dynasty (1250).

Eric XII. 1339-1359. King (1356-59). Son of Magnus II Eriksson. At first supported Magnus in Sweden; later, ruled in Sweden alone.

Eric XIII. = Eric VII of Denmark.

Eric XIV. 1533-1577. King (1560-68). Son of Gustavus Vasa, b. Stockholm. Imprisoned his brother John (1563); fought seven years' war with Denmark (1563-70); for seven years (1558-65), wrote love letters to, and unsuccessfully sought marriage with, Queen Elizabeth of England; proposed also to Mary, Queen of Scots and other royal princesses; finally m. (1568) Catherine Karin, a corporal's daughter; became mentally deranged; his brother John proclaimed king (1568); formally deposed (1569); imprisoned and probably finally poisoned (1569-77).

Eric Blood'axe' (blūd'āks') or **Bloody Axe**. *Norw. Blod'ōx'* (blōd'ūks'). d. 954? King of Norway (930-934). Son of Harold I, at whose abdication he became king; killed several of his brothers to secure his throne; unpopular because of his cruelty; defeated by his half brother Haakon (934), who became king (935); fled to England; ruled Northumbria; killed in battle. His son Harold became king of Norway (961).

Eric Mag'nus-son (N. ā'rēk māng'nōw'sōn). Also known as **Eric II. Called Priest-Hater**. 1268-1299. King of Norway (1280-99). Neutral in conflict between barons and church (1280-82); continued war against Denmark begun by his father Magnus VI (1280-95); made peace with Hanseatic cities (1285); m. 1st (1282) Margaret of Scotland; their daughter Margaret (q.v.) known as "Maid of Norway"; m. 2d (1293) Isabella Bruce, sister of Robert Bruce, later king of Scotland.

Eric the Red. fl. 10th century. Norwegian navigator. Left Iceland (982) and spent three years exploring south-west coast of Greenland (982-85); named new land "Greenland" to make it attractive to colonists; planted colony (986) near present Julianebaah. Subject of Icelandic *Saga of Eric the Red*. See LEIF ERICSON.

Er'ich-sen (ēr'ik'sēn), **Sir John Eric**. 1818-1896. British surgeon, b. Copenhagen. Professor of surgery (1850-75), University Coll.; surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria.

Erichsen Ludvig Mylius-. See MYLIUS-ERICHCEN.

Er'ic-son or Eric's-son (ēr'ik'sēn), **Leif** (liv). Also **Er'ik-sen, Er'ik-son, Er'iks-son**. Son of Eric the Red (q.v.). Norse mariner and adventurer who, according to Icelandic sagas, sailed westward and discovered (c. 1000) land which he named Vinland because of grapevines found there. His Vinland has been variously identified as the coast of Labrador, of Newfoundland, and of N. w. England.

Eric's-son (ēr'ik'sēn; *Sw.* ē'rīk'sōn'), **John**. 1803-1889. Engineer and inventor, b. in Västmanland Province, Sweden. To London (1826), then to U.S. (1839); naturalized. Reputation as engineer established while in England, esp. by his introduction of the screw propeller on a commercial vessel. In U.S. his name associated with ironclad *Monitor* (launched 1862), whose construction and equipment (propelled by steam only, using screw propeller, having guns mounted in revolving armored turret) inaugurated new era in naval engineering. Also effected improvements in design of heavy guns and mountings, and many improvements in steam machinery. See T. R. TOWN. His elder brother Nils (1802-1870) was a Swedish army engineer, built docks at Stockholm, and first of important series of canals in Finland joining Lake Saima with Gulf of Finland.

E-rig'e-na (ēr'ij'ē-nā), **Johannes Scotus**. Later (16th century f.) designation of **Johannes Sco'tus** (skō'tūs), i.e. John the Scot. Literary pseudonym **Johannes Ie-ru'ge-na** (yē-rōō'jē-nā) or **Er'i-u'ge-na** (ēr'i-ū'jē-nā), meaning perhaps "Irish-born." 815?-877. Medieval philosopher and theologian, doubtless native of Ireland, perhaps of Scottish parentage. Invited to

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16). nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

France by Charles the Bald and made head of court school (c. 847); in his first work, sometimes confused with a treatise by an Aquitanian monk Ra-tram-nus [rā-trām-nūs] (d. about 868), advanced doctrine that the eucharist is symbolic or commemorative; went to aid of Hincmar, Archbishop of Reims, in predestination controversy, with treatise *De Divina Prædestinatione* (c. 851), defending liberty of the will, denying any necessity in God or in man, which was condemned by councils of Valence (855), Langres (859), and Vercelli (1050); translated into Latin works of Dionysius the Areopagite (c. 858) at request of Charles the Bald with his own commentary on the original. Author of *De Divisione Naturæ* (c. 865-870), maintaining a monism merging God and the world in the higher unity of nature, presenting the universe as ultimate unity working out in rational system of the world, and hence attempting to reconcile authority with reason, a position condemned by council at Sens and by Pope Honorius III (1225).

Erik. See ERIC.

Eriksen or Erikson or Eriksson, Leif. See ERICSON. **E'riks-son'** (ä'rik-sōn'), Christian. 1858-1935. Swedish sculptor.

Eri'n'na (ēr'n'ā). Greek poet regarded by some authorities as contemporary and friend of Sappho (6th century B.C.), by others as of 4th century B.C. Only slight fragments of her works are extant.

Erk (ēr'k), **Ludwig Christian.** 1807-1883. German singing teacher and editor; helped collect and foster German "popular," or folk, songs; in Berlin, founded the Erk male choral society (1845) and Erk mixed chorus (1852).

Er'kel (ēr'kēl), **Franz or Ferencz.** 1810-1893. Hungarian conductor and composer, creator of Hungarian national opera. Composer of Hungarian national hymn (1845) and of 9 operas.

Er'lach', d' (ēr'lāk'). Swiss family of soldiers and diplomats, including: **Jean Louis** (1595-1650), who passed into French service, was naturalized, and distinguished himself in campaigns in Germany and at the battle of Lens (1648); **Jean** (1628-1694), who also entered French service, distinguished himself at Gravelines and Maestricht; **Jean Louis** (1648-1680), who served in the Dutch navy under Admiral Tromp and became vice-admiral (1678); **Jérôme** (1667-1748), who served in France, and later in Austria, and returned to become chief magistrate at Bern (1721-47); **Charles Louis** (1746-1798), who served France and then was appointed (1798) general in chief of the Bernese army to resist French invasion, was defeated at Fraubrunnen and slain by his own troops; **Rodolphe Louis** (1749-1810), who led a rebellion of Bernese against the French (1802).

Er'lang'er (ēr'lāng'ēr), **Abraham Lincoln.** 1860-1930. American theatrical manager and producer, b. Buffalo, N.Y.; helped form (1896) Theatrical Syndicate which for years had virtual monopoly of American theatrical business; his firm (Klaw & Erlanger) also did independent producing.

Er'lan'ger (ēr'lān'zhā'), **Camille.** 1863-1919. French composer, b. Paris. Author of the dramatic legend *Saint Jean l'Hospitalier*, and operas.

Erlanger, Baron Frederic A. d'. See D'ERLANGER.

Er'lang'er (ēr'lāng'ēr), **Joseph.** 1874-. American physiologist, b. San Francisco; professor, Washington U., St. Louis (from 1910); shared with H. S. Gasser (q.v.) 1944 Nobel prize for medicine, for work on nerve fibers.

Er'len-mey'er (ēr'lēn-mē'ēr), **Emil.** 1825-1909. German organic chemist; proposed the commonly accepted formula for naphthalene (1866); originated the flat-bottomed, cone-shaped, thin glass flask named after him.

Er'lon, Jean Baptiste Drouet d'. See DROUET D'ERLON.

Er-mak'Ti-mo-fē'ev (yīr-māk' tyt-mū'tyā'yā'). d. 1584. Hetman of Don Cossacks and conqueror of Siberia; his exploits are themes of Russian folk songs; hero of Khomyakov's verse drama *Er-mak*.

Er'man (ēr'mān), **Adolf.** 1854-1937. German Egyptologist and lexicographer, founder of scientific study of the ancient Egyptian language.

Er'man (ēr'mān), **Paul.** 1764-1851. German physicist. His son **Georg Adolf** (1806-1877), also a physicist, made measurements of the earth's magnetism on a journey through northern Asia and around the world (1828-30), these data being used by Gauss in constructing his theory of terrestrial magnetism.

Er-man'a-ric (ēr-mān'ā-rik'). fl. 350-376 A.D. King of the Ostrogoths, first of the Amalings. Built up an empire in eastern Europe on Dnieper River; overthrown by invasion of the Huns. Called "the Gothic Alexander"; in German legend the type of the cruel tyrant. In Anglo-Saxon poetry appears as **Eor'men-ric** (ē'ōr-mēn-rēch), in Norse literature as **Jor'mun-rök** (yōr'mōōn-rāk).

Er-ma-ting'er (ēr-mā'ting'ēr), **Emil.** 1873-1953. Swiss literary historian.

Ermenegild. See under LEOVIGILD.

Er'men'gem' (ēr'mān'gēm'), **Frédéric van** (vān). Pseudonym **Franz Hellens'** (frānz ā'lēns'). 1881-Belgian writer; author of *Les Clartés Latentes* (awarded Prix prize, 1912), *Prêcheur de la Mer* (Grand Prix de Littérature, 1935), etc.

Er'nest (ēr'nēst, -nēst). *Ger.* **Ernst.** 1441-1486. Elector of Saxony. Elder son of Frederick the Gentle. Founder of the Ernestine line (q.v.). Joint ruler of Saxony (1464-85) with his brother Albert III (q.v.); received central portions of Thuringia in division of dominions (1485). See also ALBERTINE LINE.

Ernest. *Ger.* **Ernst.** 1497-1546. Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg [-lū'nē-bōōrk] (1521-46); called "the Confessor." Introduced Lutheranism into duchy (1527); signed protest against edict of Diet of Spire (1529); signed Augsburg Confession (1530); member of League of Schmalkalden (1531).

Ernest I. *Ger.* **Ernst.** Called **der From'me** (dēr frōm'ē), i.e. the Pious. 1601-1675. Duke of Saxe-Weimar [sāks'vī'mār] (1620-40) and of Saxe-Coburg (1640-75). Son of John, Duke of Weimar, of the Ernestine line; founded ducal house which through his sons became houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, etc. (q.v.). Fought in Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus and his own younger brother, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; signed Peace of Prague (1635); received (1644) half of Eisenach and (1672) the greater part of Altenburg and Coburg. His eldest son, Frederick, inherited the duchy of Saxe-Gotha; his second son, Albert, founded (1680) the new line of Saxe-Coburg; his sixth son, **Ernest**, established (1683) the minor duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen (q.v.).

Ernest. *Ger.* **Ernst.** Name of two dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (q.v.).

Ernest I. 1784-1844. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld [-sāl'fēlt] (as Ernest III, 1806-26) and of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1826-44). Son of Francis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. On extinction (1825) of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (-āl'tēn-bōōrk) line, exchanged Saalfeld for Gotha and assumed title of Ernest I (1826). Fought against Napoleon (1806) and lost his lands, recovered by Treaty of Tilsit (1807); again joined Allies against France (1813); awarded principality of Lichtenberg by Congress of Vienna (1816); acquired Gotha (1826); sold Lichtenberg to Prussia (1834). His younger son, Albert, m. (1840) Queen Victoria of England.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), qōfō, āve, hāre (18), ēvent, ānd, āilent, māk'ēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ādd (40), sēft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ānāte, ārn, āp, circū, ā = u in Fr. menu;

Ernest II. 1818-1893. Duke (1844-93); older son of Ernest I; b. Coburg; educ. at Bonn and traveled extensively. Fought successfully in war against Denmark (1849); by his liberal policies prevented disturbances in his duchy during revolutionary crisis (1848-49); a nationalist, but favored Austrian leadership and long opposed Bismarck; later sided with Prussia in Seven Weeks' War (1866) and took part in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Known as an excellent musician; wrote several operas.

Ernest I. Ger. Ernst. 1826-1908. Duke of Saxe-Altenburg [saks'äl'ten-böörk] (1853-1908); son of Duke George; b. at Hildburghausen; officer in Prussian army (1851-53); took part in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); left no heir, succession passing to his nephew Ernest II (1871-1955), general in Prussian army, duke (1908-18; abdicated).

Ernest Augustus (ä-güs'tis). Ger. Ernst August. Name of rulers of Hanover. (1) 1629-1698. First elector (1692-98) of Hanover; m. (1658) Sophia (1630-1714), daughter of elector Frederick V of the Palatinate and of Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England. Their son became king of England as George I, first of the house of Hanover (see HANOVER).

(2) 1771-1851. First king (1837-51) of Hanover. Son of George III of England; created (1799) duke of Cum'ber-land (küm'här-länd); became king of Hanover on separation (1837) of English and Hanoverian crowns at accession of Victoria as queen of England. Succeeded as king by his son George V, who ruled until annexation of Hanover by Prussia (1866).

(3) 1845-1923. Son and successor of George V, and duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg from 1884, at extinction of elder Brunswick line; see BRUNSWICK, but not allowed by Hohenzollerns to rule.

(4) 1887-1953. Son of the preceding; m. (1913) Victoria Louise, daughter of William II of Germany; succeeded to duchy of Brunswick (1913-18; abdicated).

Er-ne'sti (är-nēs'ti), Johann August. 1707-1781. German Protestant theologian and classical philologist.

Er-ne'stine line (är-nēs'tin; -nis; -tēn). Also known as **Lau'en-burg line** (lou'än-böörk). Elder line of Wettin family (q.v.), established (1485) with division of electoral duchy of Saxony between Ernest and Albert III (qq.v.; see also ALBERTINE LINE), sons of Frederick the Gentle. At division received central part of region that is now Thuringia (see FREDERICK the Wise and JOHN); but lost (1547) electoral dignity and much territory to Albertine line (see JOHN FREDERICK the Magnanimous and MAURICE); remaining lands broken up into Ernestine duchies (see SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, SAXE-GOTHA, SAXE-MEININGEN, SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH), thus becoming actually the secondary line.

Ernie, 1st Baron. See Rowland Edmund PROTHERO.

Ernst (ärnst). German form of ERNEST.

Ernst (ärnst), Edwin Charles. 1885- . American radiologist; known for diagnosis and treatment by means of X-ray and radium applications and for researches in X-ray unit measurement.

Ernst, Harold Clarence. 1856-1922. American bacteriologist; studied under Koch. Taught bacteriology at Harvard Medical School (from 1885), professor (1895-1922); in Boston, established first diphtheria-antitoxin laboratory.

Ernst (ärnst), Heinrich Wilhelm. 1814-1865. Violin virtuoso and composer, b. Brünn, Moravia; lived chiefly in Paris and London.

Ernst, Max. 1891- . German surrealist painter, cofounder in Cologne of a Dadaist group (1919) which collaborated on the Fatagaga collages.

Ernst, Otto. Pseudonym of Otto Ernst Schmiron.

Ernst, Paul. 1866-1933. German writer, dramatist, and critic. Author of translations of old Italian tales (1902), original short stories and narrative poems modeled in part after Boccaccio and other Italian writers; the historical epic in verse *Das Kaiserbuch* (1923-38), critical essays, works on sociological and economic questions, novels, plays, autobiographical writings, etc.

Er-pe'ni-us (är-pē'nī-äs; -pē'nī-äs), orig. van Er'pe (vān är'pē), Thomas. 1584-1624. Dutch Orientalist, b. in Gorinchem; friend of Scaliger and Casaubon. Author of an Arabic grammar (1613), a Hebrew grammar (1621), a Chaldean and Syrian grammar (1628), etc.

Ersch (ärsli), Johann Samuel. 1766-1828. German bibliographer and encyclopedist; founder of modern German bibliography.

Er'skine (är'skin). Family name of earls of BUCHAN (after 1617).

Erskine, David Stuart. 11th Earl of Buch'an (bük'än; bük'ün). 1742-1829. Called Lord Card'ross (kärd'rös) until death of his father, the 10th earl. Instrumental in freeing election of Scottish representative peers of governmental interference; presented George Washington (1792) with snuffbox made from tree that sheltered Wallace.

His brother Henry (1746-1817) was lord advocate of Scotland (1783, 1806); dean of Faculty of Advocates (1785-95), not re-elected on account of his condemnation of government's sedition and treason bills as unconstitutional; remembered as eloquent and witty orator at Scottish bar; author of *The Emigrant, an Eclogue* (1773) and other poems.

Thomas (1750-1823), 1st Baron Erskine of Res-tor'mel (rēs'tör'mäl), another brother, eminent advocate before English bar, was called to bar (1778); won instant success with defense of Captain Baillie of Greenwich Hospital, accused of libel; made successful defenses of Admiral Lord Keppel and of Lord George Gordon, demolishing the doctrine of constructive treason (1781); M.P. (1783); attorney general to prince of Wales (1783); contributed to passing of Fox's Libel Act (1792); sympathizing with French Revolution, procured acquittal for Tom Paine, Frost, Hardy, and Horne Tooke; attacked current theory of criminal responsibility in defense of Hadfield, who was charged with shooting at George III (1800); lord chancellor in Grenville's All-the-Talents Administration (1805), despite his ignorance of equity; resigned (1807); a devoted Negro emancipation; made last speech in House of Lords (1820), in defense of Queen Caroline, with impassioned eloquence; worked for cause of Greek independence (1822-23).

Erskine, Ebenezer. 1680-1754. Scottish clergyman. Grandson of a cadet of family of earl of Mar. Refused oath of abjuration; defended heterodox views of *Marrow of Modern Divinity* in the Marrow controversy (1720); censured prevalent doctrinal errors and advocated right of people to choose their pastors (1733); deposed. With his son-in-law James Fisher, compiler of Fisher's *Catechism*, William Wilson and Alexander Moncrieff (three fellow ministers of Church of Scotland), at Gairney Bridge near Kinross (1733), formed an Associate Presbytery, setting up the Secession Church or Marrowkirk. First dissenters from the national church, whence they were called the Secession Fathers; headed (1747) the Burghers in the split of the Seceders into Burghers and Antiburghers. His brother Ralph (1685-1752), clergyman and poet, joined the Associate Presbytery (1737), took side of Burghers; author of *Gospel Sonnets* (1752) and the odd conceit *Smoking Spiritualized*.

Erskine, John. 6th Baron Erskine, 1st or 6th Earl of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ore (16), nat'ore (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=s in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Mar (mār) of Erskine line. d. 1572. Son of John, 5th Lord Erskine (d. 1552), who was guardian of King James V, later of Mary, Queen of Scots. Like his father, keeper of Edinburgh Castle (1554); member of council of Mary Stuart (1561) and favored her marriage with Darnley; fought at Langside; guardian of James, later King James VI, saved young prince from clutches of Bothwell (1569); joined nobles against Mary and Bothwell; regent of Scotland (1571), but a tool of Morton.

His only son, **John** (1558?-1634), 2d or 7th Earl of Mar, guardian of young King James VI (1578), but a puppet of earl of Morton; foiled plot to carry off king (1580); took part in seizure of king through raid of Ruthven (1582) and, on king's escape, fled to England. Conspired (1584) with Sir Thomas Lyon, master of Glamis, captured Stirling, and on flight of Arran made terms with Elizabeth and became privy counselor of Scotland (1585) and guardian of Prince Henry (1595); helped to thwart Gowrie conspiracy (1600); envoy to London to negotiate James VI's accession to English throne (1601); lord high treasurer of Scotland (1616-30).

John (1675-1732), 8th or 11th Earl of Mar, Jacobite leader, eldest son of 5th earl, was one of commissioners for union (1705); English secretary of state for Scotland (1713), deprived (1714); placed himself at head of adherents of James Edward, the Old Pretender (1715), proclaimed James VIII king; defeated at Sheriffmuir by Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyll, escaped with Pretender to Gravelines; later, was distrusted by Jacobites, accepted pension from George I (1721); attainted (1716), leaving earldom under forfeiture for 108 years. His grandson **John Francis Erskine** (1741-1825) was restored earl by act of Parliament (1824) and was succeeded by his grandson (1828), who inherited (1835) earldom of Kellie.

Erskine of Dun (dūn), **John**. 1509-1591. Scottish Reformer. Son of 5th laird of Dun, of branch of Erskine family later honored with earldom of Mar. Brought back from abroad first teacher of Greek in Scotland; supported George Wishart and John Knox, Reform preachers, acting as conciliator between Knox and the queen; superintendent of Reformed Church of Scotland for Angus and Mearns (1560-89); one of compilers of *Second Book of Discipline* (1578).

Erskine of Carnock (kār'nōk), **John**. 1695-1768. Scottish jurist. Presented connected treatment of Scots law in *Principles of the Law of Scotland* (1754); author of *Institutes of the Law of Scotland* (1773). His son **John** (1721-1803), theologian, friend of Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards, was leader of evangelical party of the church. His grandson **Thomas Erskine** of Lin-la'then [līn-lā'thēn] (1788-1870), theological writer, became member of Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates (1810) and belonged to brilliant legal circle; upheld Calvinism, interpreting its mystical side; developed unorthodox doctrine of universal atonement advanced by John McLeod Campbell; author of Christian apologetics.

Erskine, John. 1879-1951. American educator and writer, b. New York City. Taught English at Columbia (1909-37). Author of many books on English literature, and of *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* (1925), *Galahad* (1926), *Adam and Eve* (1927), *Penelope's Man* (1928), *Tristan and Isolde* (1932), *Solomon, My Son!* (1935), *Brief Hour of Francois Villon* (1937), etc.

Er'tel (ēr'tē), **Jean Paul**. 1865-1933. Music teacher, critic, and composer, b. Posen; resident in Berlin (from 1886). Composed symphonic poems, operas, piano and organ works, chamber music, and songs.

Ertz (ūr'ts), **Susan**. Novelist, b. in England, of American

parentage; m. J. Ronald McCrindle (1932). Author of *Madame Claire* (1922), *Nina* (1924), *The Galaxy* (1929), *Woman Alive* (1935), *Black, White, and Caroline* (1938), and volumes of short stories.

Er'vine (ār'vin), **St. John Greer**. 1883-. Irish playwright and novelist, b. Belfast. Manager of Abbey Theatre, Dublin (1915); professor of dramatic literature, Royal Society of Literature (1933-36). Author of plays, including *Mixed Marriage* (1910), *Jane Clegg* (1911), *John Ferguson* (1914), *The First Mrs. Fraser* (1928), *People of our Class* (1934), *Robert's Wife* (1937), *The Christies* (1939); of novels, including *Mrs. Martin's Man*, *Alice and a Family*, *Changing Winds*, *The Foolish Lovers*, *The Wayward Man*, *Sophia*; of miscellaneous prose works, as *If I Were Dictator*.

Er'win (ēr'vūn). After 17th century often called **Er'win von Stein'bach** (tōn shīn'bak). 1244?-1318. German architect, engaged (with his son, namesake, and successor, **Erwin**) in construction of part of Strasbourg Cathedral (1277-1339).

Erx'le'ben (ērks'lē'bēn), **Johann Christian Polycarp**. 1744-1777. German physician and naturalist; author of *Systema Regni Animalis* (1776), etc.

Erz'ber'ger (ērts'bēr'gēr), **Matthias**. 1875-1921. German statesman; in Reichstag (1903); leader of left wing of Center party. Sought to enlighten neutral opinion during World War and worked for international relationship, primarily of Roman Catholic clergy; opposed German war policy (1917) and advocated peace by agreement; took active part in coalition of Centrists, Progressives, and Social Democrats, and fathered July Resolution in Reichstag in favor of peace without annexations (1917). Secretary of state without portfolio under Maximilian, Prince of Baden (1918); chairman of armistice commission and signed Compiègne armistice (1918); minister without portfolio under Scheidemann (1919); favored acceptance of Versailles treaty at Weimar National Assembly; minister of finance and, briefly, vice-chancellor under Bauer (1919); carried through Erzberger system of imperial finance and tax reforms; charged with questionable private transactions and financial misdemeanors while in office by Helfferich, whom he sued for libel (1920); resigned (1920). Headed Württemberg Center party in Reichstag (1920); shot and killed by former officers (1921).

Esalas. See ISATAH.

Es'ar-had'don (ēs'ār-hād'dōn) or **Es'sar-had'don** (ēs'ār-hād'dōn). d. 669 B.C. A Sargonid king of Assyria (681-669 B.C.). Son of Sennacherib. Quelled civil war that broke out as result of murder of Sennacherib by one of his sons; rebuilt Babylon; made conquests in east and north; many Asiatic kings became subject to him, including Jewish rulers in Palestine; destroyed Sidon (677); led two great armies into Egypt (675-669); at first turned back by Taharka (q.v.), but later (671) defeated him; plundered Memphis; one of most powerful kings of Assyria; a great builder, erected palace in Nineveh. Father of Shamash-shum-ukin and of Ashurbanipal (q.v.).

Es'sau (ēs'sō) or **E'dom** (ē'dām). In Bible, son of Isaac and Rebekah, and twin brother of Jacob, to whom he sold his birthright (*Gen.* xxv. 21-34; xxvii); ancestor of the Edomites (*Gen.* xxxvi).

Es'bach' (ēs'bak'), **Georges Hubert**. 1843-1890. French physician.

Es'hjörn (ēs'byörn), **Lars Paul**. 1808-1870. Lutheran clergyman and educator, b. in Sweden; to U.S. (1849). Leader of secession of Swedish Lutherans and of organization of independent Augustana Synod (1860).

Es'ca-lan'te (ēs'kū-lān'tā), **Juan de**. d. 1519. Spanish

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charit'y; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite. ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- soldier and explorer; to Mexico with Hernando Cortes; killed in battle with Aztecs.
- Esch** (ĕsh), **John Jacob**. 1861-1941. American lawyer and politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1899-1921). Member of U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission (1921-28). Author with Senator Cummins of Iowa of Esch-Cummins Transportation Act (1920).
- Eschenbach, Wolfram von**. See WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.
- E'schen-burg** (ĕsh'ĕn-bŭrk), **Johann Joachim**. 1743-1820. German critic, literary historian, and translator. Translated works of English writers on aesthetics, Italian and English opera and oratorio texts, and, for the first time, the complete dramatic works of Shakespeare (13 vols., 1775-82).
- E'schen-may'er** (ĕsh'ĕn-mī'ĕr), **Adam Karl August**. 1768-1852. German metaphysician; agreed with Schelling and opposed Hegel; placed faith above philosophical speculation.
- E'scher** (ĕsh'ĕr), **Johann Heinrich Alfred**. 1819-1882. Swiss statesman. President of national council (1849-50). Advocated reform of federal system, and favored private ownership of Swiss railroads.
- E'sche-rich** (ĕsh'ĕrik), **Karl**. 1871-1931. German entomologist.
- E'scher von der Linth** (ĕsh'ĕr fŏn dĕr lĭnt'), **Hans Konrad**. 1767-1823. Swiss statesman. Member of grand council of Helvetic Republic (1798-1802); as president of board of inspection, devoted himself to canalization of the Linth, upper course of the Linth (Escher Canal; 1807-22). He and his family were officially granted honorary surname "von der Linth" by grand council of Zurich (1823).
- Esch'scholtz** (ĕsh'shŏlts), **Johann Friedrich**. 1793-1831. German naturalist and traveler. See Otto von KOTZLUBE.
- Es'co-bar' y Men-do'za** (ĕs'kŏ-bär' ĕ măn-dŏ'thŏ), **Antonio**. 1589-1669. Spanish Jesuit and casuist, b. Valladolid. Known esp. for his doctrine that the sole determinant of the moral value of actions is the moral intent of the agent, the actions being in themselves amoral.
- Es'co-bŕ'do** (ĕs'kŏ-bŕ'thŏ), **Mariano**. 1827-1902. Mexican soldier; as lieutenant general, resisted French invasion (1861-63); to S. Antonio, Texas; organized Republican army. Re-entered Mexico (1865), taking Monterey; defeated Miramón at San Jacinto (1867); promoted commander in chief of Republican forces; defeated and captured Maximilian at Querétaro (May 15, 1867); signed order for Maximilian's execution (June 16, 1867).
- Es'cof'fier** (ĕs'kŏf'īyŏ), **Auguste**. 1847?-1935. Famous Parisian chef.
- Es-cŏl'quíz** (ĕs'kŏl'kŕth), **Juan**. 1762-1820. Spanish statesman and ecclesiastic; tutor to prince of Asturias (later Ferdinand VII); appointed counselor of state on Ferdinand's accession (1808); accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne (1808), remaining with him during his imprisonment by Napoleon (to 1814); minister of state (1815); exiled (1815 ff.). Translated Young's *Night Thoughts* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
- Es'co-su'ra** (ĕs'kŏ-sŭŕŏ), **Patricio de la**. 1807-1878. Spanish statesman and writer, b. Madrid; minister of interior; ambassador to Germany (1872). Author of many novels and plays.
- Ezdras**. See EZRA.
- Esek, Uncle**. Pseudonym of Henry Wheeler SHAW.
- E'se'nin** (ĕs'ĕn'ĭn), **Sergei Aleksandrovich**. 1895-1925. Russian poet; founded imagist group in Russia (1919); known as "poet laureate of the Revolution"; m. 1st Isadora Duncan (q.v.), and 2d, a granddaughter of Tolstói; became insane, committed suicide.
- E'sher** (ĕ'shĕr), 1st Viscount. **William Balfour Brett** (brĕt). 1817-1899. English judge. M.P. (1866); solicitor general (1868); justice, Court of Common Pleas (1868); lord justice of appeal (1877-83); master of the rolls (1883); retired and was created Viscount Esher (1897). His son **Reginald Balfour** (1852-1930), 2d viscount; counselor to prime ministers; chairman of committee that created a general staff for army, with a chief charged with war operations and training of staff officers in war and peace (1904); parliamentary committeeman on imperial defense (from 1905-30); deputy governor, and governor, of Windsor Castle (1901-30); chosen one of editors of *Correspondence of Queen Victoria* (1907); wrote *The Girlhood of Queen Victoria* (1912), *The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener* (1921), *Cloud-capt Towers* (1927).
- Eshin**. Also known as **E-shin So-zu** (ĕ-shĕn sŏ-zŭ), 942-1017. Japanese bonze, noted as scholar, painter, and sculptor.
- Es-la'va y E'll-zon'da** (ĕs-lă'vŏ ĕ ĕ'lĕ-thŏn'dă), **Miguel Hilarión**. 1807-1878. Spanish composer. His works include operas, religious music, and collections of Spanish church music of the 16th-19th centuries.
- Es'march** (ĕs'märk), **Johannes Friedrich August von**. 1823-1908. German surgeon; authority on military surgery; inventor of a method for keeping a limb nearly bloodless during amputation.
- Esnambuc, Pierre Belain d'**. See BELAIN.
- Es'pa'gnat'** (ĕs'pă'nyă'), **Georges d'**. 1870-1950. French painter; identified with neoimpressionism.
- Es'par-te'ro** (ĕs'păr'tĕrŏ), **Baldomero**. Conde **de Lu'cha'na** (lŏŏ-chă'nă). 1792-1879. Spanish general and statesman; to South America and fought against colonists (1815-23); taken prisoner at Ayacucho (1824). On return to Spain supported Isabella II; fought in Carlist war (1834-40); commander in chief of government forces (1836); defeated Carlists; regent (virtually dictator) of Spain after resignation of queen regent Maria Christina (1841-43). After Isabella was declared of age, was driven out of Spain by rebels under Narváez (1843); regained honors by royal decree (1848); prime minister (1854-56); made prince of **Ver-ga'ra** (vĕrgă'ră) by King Amadeus. See LEOPOLDO O'DÓNNEILL.
- Es-pe'jo** (ĕs'pĕ'hŏ), **Antonio de**. fl. 1581-83. Spanish merchant in Mexico; explored New Mexico region.
- Esperéy, Franchet d'**. See FRANCHET D'ESPERÉY.
- Es-pl'na de Ser'na** (ĕs'pĕ'nŏ thă sĕr'nă), **Concha**. 1877-1955. Spanish novelist.
- Es'pi'nasse'** (ĕs'pĕ'nă s'), **Charles Marie Esprit**. 1815-1859. French general, killed at Magenta.
- Espinasse, Julie de l'**. See LESPINASSE.
- Es'pi-nel'** (ĕs'pĕ'nĕl'), **Vicente Martínez**. 1551?-1624. Spanish writer and musician. Revived the *décima* (stanza of ten octosyllabic lines), now called after him the *espinela*; credited by some with having introduced fifth string on the guitar. Known esp. for his picaresque novel *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregón* (1618), a source for Lesage's *Le Gai Blas*.
- Es'pi-no'sa** (ĕs'pĕ-nŏ'să), **Gaspar de**. 1484?-1537. Spanish soldier and lawyer. To Darien with Peltarías' expedition (1510); appointed chief justice; tried Balboa, later (1517) condemning him to death on order of governor.
- Espñosa y Tel'lo** (ĕ tă'lyŏ), **José de**. 1763-1815. Spanish mariner and hydrographer.
- Es'pron-ce'da** (ĕs'prŏn'thă'thă), **José de**. 1808-1842. Spanish poet; often called "the Spanish Byron." Involved from early youth (1822) in revolutionary struggles and plots, living mostly in exile (Lisbon, London, Paris). A leading exponent of Spanish Romanticism.
- Es'py** (ĕs'pĭ), **James Pollard**. 1785-1860. American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭ're (16), natŭ're (54); $\kappa = \text{ch}$ in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

meteorologist; called "Storm King," for his theory of storms (announced 1835), attributing precipitation to upward movement, with consequent expansion and cooling, of moist air. As meteorologist to War Dept. (from 1842) and Navy Dept. (from 1848), laid foundation for weather forecasting by system of telegraphic weather bulletins from one locality to another.

Es-que-me-ling (ès-kwā-mě-ling) or **Ex-que-me-ling** (èks-kwā-) or **Oex-me-ling** (èks-mě-lān), Alexander Olivier, 1645?-1707. Dutch buccaneer, traveler, and writer; author of *De Americaenshe Zeerovers (The Buccaneers of America, 1678)*, an important source book for the history of piracy.

Es-qui-la-che (ès-kā-lā-chā), **Príncipe de. Francisco de Borja y Ara-gón** (thā bōr'hā è ā-rā-gón) or **A'ce-ye'do** (ā-thā-vā-thō). 1581-1658. Spanish poet; viceroy of Peru (1614-21).

Es-qui-rol (ès-kū-ē-rōl), **Jean Étienne Dominique**. 1772-1840. French alienist; one of founders of modern psychiatry; effected reforms in treatment of insane.

Es-qui-ros (ès-kū-ē-rōs), **Henri Alphonse**. 1814-1876. French writer and politician; member of Legislative Assembly (1849), but exiled (1851) because he opposed the Second Empire; again in Legislative Assembly (1869); senator (1876). Author of verse and several histories.

Ess (ēs), **Leander van baptizied Johann Heinrich van**. 1772-1847. German Roman Catholic theologian and Benedictine monk of the liberal school; translated into German, with his cousin **Karl van Ess** (1770-1824), the New Testament (1807) and the Old Testament (1822-36; complete joint edition, 1839 ff.).

Es-sad' Pa-sha' (è-sit' pā-shā'). 1863?-1920. Albanian-born Turkish general and politician. Joined Turkish revolutionary movement (1908); commanded defense of Scutari; attacked by Montenegrins (1912-13), secretly intrigued with them and surrendered city. Instrumental in seating Prince William of Wied on Albanian throne (1914); minister of war and minister of interior in Albanian cabinet. During World War (1914-18), headed Albanian delegation in Paris. After war, proclaimed by so-called National Assembly king of Albania; assassinated by an Albanian in Paris (June 13, 1920) before he could establish himself on throne.

Es'sen (ès'sēn), **Count Hans Henrik von**. 1755-1824. Swedish field marshal and statesman. Favorite and aide-de-camp of King Gustavus III; defended Stralsund against French (1807). Became count and member of council of state (1809), and concluded peace between Sweden and France at Paris (1810); field marshal (1811). Commanded Swedish army sent against Norway (1813); governor of Norway (1814-16) and field marshal after its union with Sweden; marshal of Sweden (1816); governor general of Skåne (1817).

Es'sen (ès'sēn), **Admiral Nicholas Otto von**. 1860-1915. Russian naval commander; served with distinction in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); promoted commander in chief of Russian navy.

Es'sen-wein (ès'sēn-vīn), **August von**. 1831-1892. German architect, archaeologist, and art historian; director of Germanic Museum, Nuremberg (1866-92).

Es'ser (ès'sēr), **Heinrich**. 1818-1872. German orchestra conductor and composer.

Es'sex (ès'seks; -ks), **Earl of**. An English title borne chiefly by the following: **Geoffrey** and **William de MANDENVILLE**; **Geoffrey FRITZPETER**; members of **BOURNE** family, also earls of Hereford (see **Humphrey de BOURNE**); **Thomas CROMWELL**; members of **DEVEREUX** family (including 2d earl of Essex, favorite of Queen Elizabeth); **Arthur CAPEL** and his descendants.

Essling, Prince d'. See **André MASSÉNA**.

Es'taing' (ès'tān'), **Comte Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector d'**. 1729-1794. French naval commander; commanded squadron aiding Americans during American Revolution. Appointed admiral of France (1792). Guillotined in Paris (Apr. 28, 1794).

Es'tau'nié' (ès'tō'nyā'), **Édouard**. 1862-1942. French novelist; author of *Le Ferment* (1899), *L'Épave* (1902), *Le Labyrinthe* (1924), *Tels qu'ils furent* (1927), etc.

E'ste (ès'tā). Distinguished Italian princely family, including: **Alberto Azzo II** (996-1097), who was invested by Emperor Henry VII with Este and other Italian fiefs, and first adopted name Este; his older son, **Guelph IV** (gwēlf), is ancestor of the noble houses of Brunswick and Hanover; through his younger son, **Folco I** (1060-1135), was descended the Italian branch of the family which played prominent role in medieval and renaissance Italy. Folco's son **Obizzo I** (d. 1194) was first to bear title of marquis of Este. Obizzo's son **Azzo V** (d. 1201?) married into Guelph family of Ferrara. His son **Azzo VI** (1170-1212) became head of Guelph party and (1208) first lord of Ferrara. Azzo's successor, **Azzo VII** (1205-1264), was leagued with Pope Gregory IX against the Ghibellines and succeeded in establishing himself in full control of Ferrara. Among later descendants of note were: **Nicholas III** (1384-1441), who ruled Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Reggio, and, in his last years, Milan. Nicholas III's sons **Borso** (1413-1471), patron of learning; and **Ercole I** (1431-1505), patron of Ariosto; and Ercole's children **Beatrice d'Este** (1475-1497), Duchess of Milan, a noted beauty, patron of learning, and wise politician; m. (1491) **Lodovico Sforza** (q.v.). **Isabella d'Este** (1474-1539), Marchioness of Mantua, was also a beauty, patron of learning, and skilled diplomat; m. (1490) **Giovanni Francesco Gonzaga** (q.v.). **Ippolito I** (1479-1520), Cardinal d'Este and Archbishop of Milan; patron of Ariosto; and **Alfonso I** (1486-1534), husband of **Lucrezia Borgia** (q.v.) and successful military commander. Alfonso I's sons **Ercole II** (1508-59), patron of arts, husband of Renée, daughter of Louis XII of France; and **Ippolito II** (1509-72), Cardinal d'Este and Archbishop of Milan, who built Villa d'Este at Tivoli. Ercole II's son **Alfonso II** (1534-1597), duke of Ferrara, patron of Torquato Tasso. **Alfonso IV** (1634-1662), father of Mary Beatrice, who became wife of King James II of England. Alfonso IV's son **Francis II** (1660-1694), who started Este library at Modena and founded the university there. The Este line came to an end with death of **Ercole III Rinaldo** (1727-1803).

Es-té'ba-nez Cal'de-rón' (ès-tā'bā-nāth kāl'dā-rōn'), **Serafin**. Pseudonym **El Sol'i-ta'rio** (él sol'itā'ryō). 1779-1867. Spanish writer; political leader of Logroño (1836) and Seville (1838); member of council of state (1856 ff.). Author of volume of poetry (1831), *Cristianos y Moriscos* (1838); series of sketches of Andalusian life and manners, *Escenas Andalusas* (1847), etc.

Es'ter-há'zy. **Hung. Es'ter-há'zy** (ès'tēr-hā'zī). Noble Magyar family, including: **Ferenc Zer'há'zy** [zēr'hā'zī] (1563-1594), who first took name Esterházy when created baron of **Gálán-ta** (gō'lān-tō); his son **Miklós** (1582-1645), elected palatine of Hungary (1625); victor over Turks (1623) and strong supporter of plans for consolidating Hapsburg dynasty in order to free Hungary from Turkish dominance; Miklós's son **Pál** (1635-1713), who established princely branch of family; elected palatine (1681); fought Turks, aiding in freeing Vienna from siege (1683) and capturing Buda (1686); strong supporter of Hapsburg monarchy; created prince of the empire (1687); instrumental in curbing powers of great Magyar nobles. Later members of family include: **Prince Miklós József** (1714-1790), art patron,

ile, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; bid, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, tip, circle, ti-u in Fr. menu;

builder of Schloss Esterházy in renaissance style; employed Haydn for thirty years as his musical director and conductor of his private orchestra; Prince Miklós (1765-1833), amassed great collection of paintings and engravings, fought Napoleon (1797); Prince Pál Antal (1786-1866), Austrian diplomat under Metternich; Count Moritz (1807-1890), Austrian diplomat, minister in Rome (to 1856), where he conducted negotiations for a concordat, and minister without portfolio (1861-66).

Es'ter'há'zy (è's'tér'á'zè'), **Marie Charles Ferdinand Wal'sin'** (vâl'sân'), 1847-1923, French army officer; notorious because of his connection with the Dreyfus case; confessed (1899) that he had forged the document which constituted the chief evidence against Dreyfus. Spent rest of his life (from 1899) in exile in England. See Émile ZOLA.

Es'ther (è's'tér). In Douay version **E-dis'sa** (è-dis'sá), i.e. "myrtle." Orig. name said to be **Ha-das'sah** (há-dás'sá). In Bible, a Jewish heroine, an orphan brought up by her cousin Mordecai (*Ester* ii. 7); chosen to replace the banished Vashti as wife of Ahasuerus of Persia. When the royal favorite Haman, angered at Mordecai, obtained an edict against the Jews, Esther interceded with Ahasuerus and brought about their deliverance and the death of Haman. Commemorated on the Jewish festival Purim.

Es'tienne' (è's'tyèn') or **É'tienne'** (á'tyèn'). *Lat.* **Steph'anus** (stí'f'á-nūs). French family of printers and bookdealers, including: **Henri I** (d. 1520), founder of the business; his three sons, **François** (1502-50), **Robert I** (1503-1559), who was appointed royal printer to Francis I (1539) and moved to Geneva (c. 1552), and published many editions of Greek and Latin classics, a Latin-French dictionary, and various editions of the Bible, and **Charles** (1504-1564), who first studied medicine and later succeeded his brother Robert as royal printer (1551) and published a great book on anatomy, *De Dissectione Partium Corporis Humani* (1545); and three sons of Robert, **Henri II** (1528?-1598), who succeeded Robert in charge of printing establishment at Geneva (1559) and printed and edited many editions of Greek and Latin classics and compiled *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (1572), **Robert II** (1530-1570), who remained Roman Catholic when father joined the Reformed Church and succeeded his uncle Charles as royal printer (1564), and **François II** (1536-?), who founded at Geneva (1562) a studio of typography (1562-82).

Es'tienne' (è's'tyèn'), **Jean Baptiste Eugène**. 1860-1936. French soldier; commanded artillery in the Vaux and Douaumont sectors in front of Verdun (1915); general of brigade (1916) and of division (1918).

Es'ti-gar-ri'bía (è's'tè-gär-rè'byä), **José Félix**. 1888-1940. Paraguayan general; inspector general of army (1931) when Chaco war broke out; as commander in chief won victories during early part of contest (1932-35). Minister to U.S. (1938-39); instrumental in arranging peace between Bolivia and Chile (1938); president of Paraguay (1939-40); officially proclaimed himself dictator (1940). Killed in airplane crash.

Es'tour'nelles' de Constant' (è's'tòr'nèl' dè kòns'tán'tín'), **Baron de Constant de Re-beccuo'** (rè-bèk') d'. **Paul Henri Benjamin Bal'luat'** (bäl'li-á'). 1852-1924. French diplomat and politician. Member of Chamber of Deputies (1895-1904) and of the Senate (from 1904). Devoted himself to furthering international conciliation; French delegate at The Hague conference (1907). Received, with Auguste Beernaert, Nobel peace prize (1909).

Es'tra'da Ca-bre'ra (è-strä'thä kè-brä'rä), **Manuel**. 1857-1924. Guatemalan politician; secretary of state

(1892). On assassination of President Barrios, made provisional president (Feb., 1898); constitutional president (1898-1905); ruled as military despot until 1920, regularly elected but with no opposing candidates; driven from power by revolution under Carlos Herrera.

Estrada Palma, Tomás. See PALMA.

Es'trades' (è's'trad'), **Comte Godefroi Louis d'**. 1607-1686. French marshal and diplomat; campaigned in Italy (1648), Catalonia (1655), the Low Countries (1672); marshal of France (1675). Ambassador to Holland (1646); negotiated Treaty of Breda with Denmark (1667) and Treaty of Nijmegen with Holland (1678).

Es'trées' (è's'trá'). Noble French family originally of Picardy, including: **Antoine d'Estrées** (d. 1530), called **le Jeune** (lè zhün'), founder of the line. **Gabrielle d'Estrées** (1573-1599), mistress of Henry IV; created **Marquise de Mon'ceaux'** (dè mòn's'ò') and **Duchesse de Beau'fort'** (bò'fòr'). **Duc François Annibal d'Estrées** (1573-1670), **Marquis de Cœu'vres** (kü'vr'), brother of Gabrielle, lieutenant general in the French army, created marshal of France (1626), French ambassador in Rome (1636), governor of Île de France (1654), author of *Mémoires* of the regencies of Marie de Medicis and Anne of Austria. His son **Comte Jean d'Estrées** (1624-1707); distinguished himself at Gravelines, at the battle of Lens, and during the Fronde; accompanied Louis XIV and Turenne in Spanish Netherlands (1667), entered naval service and became vice-admiral (1669); engaged against the Dutch at Southwold Bay (1672) and Schooneveldt and Texel (1673), and in the Antilles (1677), where his squadron was shipwrecked; created marshal of France (1681); appointed governor of Brittany. Jean's son **Duc Victor Marie d'Estrées** (1660-1737), **Marquis de Cœuvres**, lieutenant general (1688); entered naval service and commanded advance guard of the fleet of de Tourville; created marshal of France (1703); distinguished himself in naval campaign ending with battle of Málaga (1704), appointed minister of state. **Louis Charles César Le Tellier'** (lè té'lyä'), **Marquis de Cour'tan'vaux'** (dè kòr'tän'vò'), **Duc d'Estrées** (1695-1771), field marshal (1735), lieutenant general (1748) and engaged at battle of Fontenoy; created marshal of France (1757) and duc d'Estrées (1763).

Es'trith' (è's'trèth). A dynasty of Denmark (1047-1375); began with **Sweyn Es'trith-son** [-søn] (ruled 1047-75), son of Earl Ulf and of Estrith, daughter of Sweyn Forkbeard (ruled 985-1014). Sweyn Estrithson succeeded Magnus the Good of Norway and Denmark (d. 1047) and was followed by five of his sons (1075-1134); dynasty also included: **Waldemar I the Great** (ruled 1157-82), **Canute VI** (1183-1202), **Waldemar II the Victorious** (1202-41), **Eric Menved** (1286-1319), and **Waldemar IV Atterdag** (1340-75), last of the line; dynasty interrupted by several periods of civil war. **Waldemar IV** was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, who procured election (1376) of her five-year-old son, Olaf. See individual biographies.

Es'trup (è's'tròp), **Jacob Brønnum Scavenius**. 1825-1913. Danish statesman; leader of Agrarians in Land-sting (1864-98; 1900 ff.); minister-president and finance minister (1875-94).

É'tampes' (á'tánp'), **Duchesse d'**. **Nes Anne de Pl'se-leu'** (dè pè's'lü'). 1508-1580. Mistress of Francis I of France.

É'tex' (á'tèks'), **Antoine**. 1808-1888. French sculptor, painter, and architect; among his architectural works are the tomb of Napoleon I in the Hôtel des Invalides and a monument to the revolution of 1848.

Eth'el-bald (èth'èl-bòld) or **Æth'el-bald** (æth'èl-bòld; A.-S. æthel-bald). d. 757. King of Mercia (716); in-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

vaded Wessex (733); defeated by rebel overlord of Wessex (752).

Ethelbald or **Æthelbald**. d. 860. King of West Saxons (858-860).

Eth-el-bert (ēth'el-bērt) or **Æthel-berht** (āthēl-bērkt) or **Ægel-briht** (āyēl-brīkt) or **Al'bert** (āl'bērt), Saint. d. 794. King of East Angles; beheaded by order of Offa, king of Mercians; venerated at Hereford as patron of cathedral.

Eth-el-bert (ēth'el-bērt) or **Æth-el-bert** (āth'el-bērt) or **Ædil-beret** (ādil-bērkt). 552?-616. King of Kent (560); defeated by West Saxons (568); baptized by St. Augustine (597); promulgated legal code after the Roman.

Ethelbert. d. 866. King of West Saxons (860-866).

Eth-el-dre'da (ēth'el-drē'dā), Saint. 630?-679. Queen of Northumbria. Married but disowned marriage duties; founded abbey at Ely; consecrated Abbess of Ely (673).

Eth-el-flē'da (ēth'el-flē'dā) or **Æthel-flæd'** (āthēl-flād') or **Ælfled** (ālfled). d. 918? Called Lady of the Mercians after husband's death (912). Dau. of Alfred the Great; m. Ethelred, Mercian ealdorman. Built fortresses against Danes and Norwegians; defeated Welsh at Brecknock (916) and Danes at Derby (917), to control Mercia north to Humber. See EDWARD the Elder.

Eth-el-red (ēth'el-rēd) or **Æthel-red'** (āthēl-rād') or **Ail'ed** (āil'rēd) or **Ael'rod** (āel'rōd), Saint. 1109?-1166. English historical writer. Abbot of Rievaulx (riv'ls; -rēz), Yorkshire (1146-66). As missionary to Galloway Picts, persuaded chief to become monk; canonized (1191). Wrote biography of Edward the Confessor and chronicles.

Ethelred or **Æthelred I**. d. 871. King (866-871) of West Saxons and Kentishmen; repelled Danish invasions (868, 871).

Ethelred or **Æthelred II**. 968?-1016. King of England. Called "the Unready." Became king (978) on assassination of his brother Edward the Martyr (*q.v.*). Bought off Norwegian invaders Olaf Trygvesson and Sweyn (994); m. Emma, dau. of Richard, Duke of Normandy; promulgated police and military codes; bought off the Danes (1012); fled to Rouen when Sweyn was declared king of England; returned and expelled Canute (1014).

Eth-el-werd (ēth'el-wērd) or **Æthel-weard** (āthēl-wārd). d. about 998. English chronicler; compiled a history of world to 973 A.D. (ed. 1596 by Savile).

Eth-el-wold (ēth'el-wōld; -wōld) or **Æthel-wold'** (āthēl-wōl') or **Ad-el-wold** (ād'el-wōld; -wōld), Saint. 908?-984. English ecclesiastical leader. Re-established monastic house at Abingdon and introduced strict Benedictine rule (c. 934); bishop of Winchester (963); built cathedral at Winchester.

Eth-el-wulf (ēth'el-wōlf) or **Æthel-wulf'** (āthēl-wōlf') or **Ad-el-wlf** (ād'el-wōlf) or **Ath'ulf** (āth'ūlf). d. 858. King of West Saxons and Kentishmen and bishop of Winchester. Father of Alfred the Great. Defeated by Danes in naval engagement (842); routed Danes at Ockley (852). Made grants of one tenth of his land for benefactions; made pilgrimage to Rome. m. Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald (856). Gave up kingdom of West Saxons to rebellious son Ethelbald.

Eth'er-ege (ēth'er-ij), Sir **George**. 1635?-?1691. English dramatist. Began period of Restoration comedy with *Love in a Tub* (1664), partly in rhymed heroic verse, partly in realistic scenes of lively comedy; continued to picture life of the day in *She would if she could* (1667) and *The Man of Mode* (1676); invented comedy of intrigue; paved way for comedy of manners of Congreve and Sheridan.

E'thi-o'pi-an (ē'thi-ō'pī-ān). Name, according to Manetho, of XXVth dynasty of Egypt (712-663 B.C.).

E'tienne' (ā'tyēn'). See also ESTIENNE.

E'tienne, Charles Guillaume. 1777-1845. French journalist and dramatist.

Ett (ēt), **Kaspar**. 1788-1847. German composer; helped revive Roman Catholic church music of 16th-18th centuries, esp. polyphonic a cappella music, after which he patterned his original masses, requiems, and offertories.

Et'tings-hau'sen (ēt'ings-hou'zēn), Baron **Konstantin von**. 1826-1897. Austrian paleontologist.

Ett'müller (ēt'müller), **Ernst Moritz Ludwig**. 1802-1877. German philologist; edited many Middle High German and Low German texts, an Anglo-Saxon chrestomathy (1850) and lexicon (1851).

E'trick Shepherd, The. See JAMES HOGG.

E'ty (ēt'y), **William**. 1787-1849. English figure painter; pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Etzel. See ARTHUR.

Eu (ū), **Comte d'**. Prince **Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans'** (dōrlē'ān'). 1842-1922.

Eldest son of duke of Nemours; entered Brazilian army; commander in chief (1869-70) of allied forces in war with Paraguay; unpopular because of extreme clerical views; forced to leave Brazil on downfall of empire (1889). See ISABELLA OF BRAZIL.

Eu-bu'li-des (ū-bū'll-dēz). Greek philosopher of 4th century B.C.; succeeded Euclid of Megara (*q.v.*) as head of the Megarian school.

Euck'en (oik'ēn), **Rudolf Christoph**. 1846-1926. German philosopher, b. in Aueich, Ostfriesland. Professor, Jena (1874-1920); received Nobel prize in literature (1908); exchange professor at Harvard (1912-13). Championed Germany during World War and signed manifesto of German intellectuals in her defense (1914). Author of works on historical philosophy, religion, and on his own philosophy of ethical activism, a metaphysical-idealistic philosophy of life.

Euclid (ū'klid) or **Eu-clid'es** (ū-clī'dēs) of Megara (mēg'ā-rā). 450?-374 B.C. Greek philosopher; disciple of Socrates; founder of the Megarian school. Only titles of his works are extant.

Euclid. fl. about 300 B.C. Greek geometer; founded a school in Alexandria. His chief work, *Elements* (13 books), is basis of many later works in geometry.

Eu-de'mus of Rhodes (ū-dē'mūs, rōdz). Greek philosopher of 4th century B.C.; pupil and friend of Aristotle; supposed editor of *Eudemian Ethics*, one of three treatises in which ethical works of Aristotle are known to us.

Eudes or **Odo**. Count of Paris. See CAPETIAN dynasty.

Eudes (ūd) or **Eu'don'** (ū'dōn') or **O'do** (ō'do). 665?-735 A.D. Duke of Aquitaine. Defeated invading Arabs (721); when threatened later by Arab commander Abul-Rahman, was aided by Charles Martel, who defeated Arabs at Tours, near Poitiers (732).

Eudes or **Odo**. Name of four dukes of Burgundy.

Eudes III (ruled 1193-1218), son of Hugh III, took part in the Albigensian crusade (1209-18) and commanded part of army at Bovines (1214). **Eudes IV** (ruled 1315-1350), son of Robert II, inherited Flanders, Comté and Artois; fought for Philip of Valois in Flanders.

Eudes, Saint Jean. 1601-1680. French priest; famed as a preacher; founded (1643) Congregation of Jesus and Mary, whose members became known as *Eudists*; also founded, at Caen, Daughters of Our Lady of Charity.

Eudes de Mézeray, François. See MÉZERAY.

Eudes of Bayeux. See ODO OF BAYEUX.

Eu-do'ci-a (ū-dō'shū-ā). Name of three empresses of the Eastern Roman Empire:

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mājor; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōbt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz; ū = u in Fr. menu;

Eudocia. *Earlier name Ath'e-na'is* (ăth'ĕ-nă'is). 401?-460. Wife of Theodosius II (m. 421); daughter of Athenian philosopher Leontius; became rival of Pulcheria, sister of the emperor; exiled to Jerusalem (441?). **Eudocia In'ge-ri'na** (ŭ-jĕ-rĭ'nă). d. 882. Wife of Basil I and mistress of Michael III; mother of Leo VI. **Eudocia Mac'rem-bol'i-tis'sa** (măk'rĕm-bôl'i-tis'să). 1021?-1096. Wife of Constantine X Ducas; after his death (1067) married Romanus IV Diogenes, making him coregent emperor with her during minority of her son Michael VII Ducas (1067-71); banished on defeat of Romanus by the Turks (1071); wrongly regarded as author of the *Ionia*.

Eudon. See *Eudes*.

Eu-dox'ia (ŭ-dôk'sĭ-ă). d. 404. Empress of the Eastern Roman Empire; daughter of Bauto, a Frank. Married Arcadius (395), whom she completely controlled; sent the patriarch John Chrysostom into exile (403) for preaching against her wickedness.

Eu-dox'ia (ŭ-dôk'sĭ-ă). *Full Russian name Evdokiya Fëdorovna Lu-pu'khi-na* (ŭ-pŭd'kyl-nă). 1669?-1751. Czarina of Russia, first wife of Peter the Great. Daughter of Boyar Fëdor Lopukhin; m. Peter (1689) at command of his mother; bored Peter by her piety; sent to monastery (1698) for refusing divorce; spent most of remaining life in cloisters. Mother of Czarévitch Alexis and grandmother of Czar Peter II (1727-30).

Eu-dox'us (ŭ-dôk'sŭs). Greek scholar of Cnidus, in early 4th century B.C. Studied at Athens under Plato and in Egypt with the priests at Heliopolis. Founded a school in Cyzicus; later, went to Athens. Known chiefly for work in astronomy and mathematics; corrected length of solar year; developed an early explanation of the paths of planets; discovered the part of geometry now included in 5th book of Euclid.

Eudoxus of Cyz'icus (siz'ĭ-kŭs). Greek navigator of late 2d century B.C.; commissioned by Ptolemy Euergetes to explore the Arabian Sea; said later to have sailed south along the west coast of Africa.

Eumerus. = *Eumērus*.

Euergetes. See *Antiochus VII* of Syria; *Ptolemy III* and *V*.

Eugen' (ŭi-găn'). *Russ. Evgeni*. Duke of Württemberg (vur'tmĕr-bĕrk). 1788-1857. Russian general, b. Oels, Prussia. Nephew of wife of Czar Paul. Distinguished himself in battles against Napoleon in Russia and Germany (1812-13); commanded Seventh Russian Army Corps (1828) in Russo-Turkish War. Retired (after 1829) for study; composed music (symphonies, operas, and an opera) and wrote memoirs (pub. 1826).

Eu-gene' (ŭ-jĕn'; ŭ-jĕn). Archduke of Austria. 1863-1954. Austro-Hungarian field marshal; held command on Italian front during World War (1914-18).

Eugene or Eu'gène' (ŭ-zhăn'; ŭ'). Prince of Savoy. *Full French name François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan* (see *Savoy*). 1663-1736. Austrian general. Son of Eugène Maurice de Savoie-Carignan, Count of Soissons, b. Paris. Because of banishment of his mother from France by Louis XIV, renounced his country and entered service of Austrian Emperor Leopold I. Fought against Turks at Vienna (1683); active in coalition against Louis XIV (1689-97), esp. in Italy; field marshal (1693); defeated Turks in battle of Santa (1697). In War of Spanish Succession (1701-14), in command in Italy (1701-03); president of imperial council of war (1703-14); with Marlborough won battle of Blenheim (1704); saved Turin and expelled French from Italy (1706); with Marlborough victorious at Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709); defeated at Denain (1712). Again in command against Turks (1716), won

battles of Peterwarden (1716) and Belgrade (1717); in new war with France (1733-35).

Eugène de Beauharnais. See *BEAUHARNAIS* and *LEUCHTENBERG*.

Eu'gé'nie' (ŭ-zhă'nĕ'; ŭ'). *In full Eugénie Marie de Mon-ti'jo de Guz-mán'* (thă mŏn-tĕ'jŭ thă gŭzh-măn'). Comtesse de Te'ba (thă tă'bă). 1826-1920. Empress of the French (1853-71), b. Granada; daughter of a Spanish grandee, the count of Montijo, and of Maria Manuela Fitzpatrick, whose father (William Fitzpatrick, a Scotsman by birth and an American by residence) had been U.S. consul at Malaga. Educ. in Paris; m. Napoleon III (Jan., 1853) soon after he became emperor (Dec., 1852). Leader in fashions of Europe, contributed much to brilliancy of French court (1853-70); had marked influence over Napoleon in many of his policies; strong advocate of church; opposed liberal and democratic ideas; advised sending Maximilian to Mexico (1863); probably urged emperor to enter upon war with Prussia (1870); three times acted as regent during absence of emperor (1859, 1865, 1870). On downfall of Empire fled to England. Befriended by Queen Victoria. Her one son, the Prince Napoleon, was killed in Zululand at age of 23.

Eu-ge'ni-us (ŭ-jĕ-nĭ-ŭs; -jĕn'yŭs) or Eu-gene' (ŭ-jĕn'; ŭ-jĕn). Name of four popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 75, 99, 167, 209), especially:

Eugenius II. d. 827. Pope (824-827), b. Rome. Under Frankish influence, but supported reforms and advanced cause of learning.

Eugenius III. *Real name Bernardo Pa'ga-nel'li* (pă-gă-nĕl'ĭ) or *Pi'gna-tel'li* (pĕ'nyă-tĕl'ĭ). d. 1153. Pope (1145-53). Native of Pisa; pupil of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Refused to renounce temporal power; expelled from Rome (1145) by Roman mob; journeyed to France (1147) where he made preparations for Second Crusade; held synods at Paris, Reims, and Trier; made treaty (1153) with Frederick Barbarossa, newly elected emperor.

Eugenius IV. *Real name Gabriele Con'dol-mie'ri* (kŏn'dŏl-myă'ĭ) or *Gabriel Con'dul-mer* (kŏn'dŭl-mĕr). 1383-1447. Pope (1431-47), b. Venice; nephew of Gregory XII. Engaged in long struggle (1431-47) with Council of Basel; dissolved council (1431), which refused to dissolve; resided for ten years at Florence (1434-43); convened Council of Ferrara (1438); was deposed (1439) by Council of Basel which elected Felix V (*q.v.*); schism remained during pontificate, returned to Rome (1443).

Eugenius. d. 394 A.D. Roman emperor (392-394). Gallic rhetorician, set up by Arbogast as emperor; both defeated and slain in battle near Aquileia.

Eu-ge'p'i-us or Eu-gyp'pi-us (ŭ-jĕp'ĭ-ŭs). 455?-7538. Latin scholar and monk. Author of *Vita Sancti Severini* (511; important source for early German church history), and compiler of *The Saurus Augustinianus*.

Eu-he'mer-us (ŭ-hĕ'mĕr-ŭs; ŭ-hĕm'ĕr-ŭs) or Eu-e'mer-us (ŭ-e'mĕr-ŭs; ŭ-e'm'ĕr-ŭs) or E-ve'mer-us (ĕ-vĕ'mĕr-ŭs; ĕ-vĕm'ĕr-ŭs). Greek mythographer of late 4th century B.C., b. in Sicily. Chief work, *Sacred History*, a philosophical romance in which he rationalized the Greek myths, depicting the gods as originally human heroes and warriors, and asserting that the myths were distorted representations of historical events.

Eu-la'li-a of Bar'ce-lo'na (ŭ-lă'li-ă [-lă'yă], băr'sĕ-lŏ'nă). Saint. Spanish virgin martyred under Diocletian (Barcelona, 304); patroness of Barcelona and of sailors. Often identified with Saint Eulalia of Mé'ri-da [mă-rĕ-thă] (c. 291-304), also a virgin said to have been martyred under Diocletian, and patroness of Oviedo and Mérida.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Eu-la-li-us (ū-lā'li-ūs; -lā'yūs). d. 423. Antipope (418-419).

Eu-len-berg (oi'lēn-bērk), Herbert. 1876-1949. German dramatist and novelist.

Eu-len-burg (oi'lēn-bōrk), Counts zu. Members of an old noble Prussian family including: **Botho Heinrich zu Eulenburg-Wick'en** [-vīk'ən] (1804-1879), government official; president, Prussian House of Representatives (1855-58); member of Prussian House of Lords (1864) and of Reichstag (1867-78); headed Prussian national debt administration (1874). His son **Botho zu Eulenburg** (1831-1912), statesman and administrator; member of Prussian House of Representatives (1863-70) and conservative member of North German Reichstag (1867); chief counselor in ministry of interior (1867); succeeded Friedrich (see below) as minister of interior (1878); formulated Socialist law and worked for administrative reforms; resigned following differences with Bismarck (1881); succeeded Caprivi as Prussian minister president (1892); opposed Caprivi in controversy over amendment of criminal code and was dismissed with him (1894); member of House of Lords (1899). The latter's younger brother **August zu Eulenburg** (1838-1921), Prussian courier and army officer; personal adjutant (1865) and chamberlain and court marshal to the crown prince (1868); chief court and house marshal to the emperor (1890); minister of imperial house (1907-13). Botho Heinrich's cousin **Friedrich (Fritz) Albrecht zu Eulenburg** (1815-1881), statesman; consul general in Antwerp (1852) and Warsaw (1858); headed Prussian Eastern Asiatic expedition (1859) and effected trade and maritime agreements with China and Japan; minister of interior (1862); supported Bismarck in constitutional conflicts (1863); sought to develop self-administration, was opposed by Bismarck, and resigned (1878); member of Prussian Chamber of Deputies (1866-77); author of *Zehn Jahre Innere Politik 1862-72* (1872) and of the letters *Ostasien 1860-62*.

Philipp zu Eulenburg und Her'te-feld [hēr'tē-fēld] (1847-1921), diplomat and writer; intimate friend of William II; German ambassador at Vienna (1894-1902); raised to rank of prince (1900) and made hereditary member of House of Lords; charged with homosexuality and involved in scandalous revelations of Maximilian Harden; author of poems and musical compositions including *Rosenlieder* and *Skaldengesänge* (1892), a volume of reminiscences and letters *Aus 50 Jahren* (pub. 1923), etc.

Eulenburg, Albert. 1840-1917. German physician.

Eulenburg, Franz. 1867-1943. German economist.

Eu-len-spie-gel (oi'lēn-shpē'gēl) or **U'-len-spie-gel** (ōō'-), Till. *English Owl'glass* (ōul'glās'). German traditional figure and hero of a chapbook of early 16th century, supposedly born at Knechtlingen in Brunswick at end of 13th century, died near Lübeck (1350); a wily peasant and wandering Jack-of-all-trades who exercised his wit and played jokes on tradespeople, priests, nobles, and esp. innkeepers; figures in Chaucer's *Somnours Tale*; referred to as "Howleglass" and "Ulenpiegel" in Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*, *Poelaster*, *Alchemist*, and *Sad Shepherd*.

Eu'ler (oi'lēr), Leonhard. 1707-1783. Swiss mathematician and physicist; one of the founders of the science of pure mathematics. Called to St. Petersburg by Catherine I (1727) where he became professor of physics (1730) and of mathematics (1733); called to Berlin by Frederick the Great (1741) becoming director of mathematics at the Academy of Science (1744); recalled to St. Petersburg (1766). Lost sight of one eye in 1735 and of the other in

1766 but continued working. Founder of the calculus of variation, on which he published the first textbook; author of works on analytic mathematics, algebra, and other mathematical subjects, also on analytic mechanics, hydrodynamics, astronomy, optics, and acoustics; devised a system of logarithms (binary logarithms) to facilitate musical calculations. Cf. J. L. LAGRANGE.

Eu'ler-Chel'pin (oi'lēr-kēl'pin), Hans August Simon von. 1873- . Chemist, b. Augsburg, Germany.

Conducted researches on the fermentation of sugars and enzyme action. Awarded, jointly with Sir Arthur Harden, 1929 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Eumathius. See EUSTATHIUS.

Eu'me-nes (ū'mē-nēz). Name of two rulers of Pergamum:

Eumenes I. d. 241 B.C. Ruler (263-241 B.C.), but never recognized as king; defeated Antiochus I near Sardis (262).

Eumenes II. d. 7160 B.C. King (197-7160 B.C.). Son of Attalus I. An ally of the Romans; took important part (190) in battle of Magnesia (Manisa) in which Antiochus the Great was defeated; received large part of Asia Minor from Romans for his services; last years of reign disturbed by wars with Bithynia and Galatia; made Pergamum a center of learning; founded great library. Succeeded by his brother Attalus II.

Eumenes. 360?-316 B.C. Macedonian general; secretary on staff of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great; at Alexander's death (323 B.C.), allotted Cappadocia and Paphlagonia; fought to maintain power; defeated (321) Craterus and Neoptolemus, generals of Alexander the Great, but was betrayed to Antigonus (316) and executed.

Eunan, Saint. See ADAMNAN.

Eu-no-mi-us (ū-nō'mī-ūs). d. about 393. Roman Catholic ecclesiastic; bishop of Cyzicus (360); deposed (361) because of extreme Arian views; became, with AMTIUS of Antioch, recognized leader of the Anomoeans, or Eunomians. Chief work, *Apologia*.

Eupator. See ANTIOCHUS V of Syria.

Eu-pho'ri-on (ū-fō'rī-ōn). Greek scholar and poet; lived in Athens (to c. 221 B.C.) and then went to Antioch to serve as librarian of royal library there. Author of epics about mythological heroes, elegies, and satirical verse.

Eu-phra'nor (ū-frā'nōr). Greek sculptor and painter of middle 4th century B.C.

Eu-phro'ni-us (ū-frō'nī-ūs). Athenian potter and vase painter of late 6th and early 5th century B.C.

Eu-po-lis (ū-pō-lis). Greek writer of comedies in 5th century B.C.; rival of Aristophanes. Winner of first prize for comedy seven times.

Eu-pom'pus (ū-pōm'pūs). Greek painter of 4th century B.C.; founder of the Sicynonian school.

Eu'ric (ū'rik) or **Ev'a-ric** (ēv'ā-rik). d. about 484 A.D. King of the Visigoths (466-484); ruled at height of Gothic power in Spain, with capital at Toulouse. See THEODORIC II.

Eu-rip'i-des (ū-rip'i-dēz). Greek playwright of 5th century B.C. Ranked with Aeschylus and Sophocles as greatest of Greek dramatists; said to have won first prize in five dramatic contests. Lived in Athens (to c. 408 B.C.) and at court of Archelaus, King of Macedonia (from c. 408). Of plays attributed to him, 18 are extant: *Alceste*, *Medea*, *Hippolytus*, *Hecuba*, *Andromache*, *Ion*, *The Suppliants*, *Heracles*, *Med Heracles*, *Iphigenia among the Tauri*, *Trachiniae* (or *The Trojan Women*), *Helen*, *Phoenissae* (or *The Phoenician Women*), *Electra*, *Orestes*, *Iphigenia at Aulis*, *Bacchae*, *Cyclops*.

Eu'ry-bi'a-des (ū'rī-bī'ā-dēz). Spartan fleet commander, and nominal commander of allied Greek fleets, in

āle, chaotic, care (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), ācōd; āve, hēre (18), ēvent, ānd, silēnt, mārk; lēe, ill, charity; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōfft (41), cōnnect; fēdd, fēde; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle ū = u in Fr. menu;

victories against Persians at Artemisium and Salamis (480 B.C.).

Eurymedon (û-rîm'ê-dôn). d. 413 B.C. Athenian general in Peloponnesian War; slain in attempting to reinforce Athenian troops at Syracuse.

Eusden (ûz'dên), Laurence. 1688-1730. English poet. M.A., Cantab. (1712); made poet laureate (1718) by duke of Newcastle, whose marriage he had celebrated (1717); remembered as object of Pope's satire and as the "L. E." of Pope and Swift's treatise on bathos.

Eusebes. See ANTIOCHUS X of Syria.

Eusebius (û-sê'bi-ûs), Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 309, or 310?); banished by Emperor Maxentius.

Eusebius of Caesarea (sê'sâ-rê'â; sê'zâ; sê'zâ-). Surnamed **Pamphilus** (pâm'fî-lî) after his friend and teacher Pamphilus. 260?-7340. Theologian, church historian, and scholar, b. in Palestine; called "father of ecclesiastical history." Became bishop of Caesarea (c. 314) and stood in favor with Emperor Constantine; attended Council of Nicaea (325) as leader of Origenist middle party of moderates in Arian conflict, but later yielded to Athanasians and voted to repudiate position of extreme Arians; attended synods of Antioch (330) and Tyre (335). Author of *Historia Ecclesiastica* (on Christian church history to 324; 10 books) and *Chronicon* (universal history to 325), etc.

Eusebius of Dorylaeum (dôr'î-lê'ûm). d. about 452. Greek theologian. Opposed heresy of Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople (428); bishop of Dorylaeum (448); denounced heresy of his friend Eutyches (448); deposed (449) and imprisoned; escaped to Rome and was reinstated by Council of Chalcedon (451).

Eusebius of Emesa (û-sê'zâ). 300?-7359. Semi-Arian bishop and ecclesiastical writer of the Alexandrian school; favorite of Constantine. Bishop of Emesa (now Homs) in Phoenicia.

Eusebius of Nicomedia (nîk'ô-mê-dî'â). d. about 342. Arian leader and bishop. Held successively sees of Beyrouth and Nicomedia; head of Arians (sometimes called *Eusebians*), and patriarch of Constantinople (339).

Eusebius of Samosata (sâ-môs'â-tâ), Saint. d. about 379. Bishop of Samosata and martyr; opponent of Arianism.

Eusebius of Vercelli (vâr-chêl'îâ), Saint. 283-371. Bishop of Vercelli and martyr, b. in Sardinia. Consecrated bishop of Vercelli (340); became first western bishop to unite monastic with clerical life; sought to end divisions between Arians and the orthodox; visited churches in East in attempt to restore peace in interest of orthodox faith; a leading opponent of Arianism.

Eustace (ûs'tis). Name of four counts of Boulogne (bô-lôn'; Fr. bô-lôn'y'), especially: **Eustace II** (d. 1093), m. Goda, daughter of King Ethelred the Unready; accompanied William the Conqueror to England and fought at Hastings (1066); quarreled with William (1067); his confiscated fiefs later returned to him. His grandson **Eustace IV** (d. 1153), son of Matilda and Stephen (later king of England), became heir apparent to English throne; his death made possible a peaceful settlement between Stephen and Henry of Anjou.

Eustachio (û-sô-stâ'kyô), Bartolommeo. Latin **Eustachius** (û-stâ'ki-ûs). 1524?-1574. Italian anatomist; one of the founders of modern anatomy. Described the Eustachian tube in the ear and the Eustachian valve of the heart, also the stapes, the thoracic duct, the uterus, the kidney, and the teeth.

Eustachius (û-stâ'ki-ûs) or **Eustathius** (-thî-ûs), Saint. Roman saint and martyr of 2d century, patron of the chase, and one of 14 saints called "Helpers in Need" because often invoked by those in need, sickness,

or danger. According to legend, he was a Roman general named Placidus, who was converted by an apparition of Christ between the antlers of a stag, and who suffered martyrdom under Hadrian (c. 118).

Eustathius (û-stâ'thi-ûs) or **Eumathius** (û-mâ'thi-ûs). Surnamed **Macrembolites** (mâk'rêm-bô-lî'têz). fl. 2d half of 12th cent. Byzantine novelist, last of Greek romance writers; author of the sensual novel *The Story of Hysmine and Hysminias* (11 books).

Eustathius of Antioch (ân'tî-ôk). d. about 360. Bishop of Antioch, b. in Side, Pamphylia. Became (c. 320) bishop of Beroea (now Aleppo) and patriarch of Antioch in Syria; strongly opposed Arians at Council of Nicaea (325); deposed (331) and banished. His deposition resulted in a schism (lasting till 413), the party protesting it being known as *Eustathians*.

Eustathius of Sebaste (sê-bâs'tê). d. about 380. Semi-Arian bishop of Sebaste (Sebastiye) in Armenia (c. 355), where he introduced monasticism; founded the party of ascetics and celibates called *Eustathians*, condemned by Synod of Gangra (340); deposed by Synod of Militene (358).

Eustathius of Thessalonica (thê'sâ-lô-nî'kâ). d. about 1193. Byzantine classical scholar and religious reformer. Archbishop (from 1175) of Thessalonica (Salonica). Author of commentaries on Homer, on the geographical epic of Dionysius Periegetes, and on Pindar.

Eustis (ûs'tis), William. 1753-1825. American politician; served as surgeon in Revolutionary War; practiced medicine in Boston. Secretary of war (1809-13), resigning under criticism. Minister to Holland (1814-18). Governor of Massachusetts (1823-25).

Euthymius (û-thîm'î-ûs). d. about 1393. Bulgarian patriarch and hagiographer; patriarch of Trnovo (1375); opposed Bogomiles and other heretics.

Euthymius Zigabenus (zîg'â-bê'nûs). d. after 1118. Greek monk and theologian.

Eutling (ol'tîng), Julius. 1839-1913. German Semitic scholar and epigraphist.

Eutropius (û-trô'pî-ûs) or **Flavius** (flâ'vî-ûs) **Eutropius**. Roman historian of 4th century A.D.; author of compendium of Roman history, *Breviarium ab Urbe Condita*.

Eutyches (û'tî-kêz). 375?-7454. Heresiarch, presbyter, and archimandrite of Eastern Church in Constantinople; founder of Eutychian sect and representative of Monophysitism, or belief in a single composite human and divine nature in Christ. Condemned for heresy and deposed by Synod of Constantinople under Bishop Flavian (448); reinstated (449) by Council of Ephesus ("Robber Synod"); again condemned by Council of Chalcedon (451), excommunicated, and banished.

Eutychianus (û-tîk'î-ûnûs) or **Eutychian** (û-tîk'î-ûn), Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 275-283).

Evagoras I (ê-vâg'ô-râs). d. 374 B.C. King of Salamis in Cyprus (410?-374 B.C.); pursued policy friendly to Athens and hostile to Persia; after Peace of Antalcidas (387), deserted by Athens and subjugated by Persia.

Evagrius (ê-vâg'ri-ûs). Surnamed **Schoластикус** (skô-lâs'tî-kûs). 536?-7600. Byzantine church historian and advocate; legal adviser of Gregory, patriarch of Antioch; author of an ecclesiastical history for the period 431-594, a continuation of the work of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret of Cyrrhus.

Ewald. See EWALD.

Evans (êv'ânz), Sir Arthur John. 1851-1941. English archaeologist; conducted excavations in Crete and discovered pre-Phoenician script (1893 ff.); excavated prehistoric palace of Knossos (1900-08), seat of early Minoan culture.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Evans, Augusta Jane.** 1835-1909. American novelist, b. Columbus, Ga.; m. (1868) Lorenzo Madison Wilson. Author of *St. Elmo* (1866), etc.
- Evans, Ca-ra'doc** (kă-ră'dôg). 1883?-1945. Welsh novelist, playwright, and journalist; m. Oliver Sandys (q.v.); author esp. of books of short stories bitterly satirizing the Welsh.
- Evans, David.** 1874-1948. Welsh musician and composer.
- Evans, Sir Edward Ratchliffe Garth Russell.** 1881-1957. British explorer, admiral, and author; second in command of British Antarctic expedition (1909); in command of *Mohawk* in bombardment of German army at the Belgian coast (1914); commander of H.M.S. *Broke* in defeat of six German destroyers (1917); rear admiral commanding Royal Australian navy (1929-31); commander in chief, African station (1933-35); commander in chief, The Nile (1935-39). Author of *Keeping the Seas* (1920), *South with Scott* (1921), and books for boys.
- Evans, Sir George de Lacy.** 1787-1870. British military commander; served against French on Iberian Peninsula, against Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans (1814-15); asst. quartermaster general in Waterloo campaign (1815); commanded British Legion in Carlist insurrection (1835-37); commanded a division in Crimean War, repulsing sortie from Sevastopol (1854); general (1861).
- Evans, Herbert McLean.** 1882- . American anatomist and embryologist. Demonstrated origin of vascular trunk from capillaries (1909); discovered 48 chromosomes in man (1918) and vitamin E (1922); first produced gigantism experimentally by parenteral administration of anterior hypophyseal hormone (1922); also did work on action of vital dyes of the benzidine series, physiology of reproduction, and relation between fertility and nutrition.
- Evans, Sir John.** 1823-1908. English archaeologist and numismatist. Son of Arthur Benoni Evans (1781-1854), schoolmaster and writer. Collected stone and bronze implements, fossils, and British coins; author of *The Coins of the Ancient Britons* (1864) and treatises on ancient stone and bronze implements of Great Britain.
- Evans, Mary Ann or Marian.** See George Eliot.
- Evans, Maurice.** 1901- . English actor, b. in Dorsetshire, Eng. First marked success as Second Lieutenant Raleigh in *Journey's End* (1929). Played Shakespearean roles in stock company (1934-35). To U.S.; appeared with Katharine Cornell in *Romeo and Juliet* (1935-36), Shaw's *St. Joan* (1936-37). Played Shakespeare's Richard II (1937), Falstaff in *Henry IV* (part I; 1937-38), and *Hamlet* (1938-39), with great success.
- Evans, Oliver.** 1755-1819. American inventor, b. near Newport, Del. Constructed first high-pressure steam engine in America (before 1802) and specialized in construction of such engines. He has been called the "Watt of America."
- Evans, Robley Dunglison.** 1846-1912. Known as "Fighting Bob Evans." American naval officer, b. in Virginia. Perfected long-distance signal lamp (1876). Regarded as expert on steelmaking; influential in navy's decision to build steel warships; chief inspector of steel (1886-87). To Chile in charge of gunboat *Yorktown* (1891); to Bering Sea, in command of flotilla, to stop abuses in seal fisheries (1892). His ship fired first gun at Cervera's fleet, at Santiago (1898). Rear admiral (1901); commanding officer, Asiatic fleet (1902); appointed commander in chief of U.S. fleet on its voyage round the world (1907), but retired during voyage, because of illness. Author of *A Sailor's Log* (1901), *An Admiral's Log* (1910).
- Evans, Rudolph.** 1878- . American sculptor, b. Washington, D.C. Sculptor of busts of Whittier, Longfellow, George Bancroft, Grover Cleveland in American Hall of Fame, bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in state capitol at Richmond, Va., William Jennings Bryan at Washington, D.C., etc.
- Evans, T. Hopkin.** 1879-1940. Welsh conductor and composer; conductor of American Song Festival at Cleveland, Ohio (1934), and of International Eisteddfod at World's Fair, New York (1939). Composer of many choral works.
- Evans, Thomas.** 1798-1868. American Quaker minister, b. Philadelphia, Pa.; author of works (chiefly compilations) on Quaker history and doctrine.
- Evans, Thomas Wiltberger.** 1823-1897. American dentist and philanthropist. In Paris, France (from about 1847); through friendship with Napoleon III, built up dental practice and established American dental prestige in Europe. Helped Empress Eugénie escape from Paris (1870).
- Ev'an-Thom'as** (év'an-tôn'ās). Sir Hugh. 1862-1928. British admiral; second in command of first battle squadron (1913-15); commander of fifth battle squadron, and engaged in battle of Jutland (1916); vice-admiral (1917) and admiral (1920).
- Ev'aric.** See Emeric.
- Ev'a-ris'tus** (év'a-ris'tūs), Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 997-1107).
- Ev'arts** (év'erts), Hal G. 1887-1934. American writer of adventure stories, b. Topeka, Kans. Author of *The Cross Pull* (1920), *Passing of the Old West* (1921), *Tumbleweeds* (1923), *Shortgrass* (1932), etc.
- Evarts, William Maxwell.** 1818-1901. American lawyer and statesman, b. Boston, Mass. During Civil War was secretary of Union defense committee; sent by Lincoln on diplomatic missions to England (1863-64). Chief counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings and largely responsible for his acquittal (1868). Attorney general of the U.S. (1868-69). Counsel for U.S. before Geneva court of arbitration (1871-72). As president (1870-80) of Association of the Bar of the City of New York led movements for law reform and against "Tweed Ring." Chief counsel for Republican Party in Hayes-Tilden electoral votes dispute before electoral commission (1877). U.S. secretary of state (1877-81). U.S. delegate to Paris monetary conference (1881). U.S. senator from New York (1885-91).
- Ev'att** (év'at), Herbert Vere. 1894- . Australian lawyer and statesman; king's counsel (1929); justice, federal high court (1930-40); M.P. (from 1940); member, commonwealth advisory war council (1941); attorney general and minister for external affairs (from 1942); delegate to U.N. (from 1946).
- Evdoklya.** Russian form for Eudoxia.
- Eve** (év), Arthur Stewart. 1862-1948. British physicist; teacher of physics at McGill U., Montreal (from 1903), head of department (1919-35). Authority on ionization and radioactivity.
- Eve** (áv), Nicolas and Clovis. French bookbinders of the 16th and 17th centuries, both bearing the title of binder to the king of France (Nicolas, to Henry III; Clovis, to Henry IV and Louis XIII).
- Eve** (év), Paul Fitzsimons. 1806-1877. American surgeon; leading surgeon and teacher of surgery in southern states. Credited with being first American surgeon to perform hysterectomy.
- Eve'lyn** (év'lin), John. 1620-1706. English Royalist, minor government official, and diarist. After Restoration, served in minor offices, such as commissioner of the mint; treasurer of Greenwich Hospital (1695-1703);

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôld, âve, hère (18), év'ent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oll; cûbe, ûn'ic, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = ü in Fr. menu;

prominent member of Royal Society, and its secretary (1672). Author of over 30 works on numismatics, architecture, landscape gardening, upon which he was an authority; also on painting, engraving, politics, education, commerce, including *Fumifugium* (1661), *Sculptura* (1662), *Sylva*, a book on practical arboriculture (1664). Chronicled his travels and contemporary events in his *Diary* (1640-1706), a record of historical value. Cf. SAMUEL PEPYS.

Evermerus. = EUTHIMERUS.

E've-ne-pool' (ä've-né-pööl'), **Henri Jacques Édouard.** 1872-1899. Belgian painter.

Even'e-tus (ä-vén'ëtüs). Syracusan engraver of coins, of late 5th and early 4th century B.C.

Everaerts, Jan Nicolai. See JOHANNES SECUNDUS.

E'ver-ding'en (ä'ver-ding'en), **Allart or Aldert van.** 1621-1675. Dutch landscape and marine painter and engraver.

Ey'er-est (év' -1st), **Sir George.** 1790-1866. British military engineer; superintendent of trigonometrical survey of India (1823) and surveyor general of India (1830-43), in whose honor Mount Everest was named.

Ey'er-ett (év'ër-ët; -it), **Alexander Hill.** 1790-1847. Bro. of Edward Everett. American diplomat, b. Boston, Mass. Chargé d'affaires (1818-24) at The Hague; minister to Spain (1825-29); first U.S. commissioner to China under new treaty (1845).

Everett, Charles Carroll. 1829-1900. American theologian, b. Brunswick, Me. Unitarian pastor at Bangor, Me. (1859-69). Professor (from 1869) and dean (from 1878) in Harvard Divinity School.

Everett, Edward. 1794-1865. American Unitarian clergyman, orator, and politician, b. Dorchester, Mass. Pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston (1814). Accepted newly established chair of Greek at Harvard; studied in Europe (1815-19); received from Göttingen (1817) first Ph.D. given an American. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1825-35). Governor of Massachusetts (1836-40). U.S. minister to Great Britain (1841-45). President of Harvard (1846-49). U.S. secretary of state for four months (1852-53). U.S. senator (1853-54). When Civil War broke out, abandoned compromise and campaigned for the Union; best-known wartime oration delivered at dedication of national cemetery at Gettysburg (Nov. 19, 1863), on the same occasion as that on which Lincoln made his celebrated address.

Ey'er-mann (év'ër-män), **Barton Warren.** 1853-1932. American ichthyologist; ichthyologist (1891-1914), U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Director, Museum of California Academy of Sciences (1914-32) and Steinhart Aquarium (1922-32). Author of *Studies of the Pacific Coast Salmon* (1894-97), *The Fishes of North and Middle America* (with David Starr Jordan; 4 vols., 1896-1900), *American Food and Game Fishes* (with Jordan; 1902), *The Fishes of Peru* (1915), *Cheek List of the Fishes... of North and Middle America* (with Jordan and H. Walton Clark; 1928), etc.

Eversley, Baron and Viscount. See SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Eves (évz), **Reginald Grenville.** 1876-1941. English portrait painter; R.A. (1939); official war artist (1940-41).

E'vil-Me-ro'dach (ë'vil-më-rö'däk; -mër'ö-däk), **Bab. A'mel-Mar'duk** (ä'mël-mär'döök). d. 560 B.C. King of Babylonia (562-560 B.C.). Son of Nebuchadnezzar II. Released Jehoiachin, King of Judah, from prison in the 37th year of his captivity (2 Kings xxv. 27-30); de-throned by a conspiracy.

Evoc. Pseudonym of Edmund G. V. KNOX.

Évremond. See SAINT-ÉVREMOND.

E'wald: (ä'vält), **Georg Heinrich August.** 1803-1875. German Semitic scholar and Biblical critic, b. Göttingen. Professor, Göttingen (1831-37), Tübingen (1838-48).

Göttingen (1848-67); retired for refusal to take oath of allegiance to king of Prussia. Took active part in movement for Protestant reform in Germany (from 1862). Author of *Ausführliches Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Sprache, Grammatica Critica Linguae Arabicae* (2 vols., 1831-33), *Geschichte des Volkes Israel* (1843-48) and its sequel, *Die Johanneischen Schriften* (1861-62), etc.

E'wald (ä'vält), **Herman Frederik.** 1821-1908. Danish historical novelist.

E'wald or E'vald (ä'vält), **Johannes.** 1743-1781. Danish national lyric poet and dramatist; author of *Elegies* on the death of Frederick V (1766), the Biblical drama *Adam and Eve* (1769), the first original Danish tragedy *Rolf Krage* (1770), the heroic drama in iambic pentameter *Bulder's Death* (1773), the national festival drama *The Fishers* (1779) containing the Danish national song *King Christian Stood by the Lofly Mast*, an uncompleted autobiography, etc.

Ew'bank (ü'bängk), **Thomas.** 1792-1870. Inventor and manufacturer, b. Durlam, England; to New York (1819). His *Descriptive Account of Hydraulic and Other Machines for Raising Water* (1842) was long a standard work. As U.S. commissioner of patents (1849-52) laid foundation for present rules of practice in patent office.

Ew'ell (ü'el), **Arthur Woolsey.** 1873- American physicist.

Ewell, Richard Stoddert. 1817-1872. Grandson of Benjamin Stoddert. American soldier; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1840). Resigned from U.S. army to join Confederate cause (1861); brigadier general (June, 1861); major general (Oct., 1861). Led division under "Stonewall" Jackson in Shenandoah Valley campaign; lieutenant general (May, 1863); succeeded to command of Jackson's corps after Chancellorsville; cleared Union forces from the valley; led advance into Pennsylvania; took part in battle of Gettysburg and the Wilderness; in charge of Richmond defenses; captured after evacuation of city and imprisoned at Fort Warren. After war, lived in retirement in Tennessee. His brother **Benjamin Stoddert** (1810-1894), grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1832), was acting president of William and Mary College (1818-54), then its president till 1861 (when it closed because of Civil War) and again from 1869-81. During the war he was chief of staff to General Joseph E. Johnston.

Ew'ing (ü'ing), **Sir Alfred, in full James Alfred.** 1855-1935. Scottish physicist and engineer. Principal and vice-chancellor, U. of Edinburgh (1916-29). Investigated magnetic properties of iron, steel, etc.; proposed the theory of magnetization now generally accepted; observed and named the phenomenon of hysteresis; investigated the crystalline structure of several metals; studied earthquakes in Japan; invented several apparatus used in testing iron used for dynamo construction.

Ewing, Finis. 1773-1841. American clergyman, b. Bedford Co., Va. One of three clergymen who founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1810).

Ewing, James. 1866-1943. American pathologist; authority on tumors; professor, Cornell (from 1899).

Ewing, James Caruthers Rhea. 1854-1925. American Presbyterian missionary, b. Rural Valley, Pa.; to India (1879); principal of Forman Christian College, Lahore (1898-1918), raising it to high rank; also dean (1890-1907) and vice-chancellor (1910-17) of Punjab U.

Ewing, John. 1732-1802. American Presbyterian clergyman; pastor in Philadelphia (1759-1802). First provost, U. of Pennsylvania (1791-1802).

Ewing, Juliana Horatia, nee Gat'ty (gä'ty). 1841-1885. English writer of stories for children. Daughter of **Alfred Gatty** (1813-1903), Vicar of Ecclesfield and au-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'düre (16), nat'üre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- thor of *The Bell, its Origin and History* (1847), and Margaret Gatty (1807-1873), originator of *Aunt Judy's Magazine* (1866) and author of *Aunt Judy's Tales* (1859) and *Aunt Judy's Letters*. Juliana, as one of a large family, composed nursery plays and served as nursery storyteller, published stories in *Aunt Judy's Magazine*; m. (1867) Alexander Ewing (1830-1895), composer of *Jerusalem the Golden*. Her stories include *Melchior's Dream* (1862), *The Brownies* (1870), *Lob-lie-by-the-Fire* (1873), *Jackanapes* (1884), *Jan of the Windmill* (1884), *The Story of a Short Life* (1885). Her brother Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty (1847-1919) composed operettas, wrote *Rumpelstiltskin*.
- Ewing, Thomas.** 1789-1871. American lawyer, b. near West Liberty, Va. (now W.Va.). U.S. senator from Ohio (1831-37, 1850-51). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1841). U.S. secretary of the interior (1849-50).
- Ex'el'mans'** (эг'эл'манс'), Comte Remi Joseph Isidore. 1775-1852. Marshal of France; colonel at Austerlitz (1805), general of brigade at Eylau (1807), general of division after Moscow (1812). Exiled after the Restoration (1815-19). Created marshal (1851).
- Ex'e-ter** (эк'э-тер). (1) Dukes of. See John HOLLAND; Sir Thomas BEAUFORT. (2) Dukes and marquises of. See CECIL family. (3) Marquis of. See Henry COURTENAY.
- Ex'mouth** (экс'маут), 1st Viscount. Sir Edward Pel-lew' (пел'лю'). 1757-1833. English naval officer. Took part in battle on Lake Champlain (1776); captured first frigate in French war (1793), and destroyed a French 74-gun ship (1797); in parliament supported admiralty against hostile critics. Rear admiral (1804); destroyed Dutch fleet in East Indies (1807); vice-admiral (1808); bombarded Algiers and forced dey to abolish Christian slavery (1816); vice-admiral of United Kingdom (1832).
- Ex'ner** (эк'с'нер), Franz. 1802-1853. Austrian Herbartian philosopher and pedagogue.
- Exner, Sigmund.** 1846-1926. Austrian authority on nervous physiology, esp. of the cerebral cortex.
- Ex'pert'** (экс'парт'), Henry, in full Norbert Isidore Henry. 1863-1952. French musicologist; cofounder of Société d'Études Musicales (1903); librarian, Paris Conservatory (1909); teacher at École de Musique Classique and at École des Hautes Études Sociales. Edited collection of Franco-Flemish music of 15th-16th centuries, also six volumes of new collection *Monuments de la Musique Française au Temps de la Renaissance* (1924 ff.), etc.
- Esquemeling.** See ESQUEMELING.
- Es'ch' (ep), Albrecht von.** 1420-1475. German writer and humanist; author of work on marriage *Ehebüchlein* (1472) and of *Spiegel der Sitten* with translations from Plautus (pub. 1511).
- Es'bler** (i'bler), Joseph von. 1764-1846. Austrian composer, esp. of church music.
- Eyck** (ik), Hubert or Huybrecht van (1366?-1426) and his brother Jan van (1370?-1440). Flemish painters, b. at Maeseyck. Founders of Flemish school of painting; reputed originators of process of oil painting with a drying varnish; studio chiefly at Bruges and Ghent. Only existing known work of Hubert is an altarpiece at Ghent, on which he collaborated with Jan. Among Jan's notable paintings are *Vierge Glorieuse Adorée par le Chanoine Van der Pale* (Bruges); *Vierge Glorieuse Adorée par le Chancelier Rollin* (Louvre); *Saint François Recevant les Signales*, *La Vierge à l'Enfant*, and portraits.
- Ey'e** (i'z), August von. 1825-1896. German art and culture historian and critic; carried on colonization work and researches in history of culture in Brazil (1879-89).
- Eyke von Repgow.** See EIKE VON REPGOW.
- Eyk'man** (ейк'ман). = EYKMAN.
- Ey'me-ri'co** (э'э-ме-ре'ко), Nicolás. Lat. Ey'me-ri'cus (i'me-ri'kus). 1320-1399. Spanish theologian; Dominican (1334 ff.); grand inquisitor (1356-99); author of *Directorium Inquisitorum* (pub. 1503), a guidebook for inquisitors.
- Eyre** (är), Edward John. 1815-1901. English explorer and colonial governor, b. in Yorkshire. Emigrated to Australia and engaged in sheep farming (1833); explored deserts of interior of Australia and King George Sound; published *Discoveries in Central Australia* (1845). Lieutenant governor of New Zealand (1846-53), governor of St. Vincent (1854-60), governor of Jamaica (1864); condemned for rigor in suppressing rebellion of Morant Bay natives; recalled (1866).
- Eyre, Laurence.** American actor and playwright; played Shakespearean roles as member of Ben Greet company.
- Eyre, Wilson.** 1858-1944. American architect.
- Ey'stein** (öü'stēn). Name of two kings of Norway: Eystein Mag'nus-son (mäng'nö-sön). 1089-1122. King (1103-22). With his brothers Olaf IV and Sigurd I (qq.v.) ruled subdivisions of Norway; brought peace, encouraged building and trade.
- Eystein Ha'ralds-son** (här'ril'sön). d. 1157. King (1142-57). Brought up in Scotland; his reign a period of civil war; was deserted and assassinated.
- Ey'tel-wein** (i'tel-vin), Johann Albert. 1764-1848. German hydraulic engineer.
- Ey'vind Finn'son** (öü'vend fēn'sön). Nicknamed Skäl'da-spil'ir (skäl'dä-spil'ir). Norwegian scald of the 10th century; adviser to Haakon the Good, whom he celebrated in his *Hakonarmal*; author of *Haleysjatal*, in praise of Jarl Haakon, and of *Islandingadrapa*, dealing with the Icelanders.
- Ezechias or Ezekias.** See HEZEKIAH.
- E-zech'iel or E-zek'iel** (é-zék'yäl; é-zék'äl). Jewish playwright of Alexandria in 2d century A.D.; wrote in Greek. Only fragments of his plays are extant.
- E-zek'iel.** In Douay Bible E-zech'iel (é-zék'yäl; é-zék'äl). fl. 6th cent. B.C. One of the major Hebrew prophets. The Old Testament book of *Ezekiel* records his visions and prophecies of judgment on apostate Israel (chaps. i-xxiv) and on her enemies (xxv-xxxiii), and of her final redemption.
- Ezekiel, Moses Jacob.** Known as Sir Moses Ezekiel after receiving German and Italian knighthood honors. 1844-1917. American sculptor, b. Richmond, Va. Examples of his work (in U.S.): *Virginia Mourning her Dead*, Lexington, Va.; Stonewall Jackson statue, Charleston, W.Va.; Thomas Jefferson monument, Louisville, Ky.; monument to the Confederate dead, Arlington National Cemetery; *Religious Liberty*, Philadelphia; *Christ*, Baltimore; *Judith*, Cincinnati Museum.
- Ez'ra** (éz'rá). Hebrew scribe and priest, of 5th century B.C. The book of *Ezra* in the Old Testament, part of which at least is attributed to him, forms with *Nehemiah* a continuous account of postexilic Jewish history. The Greek form of his name, *Es'dras* (ész'drás), is attached to two books in the Protestant Apocrypha. In Roman Catholic use these two are regarded as uncanonical and are numbered 3 and 4 *Esdras*; the canonical books corresponding to the A.V. books of *Ezra* and *Nehemiah* are designated 1 *Esdras* and 2 *Esdras*, alias *Nehemias*.
- Ez'ze-li'no** (ad'dzá-lē'nō) or **Ec'ce-li'no** (ät'chä-) da Ro-ma'no (dä rô-mä'nō). Prominent Ghibelline family of Italy, including: Ezzelino I, German knight who settled in Italy in early 11th century and received castle of Romano. Ezzelino IV (1194-1259), powerful opponent of the papacy; conquered and wasted all north-east Italy; finally conquered and imprisoned, starved himself to death (1259); mentioned in Dante's *Inferno*.

äle, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld; äve, ähre (18), ävent, änd, silent, makër; äp, äll, charity; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd (40), sött (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, änite, ärn, äp, circüs, ü = ü in Fr. menu;

F

Fabbroni. Variant of **FABRONI**.

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **Frederick William**. 1814-1863. English Roman Catholic clergyman and hymn writer, b. Calverley, Yorkshire. B.A., Oxon. (1836). Anglican clergyman; joined Roman Catholic Church (1845) and formed Catholic community, Brothers of the Will of God (1845); joined Oratory of St. Philip Neri (1848) and established London Oratory (1849). Best known for hymns, as *The Pilgrims of the Night*, *The Land Beyond the Sea*.

Faber, Geoffrey Cust. 1889- . English publisher and writer; chairman (from 1924), Faber and Faber, Ltd., publishers.

Fa'ber (fä'ber) or **Fa'bri** (fä'brī), **Jacobus**. See **Jacques LÉFÈVRE D'ÉTAPLES**.

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **Johann Lothar von**. 1817-1896. German manufacturer of lead pencils, b. in Stein near Nuremberg, Bavaria. Took over (1839) family business of present A. W. Faber Co. (founded 1761 by his great-grandfather **Kaspar** and named for the founder's son **Anton Wilhelm**) in Stein; established branches and additional manufacturing (including mills at Cedar Keys, Fla.) and agencies; added manufacture of other writing, drawing, and painting materials; received patent of nobility (1881); councilor of state for services to German industry. A brother, **Eb'er-hard Fa'ber** [in English, **Er'ber-hard fä'ber**] (1823-1879), b. Stein, representative of firm in U.S. (1848); became naturalized; established in N.Y. (1849) independent business, now Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., as it is known by his sons; first manufacturer to put rubber tips on pencils.

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **Johannes**. Orig. family name **Hel'ger-lin** (hē'gēr-līn). Called **Mal'te-us Hae-ret'i-co-rum** (māl'tē-ūs hē-rēt'i-kō'rūm), i.e. the Hammer of Heretics. 1478-1541. German Roman Catholic bishop and opponent of Reformation, b. Swabia. Dominican monk, then vicar-general of bishop of Constance (1518); friend of Erasmus and sympathizer with Zwingli and Melancthon; later, strong opponent of Lutherans; court preacher to Emperor Ferdinand (1526); envoy to Spain and England (1527-28); worked zealously against Turkish invasion; bishop of Vienna (1531). Author of *Malleus in Haereticum Lutheranism* (1524).

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **John** (1660?-1721) and his son **John** (1695?-1756). English mezzotint engravers.

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **Knud**. 1862-1956. Danish physician.

Fa'ber (fä'ber), **Petrus**. See **Pierre FAYRE**.

Fa'bert' (fä'bär'), **Abraham de**. 1599-1662. French soldier; governor of Sedan (1642); marshal of France (1650).

Fa'bi-an (fä'bī-ān; fäb'yān), **Saint**. Pope (bishop of Rome); 236-250.

Fa'bi-us (fä'bī-ūs; fäb'yūs). Name of a number of prominent Romans of one of oldest and most distinguished patrician families, including: **Quintus Fabius Vib'u-lä-nus** (vīb'ū-lä'nās), consul for seven successive years (485-479 B.C.), and his brothers **Caeso** and **Marcus**. **Marcus Fabius An-bu's'tus** (än-būs'tūs), pontifex maximus the year that the Gauls captured Rome (390 B.C.). **Gaius Fabius Pic'tor** (pīk'tēr; -tōr) of late 4th century B.C., first Roman patrician to devote himself to painting. **Quintus Fabius Pic'tor** of late 3d century B.C., wrote a history of Rome (now lost) including Second Punic War, in which he personally served. **Quintus Fabius Max'i-mus** (māk'ōl-mās), surnamed **Ru'l'l-a'nus** (rūt'l'a'nās) (d. about 290 B.C.), was six times consul; dictator (315 B.C.); distinguished himself in Third Sam-

nite War, winning battle of Sentinum (295). His grandson **Quintus Fabius Maximus Ver'ru-co's'tus** [vē'r'ū-kō's'tās; vē'r'ōb-] (d. 203), surnamed **Cun-c'ta'tor** (kūngk-tā'tēr; -tōr), i.e. the Delayer, because of his military strategy; consul (233 B.C.); censor (230); again consul (228); emissary to Carthage (218); dictator and army commander (217); again consul (215, 214, 209); in Second Punic War withstood Hannibal's military strength by his strategy (hence termed "Fabian") of conducting harassing operations while avoiding decisive conflicts.

Fa'bre (fä'br'), **Émile**. 1870-1955. French playwright.

Fabre, Ferdinand. 1827-1898. French novelist.

Fabre, Baron François Xavier Pascal. 1766-1837. French historical painter.

Fabre, Jean Henri. 1823-1915. French entomologist.

b. St. Leon, Aveyron; educ. Normal School of Vaucluse; teacher, Carpentras, College of Ajaccio (Corsica), and Lycée of Avignon; retired; at Sérignan devoted himself to direct observational study of habits of insects, esp. hymenoptera, coleoptera, and orthoptera, and spiders. Author of *Souvenirs Entomologiques* (10 vols., 1879-1907), parts of which have appeared in English under such titles as *The Life and Love of the Insect* (tr. by A. Teixeira de Mattos, 1911) and *Social Life in the Insect World* (tr. by Bernard Miall, 1913); also author of *Histoire de la Bêche* (1866), *Notions Préliminaires de Physique* (1867-70), etc.

Fabre, Lucien. 1889- . French novelist; author of *Rabeval* (1923; awarded Goncourt prize), *Le Taramagnon* (1925), and a treatise on Einstein's theory of relativity.

Fa'bre d'E'gla'n'tine' (fä'br dā'glän'tēn'). Real name **Philippe François Nazaire Fabre**. 1750-1794. French playwright and revolutionary politician. His plays include the well-known comedy *Le Philinte de Molière ou la Suite du Misanthrope* (1790). Friend of Danton and Desmoulins, and prominent in the Cordeliers; member of National Convention (1792); author of names of months and days in Revolutionary calendar; suspected of moderacy by Robespierre (1794); guillotined at Paris same day as Danton and Desmoulins (Apr. 5, 1794).

Fa-bret'ti (fä-brät'tī), **Raffaele**. 1618-1700. Italian antiquary; papal archivist at Castel Sant'Angelo under Innocent XII.

Fabri, Jacobus. See **Jacques LÉFÈVRE D'ÉTAPLES**.

Fabriano, Gentile da. See **GENTILE DA FABRIANO**.

Fa-brice' (fä-brēs'), **Count Georg Friedrich Alfred von**. 1818-1891. German general and statesman, b. in France. Commander of Saxon forces in Bohemia in war against Prussia (1866); after the war became Saxon minister of war; represented chancellor in France during Franco-German truce (1871), conducted preliminary peace negotiations, commanded German army of occupation; again Saxon minister of war (1871); prime minister (1876); minister of foreign affairs (1882); created count (1884).

Fabrici, Geronimo or Girolamo. See **FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE**.

Fa-bri'ci-us (fä-brīsh'ūs; -brīsh'ūs). In full **Gaius Fabricius Lus-ci'nus** (lūs-sī'nās). d. after 275 B.C. Roman general and statesman; consul (282 B.C.). After Roman defeat at Heraclea (280), sent to negotiate with Pyrrhus for ransom and exchange of prisoners; established reputation for honesty when he rejected all attempts to bribe him. Again consul (278); negotiated peace with Pyrrhus; defeated Samnites, Lucanians, and Brutians; awarded triumph on return to Rome.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Fa-bri'ci-us (fä-bré'tsē-ōs), **David**. 1564–1617. German theologian and astronomer; his observations utilized by Kepler in researches on planet Mars; discovered variable star Mira in constellation Cetus (1596). His son **Johannes** (1587–1615), astronomer, is credited with discovery of sunspots (1610) and detection, by means of their movements, of rotation of sun on its axis.

Fabricius, Ernst. 1857–1942. German archaeologist.

Fabricius, Georg. *Orig. surname Gold'schmied* (gölt'-shmēt). 1516–1571. German classical scholar, philologist, and Latin poet.

Fa-bri'ci-us (fä-bré'sē-ūs), **Jan**. 1871–. Dutch playwright.

Fabricius, Johan Christian. 1743–1808. Danish entomologist; studied under Linnaeus; developed system of classification of insects based on mouth structure.

Fa-bri'ci-us (fä-bré'tsē-ōs), **Johann Albert**. 1668–1736. German classical scholar, philologist, and bibliographer. Professor at Hamburg (from 1699) and rector of the Johanneum.

Fa-bri'ci-us ab Aq'ua-pen-den'te (fä-brish't-ūs [-brish'ūs] äb äk'wä-pen-dén'tē), **Hieronymus**. Italian **Geronimo** or **Girolamo** **Fa-bri'zi-o** (fä-bré'tsēd) or **Fa-bri'ci** (fä-bré'ché). 1537–1619. Italian anatomist and surgeon; pupil of Fallopius; professor, Padua (from 1562); teacher of William Harvey; known esp. for work in comparative anatomy and embryology; described valves in veins; made improvements in surgery.

Fa-bri'ci-us Hil-da'nus (fä-brish't-ūs [-brish'ūs] hīl-dā'nūs). **Ger. Wilhelm Fa'bry** (fä'brē). 1560–1634. Eminent German surgeon.

Fa-bri'ti-us (fä-bré'tsē-ūs), **Carel**. 1624?–1654. Dutch painter. Pupil of Rembrandt and teacher of Jan Vermeer van Delft; lived in Amsterdam and (1652–54) in Delft. His works include a portrait of Abraham de Nette, *The Goldfinch*, *The Sentinel* and *Family Group* (destroyed by fire in Rotterdam museum).

Fabrizio, Geronimo or **Girolamo**. See **FABRICIUS** AB **AQUAPENDENTE**.

Fa-bro'ni (fä-brō'nē) or **Fab-bro'ni** (fäb-brō'nē), **Angelo**. 1732–1803. Tuscan biographer; author of *Vitae Italorum Doctrina Excellentium Qui Saeculis XVII. et XVIII. Floruerunt* (20 vols., 1778–99, 1804–05).

Fabroni or **Fabbroni, Giovanni Valentino Matteo**. 1752–1822. Italian naturalist, chemist, and engineer; built Col de Genève (pass) and started Corniche road from Genoa to Nice.

Fa'bry (fä'brē'), **Charles**. 1867–1945. French physicist; known for work in optics, esp. in spectroscopy and photometry, and applications of phenomenon of interference.

Fa'bry (fä'brē'), **Wilhelm**. See **FABRICIUS HIL-DANUS**.

Fab'vier (fä'vyä'), **Baron Charles Nicolas**. 1782–1855. French general; served in Napoleonic armies, notably at Borodino. Remained loyal to Louis XVIII during the Hundred Days; later involved in intrigue against Bonaparte; fled from France; aided Greece in struggle with Turkey. Returned to France (1830); lieutenant general (1839); peer of France (1845).

Fa-by'an (fä'bī-än; fäb'yän), **Robert**. d. 1513. English chronicler; author of chronicle of England *The Concordance of Histories*, pub. (1516) under title *The New Chronicles of England and France*.

Fac'cio-la'ti (fä'chō-lä'tē), **Jacopo**. 1682–1769. Italian philologist and lexicographer; professor, Padua; collaborated with Forcellini (q.v.) in editing Calepino's *Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum* (1718); wrote *Fasti Gymnasii Patavini* (1757).

Fac'ta (fäkt'ä), **Luigi**. 1861–1930. Italian statesman; premier of Italy (1922); senator (1924).

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makër; ice, ill, char'ty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ün, üp, circüls, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Fa-de'ev (fä-dyā'yēf), **Aleksandr Aleksandrovich**. 1901–1956. Russian novelist; joined Communist party (1918) and fought in civil war; member of Praesidium, Union of Soviet Writers (1932–38) and its secretary (1938 ff.); among his novels are *The Flood* (1924), *Defeat* (1927).

Fued (fäd), **John**. 1819–1902. Scottish painter; painted miniature portraits, historical scenes, and genre pictures. His brother **Thomas** (1826–1900) was also a painter, esp. of genre scenes from Scottish life.

Fae'sl (fä'zē), **Robert**. 1883–. Swiss poet, playwright, and miscellaneous writer.

Fa'gel (fä'gēl), **Kaspar**. 1629–1688. Dutch statesman. Brought about choice of William III of Orange as hereditary stadholder of Netherlands (1672) and supported his expedition to England (1688).

Fa'ger-lin' (fä'gēr-lēn'), **Ferdinand Julius**. 1825–1907. Swedish genre painter; known esp. for paintings of Dutch fishermen's and seamen's life.

Fa'gniez' (fä'nyä'), **Gustave**. 1842–1927. French historian; authority esp. on economic history.

Fa'guet' (fä'gē'), **Émile**. 1847–1916. French literary critic; professor at the Sorbonne (1890); author of *La Tragédie Française au XVI^e Siècle* (1883), *Corneille* (1885), *La Fontaine* (1889), *Voltaire* (1894), *Flaubert* (1899), *Histoire de la Littérature Française* (1900), *L'Art de Lire* (1912).

Fahl'crantz (fä'kräns), **Christian Erik**. 1790–1866. Swedish theologian, poet, and writer; bishop of Västerås (1849); author of humorous satirical poem *Noah's Ark* (2 parts, 1825–26), the religious epic *Ansarius* (11 parts, 1835–46), and theological polemical writings. His brother **Karl Johan** (1774–1861) was a landscape painter of Swedish romantic school.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rēn-hīt; Angl. fä'rēn-), **Gabriel Daniel**. 1686–1736. German physicist, b. Danzig. Lived most of life in Holland and England; improved the thermometer by using mercury instead of alcohol (1714); introduced scale (Fahrenheit scale) commonly used for thermometers in the U.S. and England.

Fa-Hsien or **Fa-Hien** (fä'shē-ēn). fl. 399–414 A.D. Chinese Buddhist priest, traveler, and author, b. Shansi. Studied Buddhism at Ch'ang-an (modern Sian); journeyed by land to India (399) south of the Gobi, via Yarkand and the Indus valley; spent about ten years (401?–7412) during reign of Chandragupta II visiting scenes of Buddha's life, copying Buddhist texts, etc.; returned home (412–414), settled at Nanking, wrote account of his travels, and translated Buddhist texts.

Fai'dherbe' (fē'dērb'), **Louis Léon César**. 1818–1889. French soldier; as governor of Senegal (1854), extended French territorial possessions and successfully reorganized administration; brigadier general (1863). In Franco-Prussian War, offered services to Gambetta; general of division and commander of Army of the North; was defeated at St.- Quentin (Jan. 19, 1871). Senator (1879).

Fai'dit' (fē'dē'), **Gau'cel'me** (gō'sēl'mē). Provençal troubadour of end of 12th and beginning of 13th century.

Fai'll'y' (fä'yē'), **Pierre Louis Charles de**. 1810–1892. French soldier; served in Crimea (1854–55); general of division (1855). Engaged at Solferino (1859). Defeated by Prussians near Beaumont (Aug. 30, 1870) and replaced by General de Wimpffen on day of battle of Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870).

Fain (fän), **Baron Agathon Jean François**. 1778–1837. French historian; private secretary to Napoleon (1806–15).

Fair'bairn (fä'r'bärn), **Andrew Martin**. 1838–1912. Scottish nonconformist theologian.

Fairbairn, Patrick. 1805–1874. Scottish nonconformist clergyman.

Fairbairn, Sir William. 1789-1874. Scottish engineer; established shipbuilding works in London (1835-49); patented principle of wrought-iron girders for use in bridge construction, etc.

Fairbanks (fär'hängks), Arthur. 1864-1944. American educator, b. Hanover, N.H. Professor of Greek, Iowa (1900-06) and Michigan (1906-07); director, Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1907-25); professor of fine arts, Dartmouth (1928-33).

Fairbanks, Charles Warren. 1852-1918. American lawyer and political leader; U.S. senator from Indiana (1897-1905); vice-president of U.S. (1905-09).

Fairbanks, Douglas. 1883-1939. American actor, b. Denver, Colo.; played leading parts in *Frenzied Finance*, *A Gentleman from Mississippi*, *Henrietta*, *Show Shop*. Starred in motion pictures; excelled in feats of agility and daring stunts. Headed his own company (from 1916), his productions including *The Mollycoddle*, *The Nut*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Robin Hood*, *The Thief of Bagdad*, *The Iron Musk*. See also Mary PICKFORD. His son **Douglas Elton** (1908-), also an actor.

Fairbanks, Thaddeus. 1796-1886. American inventor of platform scale, b. Brimfield, Mass.; devised first platform scale, obtaining basic patent (1831); thereafter E. & T. Fairbanks & Company (incorporated as Fairbanks Scale Company, 1874) made manufacturing of platform scales for all purposes their chief business. His brother **Erastus** (1792-1864) was associated with him in business; governor of Vermont (1852-53, 1860-61). A son of Thaddeus, **Henry** (1830-1918), b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., was a clergyman, inventor, and manufacturer; grad. Dartmouth (1853) and Andover Sem. (1857); in Congregational ministry (1857-60); professor, Dartmouth (1860-69); in scale-manufacturing business (from 1869).

Fairchild (fär'child), Charles Stebbins. 1842-1924. American lawyer and financier; U.S. secretary of the treasury (1887-89).

Fairchild, David Grandison. 1869-1954. American botanist, b. East Lansing, Mich. Botanist (from 1889), agricultural explorer (from 1898), U.S. Department of Agriculture; conducted researches for economic plants (from 1895), visiting Dutch East Indies, South Sea Islands, Australia, South America, Egypt, Japan, China, Persian Gulf.

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. 1880-1956. American social scientist, b. Dundee, Ill. A.B., Duquesne (1900), Ph.D., Yale (1909). Professor, N.Y.U. (from 1919). Author of *Immigration* (1913), *Elements of Social Science* (1924), *General Sociology* (1934), *Economics for the Millions* (1940).

Fairchild, James Harris. 1817-1902. American educator, b. Stockbridge, Mass. Educ. Oberlin. Taught, Oberlin (till 1898); president (1866-1889). Author of *Moral Philosophy or the Science of Obligation* (1869), *Elements of Theology* (1892), etc. His brother **George Thompson** (1838-1901), b. Brownhelm, Ohio, also an educator; grad. Oberlin; professor, Michigan State (1865-79); president, Kansas State (1879-97); vice-president, Berea Coll. (from 1898); author of *Rural Wealth and Welfare* (1900).

Fairfax (fär'fäks), Thomas. 1st Baron Fairfax of Cam'ron (käm'ron), in Scottish peerage (cr. 1627). 1560-1640. Scottish diplomat used by Queen Elizabeth in communication with James VI of Scotland. One son, **Edward** (d. 1635), poet, translated Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. Another son, **Ferdinando** (1584-1648), 2d baron; M.P. (1622; 1624-27; Long Parliament, 1640); commanded Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire in Civil War; defended Hull (1643); stationed on right of Parliamentary line in battle of Marston Moor (July 2, 1644).

Ferdinando's son Thomas (1612-1671), 3d baron; commander in chief of Parliamentary army (1645), defeated Charles I at Naseby (1645); sat in judgment on the king (1649); resigned from military command because of unwillingness to invade Scotland (1650); headed commission dispatched to Charles II at The Hague (1660). **Thomas** (1692-1782), 6th baron; b. Yorkshire; grad. Oxford; said to have been intimate with Bolingbroke, Addison, and Steele; visited maternal estates of the Northern Neck of Virginia (1735-37), and settled there as proprietor (1747); acquainted with Washington family; entrusted to George Washington surveying and mapping of the Fairfax estates in Shenandoah Valley (1748); steadfast loyalist.

Fairfield, Cicily Isabel. See REBECCA WEST.

Fairholt (fär'hölt), Frederick William. 1814-1866. English engraver and antiquarian, b. London. Illustrated Halliwell's *Sir John Maundeville and Life of Shakespeare*; published illustrated antiquarian study *Costume in England* (1846); edited *A Dictionary of Terms in Art* (1854).

Fairlie (fär'li), John Archibald. 1872-1947. Political scientist, b. Glasgow, Scotland; to U.S. in youth. A.B., Harvard (1895); Ph.D., Columbia (1898). Author of texts upon municipal and national administration in U.S. and Great Britain.

Fai'sal I (fä'säl), Also Fei'sal (fä'sü) or Fei'sul (-s'). 1885-1933. King of Syria (1920), and Iraq (1921-33). Third son of Husein ibn-Ali (q.v.); b. Mecca (Arabia); reared among Bedouins; educ. later in Constantinople; trained in Turkish army; active in Young Turk movement (1908-09). In World War, posted first in Syria under charge of Turkish governor; escaped (1916) to the Hejaz and took command of Arab rebels at Medina; co-operated with Colonel Lawrence and General Allenby in campaign which captured Jerusalem (Dec. 9, 1917) and Damascus (Oct. 3, 1918). After war, proclaimed (Mar., 1920) king of Syria by a Syrian national congress, but deposed by French under General Gouraud (July, 1920). Placed by British (1921) on throne of Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia), this country being administered as British mandate until admitted into League of Nations as independent state (1932). Succeeded by his son **Ghazi** (1912-1939), who in turn was succeeded by his son **Faisal II** (1935-58); king (1939-58).

Faith'full (fäth'fööl; -f'f), Emily. 1835-1895. English philanthropist, b. Wigan, Lancs. and lecturer; interested in providing opportunities for women in industry.

Fai'thorne (fä'thörn), William. 1616-1691. English engraver; engraved map of London and Westminster and map of Virginia and Maryland; known also as portrait painter. His son **William** (1656-1701) engraved portraits of Queen Anne, Charles I, Charles II, and John Dryden.

Faizi. See FEISI.

Fa'jans (fä'yäns), Ka'sal-mir (kä'säl-mēr). 1887- . Chemist, b. Warsaw, Poland. Educ. Leipzig, Heidelberg, Manchester. Professor, Munich (1917-35), Michigan (from 1936). Author of *Radioactivity and Latest Developments in the Study of Chemical Elements* (1919; English tr., 1922), *Radioelements and Isotopes* (1931).

Fajardo, Diego Saavedra y. See SAAVEDRA Y FAJARDO.

Fakhr' al-Din' (fäkh'-rööl-dēn'). Arab. Fakhr al-Din al-Rāzi. 1149-1209. Arab historian and theologian; defender of orthodox Mohammedanism; his chief work, *Mafāth al-Ghaib* (i.e. The Keys of Mystery), a commentary on the Koran.

Falb (fälp), Rudolf. 1838-1903. Austrian astronomer and meteorologist. Held that sun and moon by their

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

effect on atmosphere and on fluid interior of earth are responsible for the weather, earthquakes, and other phenomena.

Falkenstein, Eduard Vogel von. See **VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN**.

Fal-cón' (fál-kón'), Juan Crisóstomo. 1820-1870. Venezuelan soldier and political leader, b. Paraguaná; president of Venezuela (1863-68); overthrown by revolution.

Falconberg, Thomas. See **FALCONBERG**.

Fal-co'ne (fál-kō'ná), Aniello. Called *l'O-ra'co-lo del'le Bat-ta'glie* (lò-rá-kò-lò dāl'lá bát-tá'lyá). 1600-1665. Italian painter; pupil of Ribera; known esp. for battle scenes (in the Prado, the Louvre, and Naples museum).

Fal-con-er (fók'nēr; fól(l)'kán-ēr), Hugh. 1808-1865. Scottish paleontologist and botanist; M.A., Aberdeen (1826); M.D., Edinburgh (1829). Asst. surgeon on East India Co.'s Bengal establishment (1830); discoverer of fossil mammals and reptiles in Siwalik Hills (1832); made earliest experiments in manufacture of Indian tea; superintended arrangement of East Indian fossils of British Museum for exhibition (1844); professor of botany, Calcutta Medical Coll. (1848-55).

Fal-con-er (fók'nēr), Sir Robert Alexander. 1867-1943. Canadian clergyman and educator, b. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Ordained Presbyterian minister (1892). Taught New Testament Greek (1892-1907), president (1904-07), Pine Hill Coll., Halifax, N.S. President, U. of Toronto (1907-32).

Fal-con-er (fók'nēr; fól(l)'kán-ēr), William. 1732-1769. English poet; chief work, *The Shipwreck* (1762).

Fal-co'net' (fál'kō'nē'), Étienne Maurice. 1716-1791. French sculptor; among his works are *Pygmalion*, *La Baigneuse*, *L'Amour Menaçant*, and equestrian statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg carved on commission from Catherine II.

Fal-co-net'to (fál'kō-nēt'tò), Giovanni Maria. 1458?-1534. Veronese painter and architect.

Fal'guifère (fál'gyár'), Jean Alexandre Joseph. 1831-1900. French sculptor and painter; professor at École des Beaux Arts (Paris; 1882); among his notable sculptures are *Dancuse Égyptienne*, *Bacchantes*, and many portrait busts; among his canvases, *Luteurs*, *Incendiaire*.

Fa-lie'ri (fá-lyá'rē) or **Fa-lie'ro** (-rò) or sometimes **Fa-lie'r'** (fá-lyér'), Marino. 1278?-1355. Doge of Venice. Commanded Venetian army at siege of Zara (1346); elected doge (Sept., 1354); convicted of conspiracy to murder Venetian patricians and have himself proclaimed prince, executed (April 17, 1355). Subject of tragedies by Byron and Casimir Delavigne and of novel by Hoffmann.

Falk (fálk), Adalbert. 1827-1900. German statesman and jurist, b. Silesia. Old Liberal member, Prussian House of Representatives (1858); member of supreme court, Berlin (1861) and of court of appeal, Glogau (1862); Prussian plenipotentiary in Federal Council (1871); as minister of public worship and education (1872), worked for system of national education under state legislation; assisted Bismarck in Kulturkampf and helped work out May laws aimed at Roman Catholics (1873-75); member of Prussian House of Representatives and of Reichstag (1873-82), where he opposed modification of his laws; president of superior provincial court in Hamm (1882).

Falk, Johannes Daniel. 1768-1826. German writer and philanthropist, b. Danzig. Settled in Weimar (1797), became friend of Goethe; founded Falksches Institut for care and education of neglected children at Weimar (1813). Author of satirical works, as *Der Mensch* (1795), the dramatic poem *Prometheus* (1803), and *Goethe aus*

Näherem Persönlichen Umgange Dargestellt (pub. 1832). **Falk** (fólk), Max. 1828-1908. Hungarian publicist and politician. Editor in chief of the *Pester Lloyd* (1868-1906); conservative Liberal member of Hungarian parliament (1869-1906).

Falk'ber'get (fál'kér'gē), Johan. 1879- Norwegien novelist and short-story writer.

Fal'ke (fál'kē), Johannes Friedrich Gottlieb. 1823-1876. German historian; author of *Geschichte des Deutschen Handels* (2 vols., 1859-60), *Die Hanse* (1862), and *Geschichte des Deutschen Zollwesens* (1869). His brother **Jakob von Falke** (1825-1897), historian of art and culture, was custodian (1864), vice-director (1872), and director (from 1885) of Austrian Museum, Vienna; author of *Kostümgeschichte der Kulturvölker* (1882), *Geschichte des Geschmacks im Mittelalter* (1892). Their nephew **Gustav Falke** (1853-1916), lyric poet and novelist, was author of volumes of verse, novels, and juveniles. **Jakob's son Otto von Falke** (1862-1942), art historian, b. Vienna, was director-general of government museum, Berlin (1920-28), and author of *Mayolika* (1896), *Geschichte des Kunstgewerbes* (with others, 1907), *Deutsche Möbel...* (1924).

Falke, Konrad. Pseudonym **Karl Frey** (fri). 1880-1942. Swiss writer of novels, plays, and verse.

Fal'ken-hau'sen (fál'kín-hou'zén), Baron Ludwig von. 1844-1936. German soldier; served in Austro-Prussian War (1866) and Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); recalled from retirement to service in World War (1914-18); succeeded von Bissing as governor of Belgium (Mar., 1917-Nov., 1918).

Fal'ken-hayn (fál'kén-hīn), Erich von. 1861-1922. Prussian general, b. near Graudenz. Took part in China expedition (1899-1903); general (1913); Prussian war minister (1913-15); chief of general staff of German army (1914-16); active in planning offensives against Russia, Serbia, and Verdun; severely blamed for failure at Verdun; succeeded by von Hindenburg (1916); commanded army in Rumania (1916) and in the Caucasus (1917).

Fal'ken-horst (fál'kén-hórst), Nikolaus von. 1885. German soldier in World War (1914-18); lieutenant general commanding 21st army corps in Polish campaign (1939); promoted general of infantry; commanded forces which occupied Norway and drove out the British (May, 1940); commander in White Sea region, Russian campaign (July, 1941).

Falk'land (fók'lánd; fók'-), 2d Viscount (Scottish peerage). **Lucius Cary.** 1610?-1643. English writer. Son of 1st viscount, who was lord deputy of Ireland (1622-29). Educ. Dublin; vainly sought service in young republic of Holland; inherited fortune (1629) and devoted himself to literature; M.P. (1640); opposed Laud; eloquent for constitutional liberty; sided against Strafford; secretary of state (1642); took king's side reluctantly; courted death and was killed at Newbury.

Falk'land (fál'k'lánt), Samuel. See **Herman Heijermans**.

Falk'ner (fók'nēr), Thomas. 1707-1784. English Jesuit missionary in Paraguay and Tucumán (to 1768); expelled from South America as a Jesuit (1768); author of treatises on medicine and natural history of South America.

Falk'ner, orig. Faulk'ner (fók'nēr), William. 1897-. American novelist, b. New Albany, Miss.; brother of John Faulkner; educ. U. of Mississippi (1919-21); served with British Royal Air Force (1918). Author of *The Marble Faun* (1924), *Musquitoes* (1927), *Sartoris* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Sonnetary* (1931), *Light in August* (1932), *Pylon* (1935), *Absalom, Absalom!*

file, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold, eve, here (18), over, end, silent, make; kē, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = ū in Fr. menu;

(1936), *Unvanquished* (1938), *The Wild Palms* (1939), *The Hamlet* (1940), *Go Down, Moses* (1942).

Fall (fāl), Albert Bacon. 1861-1944. American lawyer and politician, b. Frankfort, Ky. Practiced law in New Mexico (from 1889). U.S. senator from New Mexico (1912-21). U.S. secretary of the interior (1921-23; resigned); disclosed by investigation to have secretly transferred government oil lands (Teapot Dome) to Doheny and Sinclair, receiving \$100,000 as a "loan" from Doheny and a lucrative position in Sinclair organization after retirement; eventually convicted (1929) for accepting bribe and imprisoned (1931-32).

Fall (fāl), Leo. 1873-1925. Austrian composer of operettas; theater conductor in Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne; visited U.S. (1924).

Fal'la (fāl'lyā), Manuel de. 1876-1946. Spanish composer. His compositions, showing nationalistic and impressionistic tendencies, include opera *Life is Short (La Vida Breve)* (1905), ballets *Wedded by Witchcraft* (1915) and *The Three-Cornered Hat* (1919), marionette play *Master Peter's Puppet Show* (1923), and piano and orchestral pieces.

Fal'la-da (fāl'lä-dä), Hans. Pen name of Rudolf Dit'zen (dīt'sēn). 1893-1947. German novelist; author of *Anton and Gerda* (1923), *Little Man, What Now?* (1932; on post-war Germany), *The World Outside* (1934), *Wolf Among Wolves* (1937), etc.

Fallersleben, Hoffmann von. See August Heinrich Hoffmann.

Fal'lières' (fāl'yār'), Clément Armand. 1841-1931. French statesman and 8th president of the Republic, b. Mézin, Lot-et-Garonne. Educ. for law; member, Chamber of Deputies (1876-80); undersecretary and secretary of the interior (1880-83); cabinet officer (1883-92); elected to Senate (1890-99), its president (1899-1906). President of France, elected by Republican Left (1906-13).

Fal'me-ray'er (fāl'mē-rī'ēr), Jakob Philipp. 1790-1861. German historian and traveler in East (1831, 1840, 1847) and in France and Italy (1836); professor, Munich (1848-49) and member of Frankfurt Parliament. Author of a work on Slavic origin of modern Greek people, *Das Albanische Element in Griechenland* (3 parts, 1857-60), which aroused much controversy.

Fal-lo'pi-us (fāl-lō'pī-ūs), Gabriel. Lat. form of Gabriello. **Fal-lo'pio (fāl-lō'pyō) or Fal-lo'pia (fāl-lō'pyä).** 1523-1562. Italian anatomist, b. Modena. Discovered function of oviducts (Fallopian tubes); described other anatomical structures, including chorda tympani, sphenoid and ethmoid bones, and opening of oviducts into abdominal cavity.

Fal'loux' (fāl'lōō'), Comte Frédéric Alfred Pierre de. 1811-1886. French politician; minister of public instruction (1848-49); introduced law, known as *Loi Falloux*, providing for freedom of instruction (passed 1850).

Falls (fōlz), Cyril Bentham. 1888-. English military historian; served in World War; member of historical section, Committee of Imperial Defence (from 1923). Engaged in preparation of official military histories of British campaigns in World War.

Fal'sen (fāl'sēn), Christian Magnus. 1782-1830. Norwegian statesman, jurist, and writer; attorney general of kingdom (1822); president of Supreme Court of Norway (1827).

Fa-min'tsyt (fū-myēn'tsēn), Andrei Sergeevich. 1835-1921. Russian botanist; investigator of development of embryos of seed plants. His brother Aleksandr Sergeevich (1841-1896) composed operas, orchestral works, chamber music, and songs.

Fane (fān), John. 11th Earl of West'mor-land

(wēs(t)'mōr-lānd). 1784-1859. English soldier and diplomat; served in Peninsular War (1808-10); commissioned general (1854). Minister to Florence (1814) and Berlin (1841-51). Founder of Royal Acad. of Music (1823).

Fane, Violet. Pseudonym of Mary Montgomerie CURRIE.

Fan'euil (fān'ī; -yāl; -ū-ī; old-fashioned, fān'ī), Peter. 1700-1743. American merchant, b. New Rochelle, N.Y. Built up large fortune in Boston; gave to city building since known as Faneuil Hall.

Fan-fa'ni (fān-fā'nē), Pietro. 1815-1879. Italian philologist and lexicographer.

Fank'hau'ser (fāngk'hōu'zēr), Alfred. 1890-. Swiss poet, novelist, and essayist.

Fan'ning (fān'ing), John Thomas. 1837-1911. American hydraulic engineer, b. Norwich, Conn. Served through Civil War; constructed water-supply system for Manchester, N.H. His *Practical Treatise on Water Supply Engineering* (1877; 16th ed. 1906) was long the standard work on this subject. Continued work of planning city water-supply systems, including those of Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Birmingham.

Fanning, Nathaniel. 1755-1805. Privateer captain under Franco-American auspices (1778-83) and naval officer in French and U.S. navies. Midshipman and private secretary to John Paul Jones (1779); distinguished himself for bravery in action against the *Scorpius*.

Fan'ni-us (fān'ī-ūs). In full Gaius Fannius Stra'bo (strā'bō). Roman soldier and historian; campaigned in Africa (146 B.C.) and in Spain (142); wrote *Annals* (now lost).

Fanny, Lord. See John HERVEY.

Fan-sa'ga (fān-sā'gā), Cosimo. 1591-1678. Italian architect and sculptor; pupil of Bernini.

Fan'shawe (fān'shō), Sir Richard. 1608-1666. English diplomat; fought in Royalist army in Civil War; captured at battle of Worcester (1651). Master of requests and Latin secretary to Prince Charles, The Hague (1660). British ambassador to Portugal (1662-63) and Spain (1664-66). Translator of Guarini's *Pastor Fido* and Camoëns's *Luciad*.

Fan'ti (fān'tē), Manfredo. 1808-1865. Italian soldier, b. Carpi; in Italian service against Austrians (1849); general of brigade in Crimean War (1854-56); commanded forces of Puscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna in war of 1859. Minister of war under Cavour (1860-61); commander in chief of military department, Florence; senator (1860 ff.).

Fan'tin'-La'tour' (fān'tān-lā'tōor'), Ignace Henri Joseph Théodore. 1836-1904. French painter; studied under Courbet. Best known for portraits, still-life studies, and paintings of intimate familiar scenes.

Fa-ra'bi, al- (al'fārā'bī). Lat. Al'fa-ra'bī-us (āl'fārā'bī-ūs). Arab. Muḥammad ibn-Muḥammad ibn-Ṭarḥkīn abu-Naṣr al-Fārābī. 870?-950 A.D. Arab philosopher, b. Transoxiana, of Turkish descent; lived in Aleppo. One of first Muslim scholars to introduce a knowledge of Aristotle and Plato among the Arabs; credited with continuing harmonization of Greek philosophy with Islam, and with influencing the thought of Avicenna and Averroës.

Far'a-day (fār'ä-dä; -dī), Michael. 1791-1867. English chemist and physicist, b. Newington, Surrey. Apprenticed to bookbinder; assistant in laboratory of Royal Institution; accompanied Sir Humphry Davy on Continental tour (1813-15); director of the laboratory (1825), professor of chemistry (1833), Royal Institution. Discovered two chlorides of carbon, and benzene; liquefied several gases; produced new kinds of optical glass. His discoveries relating to electricity include that of the

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

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revolution of a magnetic needle around an electric current (1821), method of producing continuous rotation of a wire around a magnet and of a magnet around a wire, and induction of electric currents (1841). Established identity of electricity generated in different ways; in electrolysis, discovered that the amount of liquid decomposed is proportional to the current passing through the solution; discovered rotation of the plane of polarized light by a magnetic field (1845); described properties of a diamagnetic substance (1845). His publications include *Chemical Manipulation, being Instructions to Students in Chemistry* (1827), *Experimental Researches in Electricity* (1844-55), *Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics* (1859), *Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle* (1861), *On the Various Forces in Nature*. See Joseph HENRY.

Faragoh, Francis Edwards. 1898- . Playwright and stage director in U.S., b. Budapest. Managing director, New Playwrights Theatre, New York City. Author of *Pinwheel*, *Rilornelle*. Wrote, adapted, or collaborated in writing, scenarios for motion pictures, including *Little Caesar*, *Frankenstein*, *Ann of Green Gables*, *Becky Sharp*. **Fa-raz'daq, al-** (āl'fā-rāz'dāk) or **al-Fe-raz'daq.** Orig. **Hammām.** 640?-732 A.D. Moslem Arabic poet, b. Basra. One of three great poets of Omniad period (see al-AKHTAL and JARIR) noted for their style and technique; poet laureate of reign of Abd-al-Malik and his successors; wrote satires, panegyrics, and lampoons.

Fa-rel' (fā-rē'l'), Guillaume. 1489-1565. French leader in Reformation; settled at Geneva, Switzerland (1532) and succeeded in having the Reformation established there by vote of Genevan Great Council (1535). Persuaded Calvin to settle in Geneva (1536); banished with Calvin (1538). Pastor at Neuchâtel (from 1538), from which center he continued to spread Reformation doctrines.

Fa-rghā'nī, al- (āl'fā-rghā'nī). *Latinized Al'fra-gā'nus* (āl'frā-gā'nūs). Arab. **abu-al-'Abbās Aḥmad al-Farghānī.** fl. 9th century A.D. Arab astronomer of Transoxiana. Author of astronomical treatise widely used in Middle Ages (tr. into Latin by Johannes Hispanensis and Gerard of Cremona, 1135); superintended erection (861) of Nilometer for Abbassid caliph.

Fa-r'go (fā-r'gō), William George. 1818-1881. American express owner, b. Pompey, N.Y. Part owner of Wells & Company, first express concern west of Buffalo (1844), which merged with two others (1850) to form American Express Company, with Fargo as secretary; president, after larger merger (1868-81). Organized Wells, Fargo & Company, to handle express business between New York and California (1852); consolidated with rival companies (1866).

Fa-rī'a e Sou'sa (fā-rī'ā ē sō'sā), Manuel de. 1590-1649. Portuguese historian and poet; to Madrid (c. 1613); wrote in both Spanish and Portuguese.

Fa-rī-bault (fā-rī'bō; Fr. fā-rē'bō'), Jean Baptiste. 1775-1860. American pioneer and fur trader, b. Berthier, Quebec, Canada. Faribault County, Minn., is named after him, and the city after his son Alexander.

Farid ud-din Attar. See ATTAR.

Farigoule, Louis. Real name of Jules ROMAINS.

Fa-rī'na (fā-rē'nā), Giuseppe I.a. See I.A. FARINA.

Farina, Salvatore. 1846-1918. Italian novelist; called "the Italian Dickens." Works include *Amore Bendato* (1873), *Mio Figlio* (1879-80), *Il Signor Io* (1880), *Più Forte dell'Amore* (1890), *I Due Desideri* (1904), and *Verso il Tramonto* (1913).

Fa-rī-nac'ci (fā-rē-nā'chē), Roberto. 1892-1945. Italian politician, b. Isernia. Founded daily paper *Cremona Nuova* (now *Regime Fascista*); agitated for Italian inter-

vention in World War. Organized Fascist movement in Cremona; secretary-general of Fascist party (1925-26); opposed Mussolini's rapprochement with Vatican; returned to professional life in Cremona (1926); member, Fascist Grand Council (1935-43); captured and executed by partisans.

Fa-rī-na'ta de'gli U-ber'ti (fā-rē-nā'tā dā'lyē ō-bēr'tē). Florentine Ghibelline leader; banished to Siena (1258); with Manfred, King of Sicily, recaptured Florence from Guelphs (1260); immortalized by Dante in his *Divina Commedia* (*Inferno* X, 22-51).

Fa-rī-na'to (fā-rē-nā'tō) or Fa-rī-na'ti (-tē), Paolo. c. 1525-1606. Veronese painter, architect, and engraver. Known chiefly for frescoes in Verona churches. His son Orazio and Giovanni Battista and his daughter Vittoria were painters.

Fa-rī-nel'li (fā-rē-nē'lī), Arturo. 1867-1948. Italian historian of literature.

Fa-rī-nel'li (fā-rē-nē'lī), Carlo. Orig. surname **Bro'schi** (brōs'kē). Called "Il Ra-gaz'zo" (ēl rā-gāt'sō). 1705-

1782. Italian male soprano; famous throughout Europe for extraordinary compass of voice; outdone in contest only once, by rival castrato Bernocchi. At Spanish court (1737-59) had power approaching that of a prime minister under Philip V and Ferdinand VI; retired to castle near Bologna (1761).

Fa-rī-ni (fā-rē-nē), Gilarmi A. Known as **Farini the Great.** 1839-1929. Tightrope walker; crossed Niagara Falls on a tightrope (1864). See Charles BLONDIN.

Farini, Luigi Carlo. 1812-1866. Italian physician, historian, and statesman, b. Russi, Emilia. Dictator of Modena (1859); secured union of Parma, Bologna, and Florence under Piedmont; minister of interior, Cavour cabinet (1860); viceroy of Naples (Nov., 1860-Jan., 1861; prime minister (Dec., 1862-March, 1863).

Fa-rīs (fā-rīs), John Thomson. 1871-1949. American Presbyterian clergyman and editor, b. Cape Girardeau, Mo. On editorial staff, Presbyterian board of publication and Sunday School work (1908-23) and board of Christian education (1923-37).

Fa-r'jeon (fā-r'jān), Benjamin Leopold. 1848-1903. English novelist; for several years, journalist in Austria and New Zealand; author of novels *Josiah Mured*, *In a Silver Sea*, and *Towers of Babylon*.

Farjeon, Eleanor. 1881- . Granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson. English writer; author of juveniles and short stories, and collaborator with brother Herbert (1881-1945) in plays, including *Kings and Queens* (1932), *An Elephant in Arcady* (1938). Other brothers: Joseph Jefferson (1883-1955), playwright, author of *No 17* (1925), *After Dark* (1926), *The Green Dragon* (1929); *Philomel* (1932); and *Harry* (1878-1948), composer and music critic, author of an opera, a concerto, and piano pieces.

Far'ley (fā-r'li), James Aloysius. 1888- . American politician, b. Grassy Point, N.Y. Grad. Packard Commercial School, New York City (1906). In building-supply business, New York City; organized James A. Farley & Co. (1926), which was merged with other firms (1929) to form General Building Supply Corp., of which he was president (1929-33). Chairman, N.Y. State Athletic Commission (1925-33). Chairman, Democratic National Committee (1932-40). U.S. postmaster general (1933-40).

Farley, James Lewis. 1823-1885. British financier and publicist, b. Dublin. On staff of Ottoman bank, Beirut; later, accountant general of state bank of Turkey, Constantinople (1860). Consul for sultan at Bristol, Eng. (1870-84). Author of *Resources of Turkey* (1862), *Turks and Christians* (1876).

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (13), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, māker; īce, īll, charāy; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōbt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Farley, John Murphy. 1842-1918. American cardinal, b. Newtown Hamilton, Co. Armagh, Ireland; to U.S. (1864). Pastor of St. Gabriel's, New York City (1884); vicar-general of the diocese (1891); auxiliary bishop of New York; archbishop of New York (1902); cardinal (1911). One of sponsors of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Far'low (fär'lō), **William Gilson.** 1844-1919. American botanist, b. Boston, Mass. Assistant to Asa Gray, at Harvard; taught cryptogamic botany at Harvard (from 1874).

Far'man (fär'män), **Elbert Eli.** 1831-1911. American diplomat, b. New Haven, N.Y.; diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt (1876-81), and judge on Mixed Tribunal (1881-84); secured gift (1879) from khedive of obelisk (Cleopatra's Needle) now in New York City; U.S. member of international commissions on Egyptian matters (1880, 1883); collector of Egyptian antiquities. Author of *Egypt and Its Betrayal* (1908).

Far'man' (fär'män'), **Henri.** 1874-1958. French pioneer in aviation and airplane manufacture, b. Paris; with a Voisin biplane made first airplane flight of one kilometer in a complete circle (1908); flew from Bouy to Reims (1908), first flight from city to city; with brother **Maurice** (1877-), developed the Farman biplane; established airplane factory at Boulogne Billancourt; constructed the *Goliath*, which flew to Dakar (1919); held distance, altitude, and duration records for flights.

Far'mer (fär'mär), **Fannie Merritt.** 1857-1915. American cookery expert, b. Boston, Mass. Established Miss Farmer's School of Cookery (1902), with courses designed to train housewives rather than teachers of cookery; also specialized in invalid cookery. Editor of *The Boston Cooking School Cook Book* (1896; 21 editions before her death); author of *Charming Dish Possibilities* (1898), *A New Book of Cookery* (1912), etc.

Farmer, John. fl. 1591-1601. English composer of madrigals.

Farmer, John. 1789-1838. American antiquarian and genealogist, b. Chelmsford, Mass. Author of *A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* (1829).

Farmer, John S. English lexicographer; compiler of *Americanisms Old and New* (1889) and *Slang and its Analogues* (with W. E. Henley; 1890-1904).

Farmer, Moses Gerrish. 1820-1893. American inventor and pioneer electrician, b. Bosawen, N.H. Coinventor (with William F. Channing) of electric fire-alarm system adopted by city of Boston (1851); discovered means for duplex and quadruplex telegraphy (1855); devised an incandescent electric lamp with platinum filament, supplied by wet cell battery (1859); patented self-exciting dynamo (1866); installed electric lighting in a Cambridge, Mass., residence, using one of his dynamos and 40 of his lamps arranged in multiple (1868); as electrician at U.S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., effected improvements in torpedo warfare (1872-81).

Farmer, Richard. 1735-1797. English scholar and educator; educ. Cambridge. Master of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (from 1775); author of *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare* (1767), in which he maintained that Shakespeare knew the classics only through translations.

Far'na-by (fär'nä-bī), **Thomas.** 1575?-1647. English schoolmaster; educ. at Jesuit college in Spain; founder and a master of a school in London; commissioned by Charles I to prepare new Latin grammar for school use (1641); edited Latin classics.

Farnborough, Baron. See **Thomas Erskine May.**

Far-ne'se (fär'nä'sē), House of. An Italian family, originating about the 12th century, named from a castle near Lake Bolsena. Founded as ducal family of Parma (1545-1731) by **Alessandro** (= Pope PAUL III), when he secured

consent of sacred college to erect states of Parma and Piacenza into duchy for his natural son, the vicious and debauched **Pier Luigi** or **Pierluigi** (1503-1547), who was assassinated by nobles of Piacenza. **Ottavio** (1520-1586), son of Pier Luigi, recovered duchy from imperialists (1551); sought protection of France (1551-56); subject to Philip II and a Spanish garrison (1556-85); in (1538) Margaret of Parma. **Alessandro** (1545-1592), son of Ottavio; general and diplomat; m. Maria of Portugal (1565); brought up in Spain; fought at Lepanto (1571); in service of Philip II in Netherlands (1577-86); besieged and captured Antwerp (1584-85); duke of Parma (1586-92) but never took possession of throne; head of Spanish armies in Netherlands (1586-92); mortally wounded at Caudebec. **Ranuccio** (1569-1622), son and successor of Alessandro. **Antonio** (1679-1731), last of male line.

Elizabeth (1692-1766), granddaughter of Ranuccio; m. Philip V of Spain (1714) by proxy, arranged by Cardinal Alberoni; at once secured great influence over the weak king; formed policy of expansion for Spain, but thwarted (1720) by Triple Alliance (formed 1717); forced to dismiss Alberoni; lost Sicily; after death of Louis I (1724) sought to get thrones in Italy for her two sons (Don Carlos and Philip), of whom Don Carlos (king of Spain as CHARLES III, q.v.; first of Bourbon-Farnese branch) secured Parma (1732) and conquered Two Sicilies (1736).

Farn'ham (fär'nām), **Eliza Woodson, nee Burhans.** 1815-1864. American philanthropist and author, b. Rensselaerville, N.Y.; m. 1st (1836) **Thomas Jefferson Farnham** (1804-1848), author of *Travels in the Great Western Prairies* (1841); m. 2d William Fitzpatrick. Matron, women's department, Sing Sing prison (1844-48). Author of *Life in Prairie Land* (1846), *Woman and Her Era* (2 vols., 1864).

Farn'ol (fär'nōl), **John Jeffery.** 1878-1952. English novelist; author of *The Broad Highway*, *The Amateur Gentleman*, *Bellane the Smith* (1915), *Peregrine's Progress* (1922), *The Quest of Youth* (1927), *The Way Beyond* (1933), *The Lonely Road* (1938), *Murder by Nail* (1942).

Farns'worth (färnz'wörth; -wörth), **Jerry.** 1895- . American painter, b. Dalton, Ga. Among his paintings are *The Dancer, Helen, Three Churches*.

Farnsworth, Philo Taylor. 1906- . American radio research engineer, b. Beaver, Utah; conducted important experiments in television.

Far'num (fär'nūm), **Dustin Fanny.** 1874-1929. American actor, b. Hampton Beach, N.H.; established reputation as romantic hero of melodrama; in motion pictures (1913-25). His brother **William** (1876-1953), b. in Boston, also an actor, starred in *Ben Hur*, *Prince of India*, and *The Littlest Rebel*.

Farouk I. See **FARUK I.**

Far'quhar (fär'kwär; -kär), **George.** 1678-1707. British dramatist, b. in Ireland. Educ. Trinity Coll., Dublin. To London (c. 1697); his first play, a comedy, *Love and a Bottle* (1699), was followed by *The Constant Couple* (1700), *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701), *The Recruiting Officer* (1706), and *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Farquharson, Martha. See **Martha Farquharson FISKLEY.**

Farr (fär) **William.** 1807-1883. English statistician, b. Shropshire; commissioner for the census (1871); prepared mortality table based on observations of population of England (pub. 1864).

Far'ra-gut (fär'ä-güt), **David Glasgow.** 1801-1870. American admiral, b. near Knoxville, Tenn. Adopted by Commander (later Commodore) Porter (1808). Midshipman (1810); routine naval duty (1810-47); commanded

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); κ -ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

sloop *Saratoga* during Mexican War; stationed at Norfolk, Va. (1860-61). When Virginia seceded, moved to Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., and offered services to Federal government; put in command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron (flagship *Hartford*, Dec., 1861), with orders to take New Orleans. Bombarded Fort Jackson (Apr. 18, 1862); ran ships past Forts Jackson and St. Philip (Apr. 24); engaged Confederate flotilla and captured New Orleans without bloodshed; spent rest of 1862 chiefly in blockade duty along Gulf Coast. Ran *Hartford* and one other vessel past Fort Hudson defenses (Mar., 1863) and controlled Mississippi between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. Again in Gulf (Jan., 1864), with orders to capture Forts Morgan and Gaines, defenses of Mobile Bay; attacked (Aug. 5), silencing Fort Morgan, running blockade of "torpedoes" (i.e. mines) across mouth of Bay, dispersing Confederate fleet in the Bay, and obtaining surrender of Forts Gaines and Morgan (Aug. 7 and 23). Vice-admiral (Dec., 1864) and admiral (July, 1866), two grades specially created for him by Congress. Member, American Hall of Fame.

His father **George** (1755-1817) was a naval and army officer, b. Ciudadela, Minorca (at that time a British possession); joined cause of American colonists, serving at defense of Savannah and siege of Charleston; transferred to army and commanded company of volunteer cavalry against Cornwallis.

Far'rand (fär'änd), **Livingston**. 1867-1939. American educator, b. Newark, N.J. A.B., Princeton (1888), M.D., Coll. of Phys. & Surg., N.Y. (1891); teacher of psychology, Columbia (1893-1903); professor of anthropology, Columbia (1903-14); president, U. of Colorado (1914-19); president of Cornell (1921-37). His brother **Max** (1869-1945), historian, A.B. (1892) and Ph.D. (1896), Princeton; taught history at Wesleyan (1896-1901); professor of history, Stanford (1901-08), and Yale (1908-25); on staff of Commonwealth Fund (1919-27); director of research at Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery (from 1927); author of *Development of the United States* (1918), *Fathers of the Constitution* (1921), etc.

Far'rant (fär'ränt), **Richard**. fl. 1564-1580. English organist, and composer of church music, including a service in G minor and anthems. Adapted (1576) an old Blackfriars monastery in London for a theater to present performances by children of the chapel, the theater being used later (from 1596) by Shakespeare's company.

Far'rar (fär'rär), **Frederic William**. 1831-1903. Anglican clergyman and writer, b. Bombay, India. Educ. King's Coll. in London, and Cambridge. Master at Harrow (1855-70); headmaster of Marlborough (1871-76). Canon (1876-83) and archdeacon (1883-95) of Westminster; dean of Canterbury (1895-1903). Author of the school stories *Eric* (1858), *Julian Home* (1859), and *St. Winifred's* (1862); of *An Essay on the Origin of Language* (1860), *Life of Christ* (1874), *Life of St. Paul* (1879), *Lives of the Fathers* (1889), etc.

Far-rar' (fär-rär'), **Geraldine**. 1882-. American dramatic soprano, b. Melrose, Mass.; m. Lou Tellegen (1916; divorced 1923). Debut as Marguerite in *Faust*, at Berlin (1901); member of Metropolitan Opera, New York City (1906-22). Chief roles include Madame Butterfly, Manon, Mignon, Tosca, Juliet, Gilda.

Far'rar (fär'rär), **John Chipman**. 1896-. American editor and poet, b. Burlington, Vt. A.B., Yale (1918). Editor of *The Bookman* (1921-27); editor for George H. Doran Co. (1925); with Farrar and Rinehart (1929-44); lecturer, Columbia U. (from 1945). Author of *Forgotten Shrines* (1919), *Songs for Parents* (1921), *The Magic Sea Shell* (1923), *The Middle Twenties* (1924), *Songs for Johnny Jump-Up* (1930).

Far'rell (fär'räl), **James Augustine**. 1863-1943. American steel manufacturer, b. New Haven, Conn.; began work in steel factory at age of 16 (1879); rose to presidency of U.S. Steel Corp. (1911-32).

Farrell, James Thomas. 1904-. American journalist and novelist, b. Chicago, Ill.; author of *Gas House McGinty* (1933), *Studs Lonigan* (trilogy; 1935), *No Star is Lost* (1938), *Father and Son* (1940), *\$1,000 a Week*, and *Other Stories* (1942).

Farrell, M. J. Pseudonym of Mary NESTA SKRINE.

Far'ren (fär'än), **Elizabeth**. Countess of Derby (där'bäl). 1759?-1829. English actress; succeeded Mrs. Abington on stage at Drury Lane (1782-97); m. Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, and retired from stage (1797).

Farren, Ellen, called **Nellie**. 1848-1904. English actress; m. (1867) Robert Soutar (1827-1908). Excelled in comedy roles, as Lydia Languish in *The Rivals* and Maria in *Twelfth Night*.

Farren, William. 1786-1861. English actor and theater manager; played Sir Peter Teazle at Covent Garden (1818); excelled in interpreting roles of elderly men; manager of Strand and Olympic theaters. His son **Henry** (1826?-1860), also an actor, played Charles Surface at Haymarket Theatre (c. 1847); manager of Brighton Theatre, and later of a theater in St. Louis, U.S.A.

Far'rer (fär'rär), **Thomas Henry**. 1st Baron **Farrer** (cr. 1893). 1819-1899. English lawyer, economist, and statistician, b. London. B.A., Oxon. (1840). Called to bar (1844); permanent secretary, Board of Trade (1865-86); member, London County Council (1889-98). Author of *Free Trade versus Fair Trade* (1886), *Studies in Currency* (1898).

Far'rère' (fär'rär'), **Claude**. Pseudonym of **Frédéric Charles Bar'gone'** (bär'gön'). 1876-1957. French naval officer and writer; in naval service (1899-1919); author of *Fumée d'Opium* (1904), *Les Civilisés* (1905; awarded Goncourt prize), *La Bataille* (1909), *Les Hommes Nouveaux* (1923), *La Marche Funèbre* (1929), etc.

Far'son (fär'sän), **James Negley**. 1890-. American writer, b. Plainfield, N.J. Foreign correspondent, *Chicago Daily News* (1924-35). Author of *Sailing Across Europe* (1926), *Seeing Red* (1930), *The Way of a Transgressor* (1936), *Behind God's Back* (1940).

Fä-ruk' or **Fä-rouk'** (fä-rök'). 1920-. King of Egypt (1936-52; abdicated); son of King Fuad I; educ. in England; citizen of Monaco (1959).

Far'well (fär'wäl; -wäl), **Arthur**. 1872-1952. American musician, b. St. Paul, Minn.; best known for American Indian songs and melodies; also composed incidental music for *Joseph and His Brethren* and *The Gods of the Mountain*, symphonic music, and string quartets.

Farwell, Charles Benjamin. 1823-1903. American businessman, b. Steuben Co., N.Y. To Chicago (1844); in real estate, then dry-goods business. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1871-76, 81-83); U.S. senator from Illinois (1887-91). His brother **John Villiers** (1825-1908), dry-goods merchant in Chicago, partner (1851) in firm that became (1865) John V. Farwell & Co., long Chicago's leading wholesale dry-goods house; friend of Dwight L. Moody and visited England (1867) to study results of Moody's mission work; gave land for first Y.M.C.A. building in U.S., at Chicago.

Fasch (fash), **Johann Friedrich**. 1688-1758. German conductor and composer of orchestral overtures and suites, church cantatas, masses, sonata trios, instrumental concerto, etc. His son **Karl Friedrich Christian** (1736-1800), music teacher in Berlin and (1774-76) Kapellmeister at Royal Opera, founded (1792) and con-

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said; éve, here (18), évent, end, silent, matter; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ûnke, ûrn, ûp, circle; ù = u in Fr. menu;

ducted (until 1800) choral society Berliner Singakademie; composed church music including a mass for 16 voices.

Fas'sett (fäs'ët; -it), **Cornelia Adèle**, *nee* Strong. 1831-1898. American portrait and figure painter.

Fa'sten-rath (fäs'tën-rät), **Johannes**. 1839-1908. German poet and translator; traveled in Spain (1864 ff.); wrote in German and Spanish works chiefly on Spain.

Fas'tolf (fäs'tölf), **Sir John**. 1378?-1459. English soldier; distinguished himself in battle of Agincourt (1415). King Henry VI's lieutenant and regent in Normandy (1423), and governor of Anjou and Maine (1423-26). Captured John II, Duke of Alençon, at battle of Verneuil (1424); defeated French near Orléans (1429), but was defeated at Patay (1429). Retired to the Tower at outbreak of Cade's Rebellion (1450). Friend of John Paston; many of his private papers preserved among Paston letters. A character in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, and supposed by some to be the original of Falstaff in *Henry IV* on account of a few coincidences in their careers that are probably accidental. Cf. JOHN OLDCASTER.

Fath A-ll' or **Fath 'A-ll'** (fät'ä-le'). 1702?-1835. Shah of Persia (1797-1835) of Kajar dynasty. Nephew and successor of Agha Mohammed Khan. Subdued rebellious tribes in Khurasan; forced to surrender Derbent and other districts to Russia (1797); lost Georgia (1802); established Persian order (1808) of the Sun and Lion; involved in two other wars with Russia (1811-13, 1826-28); by Treaty of Gulistan (1813), ceded Dagستان, Baku, etc., to Russia, and by Treaty of Turkmanchai (1828), most of Persian Armenia. See ABRAS MITRA.

Fat'ima (Angl. fät'imä or, erroneously, fä-të-mä). Arab. **Fāṭimah**. 606-632 A.D. Daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Khadija; m. Ali, cousin of Mohammed. From them the Fatimid (q.v.) dynasty of northern Africa claimed descent.

Fat'imid (fät'imid) or **Fat'i-mite** (fät'i-mit). A powerful Mohammedan (Shiite) dynasty ruling (909-1171) in North Africa and Egypt; claimed descent from Fatima and Ali through Ismail. Founded by Ubaydullah (head of Syrian Shiites, among Berber tribes), with capital at Mahdia (c. 920). Its 14 caliphs include Ubaydullah (909-934), al-Qaim (934-946), al-Mansur (946-952), al-Aziz (952-969), and al-Hakim (969-1021). In 10th century its boundaries greatly extended, Sicily conquered (c. 945), Egypt overrun and new capital established at Cairo (969-974); western part of North Africa (El Maghreb el Aqsa) gradually lost (after 1000); driven out of Syria by Seljuks (1076); disappeared with last caliph, al-Adil, when Saladin conquered Egypt (1171).

Fattore, II. See GIANFRANCESCO PENNI.

Fau'cher (fä'shā'), **Léon**. 1804-1854. French economist and politician; minister of public works (1848) and of the interior (1851); prominent believer in free-trade policies.

Fau'chet (fä'shē'), **Claude**. 1744-1793. French priest and revolutionist; member of Legislative Assembly (1791) and National Convention (1792); constitutional bishop of Calvados; joined the Girondists (May, 1792); executed with Girondist leaders (Oct., 1793).

Fau'chois (fä'shwä'), **René**. 1882-. French playwright.

Fau'cit (fä'sit), **Helen**, *properly* Helena Saville. Lady Mar'tin (mä'r'tin). 1817-1898. English actress; m. (1851) Sir Theodore Martin (q.v.). Member of Covent Garden company (1836), Haymarket Theatre company (1839-41); played opposite Macready in such roles as Desdemona, Cordelia, Portia, Lady Macbeth, Rosalind. Author of *On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters* (1885).

Fau'con-berg or **Fal'con-berg** (fä'kän-bürg), **Thomas**. *Sometimes called* Thomas the Bastard. d. 1471. English rebel soldier; raised county of Kent to support Warwick and Henry VI, and burned a section of London (1471); his fleet destroyed, he was captured and beheaded.

Fau'con'nier (fä'kō'nyä'), **Henri**. French novelist; took law degree at Bordeaux; to Singapore (c. 1903) as manager of rubber plantation; served as machine gunner in French army in World War; winner of Goncourt prize (1930) with his *Malaisie*.

Fau'jas' de Saint'-Pond' (fä'zhäs dē sän'tōn'), **Barthélemy**. 1741-1819. French geologist and traveler; developed a theory of origin of volcanoes.

Faul'ha'ber (foul'hä'ber), **Michael von**. 1869-1952. German cardinal and archbishop. Archbishop of Munich and Freising (1917); cardinal (1921); author of concordat between Bavaria and papal throne (1925).

Faulk'ner (fä'k'nër), **Barry**. 1881-. American painter, best known for murals.

Faulkner, John. 1901-. American novelist, b. Ripley, Miss.; brother of William Faulkner; author of *Men Working* (1941), *Dollar Cotton* (1942).

Faulkner, William. See FALKNER.

Faunce (fōns), **William Herbert Perry**. 1859-1930. American Baptist clergyman and educator, b. Worcester, Mass. Grad. Brown (1880), Newton Theological Institution (1884). Pastor in Springfield, Mass. (1884-89), and New York City (1889-97); resident preacher, Harvard U. (1898-99). President, Brown U. (1899-1929). Author of *What Does Christianity Mean?* (1912), *Religion and War* (1918), *Facing Life* (1928), etc.

Fau'quier (fä'kēr'), **Francis**. 1704?-1768. English colonial administrator; lieutenant governor of Virginia (1758).

Faure (fōr), **Élie**. 1873-1937. French art historian and critic.

Faure, François Félix. 1841-1899. French statesman and 6th president of the republic, b. Paris. Cabinet officer in department of commerce and colonies (1882, 1883-85, 1888); minister of marine under President Casimir-Périer (1894-95), whom he succeeded as president (1895-99).

Fau'ré (fä'rä'), **Gabriel Urbain**. 1845-1924. French composer; professor (1896), director (1905-20), Conservatory of Music, Paris. Composer esp. of melodies, piano pieces, chamber music, symphonies, concertos, and incidental music for various plays, as *Pelléas et Mélisande*; credited, with Debussy, with freeing modern French music from German influence.

Faure (fōr), **Jean Baptiste**. 1830-1914. French baritone singer; his grand opera roles included *Don Juan*, *Hamlet*, *Faust*; composer esp. of sacred songs, as *Les Rameaux*, *Le Crémieux*. m. (1859) **Constance Caroline Le-feb'vre** [fä'fä'vi'] (1828-1905), singer at Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique.

Fau'riel (fä'ryē'), **Claude**. 1772-1844. French historian and scholar; compiler of *Chants Populaires de la Grèce Moderne* (1824-25); author of *Histoire de la Gaule Méridionale sous la Domination des Conquistants Germains* (1836).

Fau'set (fä'sët; -sīt), **Arthur Hoff**. 1899-. American Negro educator and writer, b. Flemington, N.J.; teacher ... Philadelphia; author of *For Freedom, Sojourner Truth* (1938). His sister **Jessie**, writer and teacher; A.B., Cornell; m. Herbert Harris (1929); author of *Gift of Laughter, There is a Confusion*.

Faus'set (fä'sët; -sīt), **Hugh P'Anson**. 1895-. English poet and literary critic; educ. Cambridge. Author of *The Lady Alcuin and other Poems* (1918), *The Spirit of*

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Love: a Sonnet Sequence (1921), *Keats* (1922), *Tennyson* (1923), *John Donne* (1924), *A Modern Prelude* (1933), *Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy* (1942).

Faust (foust), **Albert Bernhardt** (bûrn'hârt). 1870-1951. American Germanic scholar; professor, Cornell U. (from 1910). Author of *The German Element in the United States* (1909; received prize awards), etc.

Faust, Bernard Christoph. 1755-1842. German physician and writer on hygiene.

Faust, Johann. Gutenberg's partner. See **FUST**.

Faust (foust), **Dr. Johann.** Lat. **Johannes Faus'tus** (fôs'tûs). *Real name prob. Georg Faust.* 1480?-?1540. Magician, astrologer, and soothsayer, b. Knittlingen, Württemberg. Began to practice magic art (1506); school teacher in university cities; won favor of archbishop of Cologne (1532) and subsequently gained prominence and respect. The legend of his performing miracles with help of devil (Mephistopheles), and being carried off by him after death, has been frequently treated in literature and music, as in *Historia von Dr. Johann Fausten* (pub. by Johann Spiess, or Spies, 1587), dramatized by Christopher Marlowe (q.v.); subject of verse drama by Goethe, opera by Gounod, overture by Wagner, symphony by Liszt.

Faus'ta (fôs'tâ). *In full Flavia Maximiana Fausta.* 289-326 A.D. Roman empress; daughter of Emperor Maximianus Herculius; wife (m. 307 A.D.) of Constantine the Great. Mother of emperors Constantine II, Constantius II, and Constans. Said to have induced Constantine to execute Crispus, his eldest son by a former marriage; suffocated in heated bath by order of Constantine, according to one account, because her accusations against Crispus were proved false.

Faus'tin' (fôs'tân'). See **SOULTRIQUE**.

Faus-ti'na (fôs'tî'nâ). *In full Annia Galeria Faustina.* Name of two Roman empresses, mother and daughter, both notorious for their profligacy: the elder (c. 104-141 A.D.), wife (m. 138) of Antoninus Pius; the younger (c. 125-c. 175 A.D.), wife (c. 145) of Marcus Aurelius.

Faus'tus Byz'an-ti'nus (fôs'tûs biz'ân-tî'nûs). Armenian historian of 4th century A.D.; wrote in Greek a history of Armenia from 344 to 392 A.D.

Faustus of Riez (ryêz'). 400? after 485. Semi-Pelagian leader in S. France, b. prob. in Great Britain. Bishop of Regium (Riez) in Provence (452); championed Semi-Pelagian doctrine of free will and divine grace at synod of Arles (471); opposed the Arians and was exiled by Euric, king of Visigoths (477-485).

Fa'vart' (fâ'vâr'), **Charles Simon.** 1710-1792. French playwright; known as creator of the musical comedy, or comic opera; m. (1745) the singer **Marie Justine Benoit Du'ron'ce-ray'** [di'rôn'se'rá] (1727-1772).

Fav'er-sham (fâv'êr-shâm; -shâm), **William.** 1868-1940. Actor, b. in England; to U.S. (1888); leading man in Charles Frohman's company (6 years). Created role of Jim Carson in *The Squares Man* (1905-06); appeared in *The World and his Wife* (1908), Stephen Phillips's *Herod* (1909), *Julius Caesar* (1912), and *Othello* (1914). His 2d wife, **Julie, nee Opp** [ôp] (1871-1921; m. 1902), b. New York City, also member of Frohman company, played in his support.

Fav'o-ri'nus (fâv'ô-ri'nûs; fâ'vô-). Greek Sophist and skeptic philosopher of 2d century A.D.

Fa'vo'ry' (fâ'vô'ri'), **André.** 1869-1937. French painter, esp. of landscapes and nudes.

Fa'vras' (fâ'vrâs'), **Marquis de. Thomas de Ma'hy'** (dê má'hé'). 1744-1790. French army officer; royalist at outbreak of French Revolution; planned escape of royal family from Paris (1789); captured and hanged.

Fa'vre (fâ'vr'), **Jules, in full Gabriel Claude Jules.** 1809-1880. French lawyer and statesman; leader of opposition to the Second Empire (1863-68); minister of foreign affairs, and vice-president of the Government of National Defense (1870-71); member of the Senate (1876-80).

Favre, Louis. 1826-1879. Swiss engineer who built the St. Gotthard Tunnel.

Favre or Le-fê'vre (lê-fê'vr'), **Pierre.** Also **Petrus Fa'ber** (fâ'bêr). 1506-1546. French Jesuit theologian, cofounder of Society of Jesus, b. near Geneva. Tutor and friend of Loyola at Paris and one of his six coadjutors in establishing Jesuit order at Montmartre (1534); named professor of theology at Rome by Pope Paul III (1537); founded Jesuit colleges at Cologne (1544) and in Spain; delegate to Council of Trent.

Faw'cett (fô'sê; -sî), **Edgar.** 1847-1904. American author, b. New York City. Author of verse, novels, and plays, chiefly satirizing New York high society.

Fawcett, Henry. 1833-1884. English economist and statesman; B.A., Cantab. (1856). Accidentally blinded (1858). Professor, Cambridge (1863-84). M.P. (1865-84); contributed actively to passage of Reform Act (1867); postmaster general (1880), and inaugurator of parcel post (1882). His wife (m. 1867), **Millicent, nee Gar'rett** [gâr'et] (1847-1929), prominent woman-suffrage leader, collaborated with him in his economic studies.

Fawkes (fôks), **Francis.** 1720-1777. Anglican clergyman, classical scholar, and poet; educ. Cambridge. Translator of *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Theocritus*, *Apollonius*. Author of comic song *The Brown Jug*.

Fawkes (fôks; *Brit. also fôks*), **Guy.** 1570-1606. English conspirator, b. at York. Turned Roman Catholic and enlisted in the Spanish army in Flanders (1593). Returned to England (1603) and became involved with Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas Winter, and others in Gunpowder Plot (1604-05) to blow up the Houses of Parliament in revenge for penal laws against Catholics. Plot discovered; Fawkes arrested when entering the gunpowder-filled cellar under the Houses of Parliament (night of Nov. 4-5, 1605); under torture revealed names of fellow conspirators (Nov. 9, 1605); tried, convicted, and executed (Jan. 31, 1606). November 5th is celebrated in England and parts of British Empire as Guy Fawkes Day.

Fawk'ner (fôk'nêr), **John Pascoe.** 1792-1869. Australian settler, journalist, and politician; settled on site of Melbourne (1835); founded Melbourne *Advertiser* (1838), Port Phillip *Patriot* (1839); instrumental in effecting separation of Victoria from New South Wales (1850).

Fa-xar'do (fâ-hâr'thâ). Variant of **Fajardo** (see **SAAVEDRA** v **FAJARDO**).

Fâ'y (fâ'y), **Andras.** 1786-1864. Hungarian writer; author of poems, plays, romances, and tales, including the first Hungarian society novel *The House of the Billokys* (1832), the humorous novel *Dr. Javor* (1855), and more than 600 fables (1820 ff.).

Fâ'y (fâ'y'), **Bernard.** 1893-. French historian and biographer; author esp. of books on American history, including as translated, *Revolutionary Spirit in France and America* (1927), *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times* (1929), *George Washington, Republican Aristocrat* (1931).

Fay (fâ), **Charles Alexandre.** 1827-1903. French general; served in Crimean War and Franco-Prussian War; general of brigade (1879) and of division (1885). Author of *Journal d'un Officier de l'Armée du Rhin* (1871), etc.

Fay (fâ), **Edward Allen.** 1843-1923. American teacher of the deaf, b. Morristown, N.J.

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18). êvent, ênd, silênt, makê; ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

- Fay, Sidney Bradshaw.** 1876- American historian, b. Washington, D.C. A.B. (1896) and Ph.D. (1900), Harvard. Professor, Dartmouth (1902-14), Smith (1914-29), Harvard (from 1929). Author of *Origins of the World War* (2 vols., 1928), *Guide to Historical Literature* (1931), *Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia to 1786* (1937), etc.
- Fay, Theodore Sedgwick.** 1807-1898. American writer and diplomat, b. New York City. Studied law; secretary, U.S. legation, Berlin (1847-53); resident minister to Switzerland (1853-61). Author of the novels *Norman Leslie* (1835), *The Countess Ida* (1840), *Hoboken* (1843), the narrative poem *Ulric* (1851), and a popular political history of Germany, *The Three Germanys* (1889).
- Fa'yard' (fä'yär')**, Jean. 1902- . French novelist; awarded Goncourt prize for his novel *Mal d'Amour* (1931).
- Fayo (fä), Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans.** 1814-1902. French astronomer. Discovered the periodic comet named for him (1843); president of the Bureau of Longitudes (1876); minister of public education (1878). Author of works on the parallaxes of stars and planets, on the formation of clouds and hail, on sunspots, the origin of the earth, etc.
- Fa'yolle' (fä'yöl')**, Marie Émile. 1852-1928. French general; commanded 6th army in battle of the Somme (1916); commanded French divisions sent to Italian aid after Caporetto (1917-18); commanded reserve army which saved Compiègne and took part in final successful offensive in France (1918); marshal of France (1921).
- Fay'rer (fä'r'ä)**, Sir Joseph. 1821-1907. English surgeon and writer, b. Plymouth. Surgeon at Lucknow during Sepoy Mutiny (1857). The first of medical board of India Office (1873-95). His chief work was *The Thanatophidia of India* (1872); also wrote on clinical surgery in India and on tropical diseases.
- Fa'zlo de'gill U-ber'ti (nä'tsyä dä'lyä öb'ber'tä).** d. about 1367. Florentine poet; Ghibelline. Known esp. for his geographical epic in terza rima, *Dittamondo* ("Discourse of the World"), in imitation of Dante.
- Fazl.** See BARNETTES.
- Fa'zy' (fä'zä')**, Jean Jacques, called James. 1794-1878. Swiss statesman, journalist, and writer; championed freedom of the press (1830); fined and imprisoned for radical republican principles. Returned to Geneva (1833); a leader of opposition in favor of democratic constitution (1841); head of Geneva government (1846-53; 1855-61) and an author of constitution of 1848; completely modernized Geneva; deposed (1862). Flew to Paris; edited journal *La France Nouvelle* (1870); returned to Geneva (1871); became professor of international law. His grandnephew Henri (1842-1920), statesman and historian, was active as Radical in Genevese politics (from 1868); member of Swiss National Council and professor, U. of Geneva (1896-99; 1902 ff.).
- Fe'a (fä'a)**, Carlo. 1753-1834. Italian ecclesiastic and archaeologist; director of excavations, Rome (1800-34); one of founders of modern study of Roman topography.
- Fear'ing (fä'r'ing)**, Kenneth. 1902- . American journalist and poet, b. Chicago. Author of *Angel Arms* (1929), *Poems* (1935), *Dead Reckoning* (1938), *The Hospital* (novel; 1939).
- Fearn (färn)**, Anne, nee Wal'ter (wöl'tär). 1863?-1939. American physician, b. in Mississippi. M.D., Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1893). To China (1893); practiced in Soochow; m. Dr. John B. Fearn (1894); later, practiced in Shanghai. Founded a co-educational medical school in Soochow, and the Fearn Sanitarium in Shanghai.
- Fearn'ley (färn'li)**, Thomas. 1802-1842. Norwegian landscape painter.
- Febrounius, Justina.** Pseudonym of Johann Nikolaus von HONTHEIM.
- Feb'vre (fä'vr')**, Alexandre Frédéric. 1835-1916. French actor; excelled in comedy roles.
- Fech'ner (fäc'när)**, Gustav Theodor. 1801-1887. German physicist, philosopher, and experimental psychologist, b. in Lower Lusatia; a founder of psychophysics. Professor of physics, Leipzig (1834-40), where he worked mainly on galvanism, electrochemistry, and theory of color; subsequently devoted himself to psychophysics, natural philosophy, anthropology, and aesthetics; formulated Fechner's law (or the Weber-Fechner law, deduced from Weber's law) that the intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus. Author of *Über die Physikalische und Philosophische Atomlehre* (1855), *Elemente der Psychophysik* (on the relations between physiology and psychology; 2 parts, 1860), and, under the pseudonym Dr. Mi'ses (dösk'tör [Ger.] mä'zäs), of poems, and humorous and satirical essays.
- Fech'ner (fäc'när)**, Robert. 1876-1939. American labor leader and government official; director, U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps (1933-39).
- Fech'ter (fäc'tär)**, Charles Albert. 1824-1879. Actor, b. London, England. His interpretation of Hamlet as a man of action aroused a critical debate and has influenced later interpretations of the character.
- Feck'en-ham (fäc'näm)**, John de. Orig. John How'man (hou'män). 1518?-1585. English Roman Catholic clergyman; chaplain and confessor to Queen Mary I (1553); abbot, abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster (1556-59); removed from the abbey (1559) for maintaining his religious faith and complaining of changes inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth's reign.
- Fed'chen-ko (fäc'hän-kö)**, Aleksei Pavlovich. 1844-1873. Russian naturalist and traveler in Turkestan, lower Syr Darya valley, and Samarkand. Author of *Journeys in Turkistan* (1874), etc.
- Fed'der-sen (fäc'är-zän)**, Berend Wilhelm. 1832-1918. German physicist.
- Fe-de'le (fä-dä'lä)**, Pietro. 1873-1913. Italian historian, educator, and statesman, minister of public instruction (1925-35). Compiler of *Grande Dizionario Enciclopedico* (1935).
- Fe-de-rer (fä-dä-rär)**, Heinrich. 1866-1928. Swiss author of novels of Switzerland and of central Italy.
- Fe'der-mann (fä-där-män)**, Nikolaus. 1501?-1543. German adventurer and explorer in South America.
- Fe'der-zo'ni (fä-där-tsä'nä)**, Luigi. 1878- . Italian journalist and statesman, b. at Bologna. Editor of the organ of Nationalist party *Idea Nazionale* (from 1913); editor of periodical *Nuova Antologia* (from 1931). Leader of Nationalist movement; supported Mussolini (1922). Minister of colonies (1922-24, 1926-28), of interior (1924-26); senator (1928); senate president (from 1929); member, Fascist Grand Council.
- Fe'din (fä'dyin)**, Konstantin Aleksandrovich. 1892- . Russian novelist.
- Fë'dor (fäc'där) or Fe-o'dor (fäc'ä'där).** Eng. Theodore. Name of three Russian czars: Fë'dor I Iva'novich [fä'vā'nū-vyich] (1557-1598), czar (1584-98); last of the Rurik dynasty (q.v.); son of Ivan IV (the Terrible); actual government in hands of boyars, esp. of Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law; in his reign Russian patriarchy established (1589). Fë'dor II (1589-1605), czar (April-June, 1605); son of Boris Godunov; succeeded in disturbed period after death of his father; murdered by boyars. Fë'dor III A-le-kse'vich [ä-yäc'sä'yä-vyich] (1656-1682), czar (1676-82), of Romanov house;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

son of Alexis; fought first of many wars against Turks; succeeded by Ivan V. See ROMANOV.

Fedra. See INGHIRAMI.

Fee'han (fē'hān), Patrick Augustine. 1829-1902. Roman Catholic prelate, b. in County Tipperary, Ireland; to U.S. (1852). Archbishop of Chicago (1880).

Feh'ling (fā'ling), Hermann. 1812-1885. German chemist. Known for researches in analytical and industrial chemistry; introduced a method for the determination of reducing sugars by the use of a solution of Rochelle salt and blue vitriol (Fehling solution).

Feh'ren-bach (fā'rān-bāk), Konstantin. 1852-1926. German statesman; leader of Catholic Center party. Member (from 1903) and president (1918) of Reichstag; president of Weimar National Assembly (1919-20); chancellor, at head of minority government of Center, Democratic, and German People's parties (1920-21); took part in conferences with allies at Spa (1920) and London (1921); chairman of Reichstag group of Left Center party (from 1924).

Fel'jó' or Fel-joo' (fā-ē-zhō'), Diogo Antônio. 1784-1843. Brazilian statesman, b. São Paulo; ordained Roman Catholic priest (1807); Brazilian deputy to Cortes at Lisbon (1822), resigning on proclamation of Brazilian independence (Sept., 1822); deputy to Brazilian Cortes (1823-33); senator (1833 ff.); regent of Brazil (1835-37).

Fel-jo'o y Mon'te-ne'gro (fē-ē-hō'ō ē mōn'tā-nē-grō), Benito Jeronimo. 1676-1764. Spanish Benedictine monk, critic, and scholar; considered one of dominant forces leading to educational reawakening of Spain.

Fel'ding (fēl'ding), William. 1st Earl of Denbigh (dēn'bī). d. 1643. English naval and military officer. Educ. Cambridge; m. Susan Villiers, sister of George Villiers, future duke of Buckingham, and rose with the favorite; attended Prince Charles on Spanish adventure (1623); commanded disastrous attempt to relieve La Rochelle (1628); member of council of Wales (1633); served under Prince Rupert and died of wounds received in attack on Birmingham. His eldest son, Basil (1608?-1675), 2d earl, educ. Cambridge, was member of House of Lords (1628); ambassador to Venice (1634-39); commander in chief of Parliamentary forces in Midlands; resigned after passing of Self-denying Ordinance; supported army against Parliament but refused any part in trial of Charles I (1648); member of council of state but turned to Royalist side.

A relative of the family, Robert Feldding (1651?-1712), known as "Beau Feldding," notorious rake, followed James II to Ireland in command of a regiment; sat in Irish parliament (1689); m. duchess of Cleveland, former mistress of Charles II; described by Steele as Orlando in the *Taller* (nos. 50 & 51, 1709).

Fel'ning-er (fē'ning-ēr), Lyonel. 1871-1950. German-American painter, b. New York City; caricaturist and political cartoonist (1895-1910); devoted himself to painting (from 1907) and adopted an individual style somewhat influenced by cubism.

Felsal or **Feisal**. See FAYSAL.

Fel'si or **Fel'ya-si** or **Fai'zi** (fē'zē), A-bul' Feis ibn Mu-ba'rak (ā-bū'ul' fīs' ib'n mōn-bā'rāk). 1547-1595. Indo-Persian poet and scholar; court poet of Emperor Akbar (1572); wrote lyrics, a commentary on the Koran, mathematical and philosophical works, and translations into Persian of episodes of the *Mahabharata*.

Felth (fēl), Rhijavia. 1753-1824. Dutch poet, dramatist, and writer; works influenced by Goethe's *Werther* and Klopstock's *Odes*.

Fe'jér (fē'yār), György. 1766-1851. Hungarian historian and writer; professor of theology (1808) and librarian (1824), U. of Pest.

Fe'jér-vá'ry de Kom'lóe-Ke'reaz-tes (fē'yār-vā'ri de kōm'lóeh-kē-rēp-tēsh), Baron Géza. 1833-1914. Hungarian statesman and army officer; secretary of state in ministry of national defense (1872-84); minister of national defense (1884-1903); minister president at head of provisional neutral cabinet following Tisza's fall (1905).

Feké (fēk), Robert. 1705?-1750. American portrait painter, b. Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

Fé'li'blen' (fā'fē'hyān'), André. *Sieur des A'vaux' et de Ju'ver'cy* (dā-zā-vō' ā dē zhā-vēr-sē'). 1619-1695. French architect and writer; author esp. of books on painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Felipe. Spanish form of PHILIP.

Fé'lix (fē'fiks). Name of three popes (see *Table of Popes*, Numbers 26, 48, 54) and two antipopes, especially: **Felix II.** d. 365. Antipope (355-358), by some held to be a pope; b. Rome. Chosen by Arian party after Liberius had been banished by the emperor; deposed (358) when Liberius was reinstated. **Felix II** (or III), Saint. d. 492. Pope (483-492). Repudiated the Henoticon and excommunicated (484?) bishops of Eastern Church; began schism of 34 years between Eastern and Western churches.

Felix III (or IV), Saint. d. 530. Pope (526-530), b. Sumnum, Italy. Chosen pope through influence of Theodoric, King of the East Goths.

Felix V. *Real name Am'a-de'us* (ām'a-de'ūs). 1383-1451. Antipope (1439-49), b. Chambéry, France. Became count of Savoy as Amadeus VIII (1391); made duke (1416) by Emperor Sigismund; resigned duchy (1434); formed semimonastic order on Lake of Geneva; chosen pope by schismatic Council of Basel (1439); crowned (1440); excommunicated by Pope Eugenius IV; renounced claim in favor of Nicholas V (1449); made a cardinal; last of the antipopes. See SAVOY.

Felix, Antonius. Greek freedman of the emperor Claudius; procurator of Judaea (c. 52-60 A.D.), under whom (according to *Acts* xxiv) St. Paul was tried and kept prisoner; succeeded by Festus (q.v.).

Fé'lix' (fā'fēks'), Élixa. See Mlle. RACHEL.

Fé'lix (fē'fiks), M. Minucius. See MINUCIUS FELIX.

Fé'lix of Ur-gel' (fā'fēks āv ūr-gē'l'). 750?-816. Spanish bishop; bishop of Seo de Urgel and a champion of the adoptionist heresy. See ELIPAND.

Fé'lix' of Va'lois' (fā'fēks' āv vā'lwā'), Saint. 1127-1212. French monk; a founder of the Order of the Holy Trinity, for the Redemption of Captives, whose members were known as Trinitarians or Redemptionists. See SAINT JEAN DE MATIA.

Fel'kin (fēl'kīn), Ellen Thorneycroft, *nee Fowler*. 1860-1929. English novelist, b. at Wolverhampton; m. Alfred Laurence Felkin (1903). After three volumes of verse, published successful novel *Concerning Isabel Carnaby* (1898), and followed it with *A Double Thread* (1899), *Fuel of Fire* (1902), *The Wisdom of Folly* (1910), *The Lower Pool* (1923), *Signs and Wonders* (1926), etc.

Fell (fēl), John. 1625-1686. Anglican clergyman; dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain to the king (1660); vice-chancellor of Oxford (1666-69); bishop of Oxford (1675). Subject of Tom Brown's doggerel verse beginning "I do not love thee, Dr. Fell."

Fel'len-berg (fē'lēn-bērg), Philipp Emanuel von. 1771-1844. Swiss educator and agriculturist; bought estate near Bern (1799), where he founded experimental educational institution and sought to advance agriculture and improve Swiss education through training of lower and upper classes. Established several industrial and agricultural schools. Member of cantonal grand council (1820); magistrate, Bern (1833).

āle, chaotic, care (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hāre (18), švent, ānd, silēnt, māh f; lōe, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōbt; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūle, ā u in Fr. menu;

Fel'ler' (fè'làr'), François Xavier de. 1735-1802. Belgian priest and writer; entered Jesuit order (1754); after suppression of the order, edited *Journal Historique et Littéraire* (1774-94); compiled *Dictionnaire Historique* (1781-84), often re-edited under title *Biographie Universelle*.

Fel'lowes (fè'lòz), Edmund Horace. 1870-1951. Anglican clergyman and authority on English madrigals.

Fel'lows (fè'lòz), Sir Charles. 1799-1860. English archaeologist; explored Asia Minor (1838 ff.); discovered ruins of ancient Xanthos and Tlos, and other cities of Lycia; gave archaeological collection to British Museum.

Fell'tham or Fel'tham (fè'l'thām), Owen. 1602?-1668. English writer; secretary or chaplain to the earl of Thomond. Author of *Resolves, Divine, Moral, Political* (c. 1620), a collection of short moral essays. Royalist in sympathy; author of poem *Epitaph to the Eternal Memory of Charles the First*... in which he refers to Charles as "Christ the Second."

Fel'sen-thal (fè'l'sen-tāl), Bernhard (bèrn'hārt). 1822-1908. Rabbi, b. in Bavaria; to U.S. (1854). Rabbi of Zion Congregation, Chicago (1864-87). A leading advocate of Reformed Judaism and Zionism.

Fel'sing (fè'l'zīg). A family of German copper engravers in Darmstadt, including Johann Heinrich (1800-75), who studied under his father Johann Konrad (1766-1819) and in Paris; perfected the galvanoplastic method. His brother Jakob (1802-1883), pupil of his father, and of Longhi in Milan; engraved Correggio's *Marriage of St. Catherine*, Raphael's *Violin Player*, etc.

Felt (fèlt), Dorr Eugene. 1862-1930. American inventor, b. Beloit, Wis. Invented the comptometer.

Feltham, Owen. See FELLSHAM.

Fel'ton (fè'l'tūn; -tān), Cornelius Conway. 1807-1862. American classical scholar, b. Newbury, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1827). Professor of Greek literature (from 1834), president (1860-62), Harvard.

Felton, John. 1595?-1628. English lieutenant at Cadiz (1625); assassinated (Aug. 23, 1628) duke of Buckingham, who had rejected his application for captain's commission; hanged at Tyburn.

Felton, Rebecca, see LATIMER. 1835-1930. First woman to become United States senator; b. near Decatur, Ga.; m. Dr. William Harrell Felton (1853). Regular contributor of political comment to Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal*. Appointed U.S. senator by Gov. Hardwick of Georgia (Oct. 3, 1922), and served until her elected successor took his seat (Nov. 22, 1922).

Felton, William Harrell. 1823-1909. American Methodist clergyman and politician. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1875-81). See REBECCA FELTON.

Feltre, Vittorino da. See VITTORINO DA FELTRE.

Fé-ne-lon' (fā'n'lōn'), François de Sa li'gnac' de La Mothe- (dè sà'lènyāk' dè lā mōt'-). 1651-1715. French prelate and writer; appointed by Louis XIV as tutor to his grandson, the duc de Bourgogne (1689); composed for instruction of his pupil *Fables, Dialogues des Morts, Abrégé des Vies des Anciens Philosophes, Télémaque*. Consecrated archbishop of Cambrai (1695). Involved in development of semiquietism in France; wrote *Maximes des Saints*, which in part was condemned by the pope; submitted wholeheartedly to the papal decision. Fell into disgrace at the court upon publication of *Télémaque*, which was construed as satirizing the king and his policies.

Fen'es-tel'ia (fèn'ēs-tèl'ū). Roman historian of late 1st century A.C. and early 1st century A.D.

Feng'er (fèng'ēr), Christian. 1840-1902. Pathologist, b. in Denmark. To U.S.; settled in Chicago (1877); chief pathologist, Cook County Hospital (1878-93); professor

of surgery, Coll. Phys. & Surg., N.Y. (1894), Northwestern U. (1893), Rush Med. Coll. (1899).

Fèng Kuo-chang (fèng' gwó'jāng'). 1858-1920. Chinese general and politician; vice-president with Li Yüan-hung (1916-17); acting president (1917-18); resigned.

Fèng Tao (fèng' dā'ò). 882-954 A.D. Chinese administrator. Prime minister under seven emperors and four of the Five Dynasties of central China (c. 929-954). Conquered Shu (929), where he learned about block printing; caused the Confucian classics and their commentaries to be printed (932-953; in 130 volumes, none extant) from wood blocks at Lo-yang (Honganfu), capital of the Later T'ang dynasty. The printing of this work ushered in the renaissance of the Sung era (960-1127) and demonstrated the practical value of printing.

Fèng Yü-halang or Feng Yu-hsiang (fèng' yü'shē-āng'). 1880-1943. Chinese general, called the "Christian General"; b. in Anhwei province. Received military education; saw service in Tibet (1909) and at Sian (1912). Organized famous 11th Division; received independent command (1921) in Shensi; here, and later (1922) in Honan, gave excellent administration; transferred to Peking (1922); made field marshal (1923); by a coup d'état (1924) drove out Wu P'ei-fu and Hsüan T'ung and with help of Chang Tso-lin installed Tuan Chi-jui as president; retired to northwest provinces (1926). Visited Moscow (1926-27); for next six years (1928-33) led varied career of official in Nationalist government; opponent of Chiang Kai-shek, several times a member of the Kuomintang and as many times expelled; always anti-Japanese; active in Nationalist government (1940).

Fenn (fèn), George Manville. 1831-1909. English novelist; author of many books for boys; wrote also dramatic criticism and farces.

Fen'ner (fèn'ēr), Thomas. d. 1590? English naval officer; probably a rear admiral under Drake in expedition against Cadiz (1587), and a vice-admiral in English fleet opposing Spanish Armada (1588).

Fen'no (fèn'ò), John. 1751-1798. American editor, b. Boston. Published *Gazette of the United States* (New York, Apr. 11, 1789-Apr. 13, 1790; Philadelphia, from Apr. 14, 1790), a Federalist organ under special favor of Alexander Hamilton.

Fen'ol-lo'sa (fèn'k'lo'sā), Ernest Francis'co (frān-sis'kō). 1853-1908. American Orientalist; grad. Harvard (1874). Taught in U. of Tokyo, Japan (1878-86). Manager, Tokyo Fine Arts Academy, and Imperial Museum (1888). Became a crossing Buddhist; baptized in that faith; decorated by emperor of Japan. Curator, department of Oriental art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1890-97). Professor Imperial Normal School, Tokyo, Japan (1897-1900). See EZRA POTSON.

Fen'ton (fèn'tūn; -tān), Edward. d. 1603. English mariner; sailed with Frobisher on his second and third voyages (1577 and 1578) to discover Northwest Passage to China; commanded trading expedition (1582) to Moluccas and China by way of Cape of Good Hope; served against Spanish Armada (1588).

Fenton, Elijah. 1683-1730. English poet; B.A., Cantab. (1704). Edited works of Milton and Waller; translated 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th books of the *Odyssey* for Alexander Pope; author of the tragedy *Mariamne* (1723).

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey. 1539?-1608. English politician and writer. Principal secretary of state in Ireland (1580 ff.), and under James I, joint secretary (to 1608). Best-known literary work is a collection (1567) of Bandello's novels freely translated from *Histoires Tragiques*, French versions by Pierre Boaistean and François de Belleforest, which contained the stories of Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Fenton, Lavinia. Duchess of Bolton (bôl't'n; -tân). 1708-1760. English actress; m. (1751) Charles Paulet, 3d Duke of Bolton. Greatest success as Polly Peachum in Gay's *Beggar's Opera* (1728 ff.).

Fenton, Reuben Eaton. 1819-1885. American politician, b. Carroll, N.Y. A founder of Republican party in New York; governor of New York (1865-68); accused (1868) of corruption in signing bill that legalized acts of directorate of the Erie Railroad, but investigation did not support charges. U.S. senator (1869-75).

Fen'wick (fën'(w)lk), Benedict Joseph. 1782-1846. American Roman Catholic prelate; consecrated bishop of Boston (Nov. 1, 1825).

Fenwick, Edward Dominic. 1768-1832. American Roman Catholic prelate; bishop of Cincinnati (1822).

Fenwick, Ethel Gordon, see Man'son (mân's'n). 1857-1947. British nurse, b. in Scotland; m. Dr. Bedford Fenwick (1887). Founder and first member of British Nurses' Association (1887); instrumental in procuring an act of parliament (1919) to provide for registration of nurses; became a registered nurse (1921).

Fenwick, George. 1603-1657. English colonist in America. One of group granted territory west of Narragansett River, in America (1632). Visited Saybrook settlement (1636); settled there (1639). Transferred land interests to Connecticut Colony (1644-45). Magistrate, Connecticut Colony (1644, 1645, 1647, 1648). Returned to England (about 1645); member, the Long Parliament (1645); colonel in Parliamentary army; governor of Tynemouth (1648); governor of Berwick (1649); governor of Edinburgh and Leith (1650). Member of parliament (1654, 1656).

Fenwick, John. 1618-1683. English colonist in America, b. Binfield, England. An officer in Cromwell's army; became a Quaker; conceived idea of a Quaker colony in America; with others, bought half of New Jersey (West New Jersey). Settled first Quaker colony on Delaware River (1675).

Fenwick, Sir John. 1645?-1697. English soldier and conspirator; involved in plot to assassinate William III (1695); associated in plot with Barclay and Charnock (1696); upon arrest (1696), accused Whig leaders, including Marlborough, Godolphin, and Shrewsbury, of treasonable negotiations with the Jacobites; beheaded on Tower Hill, London (Jan. 28, 1697).

Fedor. Variant of FÉDOR.

Ferabosco. See FERRABOSCO family.

Fer'ber (fûr'lar), Edna. 1887-. American author, b. Kalamazoo, Mich. Author of novels and short stories, including *Dawn O'Hara* (1911), *Emma McChesney & Co.* (1915), *Gigolo* (1922), *So Big* (1924; awarded Pulitzer prize), *Shunk Point* (1926), *Cimarron* (1929), *American Beauty* (1931), *Come and Get It* (1935), *Savolaga Trunk* (1941), and her autobiography, *Peculiar Treasure* (1939). Coauthor of plays, chiefly comedies.

Fer'di-nand I (fûr'dî-nând; Ger. fêr'dê-nânt). 1793-1875. Emperor of Austria (1835-48). Son of Francis I. King of Hungary (1830-48). A weak sovereign, leaving control of the government to Metternich; forced to abdicate (Dec., 1848) after revolution overthrew Metternich; named Francis Joseph as successor; retired to Prague.

Ferdinand, Archduke. = FRANCIS FERDINAND, of Austria.

Ferdinand I. Full name Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria. 1861-1948. King of Bulgaria (1908-18), b. Vienna. A prince of Saxe-Coburg, son of Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Clémentine, daughter of Louis Philippe of France (see ORLÉANS), and grandson of Duke Francis Frederick (see SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA). Interested in botany; journeyed to Brazil (1879) and

published volume of botanical observations (1883-88). Elected to throne of Bulgaria (1887) as prince to succeed Alexander; first part of reign (1887-96) made difficult by disturbed condition of country and refusal of powers to recognize him; recognized by Russia (1896). Declared independence and assumed title (1908) of king, or czar; his new title recognized by Turkey and the powers (1909). Joined other Balkan states in First Balkan War (1912-13) against Turkey; badly defeated in Second Balkan War (1913); took Bulgaria into World War on side of Central Powers (1915); abdicated (1918) in favor of his son Boris; retired to Coburg. m. first (1893) Marie Louise (1870-1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, second (1908) Eleonor of Reuss (1860-1917).

Ferdinand. Name of three Holy Roman emperors:

Ferdinand I. 1503-1564. Younger brother of Charles V. Holy Roman emperor (1556-64). Chosen by Charles to administer Germany (1521); m. (1521) Anne of Bohemia and Hungary. On death of Louis II, elected king of Hungary and Bohemia (1526). Title to Hungary disputed by John Zápolya; long war (1526-38) against Zápolya and the Turks, only partly successful. Elected king of Germany (1531-64). Mediator (1552) between Charles and Maurice of Saxony, leader of the Protestants. Failed to accomplish much in settling religious disputes. Continued struggle against the Turks. Effected various institutional reforms, esp. the definite organization of the Aulic Council (1559; first begun 1501).

Ferdinand II. 1578-1637. Cousin of Emp. Matthias and grandson of Ferdinand I. King of Bohemia (1617-19, 1620-37), of Hungary (1621-37). Holy Roman emperor (1619-37). Educated by Jesuits who taught him bitter hatred of Protestantism. Deposed in Bohemia by Protestant estates (1619). Allied with Catholic League and Spain, overthrew Elector Palatine Frederick V of Bohemia in battle of White Mountain (1620). Drove Protestantism out of Bohemia. Edict of Restitution (1629). Entire reign occupied in war against Protestants (first part of Thirty Years' War); emperor and Catholic League at first victorious, led by Tilly and Wallenstein, but final success prevented by opposition of Richelieu and skill of Gustavus Adolphus and Swedish generals.

Ferdinand III. 1608-1657. King of Hungary (1625-57) and Holy Roman emperor (1637-57). Son of Ferdinand II. After the death of Wallenstein (1634), appointed to command of imperial armies. Nominal leader in victory over the Swedes at Nördlingen (1634). Made king of Germany (1636) and succeeded to the Empire (1637). Continued struggle against Protestants, but signed the Peace of Westphalia (1648) which terminated the Thirty Years' War. Sent army into Italy to help Spain (1656) and concluded alliance with Poland (1657) against Sweden. A scholar and excellent composer of music.

Ferdinand. 1721-1792. Duke of Brunswick and Prussian field marshal, b. Wolfenbüttel. Son of Ferdinand Albert II. Entered Prussian service (1740); fought under Frederick the Great and was for many years his close companion; rendered distinguished service at Hohenfriedberg (1745); one of ablest commanders of Seven Years' War, known esp. for victories over French at Crefeld (1758) and Minden (1759); governor of Magdeburg (1755-57 and 1763-66); estranged from Frederick (1766).

Ferdinand. Ital. Ferrante. Name of four kings of Naples:

Ferdinand I. 1423-1494. King (1458-94); natural son of Alfonso I, King of Naples; opposed by Pope Calixtus III, who supported John of Anjou, son of René the Good; defeated by John at Sarno (1460); with help

âle, châtotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôld; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makè; ice, ill, charlty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ðnite, ðrn, ðp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

of Alessandro Sforza and Scanderbeg completely defeated John (1462); during his reign, Turks occupied Otranto (1480-81), nobles revolted (1485), printing press established at Naples (1474); involved in struggle (1489-92) with Innocent VIII.

Ferdinand II. 1469-1496. King (1495-96), last of Anjou line in Italy (see ANJOU), grandson of Ferdinand I and son of Alfonso II. Driven out by Charles VIII of France, but with help of Spanish general Gonzalo de Córdoba, defeated invaders (1495).

Ferdinand III. See FERDINAND V of Castile.

Ferdinand IV. See FERDINAND I of the Two Sicilies.

Ferdinand. Name of two kings of the Two Sicilies:

Ferdinand I. 1751-1825. Third son of Don Carlos of Bourbon (later Charles III of Spain). King of Naples (1759-1806, 1815-25) as Ferdinand IV; under regent Bernardo Tanucci (1759-67); expelled Jesuits (1767); m. Maria Carolina of Austria (1768); under influence of wife and prime minister Sir John Acton; joined coalition against France (1793); remained hostile to Napoleon; fled to Palermo while French established short-lived Parthenopean Republic at Naples (1799); again fled to Sicily (1806) where he ruled as Ferdinand III while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat (1806-15); restored to Naples (1815). Made king of the Two Sicilies (1816) as Ferdinand I; ruthlessly repressed liberal opinion; tyranny brought on revolution (1820); his last years an era of cruel vengeance and persecution.

Ferdinand II. Known as King Bom'ba (bom'ba). 1810-1859. Son of Francis I; b. Palermo. King (1830-59). Promised reforms but soon became subservient to Austria; entire reign a series of conspiracies, revolts (1837, 1841, 1844, 1847, 1848), cruel repressions, and political persecutions; bombarded cities in Sicily during insurrection (1848-49), hence, his nickname; died on eve of war with Austria.

Ferdinand. Name of four grand dukes of Tuscany:

Ferdinand I and II. See MEDICI.

Ferdinand III. 1769-1824. Grand duke (1790-99, 1814-24) and archduke of Austria; son of Emperor Leopold II and brother of Emperor Francis II; remained neutral in first coalition against France; first ruler to recognize French Republic (1792); forced to side against Bonaparte (1793-95); made disadvantageous treaty with Bonaparte (1797); because of alliance with Austria driven out of Tuscany (1799), and by Treaty of Lunéville (1801) forced to relinquish all claims to his duchy; lived in Austria (1799-1814); a member prince of the Confederation of the Rhine; reinstated in grand duchy (1814); ruled (1814-24) as benevolent despot; succeeded by his son Leopold II.

Ferdinand IV. 1835-1908. Son of Leopold II; succeeded (1859) on abdication of his father; protested against incorporation of Tuscany into Sardinia; deposed (1860); lived at castle of Salzburg in Austria (1860-1908).

Ferdinand. Port. Fernando. Name of two rulers of Portugal:

Ferdinand I. 1345-1383. King of Portugal (1367-83), called "the Handsome." Son of Pedro I; b. at Coimbra; one of claimants to throne of Castile and León on death of Pedro el Cruel (1369); waged disastrous war (1370-82) with Henry of Trastámara and his successor; made alliance with England (1372); forced to make peace (1383); m. Leonora Telles, who became very unpopular and who, at his death, assumed regency, but was soon driven out; last of the House of Burgundy (q.v.); interregnum (1383-85) followed. See JOHN I of Portugal.

Ferdinand II. 1816-1885. Titular king of Portugal. Son of duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and nephew of

Leopold, King of Belgium; m. Queen Maria da Gloria of Portugal (1836); king consort (1836-53); regent (1853-55) and again for a short period (1861) after death of his son King Pedro V.

Ferdinand. 1402-1443. Infante of Portugal, called "the Constant Prince." Son of John I and younger brother of King Edward and of Prince Henry the Navigator, b. at Santarém. Grand master of Order of Aviz; an ardent crusader, urged expedition against Tangier (1437); on its failure sacrificed himself as hostage; died in captivity in Fez after long and cruel imprisonment; beatified (1470).

Ferdinand I. 1865-1927. King of Rumania (1914-27), b. at Sigmaringen. Son of Leopold (q.v.) of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and nephew of Carol I of Rumania. Declared heir presumptive to throne (1889); m. (1893; see MARIE, Queen of Rumania); lived in Rumania (1889-1914), devoting himself chiefly to study of science; called to throne (1914) on death of Carol I; although a Hohenzollern, endeavored to rule impartially; on promises of Allies took Rumania into World War (1916); defeated by Central Powers (1917); remained in Rumania and by courage won with queen affection of people; returned in triumph to Bucharest (1918); crowned king of Greater Rumania (1922); last years of reign marked by reforms, but also by serious political difficulties and domestic troubles; succeeded by his grandson Michael, his son Carol having renounced his right. Children: Carol II (q.v.), Elizabeth (m. Prince George of Greece, 1921; divorced, 1935), Maria (m. Alexander of Yugoslavia, 1922; assassinated, 1934), Helena (m. Archduke Anton of Austria-Tuscany, 1931), Nicholas (b. 1903).

Ferdinand. Span. Fernando. Name of two kings of Aragon:

Ferdinand I. Called the Just. 1379?-1416. King (1412-16).

Ferdinand II. 1452-1516. See FERDINAND V, king of Castile.

Ferdinand. Span. Fernando. Name of five kings of Castile and León:

Ferdinand I. Called el Mag'no (el mäg'nō), i.e. the Great. d. 1065. Second son of Sancho the Great of Navarre; king (1037-65); made king of Castile (1033) by Sancho; married sister of Bermudo III of León; secured León by defeat of Bermudo (1037); reformed church abuses; assumed title of Emperor of Spain (1056); won territory back from Moors (1058-65), beginning period of reconquest by Spaniards.

Ferdinand II. d. 1188. Second son of Alfonso VII; king of León only (1157-88); at war with Alfonso VIII of Castile and with Portugal.

Ferdinand III. Called el San'to (el sän'tō), i.e. the Saint. 1199-1252. Son of Alfonso IX (of León) and Berengaria; king of Castile (1217-52); succeeded also to León (1230) on death of his father; Castile and León permanently united; m. (1st) Beatrice of Swabia (1219), daughter of the Hohenstaufen emperor Philip; waged successful war against Moors (1230-48); took Córdoba (1236), and Seville (1248); began codification of Spanish law, later completed by his son Alfonso X as *Las Siete Partidas*; persecuted Albigenses; refounded University of Salamanca (1242); m. (2d) Juana (Joanna) of Ponthieu, their daughter Eleanor becoming wife of Edward I of England; canonized by Pope Clement X (1671).

Ferdinand IV. Called el Em'pla-za'do (el em'plä-thä'thō), i.e. the Summoned. 1286?-1312. Son of Sancho IV; king of Castile and León (1295-1312); his minority a period of anarchy; continued wars against the Moors (1305-12).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ferdinand V of Castile or Ferdinand II of Aragon. Called the Catholic. 1452-1516. Son of John II of Aragon, b. at Sos, Aragon. King of Sicily (1468-1516); m. (1st) Isabella of Castile (1469), (2d) Germaine de Foix (1509). King of Castile as Ferdinand V, joint sovereign with Isabella (1474-1504); king of Aragon (1479-1516) as Ferdinand II, uniting the two kingdoms. Organized the Santa Hermandad (1476) and the Inquisition (1480); final war with Moors (1482-92); conquest of Granada (1492); Jews expelled (1492). At first aided Columbus in voyages of discovery but after 1499 turned against him. King of Naples (1501-16) as Ferdinand III. Regent of Castile for his daughter Juana (q.v.), because of her insanity (1506-16). Joined League of Cambray (1508) against Venice. Conquest of Navarre (1512). Fought with France for supremacy in Italy (1511-13). With Isabella, granted title of los reyes católicos (lōs rā'yās ká-tō'lē-kōs), i.e. "the Catholic Kings."

Ferdinand. Name of two Bourbon kings of Spain (see **BOURBON**):

Ferdinand VI. Called el Sabio (ēl sá'byō), i.e. the Learned. 1713-1759. Second son of Philip V and Maria Louisa of Savoy, b. Madrid; m. (1729) Maria Magdalena Barbara, daughter of John V of Portugal. King (1746-59); took part in Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748); kept Spain neutral during first part of Seven Years' War (1756-59); government generally administered by ministers José de Carvajal and Ensenada; during last year suffered from extreme melancholy which developed into insanity.

Ferdinand VII. 1784-1833. Son of Charles IV, b. at San Ildefonso. King (1808, and 1814-33). Prince of Asturias (1789-1808); encouraged to oppose Godoy (1806), arrested and confined in Escorial (1807); proclaimed king after forced abdication of Charles IV (1808); invited by Napoleon to conference at Bayonne; made prisoner and kept under strict guard at château of Valençay, central France (1808-13); reinstated by Napoleon (1814); all acts promulgated during French occupation abrogated, including constitution of 1812; cruel and tyrannical rule (1814-20); many insurrections; Constitutionalists victorious (1820-23) but Holy Alliance using French troops restored absolutism (1823); returned to Madrid (1823); reactionary rule complete (1823-33); m., as fourth wife, Maria Christina of Naples (1829); abolished Salic law in Spain by a pragmatic sanction (1830); led to formation of Carlist party (see **DON CARLOS**); reign disastrous to Spain, which not only lost all colonies in North and South America except Cuba, but lost position as European power.

Ferdinand Albert. Name of two dukes of Brunswick: **Ferdinand Albert I** (1638-1687), first duke of Brunswick-Bevern. His son **Ferdinand Albert II** (1680-1735), German general, fought in War of Spanish Succession; lieutenant general (1711); fought under Prince Eugene of Savoy in Turkish wars; field marshal of empire (1733); became duke (1735); father of Anthony Ulrich who married Anna Leopoldovna, Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick (see **Ferdinand**), and of Elisabeth Christine, wife of Frederick the Great. See **BRUNSWICK**.

Fergus (fūr'gūs), John F. 1865-1943. Scottish physician and writer of books on medical history, of verse, and of a comedy *Healing Waters* (1928).

Fergusson (fūr'gū's'n), Adam. 1723-1816. Scottish philosopher; professor of natural philosophy (1759), of pneumatics (psychology) and moral philosophy (1764-85), and mathematics (1785), at U. of Edinburgh. Author of *Institutes of Moral Philosophy* (1772), etc.

Ferguson, Elsie. 1883-. American actress, b. New York City; m. Fred Hoey (1907); Thomas Benedict

Clarke, Jr. (1916). Starred in *Such a Little Queen*, *The First Lady of the Land*, *Outcast*, *Margaret Schiller*, and *Shirley Kaye*; in motion pictures (from 1917).

Ferguson, James. 1710-1776. Scottish astronomer; built an orrery; invented a tide dial and an eclipsareon; observed transit of Venus with a six-foot reflector (c. 1763).

Ferguson, James Edward. 1871-1944. American politician; governor of Texas (1915-17); impeached and removed from office (1917); m. (1899) Miriam A. Wallace (1875-), popularly known as "Ma Ferguson," governor of Texas (1925-27; 1933-35).

Ferguson, John Calvin. 1866-1945. Authority on Chinese affairs, b. in Ontario, Can.; A.B., Boston U. (1886). President, Nanking U. (1888-97) and Nanyang Coll. in Shanghai (1897-1902). Chief secretary, Imperial Chinese Ry. Administration (1903-07). Foreign adviser to viceroys of Nanking (1898-1911) and Wuchang (1900-10) and to president of Republic of China (1917-28).

Ferguson, Patrick. 1744-1780. British soldier; inventor of first breech-loading rifle used in British army (1776); served in America; killed at battle of Kings Mountain (1780).

Ferguson, Robert. d. 1714. Scottish conspirator, called "the Plotter." Involved in Rye House Plot to assassinate Charles II (1683), and in plot on life of William III (1696); committed to Newgate for treason (1704), but admitted to bail and never tried.

Ferguson, Sir Samuel. 1810-1886. Irish antiquary and poet; published *Lays of the Western Gael* (1865), *Congal, an Epic Poem* (1872).

Ferguson, William Jason. 1844-1930. Callboy at Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. (1863-65), and sol-witness of the shooting of Abraham Lincoln (Apr. 14, 1865). On stage (from 1872); excelled in comical roles.

Fergusson (fūr'gū's'n), Harvey. 1890-. American writer, b. Alberquerque, N.Mex.; author of *The Blood of the Conquerors* (1921), *Women and Wives* (1924), *Rio Grande* (1933), *The Life of Riley* (1937), etc.

Fergusson, James. 1808-1886. Scottish industrialist and student of architecture; amassed fortune in India manufacturing indigo; retired from business to write on architecture. Author of *An Historical Enquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art* (1849), *A History of Architecture*... (1865-67), etc.

Fergusson, Sir James. 1832-1907. British colonial administrator. Governor of South Australia (1868-73), New Zealand (1873-74), Bombay (1880-85). Postmaster general (1891-92). His son Sir Charles (1865-1951), soldier and colonial administrator, during World War (1914-18), commanded successively fifth division, second army corps, seventeenth army corps; military governor of occupied German territory (1918-19); governor general of New Zealand (1924-30).

Fergusson, Robert. 1750-1774. Scottish poet, b. Edinburgh.

Fergusson, Sir William. 1808-1877. Scottish surgeon. Author of *System of Practical Surgery* (1842).

Ferid Eddin Attar. See **ATTAR**.

Ferid' Pa-sha' (fēr-ēd' pā-shā'). 1850-1923. Turkish statesman, of Albanian descent. Son-in-law (hence entitled *da-mad'* [dā-mād']) of the sultan. Grand vizier (1903); minister of the interior in Hilmi Pasha's cabinet (1909); and grand vizier again (1919-20). Constantly under attack by Mustafa Kemal, he resigned as grand vizier (Oct., 1920).

Fe-rish-tah' (fēr-ish-tā') or **Fi-rish-tā'**, Mohammed Kasim. 1550?-?1626. Persian historian, b. in Asterabad, on the Caspian. To Bijapur (1589), where the shah commissioned him to write a history of the Mohammedan

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said, five, here (18), event, end, silent, makā'rice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; fōd, fōt; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, ū q u in Fr. menu;

dynasties of India. His work has been translated and published (4 vols., 1829) by General J. Briggs under title *The History of the Rise of the Mahometan Power in India*. **Ferland'** (fēr'lan'), Jean Baptiste Antoine. 1805-1865. French-Canadian Roman Catholic clergyman and historian.

Ferland, Joseph Auge Albert. 1872-1943. French-Canadian poet, b. in Montreal.

Fer'mat' (fēr'má'), Pierre de. 1601-1665. French mathematician. Known chiefly by his notations and correspondence published by his son under the title of *Varia Opera Mathematica* (1679); called founder of modern theory of numbers; regarded by d'Alembert, Lagrange, and Laplace as inventor of the differential calculus and by Laplace as inventor (with Pascal) of the calculus of probabilities.

Fer'mi (fār'mě), Enrico. 1901-1954. Italian physicist. Conducted investigations in theoretical and mathematical physics, esp. in the fields of quantum theory and atomic structure and behavior; demonstrated that the bombardment of elements by neutrons causes transmutations; synthesized transuranium, element number 93, by bombarding uranium with neutrons. Awarded 1938 Nobel prize for physics.

Fer'mor (tūr'mór; -mēr), Count William of. 1704-1771. Russian general, b. in Pskov of English origin. Distinguished himself at Danzig (1734) and against Turks (1736); lieutenant general (1746); commanded Russian army against Prussia at Gross-Jägerdorf (1758); defeated by Frederick the Great at Zorndorf (1758) and relinquished command to Gen. Saltykov (1759); governor general of Smolensk (1762-68).

Fern, Fanny. Pseudonym of Sara Payson Willis PARSON. **Fern'al'd** (fēr'n'ál'), Charles Henry. 1838-1921. American zoologist, b. Mount Desert Island, Me. Professor, Maine State College (1871-86), Mass. State (1886-1910). Specialized in study of small moths.

Fernald, Choster Bailey. 1869-1938. American writer, b. Boston; author of *The Cat and the Cherub* (1896); afterwards adapted for stage and as opera libretto of *L'Oracolo*, *Chinatown Stories* (1899), *John Kendry's Idea* (1907), and a number of plays, including *The Glut*, *The Jest*, *The Love Thief*.

Fernald, James Champlin. 1838-1918. American Baptist clergyman and editor, b. Portland, Me. On editorial staff, *Standard Dictionary* (1893-1913). Author of *English Synonyms and Antonyms* (1896), *Connectives of English Speech* (1904).

Fernald, Merritt Lydon. 1873-1950. American botanist, b. Orono, Me. B.S., Harvard (1897). Curator (1915-36), director (from 1937), Gray Herbarium, Harvard; professor (from 1915), Harvard.

Fernan'des (fēr-nānn'desh), Álvaro. 15th-century Portuguese explorer.

Fernandes, João. 15th-century Portuguese navigator; penetrated into interior of Africa by way of Rio de Oro (1445); explored parts of West Africa (1446, 1447).

Fernan'des Pi-nhel'ro (fēr-nānn'desh pē-nhā'rōd), José Feliciano. Visconde de São Leopoldo (soun' lē-ōp'pōl'dō). 1774-1847. Brazilian statesman and writer, b. Santos. First president of Rio Grande do Sul (1823-25); organized first German colony, São Leopoldo; minister of justice (1825-27); senator (1827 ff.).

Fer-nán'dez (fēr-nān'dāth; -dās). See also HERNÁNDEZ. **Fer-nán'dez, Juan** (Span. huān fēr-nān'dāth; Angl. jō'n fēr-nān'dez). 1536-?1602. Spanish navigator; plied southern Pacific between Panama and settlements in Peru and Chile (c. 1550-c. 1590); discovered several islands, including the group (discovered c. 1563) named for him.

Fer-nán'dez (fēr-nān'dāth), Lucas. 1474?-1542. Spanish dramatist; imitator of Encina. Known esp. for his *Farsas y Eglogas al Modo y Estilo Pastoril y Castellano*, a collection of six short plays, including his best-known piece, *Auto de la Pasión* (1514).

Fer-nán'dez (fēr-nān'dās), Próspero. 1834-1885. Costa Rican soldier; president of Costa Rica (1882-85).

Fer-nán'dez Ar-bós' (fēr-nān'dāth ār-bōs'), Enrique. See ARBÓS.

Fernández de A'vel-la-ne'da (thā ā'vā-lyā-nā'thā), Alonso. Pseudonym of unidentified author of spurious second part (1614) of *Don Quixote*. The genuine second part (by Cervantes) appeared in 1615.

Fernández de Cas'tro (kās'trō), Manuel. 1825-1895. Spanish geologist; government mining engineer and geologist in Cuba and Santo Domingo (1859-69); director, commission of geological map of Spain (1873 ff.).

Fernández de Cór'do-ba (kór'thō-bā), Diego. Marqués de Gua'dal-cá'zar (thā gwā'thāl-kā'thār) and Conde de Po-sa'das (pō-sā'thās). Spanish administrator; viceroy of Mexico (1612-21); founded Lerma (1613), Córdoba (1618), and Guadalcázar (1620); viceroy of Peru (1622-29).

Fernández de Córdoba, Francisco. See CÓRDOBA.

Fernández de Córdoba, Gonzalo. See CÓRDOBA.

Fernández de Córdoba y Val-cár'cel (ē vāl-kār'-thēl), Fernando. 1809-1883. Spanish soldier and statesman; field marshal (1844); minister of war (1847). Commander in chief of army sent to Rome to liberate pope (1849); captain general of Cuba (1850, 1870). Promoted general in chief of cavalry (1854); fled to France (1854) as supporter of Isabella II; minister of war under Narváez (1864). Participated in Prins Revolution against Isabella (1868); minister of state ad interim (1871); on proclamation of republic (1873), minister of war. **Fer-nán'dez de En-ci'sō** (fēr-nān'dāth [-lās] thā ān-thē'sō [-ē'sō]), Martín. 1470?-?1528. Spanish colonizer, b. Seville; to America (1500); settled as lawyer at Santo Domingo. Founded Santa María la Antigua, Darien (1510). Author of *Suma de Geografía*, first account in Spanish of discoveries in New World (1519).

Fernández de la Cue'va (lā kwā'vā), Francisco. Duque de Al'bu-quer'que (thā āl'bū-kēr'kā). Spanish administrator; viceroy of Mexico (1653-60), of Sicily (1660 ff.). His grandson Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Hen-ri'quez (ān-rē'kāth; -kās), Duque de Albuquerque, was viceroy of Mexico (1702-11). Albuquerque, New Mex., founded at this time, was named in his honor.

Fer-nán'dez de Li-zar'di (fēr-nān'dās thā lē-sār'thē), José Joaquín. 1776-1827. Mexican novelist, known esp. for the picaresque novel *El Periquillo Sarniento* (1816; Eng. translation *The Lying Parrot*, 1941).

Fer-nán'dez de Na'var-re'te (fēr-nān'dāth thā nā-vār-rē'tā), Martín. See NAVARRETE.

Fernández de Pa-len'cia (pā-lēn'thyā), Diego. 1520?-?1581. Spanish soldier and historian; historiographer of Peru (1556). Known esp. for his *Primera y Segunda Parte de la Historia del Perú*, account of the conquest of Peru, covering period 1544-64 (pub. 1571).

Fernández Guer'ra y Or'be (gēr'rā ē ór'bā), Aureliano. 1816-1891. Spanish dramatist and scholar.

Fer-ná'dez Ma-drid' (fēr-nān'dās nā-thrē'th'), José. 1789-1830. South American physician, statesman, and writer, b. Cartagena, Colombia. Educ. at Bogotá; participated in Colombian revolt for independence (1810); elected president of Colombia (1816). Captured by Spaniards and interned (1816-25) at Havana, Cuba; Colombian minister to England (1825 ff.). His works include poems (considered his best work), the

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

tragedies *Atala* (1822) and *Guatimozin* (1827), and scientific works.

Fer-nán'dez Na'var-re'te (fēr-nān'dāth nā'vār-rē'tā), **Juan**. Called *El Mu'do* (ēl mōō'thō), i.e. the Mute. 1526-1579. Spanish painter; pupil of Titian; court painter to Philip II (1568 ff.); employed on decoration of the Escorial.

Fernando. Portuguese and Spanish form of **FERDINAND**.

Fer-nán' Gon-zá'lez (fēr-nān' gōn-thā'lāth). 910-970. Count of Castile; continually in rebellion against León; ruled as first king of Castile (932-970); fought Moors.

Fer'nel' (fēr'nēl'), **Jean**. Lat. **Fer-ne'lli-us** (fēr-nē'lli-ūs; -nē'l'yās). 1497-1558. Called "the modern Galen." French physician, astronomer, and mathematician.

Fern'korn (fēr'n'kōrn), **Anton Dominik von**. 1813-1878. German sculptor and bronze founder; settled in Vienna (1840); director of imperial bronze foundry.

Fer'now (fēr'nō), **Bern'hart** (bēr'n'hārt) **E'du-ard** (ā'dōō-ārt). 1851-1923. Forester, b. Inowrazlaw, Posen, Germany; to U.S. (1876). Chief, Division of Forestry, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1886-98); organized forestry school in Cornell U. (1898-1903); head of forestry department, U. of Toronto (1907-19).

Fernow, Karl Ludwig. 1763-1808. German writer on art; at Weimar, member of Goethe's circle.

Fé'ron' (fā'rōn'), **Firmin Éloi**. 1802-1876. French painter.

Fer-ra-bo'sco (fār-rā-bōs'kō) or **Fe-ra-bo'sco** (fā'rā-). Family of musicians of Italian origin, settled in England in 16th century, including: **Alfonso** (fl. 1544-1587), composer esp. of madrigals, pensioned by Queen Elizabeth (1567); his son **Alfonso** (d. 1628), lutanist and composer, musical instructor to Prince Henry (1605), and composer in ordinary to Charles I (1626); and his son **Alfonso** (d. 1661), musician in ordinary to Charles I (1628).

Fer-rán' (fēr-rān'), **Jaime**. 1852-1929. Spanish bacteriologist; credited with the discovery of an anticholera serum.

Fer'rand' (fēr-rān'), **Marie Louis**. 1753-1807. French soldier; with Rochambeau in American Revolution.

Ferrante. Ital. form of **FERDINAND** (kings of Naples).

Fer-ran'ti (fēr-rān'ti), **Sebastian Zia'ni de** (dzā'yā'nī dā). 1864-1930. English electrical engineer; known esp. for work on generating and distributing high-potential electrical current; patented 176 inventions, including the Ferranti alternator (1882) and Ferranti cables.

Fer'rar (fēr'r), **Nicholas**. 1592-1637. English theologian; B.A., Cantab. (1610). Purchased manor in Huntingdonshire, and established religious Utopian community largely composed of members of his own family; introduced bookbinding as industry of the community; community broken up by Parliament (1647).

Fer-ra'ra (fār-rā'rā), **Andrea**. 16th-century Italian broadswordmaker; armorer at Belluno (1585).

Fer-ra'ri (fār-rā'rī), **Bartolommeo**. 1497-1544. Italian ecclesiastic; a founder (1530) of the Barnabites, or order of Regular Clerks of Saint Paul.

Ferrari, Benedetto. 1597-1681. Italian poet and composer; theorbo virtuoso; wrote libretto of and produced *Andromeda*, said to have been first publicly performed opera (Venice, 1637).

Ferrari, Gaudenzio. 1484?-1546. Lombard painter.

Ferrari, Giuseppe. 1812-1876. Italian philosopher, historian, and statesman. Disciple of Romagnosi and Vico. Elected deputy (1859); opposed Cavour's single monarchy; professor, Turin, Milan, Rome; senator (1876).

Ferrari, Luigi. 1810-1894. Italian sculptor.

Ferrari, Paolo. 1822-1889. Italian dramatist and critic.

Fer-ra'ri-Fon-ta'na (fār-rā'rī-fōn-tā'nā), **Edoardo**. 1878-1936. Italian operatic tenor; m. Margarete

Matzenauer (1912); joined Metropolitan Opera Co., New York (1913); member of Chicago Grand Opera Co. (1915-16).

Fer-ra'ris (fār-rā'rīs), **Galileo**. 1847-1897. Italian physicist and electrical engineer. Discovered principle of the rotary magnetic field (1885) which led to the development of polyphase motors and of the hydroelectric industry in Italy; devised transformers for alternating current. Established first electrical engineering school in Italy (1886-87).

Fer-ré' (fēr'rā'), **Charles Théophile**. 1845-1871. A leader of the Commune of Paris (1871); prefect of police (May 14-24, 1871); captured and shot (Nov. 28, 1871).

Fer-rel'ra (fēr-rā'rā), **António**. 1528-1569. Portuguese poet; follower of Sá de Miranda, and a founder of Portuguese classicism, imitating Italian and Latin verse forms. Author of the earliest known Portuguese tragedy, *Inês de Castro* (pub. 1587), of the comedies *Bristo* and *O Cioso*, and of sonnets, odes, epigrams, and epithalamiums.

Ferreira, Tomas António Ribeiro-. See **RIBEIRO-FERREIRA**.

Fer-rel (fēr'el), **William**. 1817-1891. American meteorologist; with U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (1867-1882) and Signal Service (1882-86).

Ferrer, Saint Vincent, or Span. San Vicente. See **Saint VINCENT FERRER**.

Fer-re'ras (fēr-rē'rās), **Juan de**. 1652-1735. Spanish historian; author of *Sinopsis Histórica Cronológica de España* (16 vols., 1700-16).

Fer-rer' **Guardia** (fēr-rēr' gwār'thyā), **Francisco**. 1859-1909. Spanish freethinker, revolutionary, and educator, b. Alcala. Was bequeathed legacy by Catholic woman for purpose of founding a school; French ecclesiastical authorities unsuccessfully sought to utilize legacy in founding church school; in Barcelona (1901), founded Escuela Moderna, devoted to antireligious and anarchistic doctrine. Acquitted (1907) on charges of complicity in attempt to assassinate king and queen of Spain (1906); to England (1909). Returned on hearing of uprising in Barcelona; arrested on charges of complicity in uprising, convicted, and executed (Oct. 13, 1909); his trial caused downfall of Maura ministry and created violent antagonism abroad against Spain and Catholicism.

Fer-re'ro (fēr-rē'rō), **Edward**. 1831-1899. American army officer, b. Granada, Spain; to U.S. as a child. Engaged at Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg; served under Grant in Vicksburg campaign; criticized for handling of division at Petersburg and Knoxville; mustered out (1865).

Fer-re'ro (fār-rā'rō), **Guglielmo**. 1871-1942. Italian historian and author; ardent advocate of Italian intervention in World War. Among his works translated into English are *The Female Offender* (with Cesare Lombroso, 1895), *Greatness and Decline of Rome* (1907-09), *Ancient Rome and Modern America* (1914), *Short History of Rome* (with Corrado Barbagallo, 1918), *Four Years of Fascism* (1924).

Ferrers (fēr'ers). Name, taken from Ferrières-St.-Hilaire, Normandy, of an old Norman-English feudal house possessing, after the Conquest (1066), great fief in the Midlands and the earldom of Derby (1138-71279). The Ferrers barony passed to the Devereux family (1450) and thence to the Shirleys. **Laurence Shir'ley** (shūr'li), 4th Earl Ferrers (1720-1760), who killed his land steward in paroxysm of rage, was the last English nobleman to be hanged as a felon.

Ferrers, George. 1500?-1579. English politician and

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solō; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makōs, ice, īll, char'ity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; ōut, oīl; cūbo, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū + u in Fr. menu;

- poet; M.P. (1542, 1545, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1571); master of the king's pastimes (1551, 1552); lord of misrule to Queen Mary I (1553); aided in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion (1554). One of the authors of the series of historical poems entitled *A Mirror for Magistrates*.
- Ferrers of Groby, Baron.** See *John Grey*, under *GREY* family.
- Fer'ri (fēr'ri), Ciro.** 1634-1689. Italian painter; pupil and successor of Pietro da Cortona.
- Ferri, Enrico.** 1856-1929. Italian criminologist and politician; adherent of Fascism (1926 ff.); senator (1929). Edited socialist organ *Avanti* (1898 ff.).
- Ferri, Luigi.** 1826-1895. Italian philosopher; educ. in France; professor in France (1850-55), at Florence (1863), Rome (1871 ff.); editor, *Rivista Italiana di Filosofia*.
- Fer'rié' (fēr'riā'), Gustave Auguste.** 1868-1932. French general and wireless expert. Made improvements in wireless telegraphy, esp. in military use during World War; equipped Eiffel Tower as a wireless station; pioneered in television and wireless transmission of photographs.
- Fer'ri-er (fēr'ri-ēr), Sir David.** 1843-1928. Scottish cerebral anatomist and neurologist. Known for research on physiology of the brain, esp. on localization of cerebral functions.
- Fer'rier' (fēr'riā'), Gabriel Joseph Marie Augustin.** 1847-1914. French painter; professor, Académie des Beaux-Arts (from 1906).
- Fer'ri-er (fēr'ri-ēr), James Frederick.** 1808-1864. Scottish philosopher; wrote *Institutes of Metaphysic* (1854).
- Fer'rier' (fēr'riā'), Paul.** 1843-1920. French playwright; author of comedies, comic operas, and lyrical dramas.
- Fer'rier (fēr'ri-ēr), Susan Edmonstone.** 1782-1854. Scottish novelist; author of *Marriage* (1818), *The Inheritance* (1821), *Destiny* (1831).
- Fer'ris (fēr'ri), George Washington Gale.** 1859-1896. American engineer; in railroad and bridge engineering (from 1881); built the Ferris wheel for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893).
- Ferris, Jean (zhān) Lé'on' (lā'ōn') G'é'rōmōs' (zhā'rōm').** 1863-1930. American painter. He was named for the French painter Jean Léon Gérôme (*q.v.*).
- Ferris, Woodbridge Nathan.** 1853-1928. American educator and political leader, b. near Spencer, N.Y. Founded and headed Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich. (from 1884). Governor of Michigan (1913-16); U.S. senator (1923-28).
- Fer-rue'ci (fēr'ri-ōn'chē), Andrea.** 1465-1526. Tuscan sculptor and architect; known esp. for marble baptismal font in cathedral of Pistoia.
- Fer'ry' (fēr'riā'), Gabriel.** Pseudonym of Eugène Louis Gabriel de Belle'mare' (bél'mār'). 1809-1852. French writer; spent seven years in Mexico; contributed studies of Mexican life and customs to *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His son Gabriel de Bellemare, also known as Gabriel Ferry (1846- ?), was author of plays and novels.
- Ferry, Jules François Camille.** 1832-1893. French lawyer and statesman; member of Government of National Defense (1870-71); premier of France (1880-81; 1883-85); pursued vigorous colonial policy extending French possessions in Africa and Asia.
- Fer'sen (fēr's'n), Count Fredrik Axel von.** 1719-1794. Swedish politician; an army officer, rose to rank of field marshal; in politics, a vigorous defender of the rights of the nobility against encroachments by the sovereign. His son Count Hans Axel (1755-1810) was a soldier; aide-de-camp to Rochambeau in American Revolution; resident at French court at Versailles, and known as an admirer of Marie Antoinette; disguised as coachman, aided royal family in attempt to flee from France (1791) when they were arrested at Varennes; returned to Sweden; murdered in a popular uprising.
- Fers'man (fēr's'mān), Aleksandr Evgenievich.** 1883-1945. Russian mineralogist.
- Fer'stel (fēr'stāl), Baron Heinrich von.** 1828-1883. Austrian architect.
- Fes'ca (fēs'kā), Friedrich Ernst.** 1789-1826. German violinist and composer of chamber music, 3 symphonies, 4 overtures, 2 operas, and sacred music. His son Alexander Ernst (1820-1849) was a pianist; composer of 4 operas, chamber music, and songs.
- Fesch (fēsh), Joseph.** 1763-1839. Half brother of Letizia Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon. French Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Lyon (1802); created cardinal (1803). Arranged for consecration of Napoleon as emperor by the pope at Paris (1804). Opposed certain of Napoleon's policies (from 1810). Banished by Bourbons (1815) and retired to Rome (1815-39).
- Fess (fēs), Simeon D.** 1861-1936. American educator and politician, b. in Allen County, Ohio. President, Antioch Coll. (1907-17); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1913-23) and U.S. Senate (1923-35).
- Fes'sen-den (fēs'sen-dēn), Reginald Aubrey.** 1866-1932. Physicist and radio technician, b. Milton, Canada, of American parentage. Professor, U. of Pittsburgh (1893-1906). Consulting engineer, Submarine Signal Co. (1910-32).
- Fessenden, Thomas Green.** 1771-1837. American satirist, b. Walpole, N.H.; published *Democracy Unveiled, or Tyranny Stripped of the Gorb of Patriotism* (1805), a long, bitter, poetic attack on Jefferson and other Democratic leaders. In Vermont (1809-22); practiced law and edited *Brattleboro Reporter* (1815-16), and *Bellows Falls Advertiser* (1817-22). Moved to Boston (1822); established and edited *New England Farmer* (1822-37). Further indulged his gift for satire in *Pills, Portical, Political, and Philosophical*. . . (1809).
- Fessenden, William Pitt.** 1806-1869. American political leader, b. Boscawen, N.H. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1841-43); U.S. Senate (1854-64); opposed Kansas-Nebraska bill (1854); member, senate finance committee (1857-64); opposed Buchanan administration; supported Lincoln's administration. U.S. secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet (1864-65). U.S. senator (1865-69).
- Fess'ler (fēs'lēr), Ignaz' (ignā'ts; ig'nā'ts) Au-re'li-us (ou-rā'lē-ōs).** 1756-1839. Hungarian ecclesiastic and historian. Entered Capuchin order (1773); dismissed (1781); converted to Lutheranism (1791); in Berlin (1796-1808); joined Royal York lodge of Freemasons (1796) which he and Fichte converted into the Grand Royal York Lodge of Prussia (1798). Consistorial president of evangelical communities (1820) and superintendent (1833) and ecclesiastical adviser of Lutheran communities in St. Petersburg.
- Fes'ta (fēs'tā), Costanzo.** d. 1545. Italian singer and composer; forerunner of Palestrina.
- Fes'tus (fēs'tūs), Porcius.** d. about 62 A.D. Successor of Felix (*q.v.*) as Roman procurator of Judea (58 or 60-62 A.D.); before him St. Paul made his famous "appeal unto Caesar" (*Acts* xxv. 12).
- Festus, Sextus Pompeius.** Roman grammarian and lexicographer of 2d century A.D.; compiled an epitome of Marcus Verrius Flaccus's *De Verborum Significatu*.
- Fet (fēt), Afanasi Afanasievich.** *Orig. Ger. family name Foeth (fūt).* Surname legally changed (1876) to *Shen-shin' (shyēn-shin')*. 1820?-1892. Russian poet; friend of Tolstoi and Turgenev. Best known for his nature poetry and love lyrics.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); **x** = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Feth Ali. Variant of FATH ALI.

Fetti, Domenico. See DOMENICO FETTI.

Fé'tis' (fā'tēs'), François Joseph. 1784-1871. Belgian composer and writer on music; founded and edited in Paris (1827-33) *Revue Musicale*, first paper devoted to musical criticism; director of Brussels Conservatory and court Kapellmeister in Brussels (from 1833); composed operas, symphonies, church and chamber music, piano and organ pieces, and songs. His son **Édouard Louis François** (1812-1909), librarian and writer on music and art, was long librarian of Royal Library in Brussels, and professor of aesthetics at Academy of Fine Arts. Another son, **Adolphe Louis Eugène** (1820-1873), was a pianist, teacher, and composer, in Brussels and Antwerp, and (from 1856) in Paris.

Fet'ter-man (fēt'ēr-mān), William Judd. 1833?-1866. American army officer; ambushed and killed by Indians, "Fetterman massacre" (Dec. 21, 1866).

Fet'tes (fēt'is), Sir William. 1750-1836. Scottish merchant; created endowment for education of orphaned or needy children (1830), which later developed into Fettes College, at Edinburgh.

Fet'ti (fā'tē) or Fet'ti (fā'tē), Domenico. 1589-1624. Italian painter of Roman school.

Feuch'ters-le-ben (foik'tērs-lā'bēn), Baron Ernst von. 1806-1849. Viennese physician, poet, and philosopher.

Feucht'wanger (foikt'vāng'ēr), Lion. 1884-1958. German novelist and dramatist, b. in Munich of Jewish origin; expatriate in London and France; to U.S. (1940). Author of adaptations of old plays, original dramas, as *Warren Hastings* (1916) and *The Oil Islands* (1927), a volume of satirical poems, and historical and modern novels, as *The Ugly Duchess* (1923), *Jud Süß* (1925; Amer. title *Power*), *Success* (1930), *Josephus* (1932), *The Oppermanns* (1933; against the Hitler regime), *The Jew of Rome* (1935), *The Félve Nero* (1937), *Paris Gazette* (1939), *The Day Will Come* (1942), etc.

Feu'er-bach (foi'ēr-bāk). Name of a German family including: **Paul Johann Anselm von Feuerbach** (1775-1833), jurist and philosopher; specialist in criminology and penal reform; entered department of justice at Munich (1805) and became privy counselor. Originated new theory of psychological coercion or intimidation in criminal law, favored abolition of torture, and championed rigorous application of penal law by judges and exemplary rather than vindictive punishment. His reforms in penal legislation influenced other European states.

His sons: (1) **Anselm** (1798-1851), archaeologist, professor of philology at Freiburg (from 1836), author of *Der Vatikanische Apulo* (1843) and a history of Greek plastic art, etc. Anselm's 2d wife, **Henriette, nee Hey'den-reich** [hī'dēn-rīk] (1812-1892), helped edit his works, furthered the artistic studies of her stepson Anselm (see next ¶) and edited his memoirs under the title *Ein Vermächtnis* (1882). (2) **Karl Wilhelm** (1800-1834), mathematician and professor at Erlangen, after whom the Feuerbach (9-point) circle is named. (3) **Ludwig Andreas** (1804-1872), philosopher, pupil of Hegel in Berlin; abandoned Hegelian idealism for a naturalistic materialism, subsequently attacked orthodox religion and immortality, concluded that God is the outward projection of man's inward nature; author of *Das Wesen des Christentums* (1840), *Das Wesen der Religion* (1845), etc.

Anselm's son **Anselm** (1829-1880), historical and portrait painter; pupil of Schadow in Düsseldorf (1846) and Kahl in Munich (1848); worked in Paris, Karlsruhe, and (1856-72) Rome; professor at Vienna Academy (1873-76); resident thereafter chiefly in Venice.

Feuil'tet' (fā'yē'), Octave. 1821-1890. French novelist

and playwright; among his novels are *La Petite Comtesse* (1857), *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre* (1858), *Monsieur de Camors* (1867), *Histoire d'une Parisienne* (1881), *La Marie* (1886); among his plays are *Le Pour et le Contre* (1853), *Le Village* (1856), *Dalila* (1857), *Le Cheveu Blanc* (1860), *Montjoie* (1863), *Le Sphinx* (1874), *Chamillac* (1886).

Feul'ner (foil'nēr), Adolph. 1884-1945. German art scholar; regarded as authority on medieval art and baroque sculpture and painting.

Feurlal, Lo. See FEURLAL.

Fé'val' (fā'vāl'), Paul Henri Corentin. 1817-1887. French novelist and playwright; among his fictional works were *Les Mystères de Londres* (11 vols., 1844), *Le Bassin* (1858), *L'Hôtel Carnavalet* (1877); among his plays, *Belles de Nuit* and the very popular *Le Bassin* (adapted from his novel).

Feversham, Earl of. See *Lois de Durfort de Duras*, under DURFORT family.

Fé'vret' de Saint'-Mes'min' (fā'vrē' dē sān'mā'-mān'), Charles Balthazar Julien. = Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de SAINT-MÉMIN.

Fé'vri'al' (fā'vri'āl') or Le Feu'rial' (lē fā'ry-āl') d. 1525 or 1528. Court fool of Louis XII and Francis I of France. Appears, under name *Tri'bou'let' (trē'bō'lē')*, in Rabelais and in Hugo's *Le Roi s'Amuse*.

Few (fū), William Preston. 1867-1940. American educator, b. Greenville, S.C.; first president, Duke U., including Trinity College (1924-40).

Fewkes (fūks), Jesse Walter. 1850-1930. American ethnologist; in Bureau of American Ethnology (1895-1918); chief of bureau (from 1918). Noted esp. for investigations of Hopi Indian culture and history.

Fey (fi), Emil. 1888-1938. Austrian soldier and politician; served in World War; took active part (1930) in organizing in Vienna units of Heimwehr, anti-Socialist military force. Vice-chancellor in Dollfuss cabinet (1933); commanded government and Heimwehr forces that crushed Socialist uprising (Feb., 1934). Minister of interior in Schuschnigg's cabinet (July 30, 1934-Oct., 1935); after being dropped from cabinet, continued association with Vienna Heimwehr. Committed suicide (Mar. 16, 1938) after Nazis annexed Austria (Mar. 15, 1938).

Fey'deau' (fā'fō'), Ernest Aimé. 1821-1873. French novelist and poet. His son **Georges** (1862-1921) was a playwright; author of the popular *Le Tailleur pour Dames* (1887), and vaudeville sketches, comedies, and one-act humorous pieces.

Feyjoo. Variant of FEJÓ or FEJOO.

ff. Modern representation of an early method of indicating capital F.

foulkes (fouks), Charles John. 1868-1947. English numismatist and authority on armor.

Ffrang'con-Da'vies (frāng'kān-dā'vēz; -vīs), David Thomas. 1858?-1918. Welsh clergyman of the Established Church of Wales; known as oratorical singer; sang role of Jesus in Sir Edward Elgar's oratorio *The Apostles*. His biography written by his daughter *Marjorie* (1938). Another daughter, *Gwen*, actress, created role of Eve in Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*.

Ff'a-cre (fē'ā-kēr; Fr. fā'kr') or Ff'a-chrach (fē'ā-křāk), Saint. d. about 670. Irish nobleman; founder of a monastery at Breuil, near Paris; famous for reputed miraculous cure of a tumor. His name was adopted by Hôtel St. Fiacre, an inn at Paris where small hackney coaches (hence called *fiacres*) are said to have been first offered for hire (c. 1640).

Ff-a'la (fi-g'la), Anthony. 1869-1950. American explorer, b. Jersey City Heights, N.J. Trooper and war

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōt; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūle, āp-u in Fr. menu;

correspondent in Spanish-American War (1898); photographer with Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition (1901-02); commander, Ziegler polar expedition (1903-05); with Theodore Roosevelt on trip through Brazil (1914).

Fiallin, Jean Gilbert Victor. See **duc de PERSIGNY**.

Fiam-met'ta (fyām-mūt'tū). Name under which Boccaccio celebrated Princess Maria de'l Con'ti d'A-qu'i'no (dā'ē kōn'tē dā'kwē'nō), believed to have been daughter of Robert d'Anjou, King of Naples.

Fiammingo, Pietro. See Pierre Antoine VERSCHAFFELT.

Fi'bich (fī'bik), Zdenko. 1850-1900. Czech composer of operas, as *Bukovín* (1874), *Blaník* (1881), *Sárka* (1898), the melodramatic trilogy *Hippodamia* (1890-91), about 400 piano pieces, symphonic poems, overtures, symphonies, chamber music, choral works, songs, etc.

Fi'bi-ger (fē'bē-ger), Johannes. 1867-1928. Danish pathologist; credited with first producing cancer experimentally (in rats); awarded 1926 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine (1927).

Fi'bo-nac'ci (fē'bō-nāt'chē), Leonardo. Also known as **Leonardo Pi-sa'no** (pē-sā'nō). 1180?-1220. Italian mathematician; author of *Liber Abaci*, first work of a European on Indian and Arabian mathematics.

Fi'chet (fē'shē'), Guillaume. 1433?-1480. French scholar; installed at the Sorbonne the first printing press in France. See Ulrich GERING.

Fich'te (fīk'tē), Johann Gottlieb. 1762-1814. German philosopher and metaphysician, b. Rammstein, Upper Lusatia; exponent of a system of transcendental idealism emphasizing self-activity of reason and setting forth a perfected Kantian system, or science of knowledge, in which he connected practical reason with pure reason. At first an ardent disciple of Kant (1790), visiting him at Königsberg (1791); resident in Berlin as member of Romantic circle and private lecturer (1799); delivered his famous patriotic lectures *Reden an die Deutsche Nation* (1807-08); professor and first rector of newly-founded U. of Berlin (1810-14). Author of *Versuch einer Kritik aller Offenbarung*, first attributed to Kant (1792), *Über den Begriff der Wissenschaftslehre* (1794), *Die Bestimmung des Menschen* (1800), *Die Anweisung zum Seligen Leben* (1806), etc. His son Immanuel Hermann von Fichte (1796-1879), philosopher, exponent of an ethical or speculative theism; professor, Bonn (1836) and Tübingen (1842-63); founded (1837) *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Spekulative Theologie*; called first German philosophical congress at Gotha (1841); ennobled (1867). Author of *System der Ethik* (2 vols., 1850-53), *Anthropologie* (1856), *Die Theistische Weltanschauung* (1873), etc.

Fi-ci'no (fē-chē'nō), Marsilio. 1433-1499. Italian philosopher; known chiefly as Platonist; commissioned by the elder Cosimo de' Medici to translate (into Latin) works of Plato and several Neo-Platonists.

Fick (fik), Adolf Eugen. 1829-1901. German physiologist.

Fick, August. 1833-1916. German philologist; professor, Göttingen (1876-87) and Breslau (1887-91).

Fick, Rudolf Armin. 1866-1939. German anatomist.

Fick'e (fīk'ē; -ē), Arthur Davison. 1883-1945. American poet; author of *From the Isles* (1907), *Sonnets of a Portrait Painter* (1914), *Out of Silence* (1924), *The Secret* (1936), *Tumultuous Shore* (1942), etc.

Fick'er (fīk'ēr), Heinrich von. 1881-1957. German meteorologist.

Ficker, Johannes. 1861-1944. German Protestant theologian.

Ficker, Julius von. 1826-1902. German jurist and historian; author of *Forschungen zur Reichs- und Rechtsgeschichte Italiens* (4 vols., 1868-74), etc.

Fic'quel'mont' (fē'kéi'mōn'), Count **Karl Ludwig von.** 1777-1857. Austrian general and statesman; took part in campaigns against France (until 1814); ambassador to Stockholm, Florence, and Naples (1815 ff.); minister in St. Petersburg (1829-39) and confidant of Metternich; minister of foreign affairs and minister president (briefly, 1848).

Fie'dler (fē'dlēr), **Max**, in full **August Max.** 1859-1939. German orchestra conductor and pianist. Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra (1908-12); municipal director of music, Essen (from 1916). His compositions include a symphony, an overture, chamber music, piano pieces, and songs.

Fieh'ler (fē'ler), **Karl.** 1895- German politician; joined Sturmabteilung (Storm Troops) and took part in attempted coup d'état (1923); arrested and imprisoned for fifteen months. Deputy chief of National Socialist party and leader of Sturmabteilung group.

Field (fīld), **Cyrus West.** 1819-1892. American financier, b. Stockbridge, Mass.; son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867), *q.v.* Amassed fortune in paper business (1841-53). Promoted first submarine telegraph cable between America and Europe (from 1854; cable laying begun 1857); despite loss of personal fortune in depression of 1857, continued to find capital and finally succeeded (1858; messages interchanged between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan Aug. 16); following cessation of operation after a few weeks, resumed project, new cable embodying technical improvements being laid (1866), a great success. Interested himself in building of New York's elevated railway (from 1877). Through serious business reverses again lost fortune in his later years.

Field, David Dudley. 1781-1867. American Congregational clergyman, b. East Guilford (now Madison), Conn.; grad. Yale (1802); pastor at Haddam, Conn. (1804-18; 1837-44), Stockbridge, Mass. (1819-37), Higganum, Conn. (1844-51). For his sons Cyrus West, David Dudley, Henry Martyn, and Stephen Johnson, and his grandson Stephen Dudley, see separate biographies.

Field, David Dudley. 1805-1894. American lawyer, b. Haddam, Conn.; son of David Dudley Field (*q.v.*). Practiced, New York City; counsel in important cases, many involving constitutional issues. Interested in codification of law; instrumental in obtaining adoption of Code of Civil Procedure (now in force in whole or in part in 24 States); also instrumental in drafting of New York codes (complete, 1865); attempted an international code, collaborating in preparation (1872) of *Draft Outline of an International Code*.

Field, Eugene. 1850-1895. American poet and journalist, b. St. Louis, Mo. Educ. Williams, Knox, and Missouri. Traveled abroad, on staff of St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette*, St. Louis *Journal*, Kansas City *Times*, and Denver *Tribune*; on staff of Chicago *Morning News* (later named the *Record*), as editor of column *Sharps and Flats* (1883-95), in which first appeared most of his work, a mixture of whimsical narrative, children's verse, wit and humor. Author of *The Tribune Primer* (1882), *A Little Book of Western Verse* (1889), *A Little Book of Profitable Tales* (1889-90), *With Trumpets and Drums* (1892), *Second Book of Verse* (1892), *Epics from the Sabine Farm* (1892). Best known as a poet of childhood, good examples of his children's verse being *Wynken, Blynken, and Nod*; *Little Boy Blue*; *The Little Prach*.

Field, Henry Martyn. 1822-1907. American clergyman, b. Stockbridge, Mass.; son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867), *q.v.* Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo. (1842-47), Congregational Church, West

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Springfield, Mass. (1851-54); moved to New York City and edited the *Evangelist* (1854-90).

Field, John. 1782-1837. British pianist and composer, b. Dublin; best known for his *Nocturnes*, which are said to have inspired Chopin.

Field, Joseph M. 1810-1856. Actor, b. probably in Dublin; to U.S. as a child. Well known as tragedian, later as comedian, in theaters of New Orleans, St. Louis, Mobile, and Cincinnati. His daughter **Mary Katherine Keem'le** ('kēm'lē), known as **Kate** (1838-1896), b. St. Louis, Mo., journalist, actress, lecturer, author; edited her own journal, *Kate Field's Washington* (from 1891); author of *Adelaide Ristori* (1867), *Mad on Purpose, a Comedy* (1868), *Hap-Hazard* (1873), *Ten Days in Spain* (1875), etc.

Field, Marshall. 1834-1906. American merchant, b. near Conway, Mass. Clerk in dry-goods store, Pittsfield, Mass. (1851-56). Moved to Chicago (1856); became clerk in dry-goods firm, Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; general manager (1861); partner (1862); continued expansion and change of firm names until organization became Marshall Field & Co. (1881); remained head of business as it grew to be largest wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment in world (1881-1906). Gave ground for U. of Chicago site; gave funds for Columbian Museum at Chicago World's Fair (1893), later developed into Field Museum of Natural History.

Field, Michael. Pseudonym of **Katharine Harris Bradley** (1846-1914) and **Edith Emma Cooper** (1862-1913). English collaborating authors of lyric poetry and poetic dramas (1884-1913).

Field, Nathaniel, orig. Nathan. 1587-1633. English actor and playwright; comedian with Children of the Queen's Revels, who performed Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels* (1600). Author of *A Woman's a Weathercock* (1612), *Amends for Ladies* (1618), *The Fatal Doinery* (with Massinger; 1632).

Field, Rachel Lyman. 1894-1942. American writer, b. New York City; m. Arthur S. Pederson (1935). Author of many one-act plays, juveniles, verse, and novels.

Field, Stephen Dudley. 1846-1913. American inventor, b. Stockbridge, Mass.; grandson of David Dudley Field (1781-1867). Inventor of a multiple-call district telegraph box (1874), a dynamo quadruplex telegraph (1879-80), a rapid-speed stock ticker (1881), an electric locomotive (with Rudolf Fickmeyer; 1887).

Field, Stephen Johnson. 1816-1899. American jurist, b. Haddam, Conn.; son of David Dudley Field (1781-1867), *q.v.* Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1863-97); resigned. His decisions important in development of constitutional law.

Field'ing (fēl'ding), **Copley, in full Antony Vandyke Copley.** 1787-1855. English water-color painter, esp. of landscapes and marines.

Fielding, Henry. 1707-1754. Half brother of Sir John Fielding. English novelist and playwright, b. near Glastonbury, Somersetshire. Called to bar (1740); justice of the peace for Westminster (1748); chairman of quarter sessions at Hicks's Hall (1749). Began literary career with comedies for the stage, including *The Temple Beau* (1730), *The Modern Husband* (1732), adaptations from Molière, and *Tom Thumb* (1730), a burlesque on the popular playwrights of the day; reached his height in series of realistic novels including *Joseph Andrews* (1742), *Jonathan Wild* (1743), *Tom Jones* (1749), and *Amelia* (1751); author also of a *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon* (pub. 1755). His sister **Sarah** (1710-1768), also a writer, translated Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and wrote romances including *The Adventures of David Simple in Search of a Faithful Friend* (1744).

Fielding, Sir John. d. 1780. Half brother of Henry Fielding. English jurist.

Fields (fēldz), **Gracie.** Maiden name **Grace Stans'field** (stāns'fēld). 1898-. English comedienne, b. at Rochdale, Lancashire; m. Archie Pitt (divorced, 1940); m. (1940) film director Monty Banks (Mario Bianchi). Appeared in London with great success in *Mr. Tower of London* (over 4000 performances, 1918-25); became popular motion-picture actress.

Fields, James Thomas. 1817-1881. American author and publisher, b. Portsmouth, N.H. Partner in firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields (in Boston, Mass.; 1838-54), known as Ticknor & Fields (1854-64). Succeeded James Russell Lowell as editor, *Atlantic Monthly* (1861-70). Author of *Poems* (1849), *Yesterdays with Authors* (1872), *In and Out of Doors with Charles Dickens* (1876). See W. D. TICKNOR.

Fields, Lew. See at **Joseph M. WEBER.**

Fie'ltz (fē'lts), **Alexander von.** 1860-1930. German composer of songs, including the *Mädchenlieder* cycle, the operas *Fenella* (1891) and *Das Stille Dorf* (1900), and chamber music.

Fie'ne (fē'nē), **Ernest.** 1894-. German-born American portrait and landscape painter, and etcher and lithograph artist.

Fiennes (fīnz), **William.** 1st Viscount **Saye' and Sele'** (sā' ān(d) sēl'). 1582-1662. English parliamentary leader. Son of Richard Fiennes, 7th Baron Saye and Sele, descended from **James Fiennes** (d. 1450), Baron Saye and Sele, lord chamberlain and lord treasurer under Henry VI. Helped to colonize Providence Island in the Caribbean (1630); possessed land on Connecticut River (1632) and in New Hampshire (1633); proposed hereditary aristocracy in New England. Refused military oath to king (1639); privy counselor, master of court of wards, commissioner of treasury (1641); lord lieutenant of three counties and member of committee of safety (1642); turned scale in favor of Self-denying Ordinance in House of Lords; privy counselor and lord privy seal (1660). Saybrooke, Conn., named after Viscount Saye and Lord Brooke.

His son **Nathaniel** (1608?-1669) was a parliamentary leader; member of Long Parliament; member of committee of safety (1612); governor of Bristol; sentenced to death for surrendering Bristol to Prince Rupert (1643), but exonerated by Cromwell; member of House of Lords (1658); urged Cromwell to accept crown.

Fienabrace. See **GUILLAUME D'ORANGE.**

Fie'schi (fyēs'kē), **Giuseppe Maria, Fr. Joseph Marie.** 1790-1836. Corsican conspirator; made unsuccessful attempt on life of Louis Philippe (July 28, 1835) with infernal machine, killing 18 people; executed with accomplices (Paris, Feb. 16, 1836).

Fie'sco (fyēs'kō) or **de' Fie'schi** (dā fyēs'kē), **Giovanni Luigi.** Conte di **Ia-va'gna** (dē li-vā'nyā). 1524?-1547. Genoese conspirator; plotted with Francis I of France, Pope Paul III, and Pier Luigi Farnese, Duke of Parma, the overthrow of Andrea Doria, Doge of Genoa, and Gianettino Doria, his nephew and appointed successor; accidentally drowned as plot materialized. Popularized by Cardinal de Retz, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Schiller (in his tragedy *Fiesco*, 1783).

Fie'so-le (fyā'zō-lē), **Giovanni da.** Known as **Fra An-ge'li-co** (ān-jā'lē-kō). Orig. name **Guido di Pie'tro** (dē pyā'trō). 1387-1455. Italian Dominican friar and painter of religious subjects. Among his most famous works are frescoes at Orvieto.

Fiesole, Mino da. 1431?-1481. Italian sculptor of the early Renaissance. Carved many monuments, portrait busts, altars, reliefs, tabernacles, madonnas, etc.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēř, ice, īll, charřy; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūsite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū + u in Fr. menu;

Fife (fif), 1st Duke of. **Alexander William George Duff** (dūf). 1849-1912. British nobleman; created duke of Fife on marriage (1889) to Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of Edward VII. Their daughter **Alexandra** (1891-), duchess of Fife, married (1913) Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Figaro. Pseudonym of Mariano José de LARRA.

Figg (fig). **James**. d. 1734. English pugilist, b. in Oxfordshire; won championship (1719).

Fig'gle (fig'ls). **Darrell**. Pseudonym **Michael Ire'land** (ir'lánd). 1882-1925. Irish poet and miscellaneous writer.

Fig'ner (fyé'g'nyér), **Vera Nikolaevna**. 1852-1942. Russian Soviet revolutionist; involved in assassination of Czar Alexander II (1881); imprisoned in Shlisselburg fortress for twenty years (1884-1904) and, on her release, exiled to province of Archangel until Revolution of 1917. Published *The Prisoners of Shlisselburg, After Shlisselburg, and Memoirs of a Revolutionary* (7 vols.).

Fi'gue'ras y Mo-ra'gas (fē-gā'rās & mō-rā'gās), **Estanislao**. 1818-1882. Spanish lawyer and statesman; sought establishment of republic after revolution of 1868; opposed Amadeus of Savoy during latter's reign (1870-73); president of provisional council of ministers on establishment of republic (1873); retired on restoration of monarchy (Dec., 1874).

Fi'gue-ro'a (fē-gā-rō'a), **Francisco de**. 1536?-1620. Spanish poet; master of blank verse; his works include an elogue *Tirsi*, sonnets, elegies, and canzoni.

Figueroa, **Francisco A-cu'ña de** (ā-kō'nyā tāt). 1790-1862. Uruguayan poet; author of *Mosáico Poético* (pub. 1857), a classic collection of poems, including a ditty in verse describing *Figaro* in Montevideo in 1812-14.

Figueroa y de Torres, Álvaro de. See *Conde de ROMANONES*.

Fi'guier' (fē'gyā'), **Guillaume Louis**. 1819-1894. French writer; popularizer of science.

Fi'lan-gie'ri (fē-lān-jā'rē), **Gaetano**. 1752-1788. Italian jurist; author of *Scienza della Legislazione* (1780-85). His son **Carlo** (1784-1867), Principe di Satriano (Sā-tri-ā'nō), Neapolitan general, was premier of the Two Sicilies (1859-60).

Fi'la-re'te (fē-lā-rē'tē). Real name **Antonio di Pic'tro A-ver-li'no** (ā' pē-ā'trō ā-vā-rē'nō) or **A've-ru-li'no** (ā-vā-rō-ū-nō). 1400?-1470. Florentine architect and sculptor; built bronze doors of St. Peter's (Rome) and Porta Giova of Sforzesco Castle (Milan); began Cathedral of Bergamo.

Filch'ner (fīl'ch'ner), **Wilhelm**. 1877-1957. German traveler and explorer in Russia, the Balkans, Asia Minor, and (1900) over the Pamir region; explored East Tibet with his wife and Albert Tafel (1903-05); conducted 2d German Antarctic expedition on *Deutschland* into Weddell Sea (1911-12) and discovered southwestern continuation of Coats Land; established many magnetic stations and made maps of region traversed in Central Asiatic expedition (1925-28).

Fildes (fīldz), **Sir Luke**, in full **Samuel Luke**. 1844-1927. English genre and portrait painter, b. at Liverpool.

Fi-lel'fo (fē-lē'l'fō), **Francesco**. Lat. surname **Phi-lel'-phus** (fē-lē'l'fūs). 1398-1481. Italian humanist.

Fi-lene' (fē-lēn'); *fi-*; the first is the usual pron. in the family). **Edward Albert**. 1860-1937. American merchant; entered father's dry goods and clothing store in Boston; after father's death, became president of company, Wm. Filene & Sons. Successful in applying principles of scientific management in business; active in promoting employers' welfare. Student also of world economics. Succeeded (1937) as president of Wm. Filene & Sons by his brother **Lincoln** (1865-1957).

Fi'li-ca'la (fē'lē-kā'yā), **Vincenzo da**. 1642-1707. Italian lyric poet. Known for his *Poesie Toscane* (1707), containing canzoni on Turkish wars (1684) and sonnets to Italy.

Fi'li-pe'scu (fē'lē-pē'skō), **Nich'o-las** (nīk'ō-lās). 1862-1916. Rumanian politician; head of Young Conservative party (1910) and strong opponent of Ionescu; reorganized Rumanian army as minister of war (1910); zealously opposed pro-German party leader Marghiloman (from 1914) and supported Rumania's entry into World War on side of allies.

Fi-lip'pi (fē-lēp'pē), **Filippo de**. 1814-1867. Italian naturalist.

Filippi, Filippo de. 1869-1938. Italian Alpinist and explorer. On duke of the Abruzzi's Alaskan expedition when Mt. St. Elias was first ascended; also on the duke's African expedition exploring Ruwenzori (1906); to Kashmir on mountain-climbing expedition (1911) and on geological expedition (1914); author of accounts of the expeditions.

Filippino Lippi. See under *Fra Filippo LIPPI*.

Filippo Lippi or Filippo del Carmine, *Fra*. See *LIPPI*.

Fil'l'more (fīl'mōr), **John Comfort**. 1843-1898. American musician, b. near Franklin, Conn. An authority on American Indian music, and collaborator in writing *A Study of Omaha Indian Music* (1893).

Fil'more, Millard. 1800-1874. Thirtieth president of the United States, b. Locke, N.Y. Adm. to bar, Erie County, N.Y. (1823); practiced, Buffalo (from 1830). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1833-35; 1837-43). Vice-president of the United States (1849-50); succeeded to presidency on death of Taylor (July 9, 1850). Supported compromise policy in slavery issue; signed Fugitive Slave Law, thus alienating abolitionist support. Unsuccessful Whig candidate for president (1852) and National American ("Know-Nothing") candidate (1856).

Fil'mer (fīl'mēr), **Sir Robert**. d. 1653. English political writer. Royalist in sympathy. Author of *Patriarcha*, or *the Natural Power of Kings Asserted* (1680), upholding theory of divine right of kings.

Fi'lon' (fē'lōn'), **Charles Auguste Désiré**. 1800-1875. French historian; author of *Histoire de l'Europe au XVI^e Siècle* (1838), *Histoire de la Démocratie Athénienne* (1854), etc. His son **Pierre Marie Augustin** (1841-1916) was a writer; tutor of the prince imperial (1867); author of many literary studies.

Fi'lov (fē'lōf), **Bogdan**. 1883-1945. Bulgarian scholar and politician; professor of archaeology and history of art, Sofia U. Minister of education (1938-40); premier of Bulgaria (1940).

Fim'bri-a (fīm'brī-ā), **Gaius Flavius**. d. 84 B.C. Roman general; partisan of Marius. Assigned to command in Asia (86 B.C.), where he warred against Mithridates, and persecuted partisans of Sulla. Committed suicide (84) when attacked by Sulla.

Finch (fīnch). Name of English family descended from **Sir William Finch**, knighted for service at siege of Terouenne (1513), and his son **Sir Thomas** (d. 1563), knighted for his share in suppression of Wyatt's rebellion in Kent (1554), and including among its members earls of Win-chil-sea (wīn'chīl-sē), Not'ting-ham (nōt'ing-ām), and Ayles'ford (āyl'sfōrd; āls'-).

Sir Henry (1558-1625), legal expert; 2d son of Sir Thomas; seigneur-at-law (1616) employed on codification of statute laws; author of a valuable treatise on common law, in legal French (1613 ff.). Henry's son **Sir John** (1584-1660), Baron **Finch of Ford'wich** (fōrd'-wīch); judge; king's counsel (1626); speaker of House

chair; *go*; sing; *then*, *thin*; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); *κ=ch* in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; *zh=z* in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

of Commons (1628-29), held in his chair by Holles while Sir John Elliot presented resolution on tonnage and poundage; chief justice of Court of Common Pleas (1634), brutal in treatment of William Prynne and John Langton, a subordinate of the exchequer, and considered chiefly responsible, in trial of John Hampden, for decision that king's policy in ship-money issue was constitutional (1637); lord keeper (1640); impeached by Long Parliament (1640).

John's first cousin **Thomas Finch**, grandson of Sir Thomas, became 1st earl of Winchelsea through his mother, **Elizabeth, nee Hen'eage** (hèn'ij), created countess of Winchelsea (1628). **Heneage** (d. 1631), youngest brother of 1st earl; defended royal prerogative in parliamentary debate on impositions (1610); speaker of House of Commons (1626). Sir Heneage's eldest son, **Heneage** (1621-1682), 1st Earl of Nottingham (cr. 1681); judge; expert on municipal law; solicitor general (1660); attorney general (1670); lord keeper of the seals (1673); Baron Finch and Lord Chancellor (1674); the original of Amri in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. Heneage's son **Daniel** (1647-1730), 2d Earl of Nottingham; statesman; became also 6th earl of Winchelsea (1729) on death of his cousin the 5th earl, great-grandson of 1st earl; first lord of admiralty (1681-84); secretary for war (1688-93); secretary of state (1702-04); headed High Church Tories under Queen Anne; carried act forbidding occasional conformances of dissenters; dismissed from presidency of council for leniency to Jacobite peers. Daniel's brother **Heneage** (1647-1719), 1st Earl of Aylesford (cr. 1714); king's counsel (1677) and solicitor general (1679-86); leading counsel for the Seven Bishops (1688); privy councillor (1703).

Edward Finch-Hatton [-hat'n] (d. 1771), diplomat; 5th son of Daniel Finch, 2d Earl of Nottingham; assumed name Hatton (1764) under will of his aunt, daughter of Viscount Hatton; instituted prize for Latin essay at Cambridge; ambassador in Sweden, Holland, Poland, and Russia. Edward's grandson **George William Finch-Hatton** (1791-1858), 9th Earl of Winchelsea and 5th Earl of Nottingham; opposed in House of Lords every liberal measure; favored Orange party in Ireland; fought duel with duke of Wellington over his hostility to Catholic relief bill (1829); opposed Reform bill (1832). **Harold Heneage Finch-Hatton** (1856-1904), son of 10th earl of Winchelsea, cattle raiser and gold prospector in Queensland, wrote *Advance Australia* (1885) and founded Imperial Federation League.

Anne Finch (1666-1720), Countess of Winchelsea; poet; Fi

honor to duke of York's second wife; friend of Pope and Rowe; author of occasional verse, including a long poem *The Spleen* (1701), containing a couplet echoed in Pope's *Essay on Man* and in Shelley's *Epipsychidion*.

Finch, Francis Miles. 1827-1907. American poet and jurist, b. Ithaca, N.Y. Associate judge, New York court of appeals (1880-95). Professor, Cornell Law School (1895-1901). Author of *The Blue and the Gray* (1867).

Finch-Hatton. See under Finch family.

Finck (fink), **Friedrich August von.** 1718-1766. Prussian general; attempted to cut off enemy retreat at Maxen on orders of Frederick the Great, but was attacked and forced to surrender (1759); court-martialed, dismissed from army, and imprisoned in fortress.

Finck, Heinrich. 1445-1527. German composer, of Bavarian origin; composed part songs, hymns, and motets. His grandnephew **Hermann** (1527-1558) composed part songs, and wrote *Practica Musica* (5 books, 1556; in Latin).

Finck, Henry Theophilus. Middle name orig. Gott'lob

(gòt'lob). 1854-1926. American musical critic; on staff of *The Nation* (1881-1924). Noted champion of Wagner's music.

Finckh (fink), **Ludwig.** 1876-. German poet and short-story writer.

Finck von Finck'en-stein (fink' fón fink'zn-shtlu), **Count Karl Wilhelm.** 1714-1800. Prussian statesman; friend and adviser of Frederick the Great. Ambassador (until 1749) successively at Stockholm, Copenhagen, London, again Stockholm, and St. Petersburg; Prussian cabinet minister (1749); conducted foreign affairs of kingdom alone (1760-63); continued in office under Frederick William II and Frederick William III.

Fin'den (fín'dén), **William** (1787-1852) and his brother **Edward Francis** (1791-1857). English engravers who engraved the Elgin marbles (for the British Museum), the Royal Gallery of British Art, etc.

Find'la'ter (fín(d)l'la'tér), **Andrew.** 1810-1885. Scottish editor; editor of *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* (1861-68) and *Information for the People* (1857).

Findlater, Jane Helen. 1866-1946. Scottish novelist; author of *Green Graves of Bulgowrie*, *The Ladder to the Stars* (with Kate Douglas Wiggin), *A Green Grass Widow and other Stories* (1921). Collaborator with her sister **Mary** (1865-) in *The Affair at the Inn*, *Tales that are Told*, *Penny Monypenny* (1911), *Beneath the Visiting Moon*. Mary wrote independently the novels *Over the Hills*, *Betty Morgarr*, *The Rose of Joy*, etc.

Find'lay (fín(d)l'á; -f), **John Ritchie.** 1824-1898. Scottish newspaper proprietor and philanthropist; chief proprietor of the *Scotsman* (from 1870); presented to the nation the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, at Edinburgh (opened 1889).

Fine (fín), **Henry Burchard.** 1858-1928. American mathematician, b. Chambersburg, Pa. Teacher, Princeton (1885-1928); professor (from 1891); dean of the faculty (1903-12); dean of the scientific department (1909-28).

Fine (fén), **Oronce.** Latin O-rón'ti-us Fí'ne-us (ó-rón'shí-ús fíné-ús). 1494-1555. French mathematician; constructed mathematical and astronomical instruments; drew first map of France printed in that country (1525); published editions of Euclid and other mathematical treatises.

Fine'man (fín'mán), **Irving.** 1893-. American novelist, b. New York City. Taught English literature at Bennington College, Vt. (from 1932). Author of *This Pure Young Man* (1930), *Lovers Must Learn* (1932), *Heur, Ye Sons* (1933), *Doctor Addams* (1939).

ig'gér), Charles Joseph. 1869-1941. American writer of juveniles; his many works include *Tale from Silver Lands* (awarded Newbery Medal, 1924), and *Courageous Companions* (awarded Longmans Green juvenile fiction prize, 1929).

Fín'l-guér'ra (fén'g-wér'ri), **Maso, in full Tommaso di Antonio.** 1426-1464. Florentine goldsmith, niellist and engraver; introduced copperplate engraving into Italy; known esp. for his nielli.

Fink (fink), **Albert.** 1827-1897. Engineer and statistician, b. in Germany; to U.S. (1849). Invented special form of truss and used it in iron railroad bridges. Also, analyzed and standardized freight rates; applied a knowledge of statistics to determine scientifically costs of transportation, thus virtually founding the science of railroad economics.

Fín'ke (fín'kè), **Fidello.** 1891-. Czech composer.

Finke, Heinrich. 1855-1938. German historian; authority on Renaissance, church, and Spanish history.

Fin'kel-steln (fín'kél-stín), **Louis.** 1895-. American rabbi and educator, b. Cincinnati. Rabbi, N.Y. City

ñe, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), so'ò; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makér; ice, ìll, char'ry; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), òft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòet; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù-u in Fr. menu;

- (1919-31); taught at Jewish Theol. Sem. of America (from 1920), professor (1931), assistant to the president (1934), and provost (1937); succeeded Dr. Cyrus Adler as president (1940).
- Fin'lay** (fīn'lē), Carlos Juan. 1833-1915. Cuban physician and biologist of Scottish-French parentage. Investigated yellow fever; wrote paper (1881) suggesting mosquito as agent of transmission; his later contention that *Stegomyia* mosquito is agent proved correct by Reed (commission (1900). Chairman, commission on infectious diseases, Havana (1899-1902); chief sanitary officer of Cuba (1902-09). Made notable contributions to etiology and pathology of yellow fever.
- Fin'lay** (fīn'lē; -li), George. 1799-1875. English historian, b. at Faversham, Kent. Joined Byron in Greece and served with him in Greek war for independence (1823); settled on estate in Attica, devoted himself to study of Greek history. Author of *History of Greece*.
- Finlay, Robert Bannatyne**. 1st Viscount Finlay. 1842-1929. British jurist, b. near Edinburgh. Called to bar (1867); queen's counsel (1882); solicitor general (1895-1900); attorney general (1900-06); lord chancellor (1916-18). Member of Hague Tribunal (1920), and one of first judges of Permanent Court of International Justice, at The Hague (1921).
- Fin'ley** (fīn'lē), John Hus'ton (hūs'tān). 1863-1940. American educator and editor, b. Grand Ridge, Ill. A.B., Knox (1887); studied at Johns Hopkins (1887-89). President, Knox Coll. (1892-99). Professor of politics, Princeton (1900-03). President, C.C.N.Y. (1903-13). Commissioner of education of state of New York (1913-21). Associate editor (1921-37) and editor in chief (1937-38), New York *Times*.
- Finley, Martha Farquharson**. Pen name Martha Far'quhar-son (fär'k(w)ēr-s'n). 1828-1909. American author of popular juveniles, including the *Elsie Series* (heroine, *Elsie Dinmore*, 26 vols.), the *Mildred Series* (7 vols.), and *Pewitt's Nest Series* (12 vols.).
- Finley, Robert**. 1772-1817. American Presbyterian clergyman; organizer of American Colonization Society (1816), formed to plan a colony on African soil to which American Negroes could be sent as a means of solving or ending slavery problem. President, U. of Georgia (1817).
- Finley, Samuel**. 1715-1766. American Presbyterian clergyman and educator; b. in Ireland; to America (1734). Inspired by Whitefield, engaged in evangelistic work; arrested when called to preach at a Separatist congregation in New Haven and expelled from the colony as a "vagrant" (1744). President, Princeton (1761-66).
- Finn** (fīn), Francis James. 1859-1928. American Jesuit and writer of juveniles, including *Percy Wynn* (1889), *Tom Playfair* (1892), *Lucky Bob* (1917), *Sunshine and Freckles* (1925).
- Fin'ne** (fēn'nē), Gabriel. 1866-1899. Norwegian journalist and author of plays and novels.
- Fin'ney** (fīn'ē), Charles Grandison. 1792-1875. American clergyman and educator; conducted revivalist meetings (1824-32), and continued evangelistic meetings throughout his life. Pastor, the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational), organized especially for him (1834-37); withdrew from Presbyterian Church (1836). Professor, Oberlin College (1837-75), president (1851-66).
- Finney, John Miller Turpin**. 1863-1942. American surgeon; professor, Johns Hopkins; author of *A Surgeon's Life* (1940).
- Finn Mac Cool** (fīn' māk kool'). Irish legendary leader of the Fianna, in 2d and 3d centuries A.D. Legends of the exploits of the Fianna make up the Fenian cycle of Irish romance.
- Finn Magnussen or Magnussen or Finnur Magnúsen or Magnússen**. = Finnur Magnússon.
- Fin'ach** (fīn'ach), Otto, in full Friedrich Hermann Otto. 1839-1917. German traveler, ethnologist, and ornithologist. Undertook expeditions to Turkestan, western Siberia (1876), the South Seas (1879-82), Bismark Archipelago and New Guinea (1884), etc.
- Fin'sen** (fīn'sēn), Niels Ryberg. 1860-1904. Danish physician. Studied physiological effects of light, demonstrating that they are due to the violet and ultraviolet rays of the spectrum; excluded light containing these rays from smallpox patients and prevented suppuration and scar formation; discovered therapeutic value of the actinic rays in the blues and violets of the spectrum; developed method of treating skin diseases, esp. lupus, by exposure to light. Awarded 1903 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.
- Fio're** (fyō'rā), Pasquale. 1837-1914. Italian jurist; author esp. of treatises on international law.
- Fiore della Neve**. Pseudonym of Martinus van LOGHEM.
- Fio-rel'li** (fyō-rē'lē), Giuseppe. 1823-1896. Italian archaeologist; superintended excavations at Pompeii (1845-49); director-general of antiquities and fine arts in museums at Rome (1881).
- Fiorelli, Tiberio**. d. 1694. Italian creator of the boastful stock character Scaramuccio (Scaramouch) in the commedia dell'arte (c. 1640).
- Fio'ren-ti'no** (fyō-rān-tē'nō), Francesco. 1834-1884. Italian Hegelian philosopher.
- Florentino, Pier Angelo**. 1806-1864. Italian writer and critic.
- Florenzo di Lorenzo**. See LORENZO.
- Fio-ri'l'lo** (fyō-rē'lō), Ignazio. 1715-1787. Italian composer of operas, religious music, symphonies, and sonatas. His son Federico (1753-after 1823), violinist and composer, is known esp. for his 36 études, or caprices.
- Fī'o-ri'l'lo** (fē'ō-ril'ō), Johann Dominik. 1748-1821. German painter and art historian; professor of philosophy (1799), and occupied first chair of art history, Göttingen U.
- Fir'bank** (fūr'bāngk), Ronald, in full Arthur Annesley Ronald. 1886-1926. English writer, b. London. Author of *A Study in Temperament* (1905), *Caprice* (1917), *The Flower Beneath the Foot* (1922), *Sorrow in Sunlight* (American title *Prancing Nigger*; 1924), etc.
- Fir-dau'si** (fīr-dou'ē) or **Fīr-du'si** (-dō'sē) or **Fīr-dou'si** (-dō'sē). See name Abul Qasim Mansur or Hasan. 940?-1020. Persian epic poet, b. near Tils, in Khurasan. Spent about 35 years (from c. 976) writing his great epic, *Shah Namah* (*Book of Kings*); published first edition (1010); its 60,000 rhyming couplets recounted story of Persian kings, legendary and historical, down to Mo'lem conquest (641), a work highly patriotic and dignified in style, one of the great world epics, the most ancient in modern Persian. Dedicated poem to Mah'mud of Ghazni; received meager reward; in revenge, wrote bitter satire on Mah'mud; fled to Herat, later to Mazanderan and Bagdad; composed there a long poem, *Yūsuf and Zuleikha*, on a theme borrowed from the Koran, the Arabic version of the Biblical story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife; just before death, received forgiveness of Mah'mud.
- Fī'ren-zuo'la** (fē-rān-tsō'wā), Agnolo. 1493-1545. Italian poet; known chiefly for translation of Apuleius's *Golden Ass*.
- Fire'stone** (fīr'stōn), Harvey Samuel. 1868-1938. American industrialist; organized Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (1900), its president (1903-32) and board chairman (1932-38). Active in promoting development of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'fire (16), sat'ire (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

rubber-growing in Philippines and South American countries; opened up leased lands in Liberia (1926) and planted 60,000 acres in rubber trees (by 1936). His son **Harvey Samuel** (1898–) also in rubber business.

Firishtha. See **FIRISHTAH**.

Fir-kō'vich (fih-kō'vyich), **Abraham ben Samuel**. 1786–1874. Jewish Karaite scholar and archaeologist.

Fir'mi-an (fir-mē'an), **Count Karl Joseph von**. 1716–1782. Austrian statesman; patron of arts and sciences. Ambassador to Naples (1753); governor of Lombardy (1759).

Firminianus Lactantius. See **LACTANTIUS FIRMIANUS**.

Fir'mi-cus Ma-ter'nus (fūr'ml-kūs māt'r'nūs), **Julius**. Latin writer of 4th century A.D.; author of attack upon paganism, *De Erroribus Profanarum Religionum* (c. 346 A.D.). Identified by some authorities as author also of *Matheseos Libri VIII* (c. 354), and introduction to astrology according to Egyptian and Babylonian lore.

Firth (fūth), **Sir Charles Harding**. 1857–1936. English historian; regius professor of modern history, Oxford (1904–25).

Firuz' (fē-rōz'). Name of three kings of Persia.

Firuz I, also known as **Ar'sa-ces XXIV** [ār'sā:ēz] (reigned 78–103 A.D.), one of the Arsacids. **Firuz II** or **Pe-roz'** [pā-rōz'] (reigned 457–484), one of the Sassanidae; overcame in war with the Ephthalites. **Firuz III** (d. 679), last of the Sassanidae; driven out of Persia after defeat of his father, Yazdegerd III, at Nehavend (c. 641) by the Mohammedans; took refuge with emperor of China.

Fir-uz'-a-ba'dī (fē-rōz'ā-bā'dī), **Arab. Abū'l-Tāhīr Majd al-Dīn al-Firūzābādī**. 1329–1414. Arab lexicographer, b. near Shiraz; educ. Baghdad and Damascus; engaged in literary work and teaching in Jerusalem (1349–59); traveled in western Asia and Egypt; lived chiefly in Mecca (from 1368). Prepared many-volumed dictionary, consolidating dictionaries of Ibn-Sida and Sajani, which served as basis of later European dictionaries of classic Arabic.

Fir-uz' Shah (fē-rōz' shā) or **Fi-roz' Shah** (fē-rōz'). Name of three kings of Delhi, especially: **Firuz Shah II** (d. 1295), better known as **Ja-lāl'-ud-dīn'** (jā-lāl'-lōd-dēn'), founder of the Khilji (q.v.) dynasty. **Firuz Shah III** (1308?–1388), 3d king of the Tughlak dynasty (1351–88); cousin of Mohammed Tughlak; waged wars with Bengal (1353–54, 1360), resulting in Bengal's independence; won only nominal success in attacks on Sind (1360–62); built Jumna Canal.

Fi'schart (fish'ärt), **Johann**. Called **Ment'zer** (mēn'tsär) or **Main'zer** (mīn'tsär). 1546?–1590. German poet, jurist, and satirist. Lived as writer (1575–80); advocate to supreme court, Speyer (1580–83); magistrate, Forbach (1583). Author of the anti-Catholic polemical writings *Bienenkorb des Heiligen Römischen Immensenwirms* (1579) and the rhymed *Jesuitenhüllein* (1580); *Geschichtschrift* or *Geschichtsklitterung* in imitation of Rabelais's *Gargantua* (1575); the humorous *Flohhas* (1573) and *Podagrammisch Trastbüchlein* (1575); *Philosophisch Ehreuchbüchlein*, in praise of marriage and family life (1578); also serious paraphrases of various psalms, original hymns, etc.

Fischer. See also **FISHER**.

Fi'scher (fish'ēr), **Aloys**. 1880–1937. German educator. **Fischer, Emil**. 1852–1919. German chemist. Synthesized simple sugars, purine derivatives and peptides; awarded 1902 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Fischer, Emil Friedrich August. 1838–1914. Operatic basso, b. in Brunswick, Germany. With Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City (1885–98). Chief roles, Landgrave in *Tannhäuser*; King Henry in *Lohengrin*;

King Mark in *Tristan*; Wotan in *Die Walküre*; Hagen in *Siegfried*; and Hans Sachs in *Die Meistersinger*.

Fischer, Eugen. 1874– . German anthropologist.

Fischer, Franz. 1877–1947. German chemist; discoverer of process for obtaining fuel and oil from coal.

Fischer, Gustav Adolf. 1848–1886. German explorer in Africa, and physician. Author of *Mehr Licht im Dunkeln Weltteil* (1885).

Fischer, Hans. 1881–1945. German chemist. Known for work on the composition of the coloring matter of leaves and of blood; synthesized hemin (1928). Awarded 1930 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Fi'scher (fish'ēr; Fr. fē'shār'), **Jean Chrétien**, d. 1762. German soldier in French service; brigadier general (1759). Under authority of Marshal de Belle-Isle, organized (1743) a company which he called chasseurs, origin of the branch of chasseurs in the French army.

Fi'scher (fish'ēr), **Johann Georg**. 1816–1897. German lyric poet and playwright.

Fischer, Kuno, in full **Ernst Kuno Berthold**. 1824–1907. German historian of philosophy and literary critic, b. in Silesia. Professor, Jena (1856) and Heidelberg (1872–1906). Author of *Geschichte der Neuen Philosophie* (6 vols., 1852–77), the Hegelian *System der Logik und Metaphysik oder Wissenschaftslehre* (1852), *Kants Leben und die Grundlagen seiner Lehre* (1860), *Über die Entstehung und Entwicklungsformen des Witzes* (1871); studies of Shakespeare, Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller, etc.

Fi'sch'er (fish'ēr), **Louis**. 1896– . American journalist, b. Philadelphia. European correspondent of *The Nation* magazine, New York (from 1922), serving chiefly in Russia. Author of *Oil Imperialism* (1926), *The Soviet in World Affairs* (1930), *Soviet Journey* (1935), *Why Spain Fights On* (1937), *Men and Politics* (autobiography; 1941), etc.

Fi'scher (fish'ēr), **Ludwig**. 1745–1825. German bass singer. Composed the bass song *Im Tiefen Keller Sit' Ich Hier* (1802). Mozart wrote for him the role of Omin in *Entführung aus dem Serail*.

Fi'scher' (fē'shār'), **Max** (1880–) and **Alex** (1881–). French fiction writers; brothers who collaborated in writing *Après nous, mon Général* (1904), *Cambert-sur-Ourey* (1908), etc.

Fi'scher (fish'ēr), **Samuel**. 1859–1934. German publisher; founder (1886) of the publishing house S. Fischer, publisher of books of Hauptmann, Ibsen, etc.

Fischer, Theobald. 1846–1910. German geographer and Mediterranean explorer; undertook many explorations to North Africa.

Fischer, Theodor. 1862–1938. German architect; specialist in town planning.

Fischer von Er'lach (fōn ē'r'lāk), **Johann Bernhard**. 1656–1723. Austrian architect, b. Graz. Designed various religious edifices, the Clam-Gallas Palace in Prague (1707 fl.) and the palace of Prince Eugene in Vienna (1705); made original plans for Castle Schönbrunn (1695–1700) and the Royal Library (begun 1722) in Vienna. His son and associate **Joseph Emanuel** (1693–1742) completed many of his father's architectural works and plans.

Fischer von Wald'heim (fōn vālt'hīm), **Gotthelf**. 1771–1853. Naturalist, b. in Germany; director of the Museum of Natural History, Moscow.

Fi'set' (fē'zē'), **Sir Eugene**, in full **Joseph Eugene**. 1874–1951. Canadian physician, soldier (major general), and public official. Served in Boer War (1899–1900); director-general of medical services of Canada (1903–06); deputy minister of militia and defense (1906), of national defense (1923–24); M.P. (from 1920).

Fiset, Louis Joseph Cyprien. 1827–1898. Canadian poet, b. at Quebec.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makēr; jce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-ū in Fr. menu;

Fish (fish), Carl Russell. 1876-1932. American historian; author of *Development of American Nationality* (1913), *American Diplomacy* (1915), *History of America* (1925), etc.

Fish, Hamilton. 1808-1893. American statesman, b. New York City. Adm. to bar (1830); practiced, New York City. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1843-45); governor of New York (1849-50); U.S. senator (1851-57). U.S. secretary of state (1869-77); negotiated settlement of "Alabama Claims" with Great Britain by arbitration, and settlement of northwestern boundary dispute; also, obtained satisfactory settlement from Spain for the seizure of the ship *Virginius* and the execution of its master, crew, and passengers. His father, **Nicholas** (1758-1833), b. New York City, was a soldier and politician; brevetted lieutenant colonel (1783) for his services in American Revolution. Hamilton Fish's son **Stuyvesant** (1851-1923), b. New York City, was a railroad, insurance, and bank executive. Another son, **Hamilton** (1849-1936), b. Albany, N.Y., was a lawyer and politician; assistant treasurer of the United States (1903-08); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1909-11). The latter's son **Hamilton** (1888-), politician; member, from 26th N.Y. district, U.S. House of Representatives (from 1920).

Fish'back (fish'băk), **Margaret.** 1904- . American poet; m. Alberto G. Antolini (1935). Author of light verse, as *I Feel Better Now, Out of My Head, I Take It Back, One to a Customer*.

Fish'bein (fish'bin), **Morris.** 1889- . American physician, medical writer, and editor, b. St. Louis, Mo. B.Sc., Chicago (1910), M.D., Rush Medical College (1912). Assistant editor (1913-24), editor (1924-49), *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Author of *Medical Follies* (1925), *The Human Body and Its Care* (1929), *Shattering Health Superstitions* (1930), *Fads and Quackery in Healing* (1933), *Frontiers of Medicine* (1933), *Do You Want to Become a Doctor?* (1939), etc.

Fish'er (fish'ēr). See also **FISCHER**.

Fisher, Albert Kendrick. 1856-1948. American biologist; member of Death Valley expedition (1891) which made biological surveys in California, Nevada, etc., for U.S. Department of Agriculture; on Harriman expedition to Alaska (1899) and Pinchot South Sea expedition (1929); in charge of economic investigations of U.S. Department of Agriculture (1906-31).

Fisher, Alvan. See under **John Dix FISHER**.

Fisher, Andrew. 1862-1928. Australian statesman, b. near Kilmarnock, Scotland; to Queensland, Australia (1885). Laborite member of Queensland parliament (1893-96; 1899). Founded Labor newspaper *Gympie Truth*. Member of first parliament of Commonwealth of Australia (1901-15); minister of trade and customs (1904); prime minister of Australia (1908-09, 1910-13, 1914-15); high commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, in London (1916-21).

Fisher, Clara. 1811-1898. Actress, b. London, Eng.; to New York (1827); m. James Gaspard Maeder (1834). Chief roles, Ophelia in *Hamlet*, Viola in *Twelfth Night*, Lady Teazle in *School for Scandal*.

Fisher, Dorothy, in full Dorothea Frances, nee Can'field (kān'fēld). 1879-1958. American novelist and essayist, b. Lawrence, Kans.; m. John Redwood Fisher (1907). Author of *The Squirrel-Cage* (1912), *Hillsboro People* (1915), *The Bent Twig* (1915), *The Day of Glory* (1919), *The Brimming Cup* (1921), *Rare Material* (1923), *Her Son's Wife* (1926), *The Deepening Stream* (1930), *Bonfire* (1933), *Seasoned Timber* (1939), etc. Translator of Papini's life of Christ, from the Italian.

Fisher, Edward. fl. 1627-1655. See **Thomas Boston**.

Fisher, Frederick Bohn. 1882-1938. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman; bishop, in residence at Calcutta, India (1920-30); pastorate in Detroit (1934-38). Author of *That Strange Little Brown Man Gandhi* (1932), etc.

Fisher, George Park. 1827-1909. American Congregational clergyman; professor of divinity and college pastor, Yale (1854-61); professor of ecclesiastical history, Yale Divinity School (1861-1901); dean of the school (1895-1901). Author of *The Christian Religion* (1882), *Outlines of Universal History* (1885), *The Colonial Era* (1892), *Brief History of the Nations* (1896), etc.

Fisher, Harrison. 1877-1934. American illustrator, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Illustrator of books, including *Three Men on Wheels* by Jerome K. Jerome, *The Eagle's Heart* by Hamlin Garland. Illustrations appeared in *Saturday Evening Post*, *Life*, *Puck*, and other magazines. Widely known for his type of the "American girl."

Fisher, Herbert Albert Laurens. 1865-1940. English historian, b. London. President, Board of Education (1916-22); M.P. (1916-26), instrumental in passage of act (Fisher Act, 1918) reorganizing system of public education in England; warden of New College, Oxford (from 1925). Author of *The Mediaeval Empire* (1898), *Bonapartism* (1908), *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1913), *Life of Lord Bryce* (1926), *A History of Europe* (3 vols., 1935), *England and Europe* (1936), O.M. (1937).

Fisher, Irving. 1867-1917. American economist, b. Saugerties, N.Y. A.B. (1888), Ph.D. (1891), Yale; studied in Berlin and Paris. Professor of political economy, Yale (from 1898). Author of *The Nature of Capital and Income* (1906), *The Purchasing Power of Money* (1911), *Stabilizing the Dollar* (1920), *The Money Illusion* (1928), *The Theory of Interest* (1930), *Booms and Depressions* (1932), *Inflation* (1933), *100% Money* (1935), etc.

Fisher, James. 1697-1775. See under **Ebenezer ERSKINE**.

Fisher, Saint John. 1459-1535. English Roman Catholic prelate and martyr; M.A., Cantab. (1491). Professor of divinity (1503), chancellor (1504), president of Queen's Coll. (1505-08), Cambridge; promoted the New Learning. Bishop of Rochester (from 1504). Author of treatises against Luther (1523-25); opponent of church reform (1529); committed to Tower of London (1534) for refusing to recognize validity of Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn; beheaded (1535) for refusing to acknowledge the king as supreme head of the church under the Act of Supremacy. Made cardinal by Pope Paul III (1535). Canonized (1935).

Fisher, John Arbuthnot. 1st Baron **Fisher of Kil'verstone** (kil'vēr-stōn) 1841-1920. British admiral. Served at capture of Canton and Pei forts (1859-60); in Egyptian war (1882); a lord of the admiralty (1892-97); commander in chief on North American and West Indies station (1897-99) and Mediterranean station (1899-1902). First sea lord of the admiralty (1904-10, 1914-15); largely responsible for preparing British navy for efficient action in World War; disapproved Dardanelles enterprise (1915) and resigned in protest against it. O.M. (1905). His brother Sir **Frederic William** (1851-1943) was also naval officer; in Mediterranean service (1887-91), Australian (1894-98); admiral (1907); president, Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (1911-14).

Fisher, John Dix. 1797-1850. American physician, b. Needham, Mass. Introduced into America a movement for educating the blind and is responsible for establishment of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (1829). His brother **Alvan** (1792-1863) was a portrait painter; studio in Boston.

Fisher, Mahlon Leonard. 1874-1947. American poet.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- b. Williamsport, Pa. Founder and editor of *The Sonnet* (from 1917); author of *Sonnets...* (1917), *Lyrics between the Years* (1928), etc.
- Fisher, Sir Norman Fenwick Warren.** 1879-1948. English government official. Permanent secretary to the treasury, and official head of civil service (1919-39). Treasury notes (first issued Oct., 1919) bearing his signature sometimes called *Fishers*. Cf. J. S. BRADBURY.
- Fisher, Sydney Arthur.** 1850-1921. Canadian statesman, b. Montreal.
- Fisher, Sydney George.** 1856-1927. American lawyer and historian; author of *The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States* (1897), *The True Benjamin Franklin* (1899), *The True William Penn* (1900), *The True Daniel Webster* (1911), *The Quaker Colonies* (1919), etc.
- Fisher, Theodore Willis.** 1837-1914. American psychiatrist.
- Fisher, Vardis.** 1895- American writer; author of *Sonnets to an Imaginary Madonna* (1927), *Tollers of the Hills* (1928), *The Neurotic Nightingale* (1935), *Odyssey of a Hero* (1937), *Children of God* (1939; story of the Mormons), *Darkness and the Deep* (1943), etc.
- Fisher, Walter Kenrick.** 1878-1953. American zoologist; author of *Starfishes and Holothurians of Hawaii* (1906), *Starfishes of Philippine Waters...* (1919), etc.
- Fisher, Walter Lowrie.** 1862-1935. American lawyer and politician; practiced in Chicago. U.S. secretary of the interior (1911-13).
- Fish'ta** (fish'tá), Gjerǵ (gyérg'y'). 1871-1941. Albanian poet; author of *The Sounds of the Mountains* (epic song cycle; 2 vols., 1905-07), *Dewdrops* (lyrics; 1909), etc.
- Fisk** (fisk). See also **FISKE**.
- Fisk, Clinton Bowen.** 1828-1890. American Civil War officer; brigadier general (1862); brevetted major general (1865). Founded Fisk U. for Negroes (chartered 1867).
- Fisk, James.** 1834-1872. American stock-market speculator, b. Bennington, Vt. Aided by Daniel Drew, founded brokerage house Fisk & Belden, New York (1866). Drawn into Erie affairs, he made fortune in wrecking the Erie Railroad; co-operated with Drew and Jay Gould to raise price of gold (1868), reaping a fortune for themselves but causing countrywide depression and loss of millions to others; attempted to corner the gold market (Black Friday, September, 1869) and failed when Grant released government gold; repudiated his partner's contracts for which he was in honor liable. In quarrel with Edward S. Stokes over a woman, was shot (Jan. 6, 1872) and died the next day.
- Fisk, Wilbur.** 1792-1839. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman; first president, Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn. (1830-39).
- Fiske** (fisk). See also **FISK**.
- Fiske, Amos Kidder.** 1842-1921. American journalist; on staff of *New York Times* (1869-71; 1878-97), *New York Journal of Commerce* (1902-19). Author of *The Myths of Israel* (1897), *The West Indies* (1899), *The Modern Bank* (1904), *The Great Epic of Israel* (1911), *Honest Business* (1914), etc.
- Fiske, Bradley Allen.** 1854-1942. American naval officer and inventor, b. Lyons, N.Y. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1874). Navigator of the *Petrel* in battle of Manila Bay (1898). Rear admiral (1911); retired (1916). Invented system of electric communication for interiors of warships, an electric range finder, an electric ammunition hoist, a naval telescope sight, a system of wireless control of moving vessels, and a torpedoplane.
- Fiske, John.** *Orig.* Edmund Fisk Green. *Name legally changed (1855) to John Fisk.* *Adopted form Fiske about 1860.* 1842-1901. American philosopher and historian, b. Hartford, Conn.; grad. Harvard (1863). Adm. to bar (1864), but decided to devote himself to literature. Assistant librarian, Harvard (1872-79). Took to lecture platform, with great success (from 1879). A leading interpreter and supporter of the new doctrine of evolution. Professor of American history, Washington U., St. Louis (from 1884). Author of *Myths and Myth-Makers* (1872), *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy* (2 vols., 1874), *Darwinism and Other Essays* (1879), *Excursions of an Evolutionist* (1884), *The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge* (1886), *The Beginnings of New England* (1889), *Civil Government in the United States* (1890), *The American Revolution* (2 vols., 1891), *The Discovery of America* (2 vols., 1892), *Dutch and Quaker Colonies* (2 vols., 1899), *The Origin of Evil* (1899), *A Century of Science and Other Essays* (1899), *Through Nature to God* (1899), *How the United States Became a Nation* (1904), etc.
- Flake, Minnie Maddern, nee Da'vey** (dà'vì). 1865-1932. American actress, b. New Orleans. Under her husband's management appeared in *Hester Crane*, *A Doll's House*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Frou Frou*, *Rosmersholm*, *The Pillars of Society*, *Ghosts*, *The School for Scandal*, etc. Did much to popularize Ibsen's plays in America. Married (1890) Harrison Grey Fiske (1861-1942), b. Harrison, N.Y., theatrical manager and director; also playwright, author of *Hester Crane*, *The District Attorney* (with Charles Klein), *The Dice of the Gods*, etc.
- Fiske, Stephen Ryder.** 1840-1916. American dramatic critic and theater manager; dramatic critic, *New York Herald* (1862-66). Managed St. James's Theater and Royal English Opera Co., London (about 1872-76); succeeded Augustin Daly in managing Fifth Avenue Theater, New York (1877); introduced Mary Anderson and Madame Modjeska to New York stage. Founded *New York Dramatic Mirror* (1879). Works: plays, *Corporal Cartouche*, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (from Dickens's novel); sketches, *English Photographs* (1869), *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884). His brother Haley (1852-1929) was president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York (1919-29).
- Fiske, Thomas Scott.** 1865-1944. American mathematician; author of *Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable* (1906).
- Fitch** (fich), Albert Parker. 1877-1944. American Congregational clergyman and educator. Author of *Can the Church Survive in the Changing Order?* (1920), *None So Blind* (1924), etc.
- Fitch, Clyde, in full William Clyde.** 1865-1909. American playwright, b. Elmira, N.Y.; grad. Amherst (1889). On order, wrote for Richard Mansfield a play around character of Beau Brummell. Thereafter, produced large number of plays, excelling in society drama, as *The Moth and the Flame* (1898), *Nathan Hale* (1898), *Barbara Frietchie* (1898), *The Climbers* (1901), *The Girl with the Green Eyes* (1902), *The Woman in the Case* (1905), *The Truth* (1907).
- Fitch, Ebenezer.** 1756-1833. American clergyman and educator, b. Norwich, Conn.; first president of Williams Coll. (1793-1815).
- Fitch, John.** 1743-1798. American inventor, b. Windsor, Conn. Established brass and silversmith business, Trenton, N.J., but failed at outbreak of American Revolution. Served in a New Jersey regiment and later as sutler to the Continental army; used profits to buy lands in Ohio River Valley (1780); captured by Indians (1782); imprisoned by British in Canada (1783-83). Organized company to purchase and develop land in Northwest Territory (1783); project unsuccessful. Became interested in invention of steamboat (1788); obtained from New Jersey (1786) and Pennsylvania, New York, Dela-

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, maké; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, up-u in Fr. menu;

ware, and Virginia (1787) exclusive privileges for fourteen years of building and operating steamboats on their waters; interested Philadelphians in financing his experiment. Successfully launched his first vessel (Aug. 22, 1787) on Delaware River, a second and larger vessel (in July, 1788), and a third and still larger one (in 1790); received U.S. patent (Aug. 26, 1791). Wrecking of fourth boat by a storm (1792) discouraged financial backers; moved to Kentucky to claim lands there; died Bardstow, Ky. (July 2, 1798).

Fitch, Sir Joshua Girling. 1824-1903. English educator; B.A., London U. (1850); author of *Lectures on Teaching* (1881), *Educational Aims and Methods* (1900).

Fitch, Ralph. fl. 1583-1606. English merchant and traveler; made overland trip to India (1583), and was first to visit Burma and Siam (1586-87).

Fi'tel-berg (fē'tēl-bērĕk), **Grze'gorz** (gzhe'gōah). 1879-1953. Polish conductor and composer, b. in Livonia; champion of a modern national Polish music. Director of Diaghilev's Russian ballet in western Europe; Kapellmeister, Warsaw Philharmonic Concerts (1923 ff.). Composer of a symphony, symphonic poems, a Polish rhapsody, songs, and chamber music.

Fit'ger (fīt'gēr), **Arthur.** 1840-1909. German painter and poet; painted large decorative pictures and friezes for public and private buildings, chiefly in Bremen and Hamburg; wrote plays, and lyric and epic poems.

Fit'tig (fīt'ik), **Rudolf.** 1835-1910. German organic chemist. Professor, Tübingen (1870), Strasbourg (1876). First determined the chemical constitution of lactones; discovered phenanthrene in coal tar; effected the synthesis of important aromatic hydrocarbons; introduced the Wurtz-Fittig reaction or *sy. thesis*, a reaction for inducing the synthesis of two organic halogen compounds.

Fit'ting (fīt'ing), **Hans.** 1877-. German botanist; known for work on rubber-producing plants, orchids, and ulmosea, and on geotropism, phototropism, the retention of water by desert plants, the assimilation of salts and other substances by living cells, the streaming of protoplasm, etc.

Fit'ton (fīt'n), **Mary.** fl. 1600. English maid of honor at court of Queen Elizabeth. Mistress of William Herbert, 3d Earl of Pembroke. Identified by some Shakespearean commentators with the "dark lady" of the sonnets.

Fitz (fīts), **Reginald Heber.** 1843-1913. American physician, b. Chelsea, Mass. Grad. Harvard Med. School (1868). In his paper *Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix* (1886), he named the disease now called appendicitis and proposed surgery for its cure.

Fitz-al'an (fīts-āl'ān). Family name of earls of ARUNDEL (1267-1580).

Fitzalan-Howard. See under HOWARD family.

Fitz-ball' (fīts-bōl'), **Edward.** *Orig. surname Ball.* 1792-1873. English playwright; author of adaptations from Scott and Cooper including *Pereril of the Peak* (1823), *Waverley* (1824), *The Pilot* (1825); a triumphant melodrama *Jonathan Bradford* (1833); *Nitocris* (1855); wrote also romances, librettos, and songs, including *The Bloom is on the Rye*.

Fitz-boo'dle (fīts-bōd'īl'), **George Savage.** Pseudonym of William Makepeace THACKERAY.

Fitz-ger'ald (fīts-jēr'āld). Name of an ancient Irish house descending from Walter, son of Othier, Norman tenant in chief in five counties in Domesday Survey (1086), and whose son Gerald of Windsor, steward of Pembroke Castle, m. (c. 1095) Nesta, sister of prince of South Wales, and was father of David (d. 1176), Bishop of St. David's (1147-76), who was uncle of Giraldus Cambrensis. Members of the family include:

Maurice Fitzgerald (d. 1176), 3d son of Gerald and Nesta; invited to Ireland by King Dermot (1169); led English contingent of Dermot's attack on Dublin; founded fortunes of Geraldine family in Ireland with grants of land in Kildare. His son Gerald (d. 1204), Baron of Offaly (ōf'ā-īl); received property from Strongbow in Kildare; built Maynooth. **Maurice** (1194?-1257), 2d baron; son of 1st baron; justiciar (i.e. viceroy) of Ireland (1232-45); defeated his earl marshal, earl of Pembroke (1234); fought Irish and Welsh; was ancestor of both earls of Kildare and earls of Desmond.

EARLS OF KIL'DARIE (kīl-dār'): His grandson **John Fitz-thom'as** (fīts-tōm'ās) (d. 1316), 1st Earl of Kildare and 6th Baron of Offaly; fought Irish to retain his territories; captured Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster (1294), to whose daughter Joan he married his son Thomas; served Edward I in Scotland. **Thomas Fitzgerald** (d. 1328), 2d earl, son of 1st earl; justiciar of Ireland (1320, 1327); led large army against Edward Bruce (1316). His younger son, **Maurice** (1318-1390), 4th earl, known as **Maurice Fitzthomas**, justiciar (1356-57, 1361, 1371, 1376), was great-grandfather of **Thomas Fitzgerald** (1427-1477), 7th earl, repeatedly in charge of government of Ireland as deputy for dukes of York and Clarence, lord chancellor (1463). **Gerald Fitzgerald** (d. 1513), 8th earl, called "More (mōr; mōr), the Great," son of 7th earl, his son **Gerald** (1487-1534), 9th earl, and his grandson **Thomas** (1513-1537), 10th earl, known as "Silken Thomas," were deputy governors of Ireland, fighting the Irish and their hereditary rival, Ormonde, until open revolt against the government (1534) brought death to the survivors, attainder (repealed 1569) and ruin to family. Lady **Elizabeth Fitzgerald** (1528?-1589), daughter of 9th earl, was the "Fair Geraldine" to whom Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, addressed famous sonnets published in *Tottel's Miscellany* (1557), and whom Michael Drayton and Sir Walter Scott celebrated in verse.

James Fitzgerald (1722-1773), 1st Duke of Lein'ster (lēn'stēr), succeeded (1744) as 20th earl of Kildare, was lord deputy of Ireland (1756). His fifth son, Lord **Edward Fitzgerald** (1763-1798), served in American Revolution, wounded at battle of Eutaw Springs (1781); M.P. in Irish parliament; journeyed from Frederickton, N.B., to Quebec, to New Orleans, fraternizing with Indians; cashiered for attending revolutionary banquet in Paris, where he repudiated his own title (1792); joined United Irishmen (1790'), who were committed to establishment of independent Irish republic, accompanied Arthur O'Connor to the Continent to negotiate for French invasion; seized with other conspirators (1798) on disclosure of hiding place by an informer. His wife, **Pamela** (1776?-1831), protégé of Mme. de Genlis and commonly believed to be her daughter by Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, went to England (1791); m. Fitzgerald (1792), with Louis Philippe as witness; accompanied her husband to Ireland; later an American consul at Hamburg.

EARLS OF DES'MOND (dēz'mōnd): **Maurice Fitz-thomas or Fitzgerald** (d. 1356), 1st Earl of Desmond (cr. 1329); great-great-grandson of a younger son of Maurice Fitzgerald (d. 1176); inherited vast estates in Munster; m. (1312) Catherine de Burgh, daughter of earl of Ulster; received grant of palatine county of Kerry (1329); took lead of Anglo-Irish party against the English policy of viceroys (1341-46); eventually gained favor of English and ruled as viceroy (1355-56). His younger son, **Gerald Fitzgerald** (1359-1398), 3d earl; justiciar (i.e. viceroy) of Ireland (1367-69); carried on policy of amalgamation with natives. **Thomas** (d. 1477), 8th earl; lord deputy of

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ireland (1463-67); executed at Drogheda on charge of alliance with Irish. **James Fitzgerald** (d. 1558), called **Fitz-John'** (fīts-jōn'), 14th earl, played prudent part by submitting to Lord Deputy St. Leger; received by Henry VIII (1542); made lord treasurer of Ireland by Edward VI, continued by Mary; kept Munster quiet and in order. Succeeded by a son by his second wife, **Gerald Fitzgerald** (d. 1583), 15th earl, who allied himself with 11th earl of Kildare in opposition to Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde; summoned to London and confined for misdeeds of his clans (1562-64); taken prisoner in open war and imprisoned in Tower (1567-73); after return to Ireland (1573) carried on war in Munster; rebelled (1579-80) against Elizabeth, sacked Youghal; declared traitor and outlaw; driven into woods by successes of Ormonde and Pelham; finally seized and murdered at Glanaginty in Kerry mountains. **James Fitzgerald** (1570?-1601), the "Tower Earl" or the "Queen's Earl of Desmond," son of 15th earl, spent most of his life in Tower; failed in attempt (1600) to bring Geraldines back to allegiance; earldom became extinct with his death.

Fitzgerald, Barry. 1888-. Irish actor; with Abbey Theatre Company; created part of the "Paycock" in Sean O'Casey's *Juno and the Paycock*.

FitzGerald, Edward. 1809-1883. English poet and translator, b. near Woodbridge, Suffolk. Son of John Purcell, who assumed wife's maiden name FitzGerald (1818). Educ. Cambridge. Best known for his translation in rhymed verse (quatrains) of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyām (pub. 1859). Author also of English versions of the *Agamemnon*, two plays of Sophocles, and six dramas of Calderon, and of *Euphrator: a Dialogue on Youth* (1851), and *Polonius: a Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances* (1852); known also as a letter writer.

Fitzgerald, Francis Scott Key. 1896-1940. American fiction writer, b. St. Paul, Minn. Educ. Princeton (1913-17). Officer in World War. Author of *This Side of Paradise* (1920), *The Beautiful and Damned* (1921), *The Great Gatsby* (1925), *Taps at Reville* (1935), etc.

FitzGerald, George Francis. 1851-1901. Irish physicist; B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin (1871). Professor, Dublin (1881-1901). Conducted research work in electric waves and electrolysis; developed electromagnetic theory of radiation. Formulated, following the Michelson-Morley experiment, theory of the change of shape of a body (known as the *Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction*) due to its motion through the ether.

Fitzgerald, Percy Hetherington. 1834-1925. Irish sculptor and writer; executed busts of Carlyle and Dickens, and bronze statues of Dr. Johnson and Boswell; author of biographical studies of Lamb, Garrick, the Kembles, Sterne, George IV, William IV, Queen Charlotte, and of several novels and plays.

Fitz-gib'bon (fīts-gīb'ūn), **Catherine**. See **Sister IRENE**.

Fitzgibbon, John. 1st Earl of Clare (klār). 1749-1802.

Irish jurist and political administrator. Attorney general (1783); opposed attempts to remove disabilities of Roman Catholics; supported commercial treaty with England (1785); fought duel with John Philpot Curran; began policy of repression with stringent measures against Whiteboy raids (1787); first Irishman since the Revolution to become lord chancellor of Ireland (1789-1802); kept Irish legislature in subjection to English executive; urged passage of Act of Union (1800), only to find after passage that Pitt and Castlereagh had promised Catholics that union would prepare way for emancipation.

Fitz-Gilbert, Richard (d. 1090). See family de CLARE.

Fitz-her'bert (fīts-hūr'bērt), **Sir Anthony**. 1470-1538. English jurist and legal writer; judge of court of common pleas (1522); signer of articles of impeachment against Wolsey (1529) and member of courts which tried Fisher and More. Author of *La Graunde Abridgement* (1514), first important effort to systematize the entire law.

His grandson **Thomas** (1552-1640), Roman Catholic priest; entered Jesuit order (1613); served as agent for English clergy (1613-25), and rector of English college at Rome (1618-39); author of treatises on political aspects of Roman Catholicism.

Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, nee **Smythe** (smīth; smīth). 1756-1837. Commonly referred to as "Mrs. Fitzherbert." Wife of King George IV of England; m. 1st, Edward Weld (1775; d. 1775); 2d, Thomas Fitzherbert (1778; d. 1781); 3d, George, Prince of Wales (1785). Marriage to George was made illegal under the Royal Marriage Act and the Act of Settlement, since George was under age at the time and Mrs. Fitzherbert was a Roman Catholic, but she was recognized by the royal family, lived with prince of Wales (to 1803), and maintained relations with him even after his official marriage with Caroline of Brunswick.

Fitzherbert, Saint William. d. 1154. English Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of York (1142), but was refused pallium by Pope Eugenius III; formally deposed at council of Reims (1147), but restored and given the pallium (1153); died suddenly, perhaps from poison; canonized (1227).

FitzJames, James. Duke of Berwick. See **BERWICK**. **Fitz-mau'rice** (fīts-mō'ris; -mō'ris). Original family name of marquises of LANSDOWNE.

Fitzmaurice, James. See under **Hermann KÖHL**.

Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice. 1861-1924. British civil engineer, b. County Kerry, Ireland. Chief resident engineer to Egyptian government, engaged on Assuan dam (1898-1901); chief engineer in London County Council (1901-12); engineer of design and construction of Rotherhithe tunnel under the Thames (1904-08), of Vauxhall bridge, of Kingway and tramway subway.

Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice Swynfen. 1870-1927. British naval officer. Naval transport officer, Dardanelles and Salonika (1915-16); chief of staff, Eastern Mediterranean (1916-17); director of naval intelligence, admiralty (1921-24); vice-admiral (1926); commander in chief, Africa station (from 1924).

Fitz-mau'rice-Kel'y (-kē'l'y), **James**. 1857-1923. English-Spanish scholar; professor, U. of Liverpool (1909-16), and U. of London (1916-23). Author of *Life of Cervantes* (1892), *A History of Spanish Literature* (1898), *Cervantes and Shakespeare* (1916); editor of *The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse* (1913), *Complete Works of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*.

Fitz-neale' (fīts-nē'l') **Fitz-ni'gel** (-ni'jēl), **Richard**. d. 1198. English cleric and statesman; treasurer of England (1169); dean of Lincoln (1184) and bishop of London (1189); remained loyal to Richard I against Prince John.

Fitz-os'bern (fīts-ōz'bērn), **William**. Earl of Hereford (hēr'fōr'd). d. 1071. Norman nobleman; urged William of Normandy to conquest of England, and commanded Norman right at battle of Hastings (1066); joint viceroy of England during William's absence (1067); as earl of Hereford, defended border against Welsh attacks.

Fitz-pat'rick (fīts-pāt'rik), **Sir Charles**. 1853-1942. Canadian jurist and statesman, b. at Quebec; chief justice of Canada, and deputy governor general (1906-18); lieutenant governor, province of Quebec (1918-23).

Fitzpatrick, Daniel Robert. 1891-. American

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ōp, circūs, ō p u in Fr. menu;

cartoonist, b. Superior, Wis. On staff of *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (from 1913).

Fitzpatrick, Sir James Percy. 1862-1931. South African merchant and writer; author of *The Transvaal from Within, Jock of the Bushveld* (1907).

Fitzpatrick, Richard. 1747-1813. British soldier and politician; served in America (1777-78). Intimate friend of Charles James Fox. M.P. (1774, 1807-12); chief secretary for Ireland (1782); secretary of war (1783, 1806-07). One of authors of the *Rolliad*, a series of Whig satires directed against Pitt and others.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas. 1799?-1854. Fur trader, guide, and Indian agent, b. in County Cavan, Ireland; to U.S. as a youth. Trader, trapper, and scout (1823-30); guide for first emigrant train bound for Pacific through northwestern Montana (1841); guide for Frémont's second expedition (1843-44); and for Kearny's expeditions (1845 and 1846); Indian agent (1846-50; 1851-54).

Fitz-pe'ter (fĭts-pĕ'tĕr), **Geoffrey.** Earl of Es'sex (ĕs'ĕks; -ĭks). d. 1213. English statesman. During Richard I's absence, one of five justices standing next in authority to Longchamp, the regent; succeeded to earldom of Essex through marriage (1190) with descendant of Geoffrey de Mandeville; aided baronial expulsion of Longchamp; chief justiciar (1198), succeeding Hubert Walter; maintained bureaucracy of Henry I and II; supported John in extortions.

Fitz-Richard, Gilbert (d. 1115?). See family de CLARE.

Fitz-roy' (fĭts-toi'). Name of descendants of Charles II by Barbara Villiers (q.v.), among whom were included dukes of Grafton (grăf'tŏn):

Henry (1663-1690), 1st Duke of Grafton; 2d son of Charles II by Barbara Villiers; married while still a child to daughter of earl of Arlington; lord high constable at James II's coronation; commanded royal troops in Monmouth rebellion; succeeded to William of Orange; distinguished himself in battle of Beachy Head (1690); mortally wounded at siege of Cork under Marlborough. His grandson **Augustus Henry** (1735-1811), 3d duke; statesman; M.A., Camb. (1753); came into notice through opposition to Bute; secretary of state for northern department in Rockingham's first ministry (1765-66); first lord of treasury, but only nominally prime minister in Pitt (Lord Chatham) ministry (1766); actual first minister (1768); outvoted in his own cabinet on American tea duty; resigned under attacks of Junius; jointly seceded under Lord North (1771-75) and in new Rockingham cabinet (1782-83); a prominent Unitarian; appointed poet Gray professor of modern history at Cambridge.

His grandson **Robert** (1805-1865), naval commander and meteorologist; in command of the *Beagle*, surveyed coasts of Patagonia and Strait of Magellan and circumnavigated globe (1828-36); accompanied by Darwin as naturalist (1831-36); collaborated with Darwin in writing *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. Ships Adventure and Beagle* (3 vols., 1839). Governor of New Zealand (1843-45); chief of meteorological department (1854), where he inaugurated a system of storm warnings, the first weather forecasts; invented Fitzroy barometer. The genus *Fitzroya* (of evergreen timber trees) is named for him.

For Charles (1662-1730), Duke of Southampton and Cleveland, see under Barbara VILLIERS.

Fitz-sim'mons (fĭts-sĭm'ŏnz), **Robert Prometheus.** 1862-1917. Pugilist, b. in Cornwall, England. Reared in New Zealand. To U.S. (1890); won world's middleweight championship from Jack Dempsey at New Orleans (Jan. 14, 1891); world's heavyweight championship from James J. Corbett at Carson City, Nev. (Mar. 17,

1897); lost championship to James J. Jeffries at Coney Island (June 9, 1899).

Fitzthomas, John and Maurice. See FITZGERALD family.

Fitz-ursec' (fĭts-ŭrs'; fĭt-zŭrs'), **Reginald.** fl. 1170. One of the murderers of Thomas à Becket.

Fitz-wal'ter (fĭts-wŏl'tĕr), **Robert.** d. 1235. English leader of the barons in their opposition to King John; commanded army which forced John to grant the Magna Charta (1215); later, went on crusade under King Andrew of Hungary and took part in the siege of Damietta (1219-20).

Fitz-wil'liam (fĭts-wĭl'yām), **William Wentworth.** 2d Earl Fitzwilliam. 1748-1833. English statesman; nephew of Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2d Marquis of Rockingham (q.v.); educ. Cambridge. Associated with Pitt in Old Whig group; president of the council (1794); lord lieutenant of Ireland (1795), but recalled in three months because of expression of sympathy for Catholic emancipation; fought duel with John Beresford; president of the council in Grenville's All-the-Talents administration (1806-07).

Five Dynasties. Name given to five short dynasties of China (907-960 A.D.) between the T'ang and the Sung dynasties: the Later Liang (907-923), the Later T'ang (923-936), the Later Chin (936-947), the Later Han (947-950), and the Later Chou (951-960). There were many rulers, mostly Turkish or Uigur adventurers. Cf. LIANG, T'ANG, CHIN, HAN, and CHOU.

Fĭ'zeau' (fĕ'zō'), **Armand Hippolyte Louis.** 1819-1896. French physicist, b. in Paris. Made improvements in the daguerreotype; worked with Foucault on heat and light; made determination of the velocity of light; gave correct explanation of Doppler's principle; conducted experiments to detect ether drift.

Flac'cus (flăk'ŭs), **Gaius Valerius.** See VALERIUS FLACCUS.

Flaccus, Marcus Verrius. Roman scholar of early 1st century A.D.; a freedman, and tutor of the grandson of Augustus; author of *De Verborum Significatione*, later abridged by Festus (q.v.).

Flaccus, Quintus Fulvius. Roman statesman of 3d century B.C.; consul (237 B.C.); censor (231); again consul (224); pontifex maximus (216); praetor (215); again consul (212 and 209); defeated Hannu near Beneventum (212), and successfully, besieged Capua. His grand-nephew **Marcus** (fl. 2d century B.C.), consul (125 B.C.), was supporter of the Cretan; proposed conferring Roman citizenship on the allies; killed at same time as Gaius Sempronius Gracchus (q.v.).

Flach (flăsh), **Jacques Geoffroi.** 1846-1919. French jurist and historian; professor at Collège de France (1879). Author of *Les Origines de l'Ancienne France* (1886-93), *Mirabeau* (1891), etc.

Flă'chat' (flă'shă'), **Eugène.** 1802-1873. French civil engineer; associated with his half brother Stéphane Mo'ny' [mŏ'ne'] (1809-1884) in building the first railroad in France, from Paris to Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Flă'ci-us Il-lyr'i-cus (flă'shĭ-ŭs ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-kŭs), **Matthias.** Known in Croatian literature as **Matija Vla'čić Il'ir** (vlă'chĭt-y' [Angl. -chĭch] ĕ'lĭr). In Serbian **Matija Fran'ko-vić Ilir** (frăn'kŏ-vŏi'y'; Angl. -vĭch). 1520-1575. German Protestant theologian and leader of strict Lutherans, b. Albona, Istria. Pupil of Luther in Wittenberg; professor, Jena (1557); dismissed for opposition to synergism (1561); subsequently in Regensburg, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Strasbourg. First representative of verbal inspiration among Lutheran theologians, and champion of orthodoxy in various religious controversies.

Flă'court' (flă'kŏr'), **Étienne de.** 1607-1660. French

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (1ĕ), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- colonizer; served in Madagascar (1648-55). Author of *Histoire de la Grande Ile de Madagascar* (1658); compiler of a dictionary of the Madagascan language.
- Flad** (fläd; Ger. flät), Henry. 1824-1898. Engineer, b. in Baden, Germany. After Revolution of 1848, fled to U.S. Associated with James B. Eads in building of "Eads Bridge" at St. Louis (1867-74). Member, Mississippi River Commission (1890-98). Invented water filter, water meter, street sprinkler, electromagnetic air brake, etc.
- Flagg** (fläg), Ernest. 1857-1947. American architect, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Designer of St. Luke's Hospital and Singer building in New York, buildings of U.S.N.A., Annapolis, Md., Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C.
- Flagg, George Whiting**. 1816-1897. American historical painter, b. New Haven, Conn. His brother Jared Bradley (1820-1899) was a painter and a Protestant Episcopal clergyman; studio in New York (after 1849); pastor of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. (1855-63); his portraits of William M. Evarts and Chief Justice Church hang in the capitol at Albany, N.Y.
- Flagg, James Montgomery**. 1877- . American painter, illustrator, and author, b. Pelham Manor, N.Y. On staff of *St. Nicholas* (from 1890) and *Judge and Life* (from 1892). Author of *Yankee Girls Abroad* (1900), *Tomfoolery* (1904), *City People* (1909), *The Adventures of Kitty Cobb* (1912), *All the Way—Maybe* (1925), etc.
- Flagg, Thomas Wilson**. 1805-1884. American naturalist; author of *The Birds and Seasons of New England* (1875); etc.
- Flag'ler** (fläg'lär), Henry Morrison. 1830-1913. American oil magnate and promoter, b. Hopewell, N.Y. Associated with John D. Rockefeller in development of Standard Oil Co. (from 1865). Organized Florida East Coast Railway (1886); extended line to Miami and built great hotels at shore resorts (1892-96); extended line to Key West (opened 1913). His son Harry Harkness (1870-1952), b. Cleveland, Ohio; A.B., Columbia (1897); president, The Philharmonic-Symphony Society, New York (1928-34).
- Flag'stad** (fläg'stä), Kirsten. 1895- . Norwegian operatic soprano; m. Sigurd Hall (1919), and 2d, Henry Johansen (1930). U.S. debut in New York as Sieglinde in *Die Walküre* (1935); member of Metropolitan Opera Company, New York (from 1935); best known for interpretation of Wagnerian roles.
- Fla'haut' de la Bil'lar'de-rie'** (flä'o' də lä bē'yär'drē'), Comte Auguste Charles Joseph de. 1785-1870. French general and diplomat; general of brigade (1813) and of division (1814) under Napoleon, and engaged at Leipzig, Hanau, and Waterloo; minister to Berlin (1831) and ambassador to England (1842).
- Fla'her-ty** (flä'er-ti), Robert Joseph. 1884-1951. British explorer, motion-picture director, and writer; educ. Upper Canada Coll., Toronto, Canada. Explored subarctic eastern Canada (1910-16). Directed motion pictures *Nanook of the North* (1920-22), *Mouna* (1923-25), *Tabu* (1929-31), *Man of Aran* (1932-34), *Elephant Boy* (1935). Author of *The Captain's Chair* (1938) and *White Master* (1939), novels, and *A Film-Maker's Odyssey* (1939).
- Fla'sch'ten** (fläsh'tän), Cäsar. 1864-1920. German writer of the naturalistic school; author of the plays *Toni Störmer* (1891) and *Martin Lehnhardt* (1895), prose poems *Von Alltag und Sonne* (1898), and the autobiographical novel *Jost Seyfried* (1905).
- Flamand, François**. See François DUQUESNOY.
- Flam'bard** (fläm'bärd; -bärd), Rannulf. d. 1128. Norman ecclesiastic in England; chief adviser of King William II; bishop of Durham (1099).
- Flam'eng'** (flä'män'), Léopold. 1834-1911. French engraver; engraved after Rembrandt, Rubens, Watteau, Ingres, and others. His son François (1856-1923) was a painter, esp. of historical scenes.
- Flam'i-ni'us** (fläm'i-ni'us), Titus Quinctius or Quintus. 230?-7174 B.C. Roman general and statesman; quaestor (199 B.C.); consul (198). Conducted campaign in Macedonia against Philip V, culminating in victory at Cynoscephalae (197), where Roman legions met Macedonian phalanx for first time; at Isthmian games, in Corinth, proclaimed independence of Greek states (196). His brother Lucius Quinctius (d. 170 B.C.) commanded Roman fleet during war with Philip V of Macedonia (197); consul (192); proconsul in Gaul (191).
- Fla-min'i-us** (flä-mi'n-i'us), Gaius. d. 217 B.C. Roman general and statesman, of plebeian family; tribune of the plebs (232 B.C.); consul (223); censor (220); and again consul (217). In military operations, pacified the Insubrians (223). While censor, built two great public works, the Circus Flaminius, and a continuation (known as *Via Flaminia*) of military road from Rome to Ariminum (Rimini). Defeated by Hannibal and killed at Lago di Trasimeno (217). His son Gaius, praetor (193 B.C.) and governor of Hispania Citerior, used his soldiers to build a military road from Bononia (Bologna) to Arretium (Arezzo).
- Flam'ma'ri'on'** (flä'mä'ryön'), Camille, in full Nicolas Camille. 1842-1925. French astronomer. Connected with the Paris observatory (1858-62; 1867), Bureau of Longitudes (1862-65); established private observatory at Juvisy (1882); studied the moon, Mars, and double stars; founded the French Astronomical Society (1887); edited astronomical reviews; popularized study of astronomy in his writings. Author of *Astronomie Populaire* (1879), *L'Atmosphère* (1871), *Le Monde avant la Création de l'Homme* (1885), *Les Phénomènes de la Famille* (1905), *La Mort et son Mystère* (1920-21), etc.
- Flam'steed** (fläm'sted), John. 1646-1719. English astronomer; first astronomer royal (1675); ascertained absolute right ascensions through simultaneous observations of the sun and a star near both equinoxes; furnished data to Sir Isaac Newton; published (1707 ff.) results of his observations (made 1676-89) of stars in *Historia Coelestis Britannica*, completed (1725) by his assistant Joseph Crowthwait.
- Flan'a-gan** (flän'a-gän; -l-gän), Edward Joseph. 1886-1948. Roman Catholic clergyman, b. in Roscommon, Ireland. Pastor in Omaha, Nebr. (1913-17). Founded Father Flanagan's Home for Boys, in Omaha (1917); moved to larger quarters west of Omaha, the farm becoming an incorporated village known as Boys Town, where the boys elect their own village executive and council, and direct their own affairs.
- Flanagan, John**. 1863?-1952. American sculptor, b. Newark, N.J. Studied under St. Gaudens in New York, and Chapu and Falguère at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris). Among his works are the monumental clock in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., bronze portrait bust of Samuel P. Langley in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., Bulkeley Memorial at Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., bust of Joseph Henry in American Hall of Fame.
- Flanders, Counts of**. See ROBERT; William Clito, under WILLIAM, dukes of Normandy.
- Flanders, Henry of**. See HENRY OF FLANDERS.
- Flan'din'** (flän'dän'), Eugène Napoleon. 1809-1876. French painter and archaeologist.
- Flandin, Pierre Étienne**. 1889-1958. French politician and lawyer; minister of commerce, in François-Marsal's cabinet (1924) and in Tardieu's cabinet (1929-30); minister of commerce, in Laval's cabinet (1935-36).

Flä, chläotic, cläre (7), fläd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), ösfä; öv, häre (18), évent, änd, silént, mak'ing, lör, ill, char'ity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), sölt (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, Gäite, örn, öp, circüs, ö-p-u in Fr. menu;

later of finance, in Laval's cabinet (1931-32) and in Tardieu's cabinet (Feb.-May, 1932); minister of public works in Doumergue's cabinet (Feb.-Nov., 1934); premier of France (Nov., 1934-June, 1935); minister without portfolio in Laval's cabinet (1935-36); minister of foreign affairs (1936; 1940-41, in Vichy regime); sentenced (1946) to five years' loss of civil rights; reprieved.

Fian'drin' (fián'drân'), Family of French painters, including: **Auguste** (1804-1843); his brother **Hippolyte** (1809-1864); another brother, **Jean Paul** (1811-1902), landscape painter; and Hippolyte's son **Paul Hippolyte** (1856-1921), painter esp. of religious scenes.

Fias'san' (fiá'sân'), **Jean Baptiste Gaétan de Rax's'** (dè rak'sès') de. 1760-1845. French diplomat; author of *Histoire... de la Diplomatie Française...* (1808).

Flat'man (flát'mán), **Thomas**. 1637-1688. English poet and miniature painter.

Flau'bert' (flô'bâr'), **Gustave**. 1821-1880. French novelist, b. Rouen. Studied medicine, but abandoned that to devote himself to writing; regarded as leader of the naturalist school. His first novel, *Madame Bovary* (1857), brought legal prosecution on the ground of immorality, but he was acquitted. Among his other notable works, all characterized by distinction of style, are *Salammô* (1862), *L'Éducation Sentimentale* (1874), *Le Tentation de Saint Antoine* (1874), *Trois Contes: La Légende de Saint Julien l'Hospitalier, Hérodiade, Un Cœur Simple* (1877).

Flav'el (fláv'el), **John**. 1630?-1691. English Presbyterian clergyman; educ. Oxford. Formally ejected from pastorate at Dartmouth (1662), but continued secretly as pastor; author of *Husbandry Spiritualized* (1669).

Fla'vi-an (flá'vî-án), S. int. 390?-449. Patriarch of Constantinople (447-449). Condemned Eutychian heresy (448), but was himself deposed and excommunicated by the Council of Ephesus, or "Robber Synod" (449), and is said to have died from bodily injuries received from theological opponents; canonized as martyr by Council of Chalcedon (451).

Flavian. Name of two bishops of Antioch:

Flavian I. 320?-7404 A.D. Bishop (381-404 A.D.), whose appointment, since it was not recognized by the bishop of Rome and the bishops of Egypt, continued a schism in the orthodox church at Antioch.

Flavian II. d. 518 A.D. Bishop (c. 498-512 A.D.); accepted decree of union issued (482) by Emperor Zeno; anathematized by patriarch of Constantinople; deposed by Emperor Anastasius.

Fla'vin (flá'vîn), **Martin**. 1883-. American playwright, b. San Francisco. Author of *Children of the Moon* (1923), *Service for Two* (1926), *Crossroads* (1929), *Spindrift* (1930), *Sunday* (1933), *Blue Jeans* (1937), *Around the Corner* (1937), etc.

Fla'vio Blon'do (flá'vyô byôn'dô). *Lat.* **Flavius Blon'dus** (blôn'dás). 1388-1463. Italian historian and antiquary, b. Forlì; papal secretary under Eugene IV, Nicholas V, Calixtus III, Pius II; by his *Decades* set standard for historical writings in 15th century.

Fla'vi-us (flá'vî-ús). Name borne by members of the Roman Flavian gens. The Flavian emperors were Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian.

Flavius Eutropius. See **EUTROPIUS**.

Flavius Fimbria, Gaius. See **FIMBRIA**.

Flax'man (fláks'mán), **John**. 1755-1826. English sculptor and draftsman, b. York. Executed drawings for the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Dante's *Divina Commedia*, and tragedies of Aeschylus. First professor of sculpture at Royal Academy of Art (1810); his sculptures include statues of Burns and Kemble in Westminster Abbey, and *Shield of Achilles*.

Fleay (fla), **Frederick Gard**. 1831-1909. English Shakespearean scholar. B.A., Cantab. (1853); ordained priest (1857), relinquished orders (1884); educator (1856-76). Author of *A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare* (1886), *A Chronicle History of the London Stage 1559-1642* (1890), *A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama 1559-1642* (2 vols., 1891).

Fleb'be (fléb'é; -è), **Beulah Marie, nee Dix** (diks). 1876-. American novelist, b. Kingston, Mass. A.B., Radcliffe (1897); m. George H. Flebbe (1910). Author of *Hugh Cuyeth* (1899), *Fighting Blade* (1912), *Pity of God* (1932).

Flé'chier' (flá'shyá'), **Valentin Esprit**. 1632-1710. French Roman Catholic prelate; bishop of Lavaur (1685) and of Nîmes (1687); best known for his funeral orations.

Fleck'er (flék'ér), **Herman James Elroy**. 1884-1915. English poet and playwright; educ. Oxford. In British consular service (1908-15). His collected poems published posthumously (1916), and two plays, *Nassau* (1922) and *Don Juan* (1925).

Fleck'noe (flék'nô), **Richard**. d. about 1678. Irish poet, said to have been a priest, whose name Dryden used in the title of his poem *Mac Flecknoe*, lampooning the poet Thomas Shadwell.

Fleet'wood (flét'woôd), **Charles**. d. 1692. English Parliamentarian general. Commanded regiment of horse at Naueby (1645); lieutenant general of horse at Dunbar (1650); commander of English forces before Worcester (1651); m. (1652) Bridget Ireton, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of Henry Ireton; lord deputy and commander in chief in Ireland (1654-57). After Oliver Cromwell's death (1658), supported cause of Richard Cromwell; headed army opposition to Parliament; became commander in chief of army (1659), but failed to come to terms with Gen. Monck. At Restoration, incapacitated for life from holding public office.

Fleetwood, William. 1656-1723. Anglican prelate, b. London; educ. Cambridge; canon of Windsor (1702); bishop of St. Asaph (1708-14), of Ely (1714-23).

Fle'gel (flá'gêl), **Robert**. 1855-1886. German explorer in Africa; b. In Vilna, Russia. Ascended and surveyed Niger and Benue rivers; visited present Nigeria several times (1880 ff.), explored Sokoto in northwest and reached Yola and Ngaundere in east. Author of *Vom Niger-Benue* (pub. 1890) and of accounts of his travels.

Flei'scher (flí'shêr), **Heinrich Leberrecht**. 1801-1888. German Orientalist; professor, Leipzig (from 1835); edited Abulfe'da's *Historia Ante-Islamica* (1831), al-Balawi's commentary on the Koran (2 vols., 1844-48), and other Persian, Arabic, and Turkish works.

Fleischer, Oskar. 1856-1933. German musicologist. Professor, Berlin U. (1895-1925); founder and president, Internationale Musikgesellschaft (1899), and coeditor of its publications (until 1904).

Fleisch'mann (flísh'mán), **Charles Louis**. 1834-1897. American yeast manufacturer, b. near Budapest, Hungary.

Fleisch'mann (flísh'mán), **Max**. 1872-1944. German jurist.

Flé'mal' (flá'mál') or **Fle-mael'** (flá-mál') or **Flé'malle'** (flá'mál'), **Bertholet** 1614-1675. Flemish historical and portrait painter, b. in Liège; representative of later Flemish school and pioneer of classicist movement.

Flé'malle' (flá'mál') or **Mé'rode'** (má'rôd'), **Le Maître de** (lè má'trè dè), i.e. Master of. Name given to a 15th-century Flemish painter so called after the Abbey of Flémalle near Liège, whence are said to have come his 3 panels of an altarpiece representing a Ma-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (34); R=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

donna, St. Veronica, and the Trinity; also painted *The Bad Thief* (in Frankfurt) and is identified by some with Rogier van der Weyden, but more often with their teacher **Robert Cam'pin** [kām'pin] (1375?-1444), painter of the Journal school.

Flem'ing (flem'ing), **Sir Alexander**. 1881-1955. British bacteriologist, b. Lochfield, Ayrshire; professor, London U.; discovered lysozyme (1929); shared with Sir Howard Florey (q.v.) and Ernest B. Chain 1945 Nobel prize for medicine, for discovery (1928) and development of penicillin.

Fleming, George. Pseudonym of Constance FLETCHER.

Fleming, Sir John Ambrose. 1849-1945. English electrical engineer, b. Lancaster. Professor of electrical engineering, University College, London (1885-1926). Known for many applications of electricity; contributed to development of telephony, electric lighting, and wireless telegraphy; devised the first electron tube (1904). An editor of and contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (10th & 11th eds.). Author of *The Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy and Telephony* (1906), *Fifty Years of Electricity* (1921), etc.

Fleming, Peter. 1907- . English writer; educ. Oxford; traveled widely; wrote *Brazilian Adventure* (1933), *News from Tartary* (1936), *The Flying Visit* (1940), etc.

Fleming, Philip Bracken. 1887-1955. American army officer, b. Burlington, Iowa; grad. U.S.M.A. (1911); colonel in World War. Administrator of wages and hours division in U.S. Department of Labor (1939-41).

Fleming or Flem'ming or Flem'myng (flem'ing), **Richard**. d. 1441. English prelate, b. Crofton, Yorkshire. Bishop of Lincoln (1420-31); represented England at councils of Pavia and Siena (1428-29); founder of Lincoln Coll., Oxford (1427). His nephew **Robert Flemming** (d. 1433) was dean of Lincoln (1431), a benefactor of Lincoln Coll., prothonotary to Pope Sixtus IV, and author of Latin poems.

Fleming, Sir Sandford. 1827-1915. Scottish-born Canadian engineer; chief engineer of railways to government of Nova Scotia (1864); chief engineer of Inter-Colonial Railway (1867-76) and Canadian Pacific Railway (1872-80).

Fleming, Wil'ia-mi'na (wīl'yā-mī'nā) **Paton, nee Stevens**. 1857-1911. Astronomer, b. Dundee, Scotland; m. James Orr Fleming (1877). To U.S. (1878); on staff, Harvard observatory (1879-98); noted as discoverer of new stars and variables and as investigator of stellar spectra.

Flem'ming (flem'ing). See also FLEMING.

Flem'ming (flem'ing) or **Fle'ming** (flā'ming), **Paul**. 1609-1640. German lyric poet and physician.

Flemming, Willi. 1888- . German literary historian; author of *Epik und Dramatik* (1925), *Das Deutsche Barockdrama* (1931-34), *Deutsche Kultur im Zeitalter des Barock* (1937-49).

Flem'myng (flem'ing). See also FLEMING, FLEMMING.

Flers (flār), **Marquis de**. **Robert Pel'le-vé de la Motte-An'go'** (pēl'vā dē lā mōt'ān'gō'). 1872-1927. French playwright; collaborator with G. A. de Caillavet; wrote gay, sparkling fantasies and comedies of manners.

Flesch (flēsh), **Karl**. 1873-1944. Hungarian violinist and teacher. Studied at Vienna (1886-89) and Paris (1890-94). Professor, Bucharest (1897-1902), Amsterdam (1903-08); to Berlin (1908); head of violin department at Curtis Inst., Philadelphia (1924) and founder of Curtis String Quartet (1925); settled in Baden-Baden (1926). Author of *Urstudien* for violin (1911) and *Die Kunst des Violinspiels* (2 vols., 1923-28).

Fletch'er (fletch'ēr), **Alice Cunningham**. 1838-1923.

American ethnologist, b. in Cuba of American parentage. Lived among Plains Indians, studying their culture and their needs; pioneer in study of Indian music.

Fletcher of Sal'toun (sōl'tūn; -tūn), **Andrew**. 1655-1716. Scottish politician; adviser of Monmouth in London and later in Holland, and accompanied Monmouth on his expedition to England (1685); opposed English rule in Scotland and union of Scotland with England.

Fletcher, Banister. 1833-1899. English architect; coauthor, with his son the architect **Sir Banister Flight** (1866-1953), of *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method* (1896).

Fletcher, Constance. Pseudonym **George Flem'ing** (flem'ing). 1858-1938. Novelist and playwright, of American parentage, long resident in Venice; among her novels are *A Nile Novel* (1877), *Vestigia* (1882), *The Truth about Clement Ker* (1889); among her plays, *Mrs. Lessingham* (1894), *The Canary* (1899), *The Fantasticks* (1900; English version of Rostand's *Romanesques*).

Fletcher, Giles the elder. 1549?-1611. English diplomat and writer, b. Hertfordshire; educ. Cambridge. Envoy to Russia (1588); author of book *Of the Russe Common Wealth* (1591), parts of which were printed in Hakluyt's *Voyages* and reprinted in Purchas, his *Pilgrimage* (the whole book not printed until 1856). Author also of a series of sonnets, *Licia, or Poems of Love* (1593). He was uncle of the playwright John Fletcher (q.v.) and father of the poets Giles and Phineas Fletcher, disciples of Edmund Spenser: **Giles the younger** (1588?-1623), B.A., Cantab. (1606), rector of Alington in Suffolk, author of *Christ's Victorie and Triumph in Heaven and Earth* (poem; 1610); **Phineas** (1582-1650), educ. Cambridge, author of a pastoral play, eclogues, and *The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man* (1633), his chief work, an allegory of the human anatomy.

Richard (d. 1596), prelate; brother of Giles the elder; B.A., Cantab. (1566); prebendary of St. Paul's (1572); chaplain to Queen Elizabeth (1581); dean of Peterborough (1583); chaplain at execution of Mary, Queen of Scots; bishop of Bristol (1589), Worcester (1594), London (1594); suspended by Elizabeth because of his second marriage. His son was the playwright John Fletcher (q.v.).

Fletcher, Henry Prath'er (prath'ēr). 1873- . American diplomat, b. Greencastle, Pa. U.S. minister to Chile (1909); ambassador to Chile (1914), Mexico (1916-20), Belgium (1922-24), Italy (1924-29). Chairman, U.S. Tariff Commission (1930-31) and Republican National Committee (1934-36).

Fletcher, Horace. 1849-1919. American nutritionist, b. Lawrence, Mass. After active and varied business life, turned attention to researches in field of human nutrition (from 1895); attributed his own health to thorough mastication of his food; wrote and lectured widely on nutrition, popularizing his ideas until *Fletcherism* and to *fletcherize* became part of American language.

Fletcher, Jefferson Butler. 1865-1946. American educator and author, b. Chicago. A.B. (1887), A.M. (1889), Harvard. Teacher of English (1890-1902) and comparative literature (1902-04), Harvard; professor of comparative literature, Columbia (1904-39). Author of *The Religion of Beauty in Woman* (1911), *Dante* (1916); translator of Dante's *Divina Commedia* (1931).

Fletcher, John. 1579-1625. English dramatist. Son of Richard Fletcher (see under GILES FLETCHER). Educ. Cambridge. Collaborated with Francis Beaumont (from c. 1606) till the latter's death (1616) on about fifty comedies and tragedies (see FRANCIS BEAUMONT). Collaborated with Philip Massinger on *The Honest Man's*

āle, chàotic, càre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), évent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū, ū- u in Fr. menu;

Fortune, Thierry and Theodoret, The Knight of Malta, The Spanish Curate, The Prophetess, and many others; and with Shakespeare on *Henry VIII* and *Two Noble Kinsmen*. Sole author of *The Faithful Shepherdess*, the romantic tragedies *Bondua* and *Valentinian*, the comedies *Women Pleased*, *The Pilgrim*, *The Wild Goose Chase*.

Fletcher, John Gould. 1886-1950. American poet and critic, b. Little Rock, Ark. Educ. Harvard (1903-07). Identified with the imagist group of poets (from 1914). His volumes of verse include *Fire and Wine* (1913), *Irradiations—Sand and Spray* (1915), *Goblins and Pagodas* (1916), *Japanese Prints* (1918), *The Tree of Life* (1918), *Breakers and Granite* (1921), *Parables* (1925), *Branches of Adam* (1926), *The Black Rock* (1928), *XXIV Elegies* (1935), *The Epic of Arkansas* (1936); his critical works include *Paul Gauguin...* (1921), *John Smith—also Pocahontas* (1928), *The Two Frontiers* (1930).

Fletcher, John William. Orig. surname *de la Fléchère* (dè la flā'shā'). 1729-1785. English clergyman, b. Nyon, Switzerland. To England (c. 1752); ordained (1757); intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley; vicar at Madeley (1760-85); superintendent, Countess of Huntington's College, Trevecca, Wales (1768-71). Author of theological works, including a defense of his Arminian beliefs against Calvinists.

Fletcher, Joseph Smith. 1803-1935. English journalist and novelist; under pseudonym "A Son of the Soil" contributed articles on rural life to newspapers. Wrote histories and historical romances (1892-1920), and detective fiction thereafter; works include *When Charles the First was King* (1892), *The Builders* (1897), *Daniel Quayne* (1907), *The Stole* (1926), *Murder at Wrides Park* (1931), *The Ebony Box* (1934).

Fletcher, Percy E. 1879-1932. English composer.

Fletcher, Richard. See under GILES FLETCHER.

Fletcher, Robert. 1823-1912. Surgeon and bibliographer, b. Bristol, England. To U.S. (1847); practiced, Cincinnati, Ohio. Served in medical corps in Civil War. Assistant to John Shaw Billings in library of surgeon general's office (1876); added Billings in preparing *Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* (1880-95); on Billings's retirement, continued the work.

Flett'ner (flēt'nēr) Anton. 1885-. German engineer and inventor. Interested in remote control by radio waves; invented an army tank operated by remote control (1915); served with German air force in World War; invented the rotor ship (1924).

Fleuranges, Seigneur de. See *Robert III de La Marche*, under BOUQUON family.

Fleu'riaux (flū'ryō'), **Georges Ernest.** 1840-1895. French naval officer; perfected the gyroscopic horizon used in navigation.

Fleu'rieu (flū'ryū'), **Comte de. Charles Pierre Cla'ret** (klā'rē'). 1738-1810. French naval officer; assisted Berthoud in the invention of a marine chronometer.

Fleu'ry (flū'rē'), **André Hercule de.** 1653-1743. French cardinal and statesman, b. Lodève. Educ. Paris; canon at Montpellier. Almoner to Queen Marie Thérèse (1679-83); royal almoner (1683); bishop of Fréjus (1698). Tutor of young Louis XV (1715); had great influence over Louis XV during first part of reign (1715-43); made member of Council of State (1723), virtually prime minister (1726-43) after dismissal of Louis Henri, Duc de Bourbon. Cardinal (1726).

Fleury, Claude. 1640-1723. French Roman Catholic clergyman and ecclesiastical historian.

Fleury, Comte Émile Félix. 1815-1884. French soldier; ordnance officer to Prince Louis Napoleon (1848) and

active in furthering the coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851); brigadier general and aide-de-camp to Napoleon III (1856); ambassador at St. Petersburg (1867). His son **Comte Maurice** (1856-1921), historian, wrote *Louis XV* (1899), *Carrier* (1897), *La Société du Second Empire* (1911), etc.

Fleury, Joseph Nicolas Robert. See ROBERT-FLEURY.

Fleury-Husson, Jules. See CHAMPFLEURY.

Flex'ner (flēks'nēr), **Simon.** 1863-1946. American pathologist, b. Louisville, Ky. M.D., Louisville (1889). Professor, U. of Pennsylvania (1899-1903); director of laboratories, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research (1903-35); author of treatises on bacteriology and pathology. His brother **Abraham** (1866-), educator, A.B., Johns Hopkins (1886), A.M., Harvard (1906), was on staff of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (1908-12); secretary (1917-25), and director of division of studies and medical education (1925-28), General Education Board; director of Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1930-39); author of *The American College* (1908), *Medical Education in the United States and Canada* (1910), *Medical Education in Europe* (1912), *A Modern College* (1923), *Universities—American, English, German* (1930), etc. Abraham's wife (m. 1898), **Anne, nee Craw'ford** (1874-1955), playwright, A.B., Vassar (1895), author of *Miranda of the Balcony* (1901), dramatization of *Mrs. Wives of the Cabbage Patch* (1903), *The Marriage Game* (1913), *The Blue Pearl* (1918), *All Souls' Eve* (1919).

Flick'el (flik'el), **Paul.** 1852-1903. German painter of Italian and north German scenes, esp. German forests with sunlight effects.

Flied'ner (flied'nēr), **Theodor.** 1800-1864. German Protestant theologian and philanthropist. Devoted himself to prison reform and founded first society for prison reform of Germany (1826); opened refuge for discharged female convicts at Kaiserswerth (1833) and first Protestant deaconesses' home devoted to works of religion and charity (1836); also a hospital, infant school (1835), orphanage (1842), asylum for female lunatics (1847), and similar institutions.

Flinck (flingk), **Govaert.** 1615-1660. Dutch Biblical, genre, and portrait painter, b. in Cleves. Pupil and imitator of Rembrandt; obtained patronage of elector of Brandenburg and stadholder of Cleves; citizen of Amsterdam (1652). His works include *Isaac Blessing Jacob*, *Celebration of the Pen...*, *Westphalia*, *Man with a Gray Beard*, *Angels Telling to Shepherds of Christ's Birth*.

Flin'ders (flin'derz), **Matthew.** 1774-1814. Grandfather of Flinders Petrie (q.v.). English mariner and hydrographer, b. Lincolnshire; with George Bass explored and surveyed coast of New South Wales (1795-1800) and circumnavigated Tasmania (1798); made first survey of a large section of west coast of Australia (1801-03); detained at Mauritius by French governor six and a half years; author of *Voyage to Terra Australis* (1814); first to correct for deflection of compass caused by iron in ship.

Flint (flint), **Austin.** 1812-1886. American physician, b. Petersham, Mass.; grad. Harvard (1833). Practiced, Northampton, Mass.; Buffalo; moved to New York (1859). Founded Buffalo Med. Coll. (1847), and professor there (1847-61); also professor, U. of Louisville (1857-56), and New Orleans Med. Coll. (1859-61). In New York, founded Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll. (1861); professor there (1861-86); also professor of pathology and practical medicine, Long Island Coll. Hospital (1861-68). His son **Austin** (1836-1915), b. Northampton, Mass., was also a physician; educ. Harvard; M.D., Jefferson Med. Coll. (1857); professor of physiology, Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll. (1861-98) and Cornell

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1898-1906); also specialized in treatment of mental disease.

Flint, Charles Wesley. 1878- . Methodist Episcopal clergyman and educator, b. Stouffville, Ontario, Canada. B.A., Toronto (1900); entered ministry (1900); B.D., Drew Theol. Sem. (1906). Pastorates, Brooklyn (1906-08, 1913-15) and Middletown, Conn. (1908-13). Chancellor, Syracuse U. (1922-36). Bishop in Methodist Episcopal Church (from 1936).

Flint, Francis Stewart. 1885- . British Imagist poet and translator.

Flint, Joseph Marshall. 1872-1944. American surgeon, b. Chicago. B.S., Chicago (1895); M.D., Johns Hopkins (1900). Professor, California (1901-07) and Yale (1907-21). Served with Allied army and in A.E.F., in France (1915-19); organized first mobile hospital of A.E.F.; lieutenant colonel, U.S. army Medical Corps (July, 1918). Awarded D.S.M. (Mar. 1, 1919).

Flint, Robert. 1838-1910. Scottish philosopher and theologian; author of *Theism* (1877), *Antithetical Theories* (1879), *Socialism* (1894), *Agnosticism* (1903).

Flint, Timothy. 1780-1840. American Congregational clergyman and author, b. near North Reading, Mass.; grad. Harvard (1800). Author of *Francis Berrian, or, The Mexican Patriot* (2 vols., 1826), *Life and Adventures of Arthur Clenning* (1828), *The Shoshonee Valley* (2 vols., 1830), *Daniel Boone* (1833), etc.

Flobert' (flô'bër'). 1819-1894. French manufacturer of firearms, esp. light breech-loading firearms; the Flobert rifle is named after him.

Flo'do'ard' (flô'dô'âr') or **Fro'do'ard'** (frô'-). 894?-966. French chronicler; author of *Annales*, covering history of France from 919 to 966.

Flood (flôd), Henry. 1732-1791. Irish politician, b. County Kilkenny; member of Irish parliament (1759 ff.), leader of opposition; vice-treasurer of Ireland (1775-81); co-operated with Grattan in obtaining independence of Irish parliament (1782), but quarreled with Grattan over later policies. British M.P. (1783 ff.); opposed commercial treaty with France (1787); proposed a reform bill based on household suffrage in counties (1790).

Flood, William Henry Grattan. 1859-1928. Irish musicologist; composer of Masses, motets, hymns, etc. Editor of *Moore's Irish Melodies* and of the *Catholic Hymnal* for Ireland; author of *History of Irish Music* (1895), etc.

Flo'quet' (flô'ké'), **Charles Thomas.** 1828-1896. French politician and lawyer. Opposed second empire and was active in government of national defense (1870); attempted reconciliation between revolutionary leaders and Versailles government during Commune, but was briefly imprisoned at Paris for radical sentiments (1871). Entered Chamber of Deputies (1876); prefect of the Seine (1882); president of Chamber of Deputies (1885-88); president of council and minister of interior (1888-89); combated Boulangerism and wounded Boulanger in duel (1888). Again president of chamber (1889-93); implicated in Panama scandal (1892-93) and failed of re-election; senator (1894).

Flor (flôr), Rog'er (rôj'ër) dî (dê) or de (dê). 1280-1307. Military adventurer of German origin, b. in Brindisi. Joined Templar order and fought in Palestine. Later in service of Frederick of Aragon, King of Sicily; headed Catalan Grand Company (composed largely of Frederick's discharged mercenaries) in service of Byzantine emperor Andronicus II against Turks; arrived at Constantinople (1303) and married into imperial family; entered Asia (1304); plundered country; created Caesar (1306); assassinated by order of emperor.

Flor'ence (flôr'êns), William Jermya. Stage name of **Bernard Con'lin (kôn'lin).** 1831-1891. American come-

dian; b. Albany, N.Y.; excelled in dialect impersonation. **Florence of Worces'ter (wôb's'tër).** d. 1118. English monk and chronicler.

Flo'renz' (flô'rên'ts'), Karl. 1865- . German Japanese scholar; professor, Hamburg (1914-35).

Flo'res (flô'râs), Juan José. 1800-1864. Ecuadorian soldier and statesman, b. Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. Served under Bolívar in War of Independence; won victory of Tarqui (1829); proclaimed Ecuador independent of Greater Colombia (1830) and became its first president (1830-35). After administration of Rocafuerte, again president (1839-45); deposed by revolution and passed many years in exile; recalled (1863).

Flores, Venancio. 1809-1868. Uruguayan soldier and politician, b. Paysandú. Following the civil war (1842-51), leader of the Colorados in revolt against government; had himself elected president (1854-55), but was overthrown. Retired to Argentina; entered Argentine military service. Later, returned to Uruguay, aided by Brazil and Argentina (1864); proclaimed provisional president (1865); president (1866-68); assassinated.

Florestan I. Prince of Monaco. See **MONACO.**

Flo'rey (flô'ri), Sir Howard Walter. 1898- . British pathologist, b. Australia; professor, Sheffield U. (1931-35), Oxford (from 1935); corecipient (see **Sir Alexander Fleming**) of 1945 Nobel prize for medicine, for work on penicillin.

Flo'rez (flô'râth), Enrique. 1702-1773. Spanish Augustinian monk, b. Valladolid. Author of *España Sagrada* (a history of the church in Spain, 53 vols., 27 of which publ. during his life; most of later vols. written by others) and *Memorias de las Reinas Católicas* (1761).

Flo'ri-an (flô'rê-ân), Lat. Flo'ri-a'nus (flô'rî-â'nûs). Saint. d. about 303. Martyr and patron saint of Upper Austria.

Flo'ri-an (flô'rî-ân), Lat. Marcus Annii Flo'ri-a'nus (flô'rî-â'nûs). Half brother of the Roman emperor Tacitus; proclaimed emperor a few weeks before being killed at Tarsus (276 A.D.).

Flo'rian' (flô'ryân'), Jean Pierre Cla'ris' (klâ'rîs') de. 1755-1794. French writer of fables, romances (including *Gonzalve de Cordone, Galathé*), and plays.

Flo'ri-da-blan'ca (flô'rî-thâ-blâng'kâ), Conde de. José Mo-ni'no y Re-dou'do (mônyê'nô ê râ-thôn'dô). 1728-1808. Spanish statesman, b. Murcia. Procurator general to council of Castile; drew up decree for expulsion of Jesuits (1767); to Rome (1772) as ambassador to court of Pope Clement XIV. Minister of foreign affairs and prime minister (1777-92); his ministry very successful; deposed by court intrigue (1792). President of Central Junta of Spanish government during uprising against Napoleonic invasion (1808).

Floridor. See **JOSIAS DE SOULAS.**

Flo'ri-mo (flô'rê-mô), Francesco. 1800-1888. Italian composer and musical scholar.

Flo'ri-o (flô'rê-ô; in Eng., also flô'-), John. 1553?-1625. English lexicographer, son of an Italian Protestant refugee in London. Protégé of earls of Leicester, Southampton, and Pembroke. Compiled Italian-English dictionary entitled *A World of Words*... (1598), revised and enlarged under title *Queen Anna's New World of Words*... (1611); translated Montaigne's *Essays* (3 books, 1603).

Flo'ris (flô'rîs), Frans. Real name **Frans de Vrielandt (dê vrênt').** 1517?-1570. Flemish painter, etcher, and designer of woodcuts, b. in Antwerp; under patronage of William of Orange. His works include decorations for receptions of Charles V and Philip II in Antwerp (1549, 1556) and for houses of many Spanish nobles and Antwerp dignitaries.

âle, chaotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd; öve, hÿre (18), övent, önd, silént, mäker; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbry, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öll; cûbe, önite, örn, öp, circûs. ä-u in Fr. menu;

Florus (fl'rus), **Lucius Annaeus**. Roman historian of early 2d century A.D.; compiled outline of the history of Rome, drawn chiefly from the work of Livy. Identified by some with **Publius Annus Florus**, Roman poet and rhetorician.

Flotow (fl'ot), **Baron Friedrich von**. 1812-1883. German composer of light opera, b. in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Composed operas *Alessandro Stradella* (1844), *Martha* (which interpolates Moore's *Last Rose of Summer*; 1847), *Indra* (1853), and *L'Ombre* (1869); also ballets and songs.

Flourens (flou'rāns), **Pierre Jean Marie**. 1794-1867. French physiologist; professor in Collège de France. Among his notable works are *De l'Instinct et de l'Intelligence des Animaux* (1841), *Psychologie Comparée* (1864). His son **Gustave** (1838-1871) was a revolutionist; member of the Commune of Paris (1871); killed by a gendarme. Another son, **Léopold Émile** (1841-1920), was a politician; counselor of state (1879); minister of foreign affairs (1886-88).

Flower (flou'ər), **Benjamin Orange**. 1858-1918. American editor, b. Albion, Ill. Founded the *American Spectator*, Boston (1886); merged it with the *Arena* (1889); editor of these (1886-96, 1904-09). Founded and edited *Twentieth Century Magazine*, Boston (1909-11). Author of *Civilization's Inferno* (1893), *Gerald Massey* (1895), *Whittier* (1896), *Persons, Places, and Ideas* (1896), *The Patriot's Manual* (1915).

Flower, **Sir William Henry**. 1831-1899. English zoologist, b. Stratford upon Avon; served in Crimean War. Curator of Hunterian Museum, Royal Coll. of Surgeons (1861-84), and Hunterian professor of anatomy and physiology (1870-84); director of Natural History Museum, London (1884-98). President, Zoological Society (1879-99). Author, with Richard Lydekker (q.v.), of *An Introduction to the Study of Mammals* (1891).

Floyd (floid), **John Buchanan**. 1806-1863. American politician, b. Smithfield, Va. Governor of Virginia (1849-52). U.S. secretary of war in Buchanan's cabinet (1857-60), resigned at request of president. Entered Confederate service as brigadier of volunteers; removed from his command by Jefferson Davis.

Floyd, **William**. 1734-1821. American Revolutionary leader, b. Brookhaven, Long Island, N.Y. Member, Continental Congress (1774-77, 1778-83); a signer of Declaration of Independence. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1789-91).

Fludd or Flud (flūd), **Robert**. 1574-1637. English physician and Rosicrucian; M.A., Oxon. (1598), M.D. (1605). Practiced in London. Wrote treatises defending the Rosicrucians.

Flügel (flü'gəl), **Ewald**. 1863-1914. Philologist, b. Leipzig. Educ. Freiburg, Leipzig (grad. 1885). Professor of English philology, Stanford (from 1892). Chief work, a Chaucerian dictionary, about one half completed at time of his death.

Flügel, **Gustav Lebrecht**. 1802-1870. German Arabic scholar; catalogued Oriental manuscripts at Vienna court library. Author of editions of the encyclopedic and bibliographical dictionary of Hajji Khalfah, with Latin translations (7 vols., 1835-58), and of the Koran (1838).

Flügel, **Johann Gottfried**. 1788-1855. German lexicographer; compiled *Vollständiges Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches Wörterbuch* (2 vols., 1830).

Flügel, **Otto**. 1842-1914. German Herbartian philosopher and theologian; opponent of monism.

Flügge (flüg'e), **Karl**. 1847-1923. German hygienist and bacteriologist.

Flüggen (flüg'gn), **Gisbert** (1811-1859) and his son **Joseph** (1842-1906). German genre painters.

Flürscheim (flür'shim), **Michael**. 1844-1912. German economist; advocate of government control of land to advance social justice and to counteract socialism.

Flygare or Flygare-Carlén (flü'gá-ré'kár-lén'), **Emile**. = **Emilie CARLÉN**.

Flynn (flin), **John Thomas**. 1882-. American journalist, b. Bladensburg, Md. Educ. Georgetown. Columnist for *New Republic* magazine (1931-40). Author of *Investment Trusts Gone Wrong* (1930), *Graft in Business* (1931), *God's Gold* (1932), *The Fifteen Decisive Fortunes of the World* (1940), etc.

Flynn, **William James**. 1867-1928. American detective, b. New York City. On staff (1897-1917) and chief (1912-17), U.S. Secret Service. Director, bureau of investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (1919-21).

Flynt, **Josiah**. Pen name of Josiah Flynt WILLARD.

Fo'a' (fó'á'), **Eugénie**, nee **Ro'drigues'-Gra'dia'** (ró'drēg'grá'dēa'). 1798?-1853. French novelist; author of *La Juive*... (1835), etc.

Foakes'-Jack'son (fōks'jāk's'n), **Frederick John**. Orig. surname **Jackson**. 1855-1941. Theologian, b. Ipswich, Eng.; B.A. (1879), M.A. (1882), B.D. (1903), Cantab.; to U.S. (1916); professor of Christian institutions, Union Theol. Sem. (1916-34). Author of *History of the Christian Church* (1891), *Rise of Gentile Christianity* (1927), *The Church in the Middle Ages* (1934), etc.

Foch (fōsh), **Ferdinand**. 1851-1929. French soldier, b. Tarbes. Grad. École Polytechnique (1873); entered artillery corps; professor of strategy, École Supérieure de la Guerre (1898); general of brigade and commandant of the school (1907). At outbreak of World War, commanded 20th army corps; checked German drive toward Calais; planned strategy by which Joffe defeated Germans on Marne (1914); commanded group of armies of the north (1915), directing spring and autumn offensives in Artois; directed action in battle of the Somme (1916); technical adviser to French government, and president of inter-Allied Council at Versailles (1917); appointed to supreme command of all Allied armies (Mar. 26, 1918); marshal of France (Aug., 1918); carried 1918 offensive to triumphant conclusion.

Fock (fōk), **Dirk**. 1858-1941. Dutch statesman; governor general, Dutch East Indies (1921-26); minister of state (1928 ff.) and member of First Chamber (1929-35).

Fock (fōk), **Gorch**. Real name **Johann Kl'nau** (kē'nou). 1880-1916. German writer (in Low German) of novels and short stories.

Fock'e (fōk'e), **Henrich**. 1890-. German aeronautical engineer.

Fo-dor' (fō-dōr'). Family of Dutch musicians including: **Joseph** (1752-1828), violinist and composer; his brother **Anton** (1759-1849), pianist and composer; said to have written music and words to *Numa Pompilius*, first Dutch national opera; Joseph's daughter **Josephine** (1793-1870), operatic soprano; m. (1812) the actor Mainvielle.

Foer'ster (für'stēr). See also FÖRSTER.

Foerster, **Norman**. 1887-. American educator, b. Pittsburgh, Pa.; A.B., Harvard (1910); professor of English, North Carolina (1919-30), Iowa (1930-44); author of *Nature in American Literature* (1923), *The American Scholar* (1929), *Toward Standards* (1931), etc.

Foerster, **Wendelin**. 1844-1915. German Romance philologist; established Breton origin of Arthurian legend; edited collected writings of Chrétien de Troyes (4 vols., 1884-99) and other old French texts.

Foerster, **Wilhelm**. 1832-1921. German astronomer; director of Berlin observatory (from 1865). His son **Friedrich Wilhelm** (1869-), philosopher, pedagogue, and pacifist; professor of pedagogy, Munich (1914-20),

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver-für-e (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = s in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

reigning because of pacifist opinions; returned to Zurich and became Bavarian minister in Switzerland after the revolution; advocate of education based on spirit of a positive Catholic Christianity, and opponent of German militarism and governmental policy; exiled from Germany (1933).

Foeth, Afanasi. See **FRT.**

Fo'gaz-za'ro (fō'gāt-tsā'rō), **Antonio.** 1842-1911. Italian novelist; representative of Liberal Catholic movement in Italian literature; attempted reconciliation of traditional dogma with modern science.

Fo'gel-berg (fō'gēl-bā'ry'), **Bengt Erland.** 1786-1854. Swedish sculptor of classical school; settled in Rome (1820). His works include sculptures of Venus and Cupid, colossal plastic sculptures of Odin, Thor, and Balder, statues of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XIV John, etc.

Foix (fwā). Name of a French family flourishing from 11th to 15th century; the first count was **Roger Bernard I**, created **comte de Foix** (1012-35) by his father, Count Roger of Carcassonne. Members of family include: **Gaston III**, surnamed **Phoe'bus** [fō'būs'] (1331-1391); became count 1343; in early life supported French king but later fought two years against Charles VI before being deprived of governorship of Languedoc (1380-82). **François Phoebus**, **Comte de Foix** (1473-83); inherited kingdom of Navarre (1479) and passed it on to his sister Catherine. **Catherine de Foix** (1470?-1517); queen of Navarre (1491-1517); m. (1484) Jean d'Albret (see **ALBRET**), the Foix and Albret families becoming merged in Bourbon family through Henry of Navarre when (1589) he became king of France (see **BOURBON**). **Gaston de Foix** (1489-1512). **Duc de Nemours** (nē-mōōr'), called "the Thunderbolt of Italy"; French soldier, nephew of Louis XII; commanded French army in Italy; noted for the rapidity of his maneuvers; killed at Ravenna. Gaston's sister **Germaine de Foix** (1488-1538); queen of Aragon and Naples; niece of Louis XII of France; m. as 2d wife (1505), her great-uncle Ferdinand (V) the Catholic, of Spain; granted by Louis all claims to kingdom of Naples as dowry; only son, Juan, died in infancy, leaving Charles (later Emperor Charles V), son of Philip and Juana, as only heir to Spanish kingdom.

Foix, Paul de. 1528-1584. French diplomat and prelate; ambassador at court of Queen Elizabeth (1561-65) and at Rome (1579-84); archbishop of Toulouse (1576-84).

Fo'kine (fō'kyīn; Fr. fō'kēn'), **Michel.** 1880-1942. Choreographer, b. St. Petersburg; credited with creation of modern ballet. Director of Diaghilev's Russian ballet (1909-14), of own ballet company in U.S. (from 1925); influenced by Isadora Duncan; became American citizen (1932). His notable ballets include *Aris et Galatée*, *Le Cygne* (composed for Pavlova), *Schéherazade*, *Petrouchka*, *Les Sylphides*, *L'Oiseau de Feu*, *Cleopâtre*, *Papillons*, *Le Coq d'Or*, *Paganini*, *Blue Bird*.

Fok'ker (fōk'ēr), **Anthony Herman Gerard.** 1890-1939. Aircraft designer and builder, b. Kediri, Java; educ. Haarlem, the Netherlands; established airplane factory at Johanneshal, Germany (1912), and another at Schwerin (1913); manufactured German pursuit planes during World War; invented apparatus making it possible to shoot through the field of an airplane propeller. Founded aircraft works at Amsterdam after the war. To U.S. (1922); naturalized; president, Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America, Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

Fo'lard (fō'lar'), **Chevalier Jean Charles de.** 1660-1752. French soldier; aide-de-camp to duc de Vendôme; wounded at Cassano d'Adda, and again at Malplaquet; after Treaty of Utrecht (1713) served with Knights of

Malta against Turks, and with Swedish army under Charles XII.

Föl'des (fōl'dēsh), **Jolán.** 1903-. Hungarian novelist; author of *The Street of the Fishing Cat* (1936; awarded All-Nations prize) and *I'm Getting Married* (1938).

Fo-len'go (fō-lēng'gō), **Teofilo.** Pseudonym **Mer-l'ius Coc-ca'ius** (mār-l'ius kō-kā'yūs) or **Mer-l'no Coc-ca'io** (mār-lē'nō kōk-kā'yō). 1496?-1544. Italian macaronic poet; Benedictine monk (c. 1512-24, 1534-44); known esp. for his mock epic *Baldus* (1517, 1521, 1534-35) in macaronic verse; influenced Rabelais.

Fo'ley (fō'li), **John Henry.** 1818-1874. Irish sculptor, b. Dublin. His notable works include: equestrian statues of Sir James Outram, Lord Canning, and Lord Hardinge, in Calcutta; statues of O'Connell, Goldsmith, and Burke, in Dublin; Lord Clyde, in Glasgow; Clive, in Shrewsbury; John Stuart Mill and Sir Charles Barry, in London; Stonewall Jackson, in Richmond, Va.; and a group (*Asia*) and statue of Prince Albert, in the Albert Memorial in London. Designed seal of the Confederate States of America.

Foley, Martha. See under **Whit BURNETT.**

Foley, Sir Thomas. 1757-1833. British naval officer; commanded the *Goliath*, leading English into battle of the Nile (1798); flag captain on the *Elephant* in support of Nelson at Copenhagen (1801).

Fol'ger (fōl'jēr), **Charles James.** 1818-1884. American jurist and politician, b. Nantucket, Mass. U.S. secretary of the treasury (1881-84).

Folger, Henry Clay. 1857-1930. American oil magnate and collector of Shakespeareana, b. New York City. With Standard Oil interests (from 1879); president (1911-23), chairman of board (1923-28), Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. Collected great Shakespearean library, to house which he erected special building in Washington, D.C., leaving his fortune as an endowment for it.

Fol'ins-bee (fōl'inz-bē), **John Fulton.** 1892-. American landscape painter.

Foljambe. Family name of earls of LIVERPOOL.

Folk (fōk), **Joseph Wingate.** 1869-1923. American lawyer and politician, b. Brownsville, Tenn. Circuit attorney at St. Louis (1900-04); exposed municipal political corruption, prosecuting those responsible. Governor of Missouri (1905-09); solicitor, U.S. Department of State (1913-14); counsel, Interstate Commerce Commission (1914-18); in law practice, Washington, D.C. (from 1918).

Folkes (fōks), **Martin.** 1690-1754. English antiquary; educ. Cambridge. President of the Royal Society (1741-53). Aided Theobald in preparation of notes on Shakespeare.

Folkmar, Daniel. 1861-1932. American statistician and anthropologist, b. Roxbury, Wis. Anthropologist and lieutenant governor, Philippine Civil Service (1903-07); special agent, Immigration Commission of the U.S. (1908-09); with U.S. census bureau (1910-14; 1919-31). Author of *Dictionary of Races* (1911), etc.

Folks (fōks), **Homer.** 1867-. American social-service worker, b. Hanover, Mich. A.B., Harvard (1890). Secretary, State Charities Aid Assoc. of New York (1893-1902; from 1904); adviser to American Red Cross in Europe (1921). Author of *Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children* (1902), *The Human Costs of the War* (1920).

Fol'kung dynasty (fōl'kōng) or **Fol'kung'ar** (fōl'kōng'ār). Name of Scandinavian dynastic house, powerful in Sweden (1250-1365) and Norway (1319-1387). It came to Swedish throne through Earl Birger of Bjälbo who ruled as regent (1250-56); succeeded by Waldemar (ruled 1250-75), Magnus I (1275-90),

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfō, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ōrn, āp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

- Birger II** (1290-1318), and **Magnus (II) Eriksson** (1319-65); terminated (1365) with defeat and capture of Magnus by Albert of Mecklenburg. In Norway its rulers were Magnus Eriksson (1319-55), his son Haakon, (1355-80), and grandson Olaf (1380-87). See individual biographies and *Table (in Appendix)* for SWEDEN.
- Fol'len** (fól'én), **August**, later called **Adolf Ludwig**. *Lat.* surname **Fol-le-ni-us** (fól-lé-né-ús; *Angl.* fól-lé-ní-ús). 1794-1855. German poet and politician. Imprisoned at Berlin for demagogic agitation (1819-21); lived thereafter in Switzerland, taught in Aarau, and was member of Grand Council at Zurich. His brother **Charles, Ger. Karl, Fol'len** [*Angl.* fól'én] (1795-1840), poet, clergyman, and reformer; lecturer, U. of Giessen (1818); driven from Germany to France and Switzerland for radical political activities, and finally from Switzerland (1824) to America (naturalized 1830); taught German at Harvard (1825-35); dismissed for abolitionist sympathies. Author of patriotic liberal songs including *Brause, die Freiheitssang*.
- Fol'lett** (fól'et; -it), **Wilson**. 1887- . American writer; educ. Harvard. Author of *The Modern Novel* (1918), *Some Modern Novelists* (with Helen Thomas Follett, 1918), *Zona Gale, an Artist in Fiction* (1923), *No More Sea* (1933).
- Fol'mer** (fól'mér), **William F.** 1862-1936. American inventor and manufacturer, b. Covington, Kentucky. B.S., Kentucky. His more than 300 inventions include the first high-speed multiple-slit focal-plane shutter for cameras (1898), a camera (trade name *Graflex*), and one of the first aerial cameras.
- Fol'quet' de Mar'seille'** (fól'ké' dè mār'sá'y'). 1160?-1231. Provençal troubadour; composer of delicate love lyrics; entered holy orders (c. 1195) and became (1205) bishop of Toulouse.
- Fol'som** (fól'sám), **Charles**. 1794-1872. American teacher and librarian, b. Exeter, N.H. Grad. Harvard (1813). Librarian, Boston Athenaeum (1846-56).
- Folsom, Nathaniel**. 1726-1790. American Revolutionary leader, b. Exeter, N.H.; member, Continental Congress (1774, 1775, 1777-80); major general, commanding New Hampshire State militia (1775); executive councillor (1778); president, N.H. constitutional convention (1783).
- Foltz** (fólts), **Philipp von**. 1805-1877. German painter; works include decorations for Schiller room of New Royal Palace in Munich and other murals and ceiling decorations.
- Folz** (fólts), **Hans**. 1478?-1515. Meistersinger, b. prob. in Worms, Ger.; worked as barber-surgeon in Nuremberg; author of tales, festival plays, Meistersinger songs, riddles, etc.
- Fon-blancue'** (fón-blängk'; fón'blängk), **Albany**. 1793-1872. English journalist; editorial writer for *London Examiner* (1826), editor (1830-47); statistical officer in the Board of Trade (1847).
- Fon'cln'** (fón'sán'), **Pierre**. 1841-1916. French scholar and educator; founder of l'Alliance Française for furthering knowledge of French language.
- Fonck** (fónk), **René**. 1894-1953. French aviator in World War, credited with destruction of 75 enemy planes.
- Fón'hús** (fón'hóós), **Mikkjel**. 1894- . Norwegian author of novels and stories, chiefly of Norwegian forest and animal life.
- Fon-se'ca** (fón-sá'ká), **Marchesa di**. *Nee* Eleonora **Pl-men-tel'** (pé-mánn-tél'). 1768-1799. Italian patriot, b. Naples; author of sonnets and plays; adherent of popular party in Naples; founder and editor of anti-royalist journal *Monitore Napolitano* (1798-99); condemned and executed on restoration of Ferdinand IV to throne of Naples (1799).
- Fon-se'ca** (fón-sá'ká), **Antônio Manuel da**. 1795-1893. Portuguese historical and portrait painter.
- Fon-se'ca** (fón-sá'ká), **Juan Rodríguez de**. See **RODRÍGUEZ DE FONSECA**.
- Fon-se'ca** (fón-sá'ká), **Manuel Deodoro da**. 1827-1892. Brazilian general, b. Alagoas. Active in war with Paraguay (1868-70); governor of Rio Grande do Sul (1887-89); leader in movement against Dom Pedro; head of provisional government (1889-91); president of Brazil (Feb. 24 to Nov. 23, 1891; resigned). His nephew **Hermes da Fonseca** (1855-1923) was president of Brazil (1910-14).
- Fonseca e Vasconcellos, Joaquim da**. See **VASCONCELLOS**.
- Fon'tai'nas'** (fón'tá'nás'), **André**. 1865-1948. French writer, b. Brussels; to France; naturalized French citizen. Associated with the symbolists. Author of verse, novels, as *L'Indécis* (1903), *Les Étiages Noirs* (1912), a comedy, and critical studies, essays, translations from English authors, etc.
- Fon'taine'** (fón'tén'), **Jean de la**. See **LA FONTAINE**.
- Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard**. 1762-1853. French architect; collaborator with Percier in restoring Malmaison by order of Napoleon and in planning the joining of the Louvre and the Tuileries; chief architect of the emperor (1813); retained favor of Louis XVIII and Louis Philippe.
- Fon'tan'** (fón'tán'), **Louis Marie**. 1801-1839. French writer; journalist in Paris; wrote *Le Mouton Enragé*, directed against Charles X, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment (1829) but was released at the Revolution (1830); author of plays *Perkins Warbec* and *Jeanne la Folle*.
- Fon-ta'na** (fón-tá'ná), **Carlo**. 1634-1714. Italian architect; pupil of Bernini; built facade of San Marcello, fountain in Piazza di San Pietro, tomb of Queen Christina in St. Peter's, library of Minervan convent (all in Rome).
- Fontana, Domenico**. 1543-1607. Italian architect and engineer, b. Mili, near Lake Como. Protégé of Cardinal Peretti (later Pope Sixtus V). Chief architect of Sixtus V (1585-90); completed dome and lantern of St. Peter's after Michelangelo's plans, modified by della Porta (1588-90); built Lateran Palace, Vatican library (1587-90), etc.; with his brother **Giovanni** (1540-1614), also an architect, constructed Acqua Felice aqueduct and Acqua Paola fountain.
- Fontana, Felice**. 1720-1805. Italian physiologist and naturalist; court physiologist under grand duke of Tuscany, for whom he organized a museum of natural history and physiology.
- Fontana, Gaetano**. 1645-1719. Italian astronomer.
- Fontana, Prospero**. 1512-1597. Bolognese painter; employed at Vatican under Julius III. His daughter and pupil **Lavinia** (1552-1609) was also a painter; m. Paolo Zappi, amateur painter; known esp. as fashionable portraitist.
- Fon'tane'** (fón'tá'né), **Marius**. 1838-1914. French writer; author of *Le Canal Maritime de Suez* (1869), *Essais de Poésie Védique* (1870), etc.
- Fon-t'ne** (fón'tá'né), **Theodor**. 1819-1898. German poet, novelist, and essayist, of French descent. Editor of *Kreuzzeitung*, Berlin (1860-70). Followed Prussian armies in campaigns of 1864, 1866, 1870; imprisoned at Domremy during war of 1870. Dramatic critic for *Vossische Zeitung* (1870-89). Author of ballad collections *Männer und Helden* (1850) and *Balladen* (1861); *Ein Sommer in London* (1854), *Jenseits des Tweed* (1860);

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); **κ**=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh**=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

novels and stories chiefly of contemporary life; and reminiscences.

Fontanes' (fôn'tân'), Louis de. 1757-1821. French writer and statesman; member of Corps Législatif (1802) and its president (1804); senator (1810); created marquis by Louis XVIII, and member of the privy council.

Fon'tanges' (fôn'tânzh'), Duchesse de. *Née Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Rous-silles'* (dê akô'-râ'y dê rû'sê'y'). 1661-1681. Mistress of Louis XIV, who created her duchesse de Fontanges.

Fon'tanne' (fôn'tân'; Angl. fôn'tân'), Lynn. 1887?- . Actress; b. London, Eng.; m. (1922) Alfred Lunt (q.v.). Acted in London in support of Beerbohm Tree, and others; in U.S., acted as lead, usually as costar with her husband, in *The Guardsman*, *Strange Interlude*, *Pygmalion*, *Design for Living*, *Taming of the Shrew*, *Elizabeth and Essex*, *Julius's Delight*, *Amphytrion* 38, etc.

Fon'te-nelle' (fôn'tnêl'), Bernard Le Bo'vier de (lê bô'vyâ' dê). 1657-1757. French man of letters. Author of *Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes* (an attempt to popularize new astronomical theory, 1686), *Dialogues des Morts* (an imitation of Lucian, 1693), etc.

Fon-vi'zin (fôn-vyê'zytn), Denis Ivanovich. 1745-1792. Russian playwright; author esp. of satirical comedies, as *The Brigadier* (1766), *The Minor* (1782), etc.

Foote (fôot), Andrew Hull. 1806-1863. American naval officer, b. New Haven, Conn. Ardent temperance advocate; made his vessel first temperance ship in U.S. navy; active in abolishing the liquor ration throughout navy, put in effect in 1862. When in command off African coast, active in capturing slavers and trying to break up slave trade (1849-51). At Canton, China, in return for insult to American flag, stormed and destroyed four forts below the city (1856). In command of naval operations on upper Mississippi (1861-62); co-operated with army in breaking Confederate defenses along the river in northern Tennessee; promoted rear admiral (1862).

Foote, Arthur. 1853-1937. American composer, b. Salem, Mass. A.B. (1874), Harvard. Organist, First Unitarian Church, Boston (1878-1910). Composer of church music, songs, organ and piano pieces, an overture (*In the Mountains*), chamber music, and cantatas.

Foote, Henry Stuart. 1804-1880. American political leader, b. in Fauquier County, Va. Governor of Mississippi (1852-54). Member, Confederate Congress; criticized Jefferson Davis for not accepting Lincoln's peace proposals; resigned from Congress and was imprisoned by Confederates; when released, went over to Union lines and sailed for Europe. After war, practiced law, Washington, D.C. Superintendent, U.S. mint at New Orleans (1878-80).

Foote, Mary, nee Hal'lock (hâl'âk'). 1847-1938. American author, b. Milton, N.Y.; m. Arthur De Wint Foote (1876). After her marriage lived in Colorado, California, and Idaho (to 1928), and in Boston (1928-38). Her novels, illustrated by her own drawings, are laid in the Far West.

Foote, Samuel. 1720-1777. English actor and playwright, b. Truro. Educ. Oxford. Played comedy roles at Drury Lane (1745); made success esp. as mimic of prominent persons; had leg amputated as result of hunting accident (1766); made capital of lost leg in *The Devil upon Two Sticks* (1768) and *The Lane Lover* (1770); built and managed (1767-77) new Haymarket Theatre; indicted for libel because of his caricature of the duchess of Kingston as Kitty Crocodile in *The Trip to Calais* (1776); altered to *The Capuchin*. His plays include *The Knights*, ridiculing Italian opera (1749), *The Englishman in Paris* (1753), *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), *The Com-*

missary (1765), *The Nabob*, satirizing East India Company servants (1772).

Foots, Will Howe. 1874- . American landscape painter, b. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fop'pa (fôp'pâ), Vincenzo. 15th-century Italian painter; settled in Pavia (c. 1456) and headed Lombard school.

Fo'rain' (fô'rân'), Jean Louis. 1852-1931. French painter and illustrator, b. Reims. On staff of *Monde Parisien*, *La Revue Illustrée*, *Courrier Français*, *La Vie Parisienne*, *Figaro*, *L'Écho de Paris*.

For'a-ker (fôr'â-kêr), Joseph Benson. 1846-1917. American political leader, b. near Rainsboro, Ohio. Served through Civil War. Adm. to bar (1869); practiced, Cincinnati, Ohio. Governor of Ohio (1885-89). U.S. senator (1897-1909).

Forbes (fôr'bz; Scot. fôr'bls), Alexander Penrose. 1817-1875. Scottish clergyman, b. Edinburgh. Bishop of Brechin (1848); censured for High-Church views, esp. for promulgating doctrine of the real presence (1860); friend of Dollinger and Pusey. Author of *Explanation of the Thirty-Nine Articles* (1867-68), etc.

Forbes, Archibald. 1838-1900. British journalist, b. Morayshire, Scotland. War correspondent for London *Morning Advertiser*, and later London *Daily News*, during Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), Russo-Turkish War (1877), Afghan War (1878-79), Zulu War (1880).

Forbes, Bertie Charles. 1880-1954. Journalist, b. in Scotland; to U.S. (1904), naturalized (1917). Founder and editor of *Forbes Magazine*; author of popular books on finance and business.

Forbes, David. 1828-1876. British geologist; surveyed for nickel and cobalt deposits in Bolivia and Peru (1857-60); student of volcanic phenomena in the southern Pacific; one of first scientists to apply microscope to study of rocks. His brother Edward (1815-1854) was professor of botany, King's College, London (1842) and professor of natural history, Edinburgh (1854).

Forbes of Cul-lod'en (kû-lôd'ên), Duncan. 1685-1747. Scottish jurist and patriot, b. near Inverness. Lord advocate (1725); lord president of the court of session (1737). Aided government during Jacobite uprising of 1745, and after battle of Culloden Moor (1746) endeavored to mitigate punishment inflicted on rebels.

Forbes, Edwin. 1839-1895. American landscape painter and etcher, b. New York City. Accompanied Army of the Potomac in Civil War and made war sketches published in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

Forbes, Elizabeth Armstrong. See under Stanhope A. FORBES.

Forbes, Esther. 1894 - . American novelist, b. West-boro, Mass.; m. Albert L. Hoskins, Jr. (1926; divorced 1933). Author of *Miss Marvel* (1935), *Paradise* (1937), *The General's Daughter* (1939), *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In* (1942; awarded Pulitzer prize), etc.

Forbes, George William. 1869-1947. New Zealand statesman, b. Lyttelton, N.Z.; prime minister of New Zealand (1930-35).

Forbes, Henry Ogg. 1851-1932. Scottish naturalist and explorer; carried on extensive explorations in Cocos Islands, Java, Sumatra, Timor (1878-84), in New Guinea (1885-86), Chatham Islands (1893), Island of Socotra (1898-99); commissioned by Peru to report upon birds of so-called Guano Islands (1911-13).

Forbes, James. 1871-1938. Playwright, b. Salem, Ontario, Canada; to U.S. (1884) and naturalized (1892). Author of *The Chorus Lady* (1906), *The Traveling Salesman* (1908), *The Famous Mrs. Fair* (1919), etc.

Forbes, James David. 1809-1868. Scottish scientist, b. Edinburgh. First scientist to specialize on study of phenomena of glaciers.

âle, chaotic, cûre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), âold; âve, hère (18), âvent, ând, silênt, makîng ice, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cûnnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û þ u in Fr. menu;

- Forbes, John.** 1710-1759. British officer in America, b. Dunfermline, Scotland. In command of expedition that captured French stronghold at Fort Duquesne (Nov. 25, 1758); renamed it Pittsburgh.
- Forbes, Sir John.** 1787-1861. Scottish physician; a founder of *British and Foreign Medical Review* (1836-47); coeditor of *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine* (1832-35).
- Forbes, John Colin.** 1846-1925. Canadian portrait and landscape painter; studio in London (from 1911). Painted portraits of Gladstone, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, etc.
- Forbes, Rosita, in full Joan Rosita, nee Torr** (tôr). 1893-. English traveler, lecturer, and writer.
- Forbes, Stanhope Alexander.** 1857-1947. Irish genre painter, b. Dublin. His first wife (m. 1889; d. 1912), Elizabeth Adela, nee Armstrong, was also a painter.
- Forbes, Stephen Alfred.** 1844-1930. American entomologist, b. Silver Creek, Ill. Professor, U. of Illinois (1884-1921).
- Forbes of Pit-sli'go** (pit-sli'gô), Sir William. 1739-1806. Scottish banker; member of Dr. Johnson's literary club; author of *Memoirs of a Banking House* (1803).
- Forbes, William Cameron.** 1870-. American diplomat, b. Milton, Mass.; A.B., Harvard (1892). Member of Philippine commission (1904-08); governor general of the Philippines (1909-13); U.S. ambassador to Japan (1930-32).
- Forbes'-Rob'ert-son** (rôb'ért-s'n), Sir Johnston. 1853-1937. English actor, b. London. Member of leading English companies; appeared with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in *The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith* and in *Romeo and Juliet* (1895); achieved success in *Othello* and *Hamlet* (1898); other plays in which he appeared include *As You Like It* (1885), *Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra* (1906), *The Passing of the Third Floor Back* (1909-11). His daughter Jean (1905-) , actress; stage debut in London (1925); plays in which she has appeared include *Berkeley Square*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Twelfth Night*, *Peter Pan*, *The Constant Nymph*, *St. Joan*; appeared under her own management (1934-35) in *The Lady of the Camellias*, *Mary Rose*, *As You Desire Me*, etc. His daughter Diana (1914-) married (1935) Vincent Sheean (q.v.).
- For'bin'** (fôr'bân'), Claude de. 1656-1733. French naval commander; preyed on British, Dutch, and Austrian shipping in Mediterranean and North Sea (1690-1707); commodore in French navy (1702-10).
- Forbin, Comte Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste de.** 1777-1841. French painter and archaeologist; director of royal museums (1815); reorganized the Louvre, and founded the Luxembourg for living artists.
- For'bush** (fôr'boosh), Edward Howe. 1858-1920. American ornithologist, b. Quincy, Mass. Author of *Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States* (3 vols., 1925, 1927, 1929, with illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Allan Brooks), etc.
- Force** (fôra), Peter. 1790-1868. American historian, b. near Passaic Falls, N.J. A printer, Washington, D.C. (1815). Chief historical work, *American Archives*, planned to present original source material of American history (9 vols., pub. 1837-53; covering years 1774-76). Force's library of Americana bought by government (1867) for Library of Congress.
- For'cel-li'ni** (fôr'châl-lé'nô), Egidio. 1688-1768. Italian philologist and lexicographer; pupil and collaborator of Jacopo Facciolati (q.v.), known esp. for his *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon* (1771). See Ambrogio CALEPINO.
- Forch'ham'mer** (fôr'kâm'ér), Johann Georg. 1794-1865. Geologist, b. at Husum, Schleswig. Professor of mineralogy (1831), U. of Copenhagen; wrote on the geology of Denmark, crystallography, etc. His brother Peter Wilhelm (1801-1894), classical archaeologist, was professor of philology, Kiel (1843); author of works on topography and ancient Greek mythology, which he regarded as arising from personifications of the phenomena of nature.
- Forck'en-beck** (fôr'kên-bêk), Max von. 1821-1892. German politician and jurist. Member (1858) and president (1866-73) of Prussian House of Representatives, and cofounder of Progressive (1861) and National Liberal parties (1866). Member (1867) and president (1874-79) of Reichstag; opposed Bismarck's protective tariff policy and, with National Liberal secessionists, founded the Liberal Union (1881), which joined the German Liberal party (1884). Member of Prussian House of Lords (from 1873).
- Ford** (fôrd), Edward Onslow. 1852-1901. English sculptor, b. London; best known for his portrait busts and statues; designed the Shelley Memorial at Oxford, and the Queen Victoria Memorial at Manchester.
- Ford, Ford Madox.** Orig. surname Huef'fer (hüf'ér). 1873-1939. English writer, of German descent, b. at Merton, Eng. Collaborated with Joseph Conrad in the novels *The Inheritors* (1901) and *Romance* (1903). Author of *Poems for Pictures* (1897), *The Fifth Queen* (1906), *Collected Poems* (1914), *Joseph Conrad* (1924), *No More Parades* (1925), *The Last Post* (1928), *The English Novel* (1930), *March of Literature, from Confucius' Day to Our Own* (1938), etc.
- Ford, Henry.** 1863-1947. American automobile manufacturer, b. Greenfield, Mich. Machinist by trade; resident of Detroit, Mich. (from 1887). Chief engineer, Edison Illuminating Co., Detroit. Organizer and president, Ford Motor Co. (1903-19, 1943-45), world's largest manufacturer of automobiles, with over 100,000 employees; introduced profit sharing in Ford Motor Co. (1914). During World War, chartered ship (Peace Ship) and at own expense took party to Europe in futile attempt to organize a peace conference and end the war (1915-16). Built Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit. His son Edsel Bryant (1893-1943), b. Detroit, president of Ford Motor Co. (1919-43). Edsel's son, Henry (1917-), president (from 1945).
- Ford, Henry Jones.** 1851-1925. American political scientist, b. Baltimore, Md. Professor of politics, Princeton (1908-12); New Jersey commissioner of banking and insurance (1912). Member, Interstate Commerce Commission. Author of *The Evolution of Democracy* (1901), *The Natural History of the State* (1915), *Alexander Hamilton* (1920), *Representative Government* (1924).
- Ford, Jeremiah Denis Mathias.** 1873-1958. American educator, b. Cambridge, Mass. A.B. (1894) and Ph.D. (1897), Harvard. Professor of French and Spanish, Harvard and Radcliffe (from 1907). Author of *Main Currents of Spanish Literature* (1919), *Portuguese Grammar* (1925), *Spanish Grammar for Colleges* (1928), etc.
- Ford, John.** 1586?-after 1638. English playwright, b. Ilington, Devonshire. His plays include *The Lovers Melancholy* (1629), *'Tis Pity Shee's a Whore* (1633), *The Broken Heart* (1633), *Chronicle Historie of Perkin Warbeck* (1634), *The Ladies Triall* (1638); coauthor with Dekker and Rowley of *Witch of Edmonton* (publ. 1658).
- Ford, John.** Orig. name Sean O'Fee'ney (ô-fé'ní). 1895-. American motion-picture director; director of *Lightnin'*, *Arrowsmith*, *The Informer*, *Grapes of Wrath* (1940), *Tobacco Road* (1941), *How Green Was My Valley* (1941); received directorial award of Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science (1935, 1940).
- Ford, John Thomson.** 1829-1894. American theater manager, b. Baltimore. In one of his theaters, known as

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ford's Theater, in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth (1865).

Ford, Leslie. Pseudonym of Zenith Jones BROWN.

Ford, Paul Leicester. 1865-1902. Bro. of Worthington Chauncey Ford. American historian and novelist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Edited: *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (10 vols., from 1892), *The Writings of John Dickinson* (2 vols., 1893). Author of *The True George Washington* (1896), *The Many-Sided Franklin* (1899), and the novels *The Honorable Peter Stirling* (1894), *Janice Meredith* (1899).

Ford, Richard. 1796-1858. English traveler and writer; toured Spain on horseback; author of *Handbook for Travellers in Spain* (1845), *Gatherings from Spain* (1846), etc.

Ford, Stanley Hamer. 1877- . American army officer, b. Columbus, Ohio. B.Ph., Ohio State (1898). Served in Cuba (1898-99), Philippines (1900-02), China (1914-17), France (1918). Asst. chief of staff (1927-30), and commissioned lieutenant general, U.S. army (1939).

Ford, Worthington Chauncey. 1858-1941. Bro. of Paul Leicester Ford. American statistician and educator, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Chief of bureau of statistics in U.S. State Department (1885-89) and Treasury Department (1893-98). On staff of Boston Public Library (1897-1902) and Library of Congress (1902-09). Author of *American Citizen's Manual* (1883), *The Standard Silver Dollar* (1884), *George Washington* (1899), etc.

Ford'ney (fōr'd'nē), **Joseph Warren**. 1853-1932. American legislator, b. in Blackford County, Ind. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1899-1923). Best known as cosponsor of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act (1922).

For'dun (fōr'd'n), **John of**. d. about 1384. Scottish chronicler; probably a priest at Aberdeen; author of *Chronica Gentis Scotorum* (a history of Scotland down to his own time).

For'el' (fōr'el'), **Auguste Henri**. 1848-1931. Swiss psychiatrist and entomologist; known for work on the anatomy of the brain, and in hypnotism and forensic psychiatry; authority on insects, esp. the psychology of ants; pioneer in sex hygiene. His cousin **François Alphonse Forel** (1841-1912), naturalist, conducted limnological investigations on lakes Geneva and Constance; also investigated Swiss glaciers and earthquakes.

Fore'paugh (fōr'pō), **Adam** (1831-1890) and his brother **Charles** (1838-1929). American circus proprietors.

Forest. See also DE FOREST.

For'es-ter (fōr'es-ter; -lēt-er), **Cecil Scott**. 1890- . English writer, b. Cairo, Egypt; son of a British army officer. First novel, *Payment Deferred*, a murder story (1924; later adapted by him for stage and screen), followed by biographical works including studies of Napoleon (1924), Josephine (1925), Victor Emmanuel (1927), Louis XIV (1928), Nelson (1929). Other novels include *The Gun* (1933), *The General* (1936), the trilogy *Captain Horatio Hornblower* (1939; originally published as *Brat to Quarters*, 1937, *Ship of the Line*, 1938, awarded James Tait Black memorial prize, and *Flying Colours*, 1939), *To the Indies* (1940), *The Captain from Connecticut* (1941), *The Ship* (1943).

Forester, Frank. See **Henry William Herbert** (1807-1858), under HERBERT family.

For'ey (fō'rā'), **Élie Frédéric**. 1804-1872. French soldier; aided coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851) by which Louis Napoleon seized power in France; general of division in Crimean War (1854-55) and war in Italy (1859). Commanded French expeditionary force in Mexico (1862-63). Created marshal of France.

For'gan (fōr'gān), **James Berwick**. 1852-1924. American banker, b. St. Andrews, Scotland; to U.S. (1885);

naturalized. Vice-president (1892-1900), president (1900-24), First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; director, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank (1914-20).

For'kel (fōr'käl), **Johann Nikolaus**. 1749-1818. German musicologist; director of music, Göttingen (from 1778). Author of *Allgemeine Literatur der Musik* (1792; first bibliographical work of its kind), the first biography of Bach (1802), etc.

For'man (fōr'mān), **Justus Miles**. 1875-1915. American novelist, b. Le Roy, N.Y.

Forman, Simon. 1552-1611. English astrologer and quack doctor; in London as an astrologer (1583), and later (1588) resorted to necromancy; granted by Cambridge U. a license to practice medicine. His love philters are referred to in Ben Jonson's *Epicoene*. At his death, left manuscript of *The Booke of Plaies*, which came into possession of Ashmole and was found to contain earliest account of performances of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, *Winter's Tale*, and *Cymbeline*.

For'mes (fōr'mēs), **Karl Johann**. 1810-1889. German operatic basso. His brother **Theodor** (1826-1874) was an operatic tenor.

For'mi'gē' (fōr'mē'zhā'), **Jean Camille**. 1815-1926. French architect.

For'mo'sus (fōr-mō'sūs), 816? 896. Pope (891-896). Bishop of Porto; sent on an embassy to the Bulgarians (c. 866) and later to France; excommunicated by Pope John VIII but restored by Marinus; as pope, crowned Arnulf as emperor (896); much dispute over his legitimacy as pope.

For'ner' (fōr-nēr'), **Juan Pablo**. 1756-1797. Span. writer, b. at Mérida; author of *Exequi's de la Leng. Castellana*, etc.

For'rest (fōr'est; -tst), **Edwin**. 1806-1872. American actor, b. Philadelphia. First New York success, at Park Theater, as Othello (June 23, 1826). Appeared at Drury Lane as Spartacus (1834). After years of success, began a feud with Macready; tragic result May 10, 1849, when a mob attacked Astor Place Opera House where Macready was appearing, attempted to wreck the building, and were fired on by the militia with loss of 22 and wounding of 36 persons. Forrest given (from 1850) to long spells of brooding and melancholy; last stage appearance (1872). Bequeathed fortune to establish a home (Forrest Home, Philadelphia) for aged actors. Chief roles, Lear, Coriolanus, Richard III, Virginia, Damon.

Forrest, John. 1st Baron Forrest. 1847-1918. Australian explorer, b. in Western Australia. Conducted coastal explorations from Perth to Adelaide (1870), Central Australian explorations (1874). First premier of Western Australia (1890-1901). Created baron (1918), first Australian statesman raised to the peerage.

Forrest, Nathan Bedford. 1821-1877. American army officer, b. in Bedford County, Tenn. Joined Confederate service at outbreak of Civil War; brigadier general (July, 1862). Became head of famous cavalry raiding force; major general (Dec., 1863); lieutenant general (February, 1865).

For'res-ter (fōr'es-ter; -lēt-er), **Alfred Henry**. 1804-1872. English artist; contributed sketches to *Punch* and *Illustrated London News*; wrote and illustrated humorous and juvenile books. Collaborated as artist with his elder brother, **Charles Robert** (1803-1850), in novels and *Absurdities in Prose and Verse* (1827) under joint pseudonym **Alfred Crow'quill'** (krō'kwīl'); illustrator of *Beauty and the Beast* (1843), ballads, and fairy tales.

For'skål' (fōr'skāl'), **Peter**. 1736?-1763. Swedish naturalist and traveler; pupil of Linnaeus; died of plague in Arabia on Niebuhr's Danish expedition to Egypt and

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, tē-u in Fr. menu;

Arabia; author of *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (publ. 1775), etc.

Fors'man (Sued. förs'män), **Georg Zachris.** Known as **Yrjö Sakari Yrjö-Koski-nen** (Finn. yr'jö-kös'ki-nen). 1830-1903. Finnish historian; author of a history of the Finnish people. His brother **Jaakko Oskar** (1839-1899) was an educator; author of several works on Finnish law.

Fors'sell' (fôr'sel'), **Hans Ludvig.** 1843-1901. Swedish historian and statesman. Minister of finance (1875-80); member of upper house in Diet (1879-97); president of treasury board (1888); helped establish gold standard in Sweden. Author of *History of Sweden after Gustavus I* (2 vols., 1869-75), *Sweden in 1571* (2 parts, 1872-83), etc.

För'ster (für'stër). See also **FORSTER**.

For'ster (fôr'stër), **Edward Morgan.** 1879-. British novelist; author of *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, *A Room with a View*, *Howards End*, *The Celestial Omnibus*, *A Passage to India*, *The Eternal Moment*, etc.

För'ster (für'stër), **Erich.** 1865-. German Protestant theologian.

Fors'ter' (fôr'stär'), **François.** 1790-1872. French engraver.

Für'ster (für'stër), **Friedrich Christoph.** 1791-1868. German historian and poet. On staff of literary journals (1821-26); curator, Royal Museum, Berlin (from 1829). Author of spirited war songs, the historical drama *Gustav Adolf* (1833), the historical works *Albrecht von Wallenstein* (1834), *Geschichte Friedrich Wilhelm I* (3 vols., 1835), and *Preussens Helden in Krieg und Frieden* (1846). His brother **Ernst** (1800-1889), painter and art historian, painted frescoes in the Aula at Bonn and in the Glyptothek, Munich (until 1822); discovered and restored frescoes by Jacopo Tintoretto at Padua (1834); edited several works of his father-in-law Jean Paul Richter.

For'ster (fôr'stër), **Georg.** In full **Johann Georg Adam.** 1754-1794. German traveler and writer; accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage around world (1772). Author of *A Voyage Around the World* (1777); one of earliest examples of a scientific travel book, *Ansichten vom Niederrhein, Babeln, ...* (3 vols., 1791-94). His father, **Johann Reinhold Forster** (1729-1798), also on the voyage with Cook (1772), wrote *Observations Made During a Voyage Round the World* (1778).

För'ster (für'stër), **Heinrich.** 1800-1881. German Roman Catholic bishop, and pulpit orator. Princesly bishop of Breslau (1853). Opposed dogma of infallibility at Vatican Council (1870); deposed from see by German court for opposition to May laws in Kulturkampf (1875); retired to Austrian part of diocese.

For'ster (fôr'stër), **Henry William.** 1st Baron Forster. 1866-1936. English financier, and governor general of Australia (1920-25).

Forster, John. 1812-1876. English historian and biographer, b. at Newcastle. Edited *Foreign Quarterly Review* (1842-43), London *Daily News* (1846), London *Examiner* (1847-53). Lunacy commissioner (1861-72). Author of biographies of Landor, Goldsmith, and Dickens.

För'ster (für'stër), **Josef Bohuslav.** 1859-1951. Czech composer, b. near Prague. Professor of composition (1920) and rector (1922-23) at Prague Conservatory. Composer of operas, symphonies, symphonic poems, and other orchestral works, a *Stabat Mater*, choral works with orchestra, chamber music, piano pieces, and songs.

Förster, Max. 1869-1954. German Old English scholar; professor, Würzburg (1898), Halle (1909), Leipzig (1910), Munich (1925-34). Published *Beowulf-Materialien* (1900), *Allenglisches Lesebuch* (1913), *Das Elisabethanische Sprichwort* (1918), *Die Beowulf-Handschrift* (1919),

The Ezter Book of Old English Poetry (1933), etc. **For'ster** (fôr'stër), **William.** 1784-1854. Brother-in-law of Elizabeth Fry. English Quaker minister; visited U.S. (1820-25) and was influential in checking spread of Unitarian views among the Quakers.

För'ster-Nietz'sche (für'stër-në'che'), **Elisabeth.** 1846-1935. German writer; m. Bernhard Forster (1885); after his death (1889), acted as companion, secretary, and nurse (until his death, 1900) to her brother Friedrich Nietzsche, about whom she wrote a number of books, including a biography.

For-syth' (fôr-sith'), **Alexander John.** 1769-1843. Scottish clergyman and inventor; invented the percussion lock for firearms, and was pensioned by the British government after refusing an offer from Napoleon of £20,000 for the secret.

Forsyth, Andrew Russell. 1858-1942. Scottish mathematician. Author of *Treatise on the Theory of Functions* (1893), *Calculus of Variations* (1927), *Intrinsic Geometry of Ideal Space* (1935), etc.

Forsyth, John. 1780-1841. American political leader, b. Fredericksburg, Va. Grad. Princeton (1799). Adm. to bar (1802). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1813-18); U.S. Senate (1818-19). U.S. minister to Spain (1819-23); gained Spanish king's ratification of treaty of 1819, ceding Florida to United States. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1823-27). Governor of Georgia (1827-29). U.S. senator (1829-34). Secretary of state in cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren (1834-41).

Forsyth, William. 1737-1804. British botanist and gardener; superintendent of the Royal Gardens at St. James's and Kensington (1764). The genus of shrubs *For'sythia*, which was introduced from China, is named in his honor.

For-sythe' (fôr-sith'). Variant of **FORSYTH**.

Fort (fôr), **Paul.** 1872-. French poet of the symbolist group; founded Théâtre des Arts (1890); edited the magazine *Vers et Prose* (1905-11); most notable poetical work is included in his more than 30 volumes of *Bulades Françaises*.

For'te-guer'ri (fôr'të-gwër'ri) or **For'ti-guer'ra** (fôr'të-gwër'ra), **Niccolò.** Pseudonym **Car'te-ro-ma-co** (kär'të-rö'mä'kö). 1674-1735. Italian prelate and poet; among his literary works are a blank-verse translation of Terence (1736); *Capitoli; L'ipotele Poeti*; etc.; and a comic epic, *Il Ricciardello* (1738), parodying works of Pulci, Boiardo, Ariosto.

For'tes-cue (fôr'tës-kü, -tës-), afterwards **Par'kin-son-**

For'tes-cue (pär'kin's-n-), **Chichester Samuel.** Baron **Car'ling-ford** (kär'ling-förd). 1823-1898. British political administrator, b. in County Louth, Ireland. M.A., Oxon. (1847); assumed name Parkinson (1862); chief secretary for Ireland (1865-66, 1868-70), under Gladstone; aided with Irish Land Act of 1870; president of Board of Trade (1871-74); lord privy seal (1881-85); ceasing to support Gladstone's Irish policy (1885), rejected home-rule cause.

Fortescue, Sir John. 1391?-1476. English jurist. Lord chief justice of the King's Bench (1442-61); attainted (1461) by Edward IV as a Lancastrian, followed Queen Margaret to Flanders (1463), fought at Tewkesbury, was captured (1471), and accepted a pardon granted by Edward IV; recognized Edward as rightful king (1471). Known as one of the earliest of English constitutional lawyers; author of *De Laudibus Legum Angliar*, etc.

Fortescue, Sir John. 1531?-1607. English statesman, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. M.P. (from 1572). Chancellor of the exchequer (1589); chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (1601). His defeat by Sir Francis Goodwin

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

in parliamentary election (1604) raised a constitutional question when the clerk of the crown refused to receive the return of Goodwin because he was an outlaw, whereas the House of Commons recognized Goodwin's election as legal; as a result of the dispute, the House of Commons established its right to decide upon legality of election returns.

Forth, Earl of. See Patrick RUTHVEN.

Fortier (fôr'tyâr'), Alcée. 1856-1914. American scholar b. in St. James Parish, La. Professor at Tulane; esp. interested in Creole history and customs. Author of *Louisiana Folk Tales* (1895), *History of Louisiana* (1904), etc.

Fortin (fôr'tân'), Jean. 1750-1831. French physicist and engineer; invented a cup barometer (Fortin's barometer) used for scientific purposes.

Fortla'ge (fôr'tl'gêz), Karl. 1806-1881. German philosopher. Professor, Jena (from 1846); followed teachings of Hegel, then of Beneke and Fichte, and considered psychology the basis of philosophy.

Fortu-na'tus (fôr'tû-nâ'tûs), Venantius Honorius Clementianus. 530?-7610 A.D. Latin poet, b. Ceneda, Italy. At court of Sigebert, King of Austrasia (565); wrote epithalamium on marriage of Sigebert and Brunhilde (566). Protégé and chaplain of Queen Radegunde, wife of Clotaire I, at Poitiers; bishop of Poitiers (599). Among his works are eleven books of short poems, hymns, verse epistles, etc., a poem in four cantos on St. Martin of Tours, and prose lives of saints.

Fortune (fôr'tûn; -tûn), Robert. 1813-1880. Scottish traveler and botanist; visited China (1842 and 1848), whence he introduced into England a double yellow rose and a Japanese anemone; also visited Formosa and Japan (1853). The genus *Fortunella* (containing the kumquat) derives its name from him.

Fortuny' y Car-bó' (fôr-tûn'y' & kâr-bô'), Mariano. 1838-1874. Spanish painter, b. at Reus, Catalonia; dominant influence in Spanish art before rise of impressionism. Son-in-law of Madrazo. Resided chiefly in Rome. Known esp. for his rococo pictures.

Forward (fôr'wêrd), Walter. 1780-1852. American political leader, b. East Granby, Conn.; to Ohio as a boy. Adm. to bar (1806); practiced, Pittsburgh. U.S. secretary of the treasury (1841-43).

Fo'sca-ri (fôs'kâ-rê), Francesco. 1372?-1457. Doge of Venice (1423-1457). Waged successful wars extending Venice's power in northern Italy (1426-54). Later life embittered by political activities of his only surviving son, *Giaco'po* (c. 1457), who was tried, and banished (1445) for receiving bribes to use his influence in distributing state offices, was again tried, and banished (1450) for being involved in a political assassination, and was a third time punished the same way (1456) for alleged treasonable correspondence with enemies of Venice. Francesco was deposed (Oct. 24, 1457) and died a week later. Subject of Byron's tragedy *The Two Foscari*.

Fo'sca-ri-ni (fôs'kâ-rê-nâ), Marco. 1696-1763. Doge of Venice (1762-63) and author of the unfinished literary history *Della Letteratura Veneziana* (1752).

Fo'sco-lo (fôs'kô-lô), Ugo, orig. Niccolò. 1778-1827. Italian writer, b. on island of Zante. Served in Napoleonic armies; émigré (1815) to Switzerland, then England, to escape Austrian rule in Italy; continually involved in romantic intrigues. Author of the epistolary novel *Ultima Lettera di Jacopo Ortis* (1802), sonnets, odes, tragedies, a long philosophic poem, and critical essays.

Fos'dick (fôs'dîk), Charles Austin. Pseudonym Harry Cas'tle-mon (kâs'tl-mân). 1842-1915. American writer of juveniles, including *Frank on the Lower Mis-*

sisstippi (1869), *The Buried Treasure* (1877), *The Boy Trapper* (1878), *Oscar in Africa* (1894), *Carl the Trailer* (1900), *The Floating Treasure* (1901), *Frank Nelson in the Forecastle* (1904).

Foedick, Harry Emerson. 1878- . American clergyman, b. Buffalo, N.Y. A.B., Colgate (1900), B.D., Union Theol. Sem. (1904). Ordained in Baptist ministry (1903); pastor, Montclair, N.J. (1904-15); professor of practical theology, Union Theol. Sem. (from 1915); pastor, Riverside Church, N.Y. City. Author of *The Second Mile* (1908), *The Manhood of the Master* (1913), *The Assurance of Immortality* (1913), *The Meaning of Prayer* (1915), *Twelve Tests of Character* (1923), *As I See Religion* (1932), *A Guide to Understanding the Bible* (1938), *On Being a Real Person* (1943), etc. His brother **Raymond Blaine** (1883-), lawyer; A.B., Princeton (1905); LL.B., New York Law School (1908); special representative of U.S. War Department, in France (1918-19); undersecretary general of League of Nations (1919-20); president, Rockefeller Foundation (1936-48); author of *European Police Systems* (1915), *American Police Systems* (1920), *The Old Savage in the New Civilization* (1928), etc.

Foss (fôs), Cyrus David. 1834-1910. American Methodist Episcopal bishop and educator.

Foss, Sam Walter. 1858-1911. American editor and humorist, b. Candia, N.H.; grad. Brown (1882). Editor, *Yankee Blade*, Boston, and writer for Boston *Globe* (1887-94). Contributor, esp. of light verse, to various magazines. Author of *Back Country Poems* (1892), *Dreams in Homespun* (1897), *Songs of War and Peace* (1899), *Songs of the Average Man* (1907).

Fosse, Charles de La. See Charles de LAFOSSÉ.

Fos'ter (fôs'târ), Abby (or Abigail) Kelley. See under Stephen Symonds FOSTER.

Foster, Benjamin. 1852-1926. American landscape painter, b. North Anson, Me. Studied under Abbott Thayer in New York and Merson and Morot in Paris.

Foster, Birket. See Myles Birket FOSTER.

Foster, Charles. 1828-1904. American political leader, b. Fostoria, Ohio. Governor of Ohio (1880-84); U.S. secretary of the treasury (1891-93).

Foster, Edward P. 1853- . American clergyman; resident of Marietta, Ohio. Inventor (c. 1906) of a world language, "Ro," based on the classification of ideas.

Foster, Fay. 1886- . American musician and composer of chamber music, choral and piano pieces, and more than one hundred songs; winner of many prizes for her compositions.

Foster, Frank Pierce. 1841-1911. American physician, b. Concord, N.H. Grad. Coll. Phys. & Surg., N.Y. (1862). Advocated use of animal lymph in vaccination, operated a vaccine farm at Cos Cob, N.Y. Compiled *Illustrated Encyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (4 vols., 1888-94), etc.

Foster, George Burman. 1858-1918. American Baptist theologian, b. Alderson, W.Va.; professor, U. of Chicago (1895-1918). Debated publicly with Clarence Darrow on subjects *Is Life Worth Living?* and *Resolved, That the Human Will is Free* (1917 and 1918).

Foster, Sir George Eulas. 1847-1931. Canadian educator and statesman, b. in New Brunswick. Professor of classics, U. of New Brunswick (1872-79). Member of Canadian House of Commons (from 1882); senator (1921). Canadian representative at Peace Conference in Paris (1919), and at first, seventh, and ninth assemblies, League of Nations (1921, 1926, 1929); vice-president of league (1921).

Foster, Henry. 1796-1831. English navigator; served as

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôd; âve, hêre (18), âvent, ând, silênt, makê; lce, ill, charît; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôdd; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, tû-u in Fr. menu;

- astronomer on Parry's polar expeditions (1824-25; 1827). Commanded government sloop *Chanticleer*, sent out (1828-29) to determine specific ellipticity of the earth by pendulum experiments in the South Seas, and to record observations on meteorology, magnetism, direction of ocean currents, etc. Accidentally drowned in the Chagres River, Panama (Feb. 5, 1831).
- Foster, John.** 1770-1843. English Baptist clergyman (1792-1806) and essayist; republican in political sympathy, and a critic of existing system of ecclesiastical institutions.
- Foster, John Watson.** 1836-1917. American statesman, b. in Pike County, Ind.; grad. Indiana (1855). Adm. to bar (1857); practiced, Evansville, Ind. Served through Civil War. U.S. minister to Mexico (1873-80), Russia (1880-81), Spain (1883-85). U.S. secretary of state (1892-93). Invited by China, joined Chinese commissioners in negotiating peace with Japan (1894); represented China at Second Hague Conference (1907). U.S. agent in arbitration to fix Alaska-Canadian boundary (1903). Author of *A Century of American Diplomacy, 1776-1876* (1900), etc.
- Foster, John Wells.** 1815-1873. American geologist and paleontologist, b. Brimfield, Mass. Assisted on geological survey of Ohio (1837), studying coal beds and limestone deposits near Columbus; assisted on survey of Lake Superior region, reporting on mineral resources. Conducted paleontological and ethnological investigations in the Mississippi Valley.
- Foster, Mrs. Laurence.** Pseudonym Ru'mer God'den (rōō'mēr gōd'n). 1909- . English novelist; author of *Black Narcissus* (1939), *Breakfast with the Nikoidea* (1941).
- Foster, Sir Michael.** 1836-1907. English physiologist; lecturer (1870-83) and professor (1883-1903), Cambridge U.; co-operated with Huxley in devising method of practical laboratory work; a founder and editor (to 1894) of the *Journal of Physiology*. Joint editor of Huxley's *Scientific Memoirs* (1898-1902).
- Foster, Myles Birket.** 1825-1899. English illustrator of editions of English and American poets and prose authors (1846-58), and painter, esp. of water-color studies of roadside and woodland landscapes.
- Foster, Randolph Sinks.** 1820-1903. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and educator; president of Northwestern U. (1857-60); professor, Drew Theol. Sem. (1868-72); president of the seminary (1870-72). Consecrated bishop (1872).
- Foster, Robert Frederick.** 1853-1945. Authority on card games, b. Edinburgh, Scotland. Civil engineer and architect by profession; retired (1893) to specialize on games of cards. Card editor, New York *Sun* (from 1895). Author of *Whist Manual* (1890), *Foster's Hoyle* (1897), *Foster's Complete Bridge* (1906). Special editor for card games and gambling, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.
- Foster, Stephen Collins.** 1826-1864. American song writer, b. near Pittsburgh, Pa. Musical genius developed early; contributed many songs for the then popular Negro minstrel troupes. Resident of Pittsburgh (until 1860), New York City (from 1860). Improvident and intemperate by nature, died in charity ward of Bellevue Hospital in spite of large sums realized from his songs. Best-known songs: *Open thy Lattice, Love; Louisiana Belle; My Old Kentucky Home; Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground; Old Folks at Home; Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming; Nelly Was a Lady; O Susanna; Away down South; Old Dog Tray; Old Black Joe*.
- Foster, Stephen Symonds.** 1809-1881. American abolitionist, b. Canterbury, N.H.; grad. Dartmouth (1838).
- Antislavery lecturer and agitator, associate of Garrison; later, advocated woman suffrage, temperance, world peace, and reform in conditions of labor. His wife, Abigail, better known as Abby, nee Kel'ley [kē'lēy] (1810-1887), b. Pelham, Mass., supported his abolitionist agitation and was herself a pioneer in woman suffrage.
- Foster, William Trufant.** 1879-1950. American economist; collaborator in writing *Money* (1923), *Profits* (1925), *The Road to Plenty* (1927), and *Progress and Plenty* (1930).
- Foster, William Zebulon.** 1881- . American labor leader, b. Taunton, Mass.; educ. Phila. Joined Socialist party (1900), I.W.W. (1909), and Communist party (c. 1921). Active in organizing steelworkers for the great strike (1919). Communist party candidate for president of the United States (1924, 1928, 1932) and for governor of New York (1930). Author of *Towards Soviet America, From Bryan to Stalin* (1937).
- Foth'er-gill** (fōth'ēr-gill), Jessie. 1851-1891. English novelist, b. Manchester; author of novels depicting Lancashire and Yorkshire factory life. Her best-known novel is *The First Violin* (1878).
- Fothergill, John.** 1712-1780. British physician, of Quaker family; M.D., Edinburgh (1736); practiced in London (from 1740); maintained botanical garden known through Europe. His *Account of the Sore Throat Attended with Ulcers* (1748) contains first recognition of diphtheria in England. Aided Benjamin Franklin (1774) in drafting scheme of reconciliation between England and American colonies.
- Fou'cault'** (fōō'kō'), Jean Bernard Léon. 1819-1868. French physicist, b. Paris. Studied medicine, then turned to experimental physics. With A. H. L. Fizeau, conducted experiments on light and heat; demonstrated that the velocity of light varies in different media (1850); independently measured the velocity of light in air; demonstrated the axial rotation of the earth by the apparent clockwise motion of a pendulum's plane of oscillation (1851); invented the gyroscope (1852); appointed physicist at Paris observatory (1855); discovered the eddy, or Foucault, induced electric current; invented the Foucault prism, a variety of Nicol prism (1857); devised method of giving to the mirrors of reflecting telescopes the form of a spheroid or paraboloid of revolution (1858).
- Fou'ché'** (fōō'shā'), Edm'nd. French inventor; credited with devising (c. 1903) the practical and safe oxyacetylene torch for metallic welding.
- Fouché, Joseph.** Duc d'O'trante' (dō'ō'trānt'). 1763-1820. French statesman; member of the National Convention (1792-95). Minister of police (1799-1802; 1804-10; and 1815). Famous for unfeeling efficiency, his system of spies, and various political intrigues designed to save or benefit himself in any contingency. Advised Napoleon to abdicate after Waterloo, and assumed leadership of the provisional government formed hastily to negotiate with the allies. Exiled from France (1816) and lived in retirement at Trieste (1816-20).
- Fou'cher' de Ca'vil'** (fōō'shā' dē kā'rā'y'), Comte Louis Alexandre. 1826-1891. French writer and politician; member of the Senate (1876); ambassador at Vienna (1883-86). Author of *Leibniz, Descartes et Spinoza* (1863), *Dante* (1864), *Goethe et son Œuvre* (1865), etc.
- Foucher de Char'tres** (shā'r'tr'). 1058-after 1127. French priest and historian; chaplain of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. His *Historia Hierosolymitana* tells story of First Crusade.
- Foucquet.** Variant of FOUQUET.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Fouillé (fū'yā'), Alfred Jules Émile. 1838-1912.

French philosopher and educator; professor successively at Douai, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Paris.

Fould (fōld), Achille. 1800-1867. French statesman and financier; minister of finance (1849-52; 1861-67); senator and minister of state (1852).

Foullis (foulz), Robert (1707-1776) and his brother Andrew (1712-1775). Scottish booksellers and printers; in partnership at Glasgow (from c. 1741); best known for their editions of the classics, and quarto editions of works of Thomas Gray (1768) and Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1770).

Foulke (fōlk), William Dudley. 1848-1935. American lawyer and writer; member of U.S. Civil Service Commission (1901-03) and president of National Civil Service Reform League (1923-24). Author of *Star or Saxon* (1887), *Maya*... (1900), *Lyrics of War and Peace* (1916), *Roosevelt and the Spokenmen* (1925), *Songs of Eventide* (1928), *Earth's Generations Pass* (verse, 1930), etc.

Foul'lon' (fō'lōn'), Joseph François. 1717-1789. French government official; intendant general of the French army during the Seven Years' War (1756-63), and intendant of finance (1771). After fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1789), he went into hiding, but was caught and hanged from a lamppost by the mob.

Foulques (fōlk). See ANJOU family.

Foulques (fōlk) or **Fulk** (fōlk). 840?-900. French ecclesiastic; archbishop of Reims (883); played important political role, esp. in crowning Charles the Simple (893) to contest the claim of Fulk, Count of Paris, to the throne; created chamberlain of France (898); assassinated by order of Count Baldwin of Flanders.

Foulques de Neuilly (dē nū'yā). d. 1202. French ecclesiastic, famed as a pulpit orator under instructions from Pope Innocent III, aroused people to undertake the Fourth Crusade (1198).

Fouqué. See LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ.

Fouqué (fō'kē'), Ferdinand André. 1828-1904. French geologist and petrologist; studied the volatile products of volcanic eruptions and the formation of volcanic craters; introduced into France the use of the microscope for petrographic study; reproduced rocks and minerals artificially.

Fouquet or **Foucquet** (fō'kē'). Jean. 1416?-1480. French painter; court painter of Louis XI; known esp. for his illumination of *Liens d'Heures*, one for Étienne Chevalier, one for Marie de Clèves, widow of the duke of Orléans, and one for Philippe de Comines.

Fouquet or **Foucquet**, Nicolas. 1615-1680. French government official; confidential agent of Cardinal Mazarin, and appointed superintendent of finance (1653); arrested (1661), tried for embezzlement after trial lasting most of four years, and imprisoned for rest of his life; identified by some, probably erroneously, as the Man in the Iron Mask. See *du de BELLE-ISLE*.

Fouquier-Tinville (fō'kū'ā'vā'), Antoine Quentin. 1746-1795. French Revolutionary politician; public accuser before the Revolutionary Tribunal (March, 1793-July, 1794); guillotined (May 7, 1795).

Fourcroy (fōr'krō'), Count Antoine François de. 1755-1809. French chemist, b. Paris. M.D. (1780); professor, Jardin des Plantes (from 1784); one of earliest converts to theories of Lavoisier. Author of *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* (with Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Guyton de Morveau, 1787), etc. See LAVOISIER.

Fourdrin'ier (fōr'drin'ī-ēr), Henry (1766-1854) and his brother Sealy (d. 1847). English papermakers and inventors; invented (with aid of Bryan Donkin) and pat-

ented (1807) improved papermaking machine capable of producing a continuous sheet of paper of any desired size from the wood pulp; received parliamentary grant (1840) to compensate them for outlays in the course of their experiments.

Fou'renu' (fō'rēnū'), Fernand. 1850-1914. French explorer in Africa; made special study of Sahara region.

Fou'ri'chon' (fō'rē'shōn'), Martin. 1809-1884. French naval officer.

Fou'rier' (fō'rīyā'), François Marie Charles. 1772-1837. French social scientist and reformer, b. at Besançon. Devoted himself to study of society and methods of improving social and economic conditions; published (1808) *Théorie des Quatre Mouvements et des Destinées Générales*, advocating a co-operative organization of society into phalansteries, each one large enough to allow for industrial and social needs of the group. Author also of *Traité de l'Association Domestique et Agricole* (1822), *La Fausse Industrie Morcelée* (1835-36). Fourierism, as his proposed system was called, made a strong appeal to many thoughtful people and a number of attempts were made to organize as he suggested; Brook Farm in the U.S. was a famous example of a Fourieristic experiment.

Fourier, Baron Jean Baptiste Joseph. 1768-1840.

French geometrician and physicist, b. Auxerre. Known for researches in the theory of heat and of numerical equations. Accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt (1798); where he became perpetual secretary of the Institute of Cairo; returned to France (1801); prefect of Isère (1802-15); created baron by Napoleon (1808).

Fourier, Pierre. 1565-1640. French Roman Catholic priest; founder (1597) of the religious order School Sisters of Notre Dame.

Four'mont' (fōr'mōn'), Étienne. 1683-1745. French Oriental scholar; a student of Chinese language.

Four'neau' (fōr'nō'), Ernest François Auguste. 1872-1949. French chemist; chief of staff at Pasteur Institute, known esp. for studies on local anesthetics.

Fournet, Louis René Marie Charles Dartige du. See DU FOURNET.

Four'ney'ron' (fōr'nā'rōn'), Benoit. 1802-1867. French engineer; inventor of a hydraulic turbine.

Four'nier' (fōr'nyā'), Édouard. 1819-1880. French writer; editor of *Le Théâtre* (1853-55); author of *L'Esprit dans l'Histoire* (1857), *Le Théâtre Français au XVI^e et au XVII^e Siècle* (1871), *Histoire des Enseignements de Paris* (1884), etc.

Fournier, Henri Alain. See ALAIN-FOURNIER.

Fournier, Pierre Simon. 1712-1768. French type founder; author of *Manuel des Caractères de l'Imprimerie* (1742), etc.

Fournier, Téléphore. 1824-1896. Canadian jurist and politician; postmaster general (1875); puisne judge, Supreme Court of Canada (1875-96).

Four'nier d'Albe' (fōr'nyā dāl'b'), Edmund Edward. 1868-1933. English physicist and lexicographer, b. in London. Assistant in physical laboratory of Royal College of Science for Ireland and Trinity Coll., Dublin; active in Pan-Celtic movement; published an English-Irish dictionary (1903). Invented optophone, an instrument by which light energy is converted into sound energy (1912), developing it so that blind persons can read printed matter by ear (1914); transmitted by radio first photographic portrait broadcast from London (1923); invented system of wireless telewriting and telephotography based upon acoustic resonance (1925). Author of *The Electron Theory* (1906), *Contemporary Chemistry* (1912), *The Moon-Element* (1924), *Hephaestus, or the Soul of the Machine* (1925), etc.

Fowl'er (foul'ēr), Alfred. 1868-1940. English astro-

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mā'kēr; īce, īll, char'ly; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, ū = u in Fr. menu;

physicist; author of papers relating to the spectra of comets, the sun, and stars, and the structure of spectra.

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. See Ellen Thorneycroft FFKLIN.

Fowler, Frank. 1852-1910. American portrait painter, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; studio, New York City (from 1880).

Fowler, Gene. 1890-. American journalist, playwright, and scenarist, b. Denver, Colo. Author of *The Great McGoo* (1931; play, with Ben Hecht), *Timberline* (1933), *Mighty Barnum* (with Bess Meredyth, 1935), etc.

Fowler, Harold North. 1859-1955. American educator, b. Westfield, Mass. A.B., Harvard (1880); Ph.D., Bonn (1885). Professor of Greek, Coll. for Women, Western Reserve (1893-1929). Editor and translator of many Greek and Latin classics. Author of *Ancient Greek Literature* (1902), *Roman Literature* (1903), *Sculpture* (1916).

Fowler, Henry Hartley. 1st Viscount Wol'ver-hamp'-ton (wól'vēr-hām(p)'tān). 1830-1911. British cabinet minister. President of Board of Trade (1892); secretary for India (1894); supported Boer War and opposed tariff reform; chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (1905); lord president of council (1908).

Fowler, Henry Watson. 1858-1933. English lexicographer; educ. Oxford. Coauthor with his brother F. G. Fowler (d. 1918) of *The King's English* (1906). Published *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English* (1911), *The Pocket Oxford Dictionary* (1924), both being drawn from the great *Oxford English Dictionary*. Compiled *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (1926), and wrote *On Grammatical Inversions* (1922), *Some Comparative Values* (1929), *If Wishes Were Horses* (1929), *Rhymes of Durly to Joan* (1931).

Fowler, Sir John. 1817-1898. English engineer, b. near Sheffield; designed Publico railway bridge (1860), Forth bridge (with his partner, Sir Benjamin Baker, 1882-90). Engineer of London Metropolitan railway (from 1853), pioneer of underground railways; engineering adviser in Egypt to Khedive Ismail Pasha (1871-79).

Fowler, Thomas. 1832-1904. English philosopher; professor of logic (1873), president of Corpus Christi College (1881), and vice-chancellor of the university (1899-1901), Oxford. Author of *The Elements of Deductive Logic* (1867), *The Elements of Inductive Logic* (1870), etc.

Fox (fōks). See also FOXE.

Fox, Caroline. 1819-1871. English diarist; friend of John Stuart Mill, John Sterling, Thomas Carlyle, and other prominent persons. Extracts from her diary (1835-71) were edited and published by Horace N. Pym (1882) under the title *Memories of Old Friends, Being Extracts from the Journal and Letters of Caroline Fox*.

Fox, Sir Charles. 1810-1874. English engineer. Constructing engineer, London and Birmingham railway; introduced the switch into railway use; engaged in railway construction in Ireland, Denmark, France, Canada, India, Cape Colony, Queensland. Also, designed buildings in Hyde Park for the exhibition (1851), and built the Berlin waterworks. His son Sir Francis (1844-1927), civil engineer, engaged esp. in railroad and tunnel engineering, and in later years in preserving cathedrals and ancient buildings. Served as engineer in building the Great Northern and City tube railway, and the bridge over Zambezi River at Victoria Falls, and as consultant on driving of Simplon tunnel through the Alps; directed preservation work at Winchester Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral, Lincoln Cathedral, and others.

Fox, Charles James. 1749-1806. English statesman and orator; 3d son of Henry Fox (q.v.), 1st Baron Holland. Tory M.P. (1768); member of North's cabinet as a lord of admiralty (1770-72) and of treasury (1772-74); dis-

missed because of independence of action and dislike on part of George III. Went over to Whig opposition and with brilliant oratory led opposition to North's coercive measures against American colonies, including tea duty (1774); attacked admiralty, advocated triennial parliaments and Roman Catholic relief; on fall of North (1782), became foreign secretary in Rockingham's ministry, despite king's objections, but was thwarted by Shelburne, the other secretary of state; resigned. Became foreign secretary, with North as home secretary, in coalition ministry of duke of Portland (1783), which was defeated on Fox's India reform bill through personal influence of king (Dec., 1783); kept out of office by king (till 1806), joined opposition to Pitt, objected to wars with France, favored French Revolution; moved impeachment of Warren Hastings; opened charge of Hastings's tyrannical rule at Benares in five-hour speech (1788). Urged abolition of slavery; urged removal of disabilities of Dissenters and Roman Catholics; opposed treason and sedition bills (1795-96); carried measure giving juries full powers in libel actions (1792). Remained mostly away from Parliament for five years, engaged in historical and literary work; gave toast "Our Sovereign, the people," for which name erased from privy council (1798). Excluded by king (1804) from proposed coalition ministry with Grenville; on death of Pitt (1806), again foreign secretary in All-the-Talents ministry, started negotiations for peace with France and revealed plot to assassinate Napoleon; moved abolition of slave trade just before his death; buried in Westminster Abbey. Author of *A History of Reign of James II*, left incomplete.

Fox, Dixon Ryan. 1887-1945. American historian and educator, b. Potsdam, N.Y., teacher of history, Columbia (1912-34; professor, 1927-34); president, Union Coll., and chancellor, U. of N.Y. (1934-35); coauthor with A. M. Schlesinger of *A History of American Life* (a cultural, economic, and social analysis; 12 vols., 1927).

Fox, Edward. 1496-1538. English prelate; strong supporter of Henry VIII; sent by the king on various political and ecclesiastical missions.

Fox, George. 1624-1691. English religious leader, b. in Leicestershire. Founder of the Society of Friends (nicknamed *Quakers* by Justice Gervase Bennet, 1650). Began preaching in his home neighborhood (1647-48), calling his society the "Friends of Truth"; his teaching, chiefly developed as a protest against the Presbyterian system, drew many recruits from the lower middle classes. Extended his preaching by making missionary journeys to Scotland (1657), Ireland (1669; the year in which first annual meeting of the society was held), North America and West Indies (1671-72), Holland (1677, 1684); frequently persecuted and imprisoned, but continued his preaching until his death. His *Journal*, revised by a committee directed by William Penn, appeared in 1694; he also wrote *A Collection of... Epistles* (publ. 1698) and *Gospel Truth* (publ. 1706).

Fox, Henry. 1st Baron Hol'land (hól'land). 1705-1774. British statesman. Son of Sir Stephen Fox (1627-1716; Royalist, who after battle of Worcester accompanied Charles II to Holland; managed Charles's household; was intermediary between king and General Monk; M.P., 1661; a commissioner of treasury, 1679-1702). M.P. (1738), attached himself to Walpole; a lord of treasury (1743); secretary at war (1746-54); secretary of state with seat in cabinet and leader of House of Commons (1755-56); amassed fortune as paymaster general; again leader of House of Commons, in Bute's cabinet; by bribery and intimidation, carried Treaty of Paris (1763) and was rewarded by elevation to peerage; created social

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

sensation by secret marriage to Lady Caroline Georgiana Lennox (1744). Two of their sons were Charles James Fox (q.v.) and Henry Edward (1755-1811), military commander who served in America at Concord, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, repulsed French army at Pont-à-Chin (1794), was commander in chief in Ireland during rising of Robert Emmet (1803), ambassador to court of Naples (1806), general (1808).

Henry Richard Vassall Fox (1773-1840), 3d Baron Holland; grandson of 1st baron; M.A., Oxon. (1792); trained for public life by his uncle Charles James Fox; a Whig in House of Lords; with Lord Auckland, concluded unratified treaty with American commissioners Monroe and Pinckney (1806); lord privy seal in Grenville ministry (1806-07); sought in Parliament to mitigate severity of criminal code, introduced bill for abolition of death penalty for stealing (1809); advocated abolition of slave trade, though himself a West Indian planter; sought repeal of corn laws; opposed union with Ireland; urged rescission of order in council prohibiting trade with France (1812); opposed Sidmouth's coercive measures and foreign enlistment bill (1817-19); proposed intervention in Portugal (1828-30); chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (1830-34, 1835-40). Author of biographies of Guillén de Castro y Bellvis and Lope de Vega, translations of Spanish comedies, and a biography of his uncle. His wife Elizabeth, *nee* Vassall [väs'1] (1770-1845), Lady Holland, b. Jamaica, was divorced by Sir Godfrey Webster for adultery with Lord Holland (1797); beautiful and vivacious hostess, presiding over brilliant circle of wits and statesmen at Holland House; attacked by Byron in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*; sent message and books to Napoleon and received bequest of gold snuffbox given him by Pius VI.

Fox, John William. Known as John Fox, Jr. 1863-1919. American novelist, b. Stony Point, Ky. Grad. Harvard (1883). Rough rider in Cuba in Spanish-American War; also, correspondent for *Harper's Weekly* (1898); m. (1908; later divorced) Fritzi Scheff (q.v.). Author of *A Mountain Europa* (1894), *The Kentuckians* (1897), *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* (1903), *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine* (1908), *The Heart of the Hills* (1913), etc.

Fox, Luke. 1586-1635. English navigator; commanded expedition seeking the Northwest Passage (1631), and wrote an account of his trip.

Fox, Margaret. 1833-1893. American spiritualist medium, b. Bath, Canada, brought as a child to a farm in Wayne County, N.Y. Claimed by means of spirit rappings to have established communication with supernatural world; with sisters Leah and Catharine as aids, toured U.S. and Europe as a "medium"; her success responsible for widespread investigation of spiritualistic phenomena. Confessed imposture (1888); later retracted this confession. Claimed to be common-law wife of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and assumed his name; published his letters to her, *The Love Life of Dr. Kane* (1865).

Fox, Sir William. 1812-1893. New Zealand statesman, b. in England; to New Zealand (1842); prime minister of New Zealand (1856, 1861-62, 1869-72, 1873).

Fox, William Johnson. 1786-1864. English Unitarian preacher and politician; noted for eloquence of sermon.. M.P. (1847-63).

Fox, Williams Carlton. 1855-1924. American diplomat, b. St. Louis, Mo. U.S. consul, Brunswick, Germany (1876-88). Director of Pan-American Union (1905-07); U.S. minister to Ecuador (1907-11).

Foxe (fōks). See also Fox.

Foxe, John. 1516-1587. English martyrologist, b. at Boston, in Lincolnshire; B.A., Oxon. (1537). Tutor to children of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1548-53).

Ordained deacon (1550), and priest (1560); prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral (1563). Author of *Reform in Ecclesia Gestorum...Commentarii* (1559), which was translated into English and printed under the title *Acts and Monuments* (1563), or, popularly, *The Book of Martyrs*.

Foxe or Fox, Richard. 1448?-1528. English prelate and statesman, b. in Lincolnshire. Educ. Oxford U. and in Paris. Entered service of Henry, Earl of Richmond, in Paris; appointed by Henry, after his accession to English throne as Henry VII (1485), secretary of state, lord privy seal, and bishop of Exeter (1487), of Bath and Wells (1492-94), of Durham (1494-1501), of Winchester (1501 ff.). Negotiated marriages of Margaret Tudor with James IV of Scotland and Prince Arthur with Catherine of Aragon. With accession of Henry VIII, continued as one of chief advisers to the king; negotiated treaty with Louis XII of France (1510) and was a commissioner at the treaty of 1514; retired from politics (1516). Founded Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, for the secular clergy.

Foy (fwà), **Maximilien Sébastien.** 1775-1825. French general; served in Napoleon's armies in Spain; general of brigade (1809) and of division (1811). Member of Chamber of Deputies (1819-25), where he defended freedom of the individual and freedom of the press.

Foy'a'tier' (fwà'yá'tyá'), **Denis.** 1793-1863. French sculptor.

F. P. A. See Franklin Pierce ADAMS.

Fra Angelico. See Giovanni da FIESOLE.

Fra'ca-sto'ro (frá'ká-stó'ró), **Girolamo.** 1483-1553. Italian physician, astronomer, and poet, b. at Verona. Known esp. for his poem *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallus* (1530) from which the disease syphilis takes its name.

Fra Dia'vo-lo (frá dyá'vó-ló). *Sobriquet of Michele Pez'za* (pét'sá). 1771?-1806. Italian brigand, b. in Calabria; reputed to have been formerly a monk called **Fra An'ge-lo** (án'já-ló); leader of band of robbers, employed by Cardinal Ruffo (q.v.) against Parthenopean republic (1799) and by English against French at Naples (1806); captured by French and hanged at Naples (Nov. 10, 1806); celebrated in Auber's opera *Fra Diavolo* (1830).

Fraen'kel (frěng'kəl), **Karl.** Surname changed in 1917 to **Fraen'ken** (frěng'kən). 1861-1916. German bacteriologist.

Fra'go'nard' (frá'gó'nár'), **Jean Honoré.** 1732-1806. French painter and engraver; studied under Chardin, Vanloo, and Boucher. Among his paintings are *Instant Désiré*, *Heure du Berger*, *Serment d'Amour*, *Billet Doux*, and a series ordered by Mme. du Barry to decorate a pavilion and now known as *Romance of Love and Youth*. His son **Alexandre Évariste** (1780-1850) was a historical painter.

Frähn (frán), **Christian Martin Joachim.** 1782-1851. German Orientalist, numismatist, and historian; authority on Asiatic coins. Professor of Oriental languages, Kazan, Russia (1807); librarian and director of Asiatic Museum, St. Petersburg (1815).

Fra'kin' (fré'kán'), **Charles Auguste.** 1817-1893. Belgian sculptor.

Frak'nó-l (frók'nó-l), **Vilmos.** *Orig. Wilhelm Fran'kl* (fräng'k'l). 1843-1924. Hungarian historian and prelate; chief inspector of Hungarian museums and libraries (1897); founder and inspector (1900) of Hungarian Historical Institute at Rome. Author of *Péter Pázmány and his Time* (3 vols., 1868-69), *Hungary before the Battle of Mohács* (1884), etc.

Framp'ton (frám(p)'tán), **Sir George James.** 1860-1928. English sculptor, b. London. His notable sculptures include *An Act of Mercy*, *Angel of Death*, the Edith

ble, chaotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sófó; éve, hère (18), évent, éed, silént, náiler; íce, íll, charky; áld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), sáit (41), cónnect; fódd, fóot; out, oil; cúbé, únite, úrn, úp, circúsh = u in Fr. menu;

Cavell Memorial, portrait busts of King George V and Queen Mary, statue of Edward VI.

Frangale (frān'kē), François Louis. 1814-1897. French painter of landscapes.

Franchavilla, Pietro. See Pierre de FRANCHVILLE.

France (frāns; Angl. frāns), Anatole. Pseudonym of Jacques Anatole François Thi'bault' (tē'bō'). 1844-1924. French novelist, critic, poet, and playwright, b. Paris. Regarded as eminent satirist and humorist, and master of literary style. Among his notable works are *Poèmes Dorés* (1873); *Les Noces Corinthiennes* (a play in verse, 1876); the novels *Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard* (1881), *Thols* (1890), *La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pédauque* (1893), *La Révolte des Anges* (1914); a *Histoire Contemporaine* including the volumes *L'Orme du Mail* (1897), *Le Mannequin d'Osier* (1897), *L'Anneau d'Améthyste* (1899), and *Monsieur Bergeret à Paris* (1901); *Les Dirux ont Soif* (1912); *La Vie en Fleur* (1922). Awarded Nobel prize in literature (1921).

Franc-sca (frān-chās'kā), Piero della. Real name Piero de'l Franc-eschi (dā'ē frān-chās'kē). 1420?-1492. Italian painter of Umbrian school, b. at Borgo San Sepolcro. Leading realist of his time; theorist and mathematician. Known esp. for series of frescoes *Story of the True Cross* in choir of San Francesco, Arezzo; wrote treatise on geometry *De Quinque Corporibus*, and manual on perspective.

Francesca da Rimini (dā rē'mē-nē). d. 1285? Italian lady; daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna; m. Giovanni, son of Malatesta da Rimini (see MALATESTA); carried on illicit romance with brother-in-law Paolo; slain together with Paolo by her husband as an adulteress. Immortalized by Dante in his *Inferno* (canto V); subject of dramas by Silvio Pellico, Paul Heyse, D'Annunzio, Stephen Phillips, et al., and of paintings by Ingres, Cabanel, Watts, et al., and of operas by Hermann Götz, Ambroise Thomas, symphonic poem by Tchaikovsky, poem by Leigh Hunt.

Franc-eschi (frān-chās'kē-nē), Baldassare. 1611-1689. Florentine painter, b. at Volterra; hence sometimes called *il Volter-ra-no* (ēl vōl'tēr-rā'nō).

Franceschini, Marcantonio. 1648-1729. Italian painter, b. at Bologna. Pupil and associate of Carlo Ignani; last leader of Bolognese school; director, Accademia Clementina (Bologna); known esp. for frescoes and altarpieces.

Franc-esco (frān-chās'kō). Italian form of FRANCIS.

Francesco di Giorgio (dē jōr'jō; jōr'jō). Full name Francesco Maurizio di Giorgio Martini (mār-tē'nē), or di Mar-ti'no (mār-tē'nō), Pol-lai-u'lo (pōl-lāi-wō'lō). 1439-1502. Italian engineer, architect, sculptor, and painter, b. Siena. Known esp. for his military constructions; military architect under duke of Urbino (1478 ff.); reputed inventor of mines at siege of Naples (1495); built Madonna del Calcinale church (near Cortona), municipal buildings at Ancona and at Jesi; appointed chief architect, cathedral of Siena (1498).

Franc-es of Rome (frān'ēs [-s] āv rōm'), Saint. Née Francesca Bus'sa di Le-o-ni (bōōs'sā dē lā-o'nē). 1384-1440. Roman matron; m. Lorenzo Ponziani (1395; d. 1436); founded (1425) the Benedictine Oblate Congregation of Tor di Speechi.

Franc'het 'd'Es-pe-rey' (frān'shē' dēs'prā'), Louis Félix Marie François. 1856-1942. French army commander; general of brigade (1908) and of division (1912). In the World War (1914-18), engaged on the Marne and Meuse rivers (1914), commanded allied army which defeated Bulgars and Germans on the Vardar River in the Balkans (Aug., 1918). Created marshal of France (1921).

Franc'het-ti (frāng-kāt'tē), Baron Alberto. 1860-1942.

Italian composer of operas, chamber music, overtures, and a symphony in E minor.

Franch-e-ville (frānsh'vēl') or **Franch-ue-ville** (frānsh'vēl'), Pierre de. Ital. Pietro Fran'ca-vil'la (frāng'-kā-vēl'la). 1548-1618. French sculptor, painter, and architect, long resident in Italy. Recalled to France by Henry IV; executed *Le Temps qui Enlève la Vérité*, now in the garden of the Tuilleries. Appointed sculptor to King Louis XIII.

Franchi (frāng'kē), Ausonio. Real name Cristoforo Bo'na-vi'no (bō'nā-vē'nō). 1821-1895. Italian philosopher; ordained (1844); left priesthood to crusade for liberalism (1849); professor, Pavia (1860) and Milan (1863); turned to Thomism; retired to monastery (1891).

Francia (frān'chā). Real name Francesco di Mar'co di Gla'co-mo Rai'bo-li'ni (dē mār'kō dē jā'kō-mō rā'bō-lē'nē). 1450?-1517. Italian painter and goldsmith, b. at Bologna. First known as medalist and niel-ist; master of Bolognese mint.

Francia (frān'syā), José Gaspar Rodríguez. Known as Dr. Francia. 1761?-1840. Paraguayan lawyer and dictator, b. Asunción. Active in junta following declaration of Paraguayan independence (1811 ff.); designated by legislature (1813) one of two consuls to govern Paraguay and (1814) dictator of Paraguay for three years (1814-17); made dictator for life (1817). See Carlos Antonio López.

Francia-bi'gio (frān'ē -bē'jō). Real name Francesco di Cri-sto'fa-no Bi'gi (dē krēs-tō'fā-nō bē'jē). 1482?-1525. Florentine painter; pupil and associate of Andrea del Sarto.

Francis I (frān'sis). Emperor of Austria. See FRANCIS II, Holy Roman Emperor.

Francis II. 1435-1488. Last duke of Brittany (1459-88). His daughter Anne married Charles VIII of France, thus uniting duchy of Brittany with kingdom of France.

Francis. Fr. François. Name of two kings of France of Angoulême branch of house of Valois (q.v.):

Francis I. 1494-1547. King (1515-47); son of Charles, Count of Angoulême, and Louise of Savoy; b. Cognac; m. Claude de France, daughter of Louis XII (1514). Continued war against Holy League; victorious in Marignano campaign (1515) in northern Italy, gaining possession of Lombardy; made concordat with Pope Leo X (1516); defeated in election to imperial throne (1519), Charles I of Spain becoming emperor as Charles V; entertained Mary VIII of England at Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Guines (1520); by lack of tact drove constable Bourbon to side with enemies (1522-23). Began long series of wars against Empire; in first war (1521-25), defeated by Charles and taken prisoner at Pavia (1525); released (Treaty of Madrid, 1526) after giving up Burgundy and making other extreme concessions; broke pledges; waged second war with Charles (1527-29), losing Italy by treaty of peace signed for him by his mother (Paix des Dames; at Cambrai, 1529); conducted third war (1536-38), renewed (1542) with victory over Imperial forces at Ceresole Alba (1544). Possessed a love for letters and arts; his reign marked by Renaissance in France. See MARGARET OF NAVARRE, his sister.

Francis II. 1544-1560. King (1559-60); eldest son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; b. Fontainebleau; m. Mai. Stuart (1558). Sickly and weak-minded; the tool of his uncles François de Lorraine, Duc de Guise, and Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, who actually governed; conspiracy formed by certain nobles against him and the Guises was defeated (1560).

Francis. Ger. Franz. Name of two Holy Roman emperors:

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āak (11), solā; āva, hāre (18), āvent, ānd, silēnt, makār; ice, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōct; out, oī; cūbe, ānite, ārn, āp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. manu;

Francis I. *Orig.* **Francis Ste'phen** (sté'vén). 1708-1765. Holy Roman emperor (1745-65); son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine. Succeeded to duchy (1729), but ceded it (1737) to Stanislas Leszczyński, King of Poland; m. Maria Theresa of Austria (1736), with whom he was coregent as ruler of Austria (1740-45). Chosen emperor (1745); did not concern himself much with wars (1740-48) of Frederick against Maria Theresa nor with Seven Years' War (1756-63).

Francis II. 1768-1835. The last Holy Roman emperor (1792-1806); emperor of Austria (1804-35) as Francis I. Son of Leopold II. Joined all coalitions against France except fourth and was defeated by Napoleon in all wars resulting from them except last. Proclaimed himself hereditary emperor of Austria (1804) and abdicated crown of Holy Roman Empire (1806); acquired much territory by Congress of Vienna (1814-15); joined Holy Alliance (1815); followed policy of reaction under guidance of Metternich (1815-35). His daughter Maria Louisa (Marie Louise) married Napoleon (1810).

Francis. Name of dukes of **Mo'de-na** (mó'dě-nā):

Francis IV d'E'ste-Lor-raine' (des'tě-lō-rān'; -lō-rān'). 1779-1846. Took possession of duchy at call of Napoleon (1814-15); posed as champion of absolutism; governed despotically, suppressing ruthlessly all liberal movements; crushed revolts (1831) with Austrian aid.

Francis V. 1819-1875. Duke (1816-59), son of Francis IV; continued father's reactionary policies; had to rely on Austrian assistance after revolution of 1848 to secure him in power; lost throne after victory of Prussian army over Austrians at Magenta (1859); passed remainder of life (1860-75) in retirement in Austria.

Francis. *Ital.* **Francesco.** Name of two kings of the Two Sicilies:

Francis I. 1777-1830. Son of Ferdinand I; appointed regent of Sicily (1812); granted a constitution which was suppressed by Ferdinand on his restoration (1816); created duke of Calabria (1817-25); succeeded father as king (1825-30).

Francis II. 1836-1891. Son of Ferdinand II; last of Bourbon kings of Naples (1859-61); m. (1859) Maria Sophia Amalia, sister of Empress Elizabeth of Austria; attempted to keep Naples neutral in war with Austria; driven out of Naples (1860) by revolutionaries under Garibaldi; on capitulation of Gaeta (1861), forced to abdicate; spent rest of life in exile in Rome, France, and Austria.

Francis (frán'sis, **David Rowland.** 1850-1927. American politician, b. Richmond, Ky.; governor of Missouri (1889-93); U.S. secretary of the interior (1896-97); U.S. ambassador to Russia (1916-18).

Francis, Edward. 1872-1957. American bacteriologist, b. Shandon, Ohio; B.S., Ohio State (1894), M.D., U. of Cincinnati (1897); with U.S. Public Health Service (from 1900), surgeon (1913-30), medical director (from 1930); known especially for work on tularemia in rabbits and men.

Francis, James Bich'e-no (bich'é-nō). 1815-1892. Hydraulic engineer, b. Southleigh, England; to U.S. (1833). Employed in construction of locomotives for a firm at Lowell, Mass. (1834); chief engineer (from 1837); in charge (from 1845) of development of water power in Merrimac River at Lowell; often called "father of modern hydraulic engineering." Author of *Lowell Hydraulic Experiments* (1855).

Francis, John Wakefield. 1789-1861. American physician, b. New York City; eminent obstetrician; taught in Coll. Phys. & Surg. and in Rutgers Med. Coll.; founded (1846) New York Academy of Medicine.

Francis, Sir Philip. 1740-1818. British government offi-

cial and writer, b. Dublin. One of commission of four councillors of the governor general of India (1774); charged Warren Hastings with official corruption; wounded in resulting duel (1779); M.P. (1784 ff.); aided managers of impeachment of Hastings (1787); quarreled with Charles James Fox when refused appointment as viceroy of India (1806). Reputed author of the *Letters of Junius*, a series of 69 political letters published in the *Public Advertiser* (Nov. 21, 1768-Jan. 21, 1772) attacking public characters of the day connected with the government. Cf. Samuel Dyer. His father, **Philip** (1708?-1773), schoolteacher, clergyman, and translator; B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin (1728); rector of Barrow, in Suffolk (1762-73); translator of works of Horace.

Francis Charles. *Ger.* **Franz Karl.** 1802-1878. Archduke of Austria; m. (1824) Sophie, Austrian duchess, daughter of King Maximilian I; father of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and of Archduke Charles Louis.

Francis Ferdinand. *Ger.* **Franz Ferdinand.** 1863-1914. Archduke of Austria, b. Graz. Son of Archduke Charles Louis and nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph; uncle of Charles I of Austria. Inherited title of archduke of **Aus'tria-E'ste** [-es'tā; -u] (1875). Became heir apparent to crown by deaths of Crown Prince Rudolf (1889) and of his own father (1896); m. (1900) Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg (1868-1914) but renounced right of succession for their children. With his wife, was assassinated (June 28, 1914) by Serbians in a political plot at Sarajevo, Bosnia; this assassination was the immediate cause of the World War.

Francis Frederick. *Ger.* **Franz Friedrich.** 1750-1806. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (1800-06); lost possession of duchy during Napoleonic wars. See **SAXE-COBURG-GOtha**.

Francis Joseph I. *Ger.* **Franz Josef.** 1830-1916. Emperor of Austria (1848-1916). Son of Archduke Francis Charles and nephew of Emperor Ferdinand I; m. (1854) his cousin Elizabeth, dau. of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. At accession, empire in state of revolution; pacified Italy (battle of Novara) and subdued Hungary (1849); defeated in Italian War of Liberation (1859). In alliance with Prussia, waged successful war against Denmark (1864), but quarreled with Prussia concerning disposition of seized districts, bringing on Seven Weeks' War (June-July, 1866); overwhelmed at Sadova; lost Venetia to Italy (1866) and was expelled from the German Confederation; effected compromise with Hungarians by Ausgleich (1867); became king of Hungary (1867-1916); adhered to Dreikaiserbund (1872-78); concluded Triple Alliance with Germany and Italy (1883); saw Austria involved in World War following assassination of his nephew and heir Archduke Francis Ferdinand (*q.v.*) at Sarajevo (June 28, 1914). His rule at first entirely absolutist; after 1867, unsympathetically constitutionalist.

Francis of As-si'si (as-sē'sē), Saint. *Lay name Giovanni Francesco Bernar-do'ne* (bār'nār-dō'nā). 1182-1226. Italian friar and preacher, founder of the Franciscan order. Consecrated himself to poverty and religion (from c. 1206); gathered a few companions and drew up for their administration a rule approved by Pope Innocent III (1209), replaced by later rules (1221 and 1223), the order being confirmed by Pope Honorius III (1223). Retired as a hermit to Monte Alverno where, according to legend, he experienced (1224) the miracle of the stigmata. Canonized by Pope Gregory IX (1228).

Francis of Pa'o-la (pā'ō-lā) or **Pa'u-la** (pā'w-lā), Saint. 1416-1507. Calabrian Franciscan monk; founder

āle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), so'fà ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ill, char'ity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oll; cūbe, ùnite, ùra, ùp, circūs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

of Order of Minims (1436; statutes confirmed by Sixtus IV, 1474); canonized (1519) by Leo X.

Francis of Sales (sāl; Fr. sāl), Saint. *Fr. François de Sales*. 1567-1622. Savoyard nobleman and ecclesiastic. Doctor of Laws, Padua (1591); ordained (1593). Successfully completed mission to Chablais, Savoy (1594 ff.) to convert Calvinists; coadjutor (1599), bishop of Geneva (1602). Aided St. Jeanne Francoise de Chantal in founding Order of the Visitation of Our Lady (1610). Canonized (1665) by Alexander VII; declared doctor of the church (1877) by Pius IX; patron saint of Catholic writers (since 1922). Among his works are *Introduction to the Devout Life*, *The Love of God*.

Francis of Vitoria. = FRANCISCO DE VITORIA.

Francis Xavier, Saint. See XAVIER.

Fran-cis'co de A-sis' (frān-thēs'kō thā a-sēs'), **María Fernando**. 1822-1902. Nephew of Ferdinand VII of Spain, b. at Aranjuez; m. (1846) his cousin Queen Isabella II; granted no part in administration of affairs; left Spain (1868) when queen was driven out; granted repatriation (1870).

Francisco de Vi-to'ria (vā-tō'ryā). 1480?-1546. Spanish Dominican theologian; professor, U. of Salamanca (1524-44); influenced 16th-century theological thought and writing; author of *Relaciones XII Theologiae in Duo Libros Distinctae* (1604).

Francisque. See Jean François MILLET (1642?-1679).

Frank. See also FRANK.

Franck (frānk), **Adolphe**. 1809-1894. French philosopher; professor, Collège de France (1856-86).

Franck, César Auguste. 1822-1890. Belgian-French organist and composer, b. Liège; called founder of modern French instrument school. Studied at Liège (until 1837) and Paris (until 1842); settled in Paris as teacher (1844); became organist at St. Clotilde (1858); professor of organ at Paris Conservatory (1872); naturalized (1873). His compositions include the oratorios *Ruth* (1846), *Rédemption* (1872), *Les Pénitentes* (1880), and *Rébecca* (1881), the symphonic poems *Les Félides* (1876), *Le Chasseur Maudit* (1883), and *Les Djinnis* (1884), the operas *Hulda* (1895) and *Childe* (1896), *La Procession*, for soprano and orchestra (1888), symphony in D minor (1889), piano trios and other piano pieces, organ music, a violin sonata (1886), a string quartet (1889), a Mass (1860) and other church music, etc.

Franck (frāngk), **Hans**. 1879-. German playwright, fiction writer, and poet.

Franck (frāngk), **Harry Alverson**. 1881-. American writer of travel books, b. Muncie, Mich. Author of *Vagabonding Down the Andes* (1917), *A Vagabond in Sovietland* (1935), etc.

Franck (frāngk), **James**. 1882-. German physicist. Professor, Berlin (1915), Göttingen (1920). Known for researches with Gustav Hertz on effects of impact of electrons on atoms, proving value of quantum theory; awarded, jointly with Hertz, 1925 Nobel prize for physics.

Franck, Melchior. 1573?-1639. German composer.

Franck, Philipp. 1860-1944. German painter.

Franck or Frank (frāngk), **Sebastian**. Known as **Franck von Wörd** (fōu vō'). Lat. surname **Fran'cus** (frāng'kūs). 1499?-1543. German freethinker, reformer, and writer on popular religion and history, b. Donauwörth. Roman Catholic priest (1524); joined Lutheran Church, but later separated from it (1528); writer in Nuremberg and in Strasbourg (1529-31); driven out by authorities; expelled from Ulm; settled in Basel. Author of religious writings, historical works, the collection of German proverbs *Sprichwörter* (2 vols., 1541), etc.

Franck'e (frāng'kē), **August Hermann**. 1663-1727. German pietistic preacher, educator, and philanthropist; founder of Pietism. Lectured on philosophy at Leipzig (1684); was professor of philosophy and (from 1698) of theology, U. of Halle. Founded at Halle (1695) a charity school, to which were added an orphanage (1698), a training school, a Latin school, a boarding school, etc., later combined into the Francke Institutions.

Francke, Kuno. 1855-1930. Historian and educator, b. Kiel, Germany; naturalized American citizen (1891). Educ. Kiel, Berlin, Jena, Munich (Ph.D., 1878); teacher at Harvard (from 1884); professor of the history of German culture (1896-1917); founder and curator, Germanic Museum, Harvard. Author of *Social Forces in German Literature* (1896), *A German-American's Confession of Faith* (1915), *Kant and Art* (1925), *German After-War Problems* (1927), etc.

Franck'en (frāng'kēn). Family of Flemish painters, including: **Hieronymus** or **Jeroen** (1540-1610); his brother **Frans** (1542-1616); another brother, **Ambrosius** (1541-1618); and Frans's son **Frans** (1581-1642).

Franck'en-stein (frāng'kēn-shtēn), **Baron Clemens von**. 1875-1942. German composer and music director. Composer of operas *Griseidis* (1898), *Rahab* (1911), and *Li Tai Po* (1920), of orchestral works, songs, etc.

Franckenstein, **Baron Georg Arbogast von und zu**. 1825-1890. German politician. Member (1872) and leader of Centrist party in Reichstag, of which he was first vice-president (1879-87); drafted Franckenstein Clause, incorporated in protective tariff law of 1879.

Fran'co (frāng'kō), **Afranio de Mello**. See MELLO FRANCO.

Fran'co (frāng'kō), **Battista**. Called **Il Se'mo-le'i** (il sē'mō-lā'ē). 1510-1561. Italian painter.

Fran'co (frāng'kō), **Francisco**. In full **Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teófilo Franco-Ba'ha-mon'de** (-bā'-ā-mōn'dē). 1892-. Spanish soldier and dictator, b. El Ferrol, Galicia; son of naval officer. Educ. in military academy at the Alcazar, Toledo. Served against Rifis in Morocco; credited with planning and carrying out battle which finally defeated Abd-el-Krim's army (1926). Studied at L'École Militaire in Paris (1926). Appointed chief of staff of Spanish army (1935); governor of Canary Islands (Feb., 1936). At outbreak of civil war in Spain, flew to Tetuan, in Spanish Morocco (July, 1936), and organized transport of foreign legionnaires and Moroccan troops into Spain; after deaths of generals José Sanjurjo and Goda became military leader of insurgents; invested at Burgos (Oct. 1, 1936) with titles commander in chief of Spanish army and chief of Spanish state; in civil war (1936-39), received substantial aid from Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and, indirectly, from Great Britain and the U.S. through their "nonintervention" policy, enabling the insurgents, but not the Spanish government, to buy war supplies; captured Madrid (Mar. 28, 1939); assumed powers of dictator; signed concordat with the Vatican (May, 1941), empowering him to designate Spanish bishops, subject to ratification by the Holy See; sent Spanish troops to help Germany against Russia (1941).

Fran'co (frāng'kō), **João**. 1855-1929. Portuguese politician, b. near Lisbon. Prime minister (1906-07); when not supported by elections, assumed virtual dictatorship (1907-08); an able administrator, but opposed to movement for republic; on assassination of King Carlos and crown prince (1908), resigned and left country.

Fran'co (frāng'kō), **Modesto Chávez**. See CUÁVEZ FRANCO.

Fran'çois (frān'swā'). French form of FRANCIS.

François, Jean Charles. 1717-1769. French engraver;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (1'), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

appointed engraver to King Louis XV of France, and King Stanislas of Poland.

François' (frān'sō-ā'), Kurt von. 1853-1931. German explorer and colonial officer in Africa, b. Luxemburg. On Wissmann's Kasai expedition (1883); explored tributaries of Congo with Grenfell (1885); penetrated to Togo hinterland (1888); captain in command of protectorate troops in German Southwest Africa (1889); acting imperial commissioner (1891); led expedition to Okavango, besieged chief fortress of native chieftain (1893) but subsequently failed in complete subjugation of Hottentots, and was released from commission (1894); settled in German Southwest Africa (1901). Prepared maps of Southwest Africa; wrote *Deutsch-Südwestafrika* (1899), *Staat oder Gesellschaft in Unsern Kolonien* (1901), etc. His brother Hermann (1856-1933), Prussian general; as commanding general of 1st army corps in Königsberg, distinguished himself at beginning of World War.

François, Luise von. 1817-1893. German writer; author of novels chiefly of the 18th and 19th centuries.

François' (frān'swā'), Nicolas Louis. Called **François de Neuf-château'** (dē nū'shū'tō'). 1750-1828. French statesman; minister of interior (1797); member of the Directory (1797-98); president of the Senate (1804-06); created comte under the Empire. His works include the comedy *Pamela ou la Vertu Récompensée* (1793), *Fables en Contes en Vers* (1814), translations, and anthologies.

François'-Mar'sal' (-mar'sāl'), Frédéric. 1874-1958. French financier; minister of finance (1920-24); premier of France for a short time (1924).

François'-Pon'cet' (-pōn'sē'), André. 1887- . French diplomat; ambassador to Germany (1931-38), Italy (1938-40).

Fran-co-ni-an (frāng-kō'nī-ān) or **Sa'il-an** (sā'il-ān) house. From *Franconia*, Ger. *Franken*, old duchy of southern Germany; or from *Sala* (now Ijssel) River. (1) Name of house of German emperors, usually called the Salian emperors, founded by Conrad II (duke of Franconia (1024-39) and ruling from 1024 to 1125. Conrad's successors were Henry III (1039-56), Henry IV (1056-1106), and Henry V (1106-25; died without heir). Agnes, sister of Henry V, m. (1079) Frederick of Swabia, ancestor of house of Hohenstaufen (q.v.). (2) Name of branch of Hohenzollern family founded by Conrad III (or I; d. 1261), burgrave of Nuremberg, son of Burgrave Frederick III (or I; d. 1201). See HOHENZOLLERN (2).

Fran-cuc'ci (frāng-kōot'chē), **Innocenzo di Pie'tro** (dē pyā'trō). Known as **Innocenzo da Imo-la** (dā ē-mō-lā). 1494-c. 1550. Bolognese painter; pupil of Francia in Bologna and Albertinelli in Florence.

Fran'gi-pa'ni (frān'jē-pā'nē; Angl. frān'jī-pā'nē). Noble Roman family, including: Leo (fl. 1014), founder of family. Cenzio (fl. early 12th century), head of Imperialist party in Rome; after death of Pope Pascal II (1118), refused to recognize his successor Gelasius II and, with aid of Emperor Henry V, secured election of an antipope, Gregory VIII, thus causing a schism in the church.

Frank. See also FRANK.

Frank (frāngk), Adolf. 1834-1916. German industrial chemist; founder of potash industry in Germany; worked on production of paper pulp by sulphite process, production of hydrogen from water gas, etc.; with Nikodem Caro, discovered reaction used in cyanamide process for utilization of atmospheric nitrogen.

Frank, Bruno. 1887-1945. German writer and poet; author of verse, fiction, and plays.

Frank, Ernst. 1847-1889. German composer and orchestra conductor; composed operas, choruses, and songs, and completed Götz's opera *Francesca da Rimini* (1877).

Frank (frāngk), Florence, nee Kl'per (k'p'pēr). 1886?- . American poet and playwright; m. (1914) Jerome N. Frank (q.v.); author of *Three Plays for a Children's Theatre* (1926, including *Over the Hills and Far Away*, *Return of Proserpine*, *Three Spinnners*), etc.

Frank (frāngk), Franz Hermann Reinhold von. 1827-1894. German Lutheran theologian, of Erlangen school; professor, Erlangen (from 1857). Author of *System der Christlichen Gewissheit* (2 vols., 1870-73), *System der Christlichen Sittlichkeit* (2 vols., 1884-87), *Geschichte und Kritik der Neuen Theologie* (1891), etc.

Frank (frāngk), Glenn. 1887-1940. American educator, b. Queen City, Mo. B.A., Northwestern (1912); associate editor (1919-21) and editor in chief (1921-25) of *Century Magazine*; president, U. of Wisconsin (1925-37); editor of *Rural Progress Magazine* (from 1937). Author of *An American Looks at His World* (1923), *America's Hour of Decision* (1934), etc.

Frank (frāngk), Hans. 1900-1946. German jurist; member of Reichstag (1930 ff.), and head of legal department of National Socialist party; Reich commissioner for justice (1933-35); minister without portfolio (1934 ff.); appointed head of civil administration in Polish territory (1939); hanged as war criminal.

Frank (frāngk; frīngk), Ja'cob (jā'kōb; yā'kōp). Real name Jankiew Leibow'wicz (lā-lō'vitch). 1726?-1791. Polish-Jewish mystic, sectarian, and adventurer, b. in Podolia; founder of semi-Christian Frankist, or Zoharist, sect among Jews. Joined Sabbatai Zevi sect in Salonika, with hundreds of followers feigned conversion to Roman Catholicism as transition stage toward Messianic religion (1756), then to Islamism (1758), and again to Christianity (1759); chose 12 apostles and posed as a Messiah; settled in Brünn and posed as "holy master" among neighboring Poles; won favor of Maria Theresa of Austria who believed him disseminator of Christianity; succeeded by daughter Eve as head of sect and "holy mistress." The Frankists eventually became real Roman Catholics.

Frank (frāngk), Jerome New. 1889-1957. American lawyer and government administrator, b. New York City. Ph.B. (1909) and J.D. (1912), Chicago. Adm. to bar (1912); practiced in Chicago (1912-29) and New York (1930-33). General counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933-35), and Federal Surplus Relief Administration (1933-35); member (from 1937), chairman (from 1939), Securities and Exchange Commission (from 1937). Author of *Law and The Modern Mind* (1930), *Save America First* (1938), *If Men Were Angels* (1942). See FLORENCE FRANK.

Frank (frāngk), Johann Peter. 1745-1821. German physician, one of chief founders of science of public health. Physician to Czar Alexander I (1805-08).

Frank, Leonhard. 1882- . German novelist, b. Würzburg; resident in Berlin, then in exile.

Frank, Reinhard von. 1860-1934. German jurist and legal writer; authority on criminal law.

Frank (frāngk), Tenney. 1876-1939. American classical scholar; professor, Johns Hopkins (from 1919). Author of *Roman Imperialism* (1914), *Life and Literature of the Roman Republic* (1930); editor (and author of 2 vols.) of *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* (5 vols., 1933-40).

Frank, Waldo David. 1889- . American writer, b. Long Branch, N.J.; B.A., Yale (1911); on staff of New York *Evening Post* and New York *Times* (1911-13); a founder and an editor of *The Seven Arts* (1916-17). Author of *The Unwelcome Man* (1917), *The Art of the Vieux Colombier* (1918), *Our America* (1919), *Rahab* (1922), *Salvos* (1924), *Down in Russia* (1932), *In the American Jungle* (1937), collaborator in *The American*

āle, chaotic, chre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsōs; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, māler; ice, īl, char'ry; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōdit (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ōnke, ōrn, ōp, circūle, p-u in Fr. menu;

Caravan (1928), *Man and His World* (1929), and *Sex in Civilization* (1929).

Frank, Walter Hale. 1886–. American army officer, b. Humphrey, N.Y.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1910); promoted through the grades to brigadier general (1938); chief of staff, G.H.Q., air force (1938); major general commanding 3d air force (Oct., 1941).

Frankau (fräng'kau), Gilbert. 1884–1952. English writer; served in World War (1914–18; captain, 1918). His many books include *One of Us* (1912), *The City of Fear* (1917), *The Love-Story of Alette Brunton* (1922), *Men, Maids, and Mustard-Pot* (1923), *Life—and Erica* (1925), *Wine, Women, and Waiters* (1932), *Farewell Romance* (1936), *The Dangerous Years* (1937), *Self-Portrait* (1939), *World Without End* (1943).

Franko (fräng'kō), Otto. 1863–1946. German Chinese scholar; in consular service in China (1888–1901); professor of Chinese, Hamburg (1910) and Berlin (1923).

Fränkel (fräng'käl), Bernhard. 1836–1911. German laryngologist in Berlin.

Frankel (fräng'käl), Zacharias. 1801–1875. German rabbi, b. Prague; a founder of Breslau school of historical Judaism. Chief rabbi, Dresden and Leipzig (1836–54); director of new Jewish Theol. Sem., Breslau (from 1854).

Frankfurter (fräng'fūr-ter), Felix. 1882–. Jurist, b. Vienna, Austria; to U.S. (1894). A.B., C.C.N.Y. (1902), LL.B., Harvard (1906). Professor, Harvard Law School (1914–39). Assoc. justice, U.S. Supreme Court (from 1939).

Frankl (fräng'käl), Ludwig August. Ritter von Hochwart (hök'vürt). 1810–1894. Austrian poet and philanthropist, b. in Bohemia. Professor of aesthetics, Conservatory of Vienna Music Society (1851); established first Jewish school in Jerusalem (1856). Author of epics and ballads, satirical poems, travel books, biographies, and works on Jewish subjects.

Frankl, Paul. 1878–. German art critic and historian.

Frankl, Wilhelm. See Vilmos FRANKEL.

Frankland (fräng'kland), Sir Edward. 1825–1899. English chemist, b. in Lancashire; professor, Royal Institution (1863–68), Royal Coll. of Chemistry (1865); president of Chemical Society (1871–72, 1872–73) and Institute of Chemistry (1877–80); author of *Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry* (1877), etc. His son *Percy Faraday* (1858–1946), chemist; lecturer, Royal School of Mines (1880–88); professor, Birmingham U. (from 1900); known for work on fermentation and stereochemistry, and the purification of water and the bacterial treatment of sewage; m. *Grace Coolidge Toynebe* (1858–1946), bacteriologist; educ. Bedford Coll., London; author of technical articles and, with her husband, *Micro-organisms in Water* (1894) and *Life of Pasteur* (1897). Their son *Edward Percy* (1884–), educ. Cambridge; because of health gave up chemistry for writing; author of fiction with background of life in dales of Westmorland.

Franklin (fräng'lin), Benjamin. 1706–1790. American statesman, scientist, and philosopher, b. Boston. Apprenticed (1718) to his brother *James* (1697–1735), printer; after disagreements with James, left Boston (1723). Settled in Philadelphia; obtained employment as printer; proprietor of printing business and publisher of *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (1730–48); gained wide circle of readers by *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732–57), published under pseudonym of *Richard Saunders* and containing store of witty aphorisms and moral precepts that influenced the thought of the time; formed discussion club the "Junto" (c. 1727), which (1743) developed into American Philosophical Society; laid foundations of

library (1731) for use of public, which developed into Philadelphia Library (chartered 1742); instrumental in improving care and lighting of city streets; deputy postmaster at Philadelphia (1737–53); deputy postmaster general for the colonies (1753–74); invented improved heating stove (about 1744); interested in natural philosophy; sold business to his foreman and retired (1748). Began experiments with electricity (about 1746); tried famous kite experiment (1752). In public life from 1754; Pennsylvania's delegate to Albany Congress (1754); to England to represent Pennsylvania Assembly in efforts to enforce taxes on proprietary estates (1757–62); again in England (1766), called before House of Commons to explain colonial opposition to the Stamp Tax and made remarkably successful plea; appointed Pennsylvania's agent in England, remaining there through years preceding Revolution, trying for conciliation but realizing drift toward war; returned to Philadelphia as war became inevitable (1775). Member, Second Continental Congress (1775); on committee to draft Declaration of Independence, and one of its signers. Sent by Congress as one of committee of three to negotiate treaty with France (1776); welcomed (unofficially) by leaders of the French and became immensely popular during his stay (1776–85); after signing (Feb. 6, 1778) of a treaty of commerce and a treaty of defensive alliance, appointed sole plenipotentiary to France (Sept. 14, 1778); appointed (June 8, 1781) commissioner, with Jay and Adams, to negotiate peace with Great Britain (preliminary negotiations successfully completed Nov. 30, 1781; final peace signed Sept. 3, 1783). Returned to Philadelphia (Sept. 14, 1785); president, Pennsylvania executive council (1785–87); member, Constitutional Convention (1787); signed a memorial to Congress asking for the abolition of slavery (Feb. 12, 1790). His *Autobiography* was first published in complete and accurate form in 1868, after partial or inaccurate versions in 1791 and 1817. His only daughter, *Sarah*, married *Richard Bache* (q.v.). See also *William Franklin* (his son).

Franklin, Edward Curtis. 1862–1937. American chemist, b. Geary City, Kans.; B.S., Kansas (1888), Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1894); professor of physical chemistry, Kansas (1899–1903) and of organic chemistry, Stanford (from 1906); authority on the ammonia system of compounds and liquid ammonia as an electrolytic solvent. His brother *William Suddards* (1863–1930), physicist, b. Geary City; B.S., Kansas (1887), D.Sc., Cornell (1901); assistant professor, Kansas (1887–90); professor, Iowa State College (1892–97), Lehigh U. (1897–1915), M.I.T. (1917–29), Rollins Coll. (from 1929); joint author of *Elements of Physics* (3 vols.), etc.

Franklin, Fabian. 1853–1939. American mathematician and writer, b. Eger, Hungary. Ph.B., George Washington (1869). Associate professor and professor, Johns Hopkins (1879–95). Editor, *Baltimore News* (1895–1908); associate editor, *New York Evening Post* (1909–17); editor, *The Weekly Review* (1919–23). Author of *People and Problems* (1908), *Plain Talks on Economics* (1924), etc. See *Luustine LADD-FRANKLIN*.

Franklin, Sir John. 1786–1847. English arctic explorer; entered Royal Navy (1801) and served at Trafalgar. (1805) and in expedition against New Orleans (1814–15). Headed expeditions into arctic (1818, 1819–22, 1825–27, 1845–47); on failure of last expedition to return, numerous relief and searching expeditions were dispatched, and evidence finally found that the ship had been deserted and all members of the party lost. His second wife (m. 1828), *Jane*, see *Griffin* [grif'in] (1792–1875), fitted out five ships (between 1850 and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16); natüre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1857) to search for him, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society (1860) in recognition of her services.

Franklin, William. 1731-1813. American colonial administrator, b. Philadelphia. Son of Benjamin Franklin (q.v.). Appointed by his father comptroller of the general post office (1754-56); accompanied father to England (1757); adm. to bail in London; appointed governor of New Jersey (1763); upheld royal authority and was in conflict with colonists; estranged from his father who declared him "a thorough government man"; his arrest ordered by Provincial Congress of New Jersey (June 15, 1776); returned to England (c. 1782) and lived on a pension.

Franklin, William Buel. 1823-1903. American army officer, b. York, Pa.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1843); served in Mexican War and in Civil War; brigadier general of volunteers (1861); major general (1862); held by Gen. Burnside partly responsible for defeat at Fredericksburg (1862) and relieved of his command; served in Louisiana (1863), in Department of the Gulf (1864); resigned from army (1866).

Frank'lin'-Bouil'lon' (frānk'lān' bōw'yōn'), **Henry.** 1872-1937. French journalist and politician; minister of propaganda (1917); French representative named to negotiate with Kemal Atatürk (1921-22), a preliminary step to the Treaty of Lausanne (1923).

Frank'ko (frān'kō), **Ivan.** 1856-1916. Ukrainian poet and nationalist. Author of lyric and epic poems, and stories of the peasant and working classes, works on Ukrainian literature and folklore and Rutheno-Galician proverbs, etc.

Franqueville, Pierre de. See FRANCHEVILLE.

Frank'seeky (frāns'kē), **Eduard Friedrich von.** 1807-1890. Prussian general. Served under Wrangel against Denmark (1848); commanded infantry division at Königgrätz (1866); during Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), led 2d army corps to battlefield of Gravelotte, repelled Gen. Ducrot's attempts to break through lines at Champigny (1870), took part in Manteuffel's campaign against Bourbaki's army of the East (1871) and forced French retreat into Switzerland; commanding general of 15th army corps in Strassburg (1871-79); governor of Berlin (1879-82).

Franz (frānts). German form of FRANCIS.

Franz, Robert. *Orig. surname Knauth* (k'nout). 1815-1892. German song composer. In Halle as organist and director of singing school later named after him, and director of university music; resigned positions because of deafness and ill health (1868). Author of works on Bach and Handel; composed over 350 songs, esp. love lyrics, also the 117th psalm for double choir, chorals, a Kyrie, etc.

Fran-zén' (frān-sān'), **Frans Mikael.** 1772-1847. Poet, b. in Oulu, Finland. Professor, Åbo, now Turku (1798); clergyman in Sweden following Russia's annexation of Finland (1809); bishop of Härnösand (from 1831). Author of *Selma and Fanny* (lyrical cycl. 1824), epic poems, as *Christopher Columbus* (1831) and *Gustavus Adolphus in Germany* (unfinished), didactic poems, prose biographies of prominent Swedes, etc.

Fran'zōs (frān'tsōs; frān-tsōs'), **Karl Emil.** 1848-1904. German novelist and journalist, b. in Russian Podolia of Jewish parentage. Author of sketches on life in Galicia, Rumania, and southern Russia, and of novels and tales, chiefly of life in southeastern Europe.

Fra'pan-A'ku-nian' (frā'pān-ā'kōo-nyān'; frā'pān'-), **Ilse.** *Pen name of Ilse Le-vien'* (lā-vēn'). 1852-1908. German novelist, b. Hamburg; m. Armenian writer Akunan (1898). Her works include *Hamburger Novellen*

(1886), *Zwischen Elbe und Alster* (1890), *Arbeit* (1903), *Erich Hetebrink* (1907).

Fra Paolo. See PAOLO SARPI.

Fra'pié' (frā'pyā'), **Léon.** 1863-1950. French novelist; author of *La Maternelle* (1904; awarded Goncourt prize), *La Divinisée* (1927), etc.

Frare, Il. See FRANCESCO BIANCHI-FERRARI.

Frar'y (frār'i), **Francis Cowles.** 1884-. American chemist, b. Minneapolis, Minn.

Fras, Jacob. = Stanko VRAZ.

Frasch (frāsh), **Herman.** 1851?-1914. Chemist and inventor, b. Gaildorf, Württemberg. To U.S. (1868); studied methods of refining petroleum. To London, Ontario; organized Empire Oil Co. (1885); devised processes for desulphurizing crude oils, thus making Canadian and Ohio oils commercially valuable; his patents and Empire Oil Co. acquired by Standard Oil Co. (1888). Devised hot-water melting process of extracting sulphur (1891); headed company (Union Sulphur Co.) working deposits in Louisiana; founded great American sulphur-mining industry.

Fra'ser (frā'zēr). See also FRAZER.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell. 1819-1914. Scottish philosopher; educ. Edinburgh U. Professor, Edinburgh U. (1856-91). Edited Berkeley's works, Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, etc.; author of *Philosophy of Theism* (1898), etc.

Fraser, Hugh. See WILLIAM MAGINN.

Fraser, James Baillie. 1783-1856. Scottish traveler and writer; with his brother William (1784? 1835?), explored Nepal (1815). Author of travel books, and tales based on Persian life and customs.

Fraser, James Earle. 1876-1953. American sculptor, b. Winona, Minn. Executed portrait busts of Ulysses Grant and Augustus Saint-Gaudens (in Hall of Fame) and Theodore Roosevelt and Edith Keot, monuments of Bishop Potter, John Hay, John F. Johnson, Lincoln; designed U.S. five-cent piece having an Indian head and a buffalo (1913), and Victory Medal (1919). His wife (m. 1913), **Laura**, *nee Gar'din'* (gār'din') (1889-), b. Chicago; designer of many medals and coins; sculptor of busts of Gilbert Stuart and Mary Lyon (in Hall of Fame).

Fraser, Mary, nee Crawford. English writer, b. Romsey; sister of F. Marion Crawford (q.v.); m. Hugh Fraser, entered Roman Catholic Church (1884); lived for years in Far East. Her best-known work is in her books about Japan, as *A Diplomat's Wife in Japan* (1899), *Letters from Japan* (1904). Died 1922.

Fraser, Peter. 1884-1950. New Zealand statesman, b. in Ross, Scotland; to New Zealand (1910); prime minister of New Zealand (1940-49).

Fraser, Simon. 12th Baron Lov'at (lōv'āt). 1661? 1747. Scottish Jacobite intriguer. M.A., joined regiment of Lord Murray (later duke of Atholl) on assurance of intended treachery to William III; after assumption by his father of title Lord Lovat on death of his grandnephew, attempted to abduct latter's nine-year-old daughter and heiress; baffled, forcibly married the child's mother, for which he was outlawed; succeeded his father as Lord Lovat (1699); attempted minor rebellions until Atholl family's rise to power on Queen Anne's accession forced his flight to France. Returning secretly, formed Queensberry plot, professing to reveal Jacobite plans, but fled on discovery of his duplicity; recalled by his clan, took government side with his clan in order to obtain his cousin's estates, as result of her husband's joining rebellion of 1715; received pardon and life rent of Lovat estates (1716) and, after litigation, recognition of his title (1733). Sent his son with clan to

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē, ice, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōlt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

fight for the Pretender (1745), protesting his loyalty; captured after Culloden, impeached, and beheaded. His eldest son, **Simon** (1726-1782), sometime master of Lovat; headed clan in support of Pretender (1745); pardoned (1750); raised Highlanders and commanded them in America (1757-61); served at Louisburg; wounded during siege of Quebec (1759); major general in Portuguese army and (1771) in British army; raised 71st Highlanders for service in American Revolution.

Fraser, Simon. 1729?-1777. Scottish soldier in British army. Served with Scots brigade in Dutch army, with 78th Highlanders at Louisburg (1758), and at Quebec; served in Germany, at Gibraltar, and in Ireland; accompanied Burgoyne, won victory at Hubbardton (1777); mortally wounded at Bemis Heights.

Frauenlob. See HEINRICH VON MEISSEN.

Frau'en-städt (frau'en-shét'), **Julius**, in full **Christian Martin Julius**. 1813-1879. German philosopher, disciple and expounder of Schopenhauer.

Fraunce (fróns; fráns), **Abraham**. fl. 1587-1633. English poet; educ. Cambridge. Author of *The Countesse of Pembrokes Vnchurch* (in 2 parts, 1591), and songs contributed to Salney's *Atrophel and Stella*. Referred to as "Corydon" in Spenser's *Colin Clouts come home againe*.

Fraun'ces (frón'ás; -sis; frán'-), **Samuel**. 1722?-1795. West Indian Negro, keeper of Frances Tavern, New York City, famous resort (1762-65; 1770-89); household steward (1789-94) to George Washington.

Fraun'ho'fer (froun'ho'fér), **Joseph von**. 1787-1826. Bavarian optician and physicist. While investigating refractive index of various kinds of glass, observed dark lines (Fraunhofer lines) in solar spectrum; investigated spectra of planets and fixed stars; invented a heliometer, a micrometer, and a diffraction grating by means of which he measured wave lengths of light (1814); made improvements in telescopes and other optical instruments.

Fraun'tish. PHRYNOLITH.

Frayne (fráin) **Hugh**. 1867-1934. American labor union official, b. Scotland, Pa.; general organizer (1901-10) and in charge of New York office (from 1910), American Federation of Labor; representative of labor on War Industries Board (1917-19).

Frays'si'nous (frá'si'nós'), **Comte Denis de**. 1765-1841. French Roman Catholic prelate; conducted religious lectures for young people at Paris churches until prohibited by Napoleon (1809); resumed these lectures (1811-22) and published them (1825) under title *Défense du Christianisme*; abbot of the king (1821); titular bishop of Hermoupolis (1822); minister of ecclesiastical affairs (1824-28).

Fra'zee (frá'ze; frá-zé'), **John**. 1790-1852. Pioneer American sculptor, b. Rahway, N.J.; carved busts of Daniel Webster, Nathaniel Bowditch, John Marshall, William Prescott, John Lovell, Thomas H. Perkins for Boston Athenaeum.

Fra'zer (frá'zér). See also FRASER.

Frazer, Sir James George. 1854-1941. Scottish anthropologist, b. Glasgow. Educ. Glasgow and Cambridge U.; professor of social anthropology, U. of Liverpool (1907); member of Order of Merit (1925). His great work *The Golden Bough*, a study of cults, myths, rites, etc., their origins and their importance in the historical development of religions, originally published in 1890, revised in 1900, was expanded by revision and addition of related studies into a series of twelve volumes, including a volume of bibliography and index (1915); a one-volume abridgment, *The Golden Bough*, appeared in 1922, and a supplementary volume, *Aftermath*, in 1936. Other works include: *Questions on the Customs, Beliefs,*

and Languages of Savages (1907), *Totemism and Exogamy* (1910; reissued 1935; supplementary volume, *Totemica*, 1937), *The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead* (3 vols.: 1913, 1922, 1924), *Folk-lore in the Old Testament* (1918; abridged ed., 1923), *Man, God, and Immortality* (1927), *Myths of the Origin of Fire* (1930), *The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion* (3 vols.: 1933, 1934, 1936), *Creation and Evolution in Primitive Cosmogonies* (1935), *Anthologia Anthropologica* (vol. i, 1938; vols. ii-iv, 1939).

Frazer, John Fries. 1812-1872. American scientist, b. Philadelphia; grad. Pennsylvania (1830); professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, U. of Pennsylvania (1844-72); a founder, National Academy of Sciences (1863). See PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Frazer, Persifor. 1844-1909. American scientist, b. Philadelphia; son of John Fries Frazer (q.v.). Grad. Pennsylvania (1862); served in Union army in Civil War; mineralogist and metallurgist, U.S. Geological Survey (1869-70); instructor (1870-72), professor (1872-74), U. of Pennsylvania; with Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania (1874-82); professor of chemistry, Franklin Institute (1882); a founder and editor, *American Geologist* (1888-1905). Noted also as handwriting expert.

Frear (frēr), **Walter Francis.** 1863-1948. American jurist and politician in Hawaii, b. Grass Valley, Calif. A.B. (1885) and LL.B. (1893), Yale. Second assoc. justice of supreme court, provisional government of Hawaii (1893); first assoc. justice of supreme court, Republic of Hawaii (1896); chief justice (1900-07). Governor of Territory of Hawaii (1907-13).

Fré'chette (frá'shét'), **Louis Honoré.** 1839-1908. Canadian journalist and poet, b. near Quebec. Editor of *Journal de Québec*; clerk of legislative council (1889-1908). Author of poems in French, including *Mes Loisirs* (1863), *Les Fleurs Portées* (1881; crowned by the French Academy), *La Légende d'un Peuple* (1887). Author also of a collection of prose tales and dramas, *Le Noël au Canada*.

Fred'e-gar (fréd'égär; Ger. fräd'gär) or **Fred'e-gar'-lus** (fréd'égär'lús). Surnamed **Scho-las'ti-cus** (skó-las'ti-kús). Name assigned to the alleged 7th-century compiler (of whom there were really 3) of the "Fredegar" chronicle *Historia Francorum*, a large work in corrupt Latin on general and early Frankish history to the year 612 (continued by others during 8th century in *Gesta Francorum*).

Fred'e-gund (fréd'égünd). Fr. **Fré'dé'gonde** (frá'dé'gönd). d. 597 A.D. Frankish queen; wife of Chilperic I of Neustria. Caused assassination of Galeswintha, previous wife of Chilperic and sister of Brunhilde, wife of Sigebert, King of Austrasia; after Sigebert's victory in war that followed, had him murdered (575) by her agents; ruled as regent for her son Clotaire and defeated Brunhilde in war (596).

Fredeman de Vries. See VRFDEMAN DE VRIES.

Fre'den-hall (fréd'n'hól), **Lloyd R.** 1883-. American army officer; commissioned 2d Lieut. (1907); as major general, directed landing at Oran, Algeria (Nov. 1942).

Fred'er-ic (fréd'ér-ik; fréd'rik), **Harold.** 1856-1898. American novelist, b. Utica, N.Y.; author of *The Jazzm Girl* (1890), *The Copperhead* (1893), *The Damnation of Theron Ware* (1896), *Gloria Stundi* (1898), *The Market Place* (1899), etc.

Fré'dé'ric (frá'dé'rík'), **Léon.** 1856-1940. Belgian painter.

Fred'er-ick (fréd'ér-ik; fréd'rik). G. **Friedrich.** Name of several dukes and archdukes of Austria, including:

Frederick II. Duke (1230-46). See BARNENBERG family.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), **natüre** (54); **k=ch** in Ger. *ich, ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Frederick of Austria. Duke (1306-30). = **FREDERICK III**, king of Germany.

Frederick V. Archduke. = **FREDERICK III**, Holy Roman emperor.

Frederick Maria Albert William Charles. 1856-1936. Archduke and general, b. Gross-Seelowitz (Židlochovice), Moravia; son of Archduke Charles Ferdinand; his training and career almost entirely military; commander in chief of Austro-Hungarian armies (1914) after death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand; as field marshal commanded during first part of World War (1914-16); not a successful leader.

Frederick. Dan. Frederik. Name of nine kings of Denmark, the first six of whom were also kings of Norway:

Frederick I. 1471?-1533. King (1523-33). Son of Christian I and brother of John I. Duke of Holstein; chosen king when Christian II dethroned; strengthened nobility.

Frederick II. 1534-1588. King (1559-88). Son of Christian III. Subdued Dithmarschen (1559); waged war with Sweden (1563-70); made peace at Stettin; rest of reign (1570-88) years of peace; suppressed pirates; built fortress of Kronborg at Helsingør; able and popular ruler.

Frederick III. 1609-1670. King (1648-70). Son of Christian IV, b. Haderslev. Held several positions in the church (1623-34); m. (1643) Sophie Amalie of Brunswick-Lüneburg; engaged in war with Sweden (1657-60); forced by Charles X to sign Treaty of Roskilde (1658); compelled Swedes to raise siege of Copenhagen (1659); finally defeated in war and forced to sign unfavorable peace terms (1660); with aid of commons and clergy, reduced power of nobles; became hereditary monarch (1660) with absolute power; raised Peder Schumacher, his secretary, to high position (1662-70).

Frederick IV. 1671-1730. King (1699-1730). Son of Christian V. Allied himself with Poland and Russia against Sweden (1700) but forced by Charles XII to make peace; freed peasants from serfdom (1702); again declared war on Sweden after Charles's defeat at Poltava (1709) but Danes defeated at Helsingborg (1710); made peace (1720) by which possessions in Germany were given up.

Frederick V. 1723-1766. King (1746-66). Son of Christian VI; m. (1744) Louisa, dau. of George II of England; took little interest in affairs of state; made Count Bernstorff chief minister (1750-66); saved from Russian attack (1762) by death of Peter III; increased commerce and manufacture, established Asiatic Company; patronized literature, fostered education in Norway.

Frederick VI. 1768-1839. King of Denmark (1808-39) and of Norway (1808-14). Son of Christian VII. Called to head of state council (1784) when his father became insane; ruled as regent (1784-1808); greatly assisted by his minister A. P. Bernstorff (q.v.); aided in abolishing serfdom and slave trade; with his council, caused Denmark to join (1800) armed neutrality of the North; as a result, saw Danish fleet destroyed by British (1801) and Copenhagen bombarded (1807); became ally of Napoleon (1807); lost Norway to Sweden (1814); ruled wisely during period of recovery and reform (1814-39), although conservative and somewhat narrow-minded.

Frederick VII. 1808-1863. King of Denmark (1848-63). Son of Christian VIII. Promulgated new constitution (1849) which deprived him of absolute power; involved during much of reign in disputes with Germany and Austria over duchies of Schleswig and Hol-

stein; died childless as last of the Oldenburg line (q.v.). **Frederick VIII.** 1843-1912. King of Denmark (1906-12). Son of Christian IX; m. (1869) Princess Louise of Sweden; father of Haakon VII of Norway.

Frederick IX. King (from 1947). See under **CHRISTIAN X**.

Frederick. Ger. Friedrich. Kings of Germany: **Frederick I, II, IV.** = **FREDERICK I, II, III**, Holy Roman emperors.

Frederick III. 1286?-1330. Known also as **Frederick of Austria.** Called **Frederick the Fair** or **the Handsome.** Duke of Austria (1306-30); king of Germany (1314-22), chosen by a minority of electors (1314); waged long war with Louis of Bavaria (1314-22); defeated at Mühldorf (1322) and imprisoned (1322-25); acknowledged Louis as emperor; joint ruler (1325-26).

Frederick. Ger. Friedrich. Name of three Holy Roman emperors:

Frederick I. Called **Frederick Bar'ba-ros'sa** (bār-bā-rōs'ā). 1123?-1190. Holy Roman emperor (1152-90; crowned 1155). Duke of Swabia as **Frederick III**; son of **Frederick II**, Duke of Swabia; nephew of Conrad III (see **FREDERICK**, dukes of Swabia). King of Germany (1152-90) and of Italy (1155-90). Engaged in long struggle with cities of northern Italy (1155-83); made six expeditions (1154-84); at first successful; after formation of Lombard League (1167) and his defeat at Legnano (1176), Peace of Constance (1183) granted independence to Lombard cities. Opposed by Pope Alexander III in Italian struggle (1159-77). Overcame Guelphs, led by Henry the Lion, in Germany (1180-81). Set out on Third Crusade (1189); drowned (June, 1190) in the Calycadnus (Göksu), river of Cilicia. Esteemed by Germans as one of greatest of their race. Empire enlarged, learning advanced, internal peace maintained, and town and city development encouraged.

Frederick II. 1194-1250. King of Sicily as **Frederick I** (1198-1250). Holy Roman emperor (1215-50; crowned 1220). Son of Henry VI. Because of privileges granted by his mother, came (1198) under guardianship of pope. After battle of Bouvines, king of Germany (1215-50). Attempted to bring about union of Italy and Germany but opposed by popes and by revived Lombard League (1226-50). Three times excommunicated (1247, 1239, 1245). Married (1225), as 2d wife, Yolande, daughter of John of Brienne; became titular king of Jerusalem (1227) and assumed crown (1229). Led Fifth Crusade (1228-29); captured Jerusalem and made 10-year truce with sultan of Egypt. Married (1235), as 3d wife, Isabella, daughter of John of England. Noted for his varied talents and learning; patron of literature and science. Germany declined as result of neglect.

Frederick III. 1415-1493. Descendant of Albert I, Hapsburg king of Germany. King of Germany as **Frederick IV** and Holy Roman emperor (1440-93; crowned 1452). Archduke of Austria as **Frederick V**. Concordat of Vienna concluded (1448) between emperor and Pope Nicholas V. Sought to increase Empire but in general failed. His reign marked by almost continual wars and disturbances.

Frederick. Name of two grand dukes of Baden (q.v.):

Frederick I. Ger. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. 1826-1907. Son of Grand Duke Leopold and Princess Sophia of Sweden; b. Karlsruhe; prince regent for his brother (1852-56); grand duke (1856-1907); m. (1856) Louise, daughter of William I of Prussia; sided with Austria in Seven Weeks' War (1866); labored for economic and educational progress of duchy.

His son and successor, **Frederick II.** 1857-1928. Soldier (1892-1907); grand duke (1907; abdicated 1918).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; but, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Frederick. Name of three rulers of Brandenburg:

Frederick I. 1372-1440. Prince (as Frederick VI) of the house of Hohenzollern (q.v.); served in Hungarian army; saved life of King Sigismund at Nicopolis (1396); burgrave of Nuremberg (1398); supported Sigismund for Imperial crown (1409); secured control of Brandenburg (1415); made elector and margrave of Brandenburg (1417), thus becoming founder of royal Prussian line (see house of PRUSSIA); quarreled with Sigismund (1423); unsuccessful candidate for throne of Germany (1438).

Frederick II. Called **Frederick the Iron**. 1413-1471. Son of Frederick I; in conflict with towns (1431-47); elector (1440-70); strict in internal affairs, conciliatory in dealing with neighboring states; waged war with Pomerania; abdicated (1470).

Frederick III. See **FREDERICK I** of Prussia.

Frederick. Name of two landgraves of Hesse-Cassel:

Frederick I. 1676-1751. = **FREDERICK I** of Sweden.

Frederick II. 1720-1785. Son of Landgrave William VIII; fought in War of Austrian Succession and (1745) against the Young Pretender in Scotland; did much to improve Kassel, esp. its fine buildings; to provide funds sold an army of 12,000 Hessians to British to employ in the American Revolution.

Frederick II. Known as **Prince of Hom'burg** (höm'-bürg; Ger. hōm'boörk). 1633-1708. German general, and landgrave (1681-1708) of Hesse-Homburg (q.v.). Son of Landgrave Frederick I. Served in Swedish army (1654-59) under Charles X Gustavus; lost left leg at Copenhagen (1659); general of cavalry (1670-78) under Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; active in defeat of Swedes at Fehrbellin (1675); succeeded his brother George Christian as landgrave (1681); spent entire rule in improving and beautifying Homburg. Subject of Kleist's drama *Prinz Friedrich von Homburg* (1821).

Frederick. Called **the Stern**. 1332-1381. Margrave of Meissen (1349-81).

Frederick. Name of five electors of the Palatinate:

Frederick I. Called **the Victorious**. 1425-1476. Received appointment of elector for life (1451); opposed Emperor Frederick III; increased Palatinate territory.

Frederick II. Called **the Wise**. 1482-1556. Elector (1544-56); commanded Imperial army when Sultan Suleiman besieged Vienna (1529); influenced by Melancthon, accepted Protestant faith.

Frederick III. Called **the Pious**. 1515-1576. Elector (1559-76); embraced Lutheranism (1546), Calvinism (1561); had Heidelberg Catechism drawn up (1563).

Frederick IV. Called **the Upright**. 1574-1610. Elector (1592-1610); founded Evangelical Union (1608); strongly devoted to Protestant cause.

Frederick V. 1596-1632. Known as "the Winter King"; son of Frederick IV; elector (1610-23); chosen king of Bohemia (1619); completely defeated at battle of White Mountain (1620); deprived of electorate (1623) and in exile until his death. Married (1613) Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England; their daughter Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, first elector of Hanover, was mother of George I, first English king of the house of Hanover (see **HANOVER**).

Frederick. Names of three kings of Prussia:

Frederick I. 1657-1713. Son of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; b. Königsberg; m., as 2d wife, Sophia Charlotte (q.v.). Elector of Brandenburg (1688-1701) as Frederick III. For aid to Emperor Leopold I in War of Spanish Succession (1701-14), granted royal title to Prussia; king of Prussia (1701-13); received only small reward at Peace of Utrecht (1713). Patron of scholars, esp. Leibnitz; founder of Order of the Black Eagle (1701-1919) and of the U. of Halle (1694).

Frederick II. Known as **Frederick the Great**.

1712-1786. King of Prussia (1740-86). Son of King Frederick William I and Sophia Dorothea; grandson of Frederick I; b. Berlin. Tried to escape from father's control (1730); arrested, tried as deserter, and made to believe he would receive severe punishment, but pardoned; m. (1733) Elisabeth Christine, daughter of Ferdinand Albert II of Brunswick; engaged in literary and social pursuits (1732-40). Became king (May, 1740); on death of Emperor Charles VI (Oct., 1740) and accession of his daughter Maria Theresa (q.v.), made claims to Silesia for Prussia; began War of Austrian Succession (1740-48); formed alliance with France and Bavaria; won battles at Mollwitz (1741) and Chotusitz (1742), invaded Bohemia (1744), and by Peace of Dresden (1745) secured possession of Silesia; built (1745-47) palace of Sans Souci, near Potsdam, for royal residence. Formed new alliance (1756) with England against Maria Theresa, France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony, which marked beginning of Seven Years' War (1756-63); displayed great military genius and perseverance in face of great odds; won many battles but was badly defeated in some; emerged after Peace of Hubertusburg (1763) enjoying great military prestige and with Prussia a much strengthened state. Joined Russia in first partition of Poland (1772); took part in War of Bavarian Succession (1778); formed (1785) Fürstentum, a league of German princes to defend imperial constitution against Austria. Notable patron of literature (esp. 1745-55); invited Voltaire to live at his court (1750-53); favored French culture but indifferent to German writers. Skillful administrator of national economy, encouraging agricultural and industrial improvements; began codification of new Prussian code; instituted many social reforms; took special interest in improvement of Prussian army; greatly interested in American Revolution and an admirer of Washington. Voluminous writer; important works include *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*, and a history of the Seven Years' War, and *Anti-Machiavel* (1740), an exposition of the duties of sovereigns; complete works published in 30 volumes (1846-57).

Frederick III. 1831-1888. Son of William I of Prussia, b. Potsdam. King and German emperor (March 9-June 15, 1888). Educ. Bonn (1849-50); engaged in military duties and travel (1851-58); m. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise (1858), eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. As **Frederick William**, nicknamed **Un'sei Fritz** (ōn'zē' frīts'), crown prince of Prussia (1861-88); strongly opposed to Bismarck's policies for strengthening Prussia (1861-66) and to war with Austria (1866), but took part in war, commanding division that secured victory at Königgrätz (1866); in command of armies of southern states in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); took part in battles of Wörth and Sedan and in siege of Paris. Patron of literature and science. Attacked by cancer in the throat (1887); lived at San Remo (1887-88); called to throne on death of father but reigned only three months. Left two sons: William, who succeeded him, and Prince Henry, admiral in German navy.

Frederick. Name of three electors of Saxony:

Frederick I. Called **the Warlike**. 1370-1428. Son of Frederick of Meissen; duke of Saxony (1382-1428); vigorously opposed Hussites (1420-26); made elector of Saxony by Emperor Sigismund (1423); defeated (1426) by Hussites at Aussig (Ústí). U. of Leipzig founded during his reign.

Frederick II. Called **the Gentle or Mild**. 1412?-1464. Son of Frederick I; succeeded to electorate (1428); in long conflict (1445-51) with his brother William, mar-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

grave of Meissen, over partition of lands. See ALBERTINE LINE; ERNESTINE LINE.

Frederick III. *Called the Wise.* 1463-1525. Grandson of Frederick II; duke and elector (1486-1525); founded U. of Wittenberg (1502); called Luther and Melancthon to its faculty; did not become a follower of Luther but was tolerant of reform; protected Luther at Worms (1519), refusal to execute papal ban against him, and (1521) caused him to be conveyed to the castle of Wartburg under his protection.

Frederick VIII. Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (shlās'vīk-hōl'shtīn-zōn'dēr-bōrk-ōu-gūs'tēn-bōrk; shlās'vīk-). 1829-1880. Son of Christian Augustus. On death of King Frederick VII of Denmark (1863) without heirs, claimed succession in Schleswig-Holstein, bringing about contest (1864) between Denmark on one hand and Prussia and Austria on other, and Seven Weeks' War (1866) between Prussia and Austria, and incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein in Prussia; his claim to dukedom not acknowledged by Prussia (1867); on death of father (1869), became duke of Schleswig-Holstein and successor in Augustenburg line. His eldest daughter, Augusta Victoria, married Emperor William II of Germany.

Frederick. Name of five dukes of Swabia:

Frederick I. d. 1105. Created duke of Swabia (1079) on marriage with Agnes, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV; father of Conrad III, founder of Hohenstaufen dynasty (q.v.).

Frederick II. 1090-1147. Duke (1105-47), son of Duke Frederick I; m. Judith, daughter of Henry, Duke of Bavaria (d. 1126), thus uniting Welf and Hohenstaufen families; active in wars of Emperor Henry V.

Frederick III. 1125?-1190. Duke (1147-52; 1167-68), son of Duke Frederick II. Holy Roman emperor (1152-90) as Frederick I (q.v.), commonly called Barbarossa.

Frederick IV. 1146-1167. Son of Conrad III; held dukedom (1152-67) under Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa).

Frederick V. 1168-1191. Duke (1168-91); second son of Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa).

Frederick I. *In full Frederick William Charles.* 1754-1816. Duke of Württemberg (q.v.) as Frederick II (1797-1805); king as Frederick I (1806-16). Son of Duke Frederick (I) Eugene (1732-1797) and Sophia Dorothea, niece of Frederick the Great; b. Treptow, Pomerania. Served in Prussian and Russian armies; as duke, joined second coalition against France; lost some of possessions (1801) but received title of elector (1803); aided with Napoleon, and had his duchy raised to a kingdom (1805); joined Confederation of the Rhine (1806); after defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig (1813), joined Allies. His daughter Catherine married (1807) Jérôme Bonaparte, King of Westphalia.

Frederick. Name of three kings of Sicily:

Frederick I. = **FREDERICK II**, Holy Roman emperor; in his minority, king of Sicily (1198-1212).

Frederick II. 1272-1337. Also called by himself **Fredrick III**, because he was third son of King Pedro III of Aragon. Governor of Sicily (1291), on death of brother Alfonso; supported by Sicilians, refused to give up Sicily to the church (1295); king of Sicily (1296-1337); waged war with Charles II of Naples (1296-1302), renewed (1313-17) against Charles's successor; island put under interdict by pope (1321-35); war with Angevins continued (1325 ff.).

Frederick III. *Called the Simple.* 1341-1377. King (1355-77), last of Aragonese line; continued war with Naples; held Sicily as fief of Joanna I of Naples (1372-77).

Frederick. 1452-1504. King of the Two Sicilies (1496-1501) of the Aragonese line; son of Ferdinand I of Naples; succeeded his nephew Ferdinand II; forced to yield Naples to Louis XII of France.

Frederick. Name of six kings of Norway: = **FREDERICK I-VI** of Denmark.

Frederick I. 1676-1751. King of Sweden (1720-51) b. in Kassel. As landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, married Ulrika Eleonora (q.v.); elected king on her abdication; deprived of power by new constitution; during rest of reign affairs of state controlled largely by House of Nobles; much strife between political parties (Caps and Hats); foreign policy dominated (1720-38) by Count Arvid Horn; war fought (1741-43) with Russia in Finland.

Frederick, Pauline. *Real Libby* (lib'by). 1885-1938. American actress, b. Boston; debut on New York stage (1902); starred in *The Little Gray Lady*, *The Fourth Estate*, *Innocent*, etc.; appeared also in motion pictures *The Eternal City*, *Zaza*, and *Madame X*.

Frederick Augustus. See **Duke of York and Albany**.

Frederick Augustus. *Ger. Friedrich August.* (1. Name of three electors of Saxony; see **AUGUSTUS I** and **III** of Poland; **FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I** of Saxony below. (2) Name of three kings of Saxony:

Frederick Augustus I. *Called the Just.* 1750-1827. Son of Frederick Christian; elector of Saxony as Frederick Augustus III (1768-1806); first king (1806-27); aided Frederick the Great against Austria (1757-59); joined League of the German Princes; refused crown of Poland (1791); fought against France (1792-1806), after defeat of Jena, made by Napoleon nominal ruler of new duchy of Warsaw (1807); ally of Napoleon (1807-15); deprived of half of kingdom by Congress of Vienna (1815).

Frederick Augustus II. 1797-1854. Nephew of Frederick Augustus I; joint regent with Anthony (1830-36); king (1836-54); suppressed insurrection in Dresden (1849); rest of reign tranquil.

Frederick Augustus III. 1865-1942. Son of George, entered army (1883); general in Prussian service (1902); king (1904-18); constitutional struggle continued from preceding reign; abdicated (1918); formed interwarth corporation.

Frederick Charles. *In full Frederick Charles Nicholas.* 1828-1885. Prussian general, b. Berlin, called "the Red Prince." Nephew of Emperor William I of Prussia. Educ. Bonn. served in army in first Schleswig-Holstein war (1848-49); became commander of 3d army corps (1860); fought with distinction in war against Denmark (1864); commanded first army in Six Weeks War (1866) against Austria and led 2d army in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), entering Metz and Orléans (1870) and Le Mans (1871).

Frederick Francis. *Ger. Friedrich Franz.* Name of four grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (q.v.), esp.

Frederick Francis II (1823-1883), German general; grand duke (1842-83); in Prussian military service (1842-71); in wars against Denmark (1864) and Austria (1866); took important part in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71).

Frederick Henry. 1584-1647. Prince of Orange-Nassau and stadtholder of the Dutch Republic (1625-47). Son of William the Silent; b. Delft; received military training from his brother Maurice; as stadtholder took many cities from Spaniards including 's Hertogenbosch (1629), Maastricht (1632), Breda (1637), Hulst (1645); concluded alliances with Denmark, Sweden, and France; negotiated favorable treaty with Spain (1647).

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īcc, īll, charīty; ōkl, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Frederick Louis. Prince of Wales. 1707-1751. Eldest son of George II and Queen Caroline; b. Hanover, Germany. Bitter against father for vetoing his marriage to Wilhelmina, Princess Royal of Prussia, and for refusal of adequate allowance; wrote or inspired *Histoire du Prince Till*, a caricature of his parents (1735); m. Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg (1736); refused permission by father to command British army against Jacobites (1745). His eldest son became George III of England.

Frederick William. Former crown prince of Germany. See WILLIAM.

Frederick William. *Ger. Friedrich Wilhelm.* 1620-1688. Elector of Brandenburg (1640-88); called "the Great Elector." Son of Elector George William; b. Berlin. On accession found his dominions devastated by armies of Thirty Years' War, then still in progress; by neutral policy, reorganized finances, restored towns and cities, and built up an army; accorded recognition in Treaty of Westphalia (1648); joined Sweden against Poland (1656); granted by Poland (1657) suzerainty over duchy of Prussia; entered league against France (1672); at first unsuccessful, Brandenburg being ravaged by Swedes at instigation of Louis XIV; defeated Swedes at Fehrbellin (1675), but forced by Treaty of Saint-Germain (1679) to return conquests made from Sweden; spent last years in improving condition of electorate; greatly aided education, improved finances, and developed strong army.

Frederick William. 1771-1815. Duke of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK.

Frederick William. 1802-1875. Elector of Hesse-Cassel (1847-66), b. near Hanau. Son of Elector William II. Coregent of the electorate (1831-47); made elector (1847); sided with Austria during Seven Weeks' War (1866); refused to make terms with Prussia; arrested and imprisoned at Stettin and his territories annexed to Prussia (1866); died at Prague.

Frederick William. Name of FREDERICK III of Prussia, when crown prince.

Frederick William. *Ger. Friedrich Wilhelm.* Name of four kings of Prussia (see HOHENZOLLERN):

Frederick William I. 1688-1740. Son of King Frederick I; m. Sophia Dorothea of Hanover (1706). King (1713-40); involved in war with Sweden over Pomerania (1713-20); received greater part of Pomerania by Treaty of Stockholm (1720); most of reign spent in improving kingdom internally; personally attended to minute details of administration; rigidly economical; keenly interested in military matters; left Prussia a strongly established power; illiterate and unfriendly to culture.

Frederick William II. 1744-1797. Grandson of Frederick William I; son of Prince Augustus William and nephew of Frederick the Great. King (1786-97), his lack of administrative ability causing Prussia to decline; joined Austria in support of French royalty during French Revolution, which involved him in war (1792-95); compelled by Treaty of Basel (1795) to give up Prussian territories west of Rhine; took part in second and third partitions of Poland (1793, 1795).

Frederick William III. 1770-1840. Son of Frederick William II; king (1797-1840), b. Potsdam; received military training; took part in French campaigns (1792-94); m. Louise (1793), daughter of Prince Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Unable to strengthen kingdom or solve difficulties of Napoleonic Wars; after complete subjection of Prussia to Napoleon (1801-05), forced by urging of queen and by aroused spirit of nation to oppose French, resulting in Prussian defeats at Jena and Auerstedt (1805) and dismemberment of kingdom by Treaty of Tilsit (1807); under Stein, Hardenberg, Scharnhorst, and Gneisenau, army slowly reorganized (1807-12),

victory at Leipzig (1813) liberating Germany and Blücher's successes in French campaigns and at Waterloo re-establishing Prussia's position (1814-15). After Waterloo, disappointed hopes of German people by joining Holy Alliance (1815); duped by Metternich; at later congresses (1818-22), and esp. after Revolution of 1830, sympathized with repressive policy; despite lack of liberal government, Prussian internal improvement advanced, Zollverein established (1834).

Frederick William IV. 1795-1861. Son of Frederick William III; king (1840-61). Failed to carry out promises of liberal reforms; forced by Revolution of 1848 to grant a constitution; refused imperial crown offered by Parliament of Frankfurt (1849); soon after, reactionary regime again in control; rendered incompetent to rule by attacks of insanity; government administered by his brother (afterwards William I) as regent (1858-61).

Frederick William Charles. 1797-1881. Prince of the Netherlands; second son of King William I; served in Dutch army; took part in Belgian Revolution (1830); m. (1825) Princess Louise (d. 1870), daughter of Frederick William III of Prussia.

Fre'de-ricq' (frā'dā-rēk'), Paul. 1850-1920. Flemish historian, b. Ghent. Professor, Liège (1879), Ghent (1883); championed extension of Flemish language, customs, and laws; deported from Belgium by German government during World War for attempts to strengthen morale of Belgians; rector of Ghent U. (1919).

Frederik. Danish form of FREDERICK.

Fredeswitha. See FRIDESWIDE.

Fredrik. Swedish and Norwegian form of FREDERICK.

Fre'dro (frē'drō), Count Alexander. 1793-1876. Polish playwright, b. in Galicia; called "the Polish Molière." Author of many comedies, including *Ladies and Hussars*, *Pan [Mr.] Geldhab, Revenge*, etc.

Free'den (frā'dēn), Wilhelm Inno Adolf von. 1822-1894. German expert on navigation. Founder and director (1867-75) of naval observatory at Hamburg.

Free'man (frē'mān), Douglas Southall (sōn'thōl). 1886-1954. American editor, b. Lynchburg, Va. A.B., Richmond (1904), Ph.D., Johns Hopkins (1908). Editor, *Richmond News Leader* (from 1915). Author of *Virginia—A Gentle Dominion* (1924), *R. E. Lee* (4 vols., 1934; awarded Pulitzer prize), *The South to Posterity* (1939), *Lee's Lieutenants* (3 vols., 1942-44).

Freeman, Edward Augustus. 1823-1892. English historian b. in Staffordshire. B.A., Oxon. (1845). Succeeded Stubbs as regius professor of modern history at Oxford (1884-92). His many notable works include *The History and Conquests of the Saracens* (1856), *The History of the Norman Conquest* (1867-79), *Growth of the English Constitution* (1872), *Chief Periods of European History* (1886), etc.

Freeman, Harold Webber. 1899-. English novelist; author of *Joseph and His Brethren* (1928), *Hester and Her Family* (1936), *Andrew to the Lions* (1938), etc.

Freeman, James. 1750-1835. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Charlestown, Mass. Grad. Harvard (1777). Reader, King's Chapel, Boston (1782); proposed revision of the liturgy to omit certain Trinitarian parts; revision accepted by proprietors of King's Chapel (1785). Ordination having been refused by the Episcopal bishop, Freeman was ordained by the senior warden of the church, and by this act the first Episcopal church in New England was transformed into the first Unitarian church in America (Nov. 18, 1787). Continued in this pastorate (1787-1826); retired (1826).

Freeman, James Edward. 1866-1943. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, b. New York City. Consecrated bishop of Washington, D.C. (1923).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Freeman, James Edwards. 1808-1884. American painter, b. in Nova Scotia; to U.S. as a child. Best known for his genre paintings.

Freeman, John. 1830-1929. English poet and critic, b. London. His books of verse include *Twenty Poems* (1909), *Stone Trees, and Other Poems* (1916), *Memories of Childhood* (1919), *Poems New and Old* (1920); awarded Hawthornden prize, *Collected Poems* (1928). His prose works include *The Moderns* (1916), *English Portraits* (1924), *Herman Melville* (1926).

Freeman, John Ripley. 1855-1932. American civil and mechanical engineer, b. W. Bridgton, Me. B.S., M.I.T. (1876). Connected with water-power construction for manufacturing corporations and water-supply projects for numerous cities including New York, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Mexico City; consultant on Isthmian Canal locks and dams, and on water-power conservation to Canadian government.

Freeman, Joseph. 1897- . Journalist and writer, b. Russia; to U.S. (1904); naturalized (1920). Cofounder of *New Masses* (1926) and its editor (1931-33; 1936-37); works include *Voices of October* (on Soviet literature and art; 1930), *The Soviet Worker* (1932), *An American Testament* (1936).

Freeman, Mary Eleanor, nee Wilkins. 1852-1930. American writer, b. Randolph, Mass. Educ. Mount Holyoke (1870-71). m. Dr. Charles M. Freeman (1902); lived thereafter in Metuchen, N.J. Author of *A Humble Romance* (1887), *A New England Nun* (1891), *Jane Field* (1893), *Giles Corey* (1893), *Pembroke* (1894), *Jerome, a Poor Man* (1897), *Silence and Other Stories* (1898), *The Love of Person Lord* (1900), *The Debtor* (1905), *Butterfly House* (1912).

Freeman, Richard Austin. 1862-1943. English physician and detective-story writer. Served in World War (1914-18). Among his many detective novels are *The Red Thumb Mark* (1907), which introduced the fictional scientific detective Dr. John Thorndyke, *Dr. Thorndyke's Case Book* (1923), *Pontifex, Son and Thorndyke* (1931), *The Penrose Mystery* (1936), *Mr. Pollon Explains* (1940).

Freeman-Mitford, Algernon Bertram and John. Barons Redesdale. See under WILLIAM MITFORD.

Freeman-Thomas, Freeman. See MARQUIS OF WILLINGTON.

Freer (frēr), Charles Lang. 1856-1919. American art collector, b. Kingston, N.Y. In railroad and car manufacturing business (1873-99); instrumental in forming American Car and Foundry Co. (1899). Great art collection included masterpieces of Whistler, of Chinese and Japanese painters, and of ancient glazed pottery of all regions. Presented collection, with funds for erection of Freer Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C., to the Smithsonian Institution (1906).

Frei'dank (frī'dāngk). Name (or pseudonym) of a Middle High German didactic poet of the early 13th century; his *Bescheidenheit*, a collection of proverbs, aphorisms, and satirical observations, was popular to the close of the 16th century.

Frei'lig-rath (frī'lik-rāt), Ferdinand. 1810-1876. German poet. His works include lyric and political poems, as *Glaubensbekenntnis* (1844), *Ca Ira!* (1846); the volume *Zwischen den Garben* (1849); containing *Der Löwenritt* and *Neuere Politische und Soziale Gedichte* (1849-51); patriotic war songs, and translations from Victor Hugo, Burns, Shakespeare, etc.

Frei're (frē'ē-rā), Ramón. 1787-1851. Chilean soldier and statesman, b. Santiago, Chile; grandson of Gomes Frei're de Andrade. Served in Chilean war for independence (1811-20); leader of Liberal party; dictator after

fall of O'Higgins (1823); ended Spanish domination of Chile; re-elected dictator (1827); forced to resign by accession of Conservative party. Led army revolt against government; defeated by Prieto (1830) and banished to Peru (until 1842).

Frei're de An-dra'de (frā'ē-rē-thē-ānn-dra'thē), Gomes. 1685?-17163. Portuguese general and administrator, b. Coimbra. Governor and captain general of Rio de Janeiro (1733-63). Celebrated in da Gama's epic poem *Épicos Brasileiros*. See RAMÓN FREIRE.

Fre'ling-huy'sen (frē'ling-hi'z'n), Frederick. 1753-1804. American Revolutionary leader, b. near Somerville, N.J. Grad. Princeton (1770). Adm. to bar (1774); practiced in Somerset County, N.J. Identified with colonial cause; served in Continental army. Member, Continental Congress (1778, 1779, 1782, 1783); U.S. senator (1793-96); resigned. His son Theodore (1787-1862) was a politician and educator; grad. Princeton (1804); adm. to bar (1808) and practiced in Newark, N.J.; attorney general of New Jersey (1817-29); U.S. senator (1829-35); chancellor, N.Y.U. (1839-50); president, Rutgers (1850-62). Theodore's nephew and adopted son Frederick Theodore (1817-1885) was also a politician; grad. Rutgers (1836); practiced law in Newark; attorney general of New Jersey (1861-66); U.S. senator (1866-69, 1871-77); U.S. secretary of state (1881-85).

Fre'man'tle (frē'mān'tl), Sir Edmund Robert. 1836-1929. English naval officer, b. London. Rear admiral (1885), admiral (1896). Served in Burmese War (1852), New Zealand War (1864-66), Ashanti War (1873-74). Witu punitive expedition (1890).

Fremantle, William Henry. 1831-1916. English clergyman; canon of Canterbury (1882-95); dean of Ripon (1895 ff.). Author of *The Gospel of Secular Life* (1882), *Natural Christianity* (1911), etc.

Frémiet' (frā'myē'), Emmanuel. 1824-1910. French sculptor; ranked among leading modern sculptors of animals.

Frémont (frē'mönt), John Charles. 1813-1890. American explorer and army officer (known as "the pathfinder"), b. Savannah, Ga. Lieutenant, U.S. army; member, Nicollet's expedition to explore region between upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers (1838-39); under congressional authority, led three expeditions into Oregon territory, on first expedition (summer 1842) mapped Oregon Trail, on second penetrated northern Colorado, Nevada, and crossed Rocky Mountains to California (1843-44), on third reached California (Dec., 1845). Played prominent part in conquering California during Mexican War; appointed by R. F. Stockton Civil governor of California; became involved in Stockton-Kearny (see STEPHEN W. KEARNY) quarrel; refused to obey orders of Kearny, who arrested him for mutiny and insubordination; court-martialed at Washington, and convicted (Jan., 1848); penalty remitted by President Polk; Frémont resigned from army. Led midwinter expedition to locate passes for railroad line from upper Rio Grande into California (1848-49). Elected one of first two U.S. senators from California (1850); served 1850-51. Again led winter expedition to locate southern railway route to Pacific (1853-54). Nominated for president of the United States by new Republican party (1856); defeated by Buchanan. At outbreak of Civil War, appointed major general commanding department of the West, headquarters at St. Louis (1861); severity of measures aroused protests; relieved of command and appointed to command mountain department in western Virginia (1862); placed under Pope and asked to be relieved; resigned (1864). Nominated for president by faction of Republican party (1864), but withdrew before elections.

frē, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āsfōd; āve, hāre (18), āvent, ānd, silēnt, māfēr; fēe, ill, chārity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūfū = u in Fr. menu;

Lost fortune in railroad ventures (1870). Saved from dire poverty by wife's writings and by appointment as governor of Territory of Arizona (1878-83), and by restoration of rank as major general, U.S. army, with retired pay (1890).

His wife (m. 1841), **Jessie, nee Benton (1824-1902)**, daughter of U.S. senator Thomas H. Benton, was a writer; author of *The Story of the Guard*; *a Chronicle of the War* (1863), *Far West Sketches* (1890), *The Will and the Way Stories* (1891), etc.

Fremstad (frém'stád), **Anna Olivia, known as Olive. 1872-1951.** Dramatic soprano, b. Stockholm, Sweden; to U.S. as a child (c. 1882). With Metropolitan Opera, New York City (from 1903); widely known as interpreter of Wagnerian roles.

Frém'y' (frá'núé'), Edmond. 1814-1894. French chemist, b. Versailles. Professor, École Polytechnique, Paris (1846), Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle (1850). Studied ferric acid, osmic acid, palmitic acid, cellulose, chlorophyll, the composition of bone and other organic substances, etc.; contributed to the manufacture of iron and steel, sulphuric acid, etc.; worked on the saponification of fats with sulphuric acid; discovered a process for making artificial rubies; disagreed with Pasteur concerning fermentation. Author of *Traité de Chimie Générale* (with Pelouze, 1854-57), *Encyclopédie Chimique* (with others, 1882-94), etc.

French (frénch), Aaron. 1823-1902. American inventor, b. Wadsworth, Ohio. Invented coil and elliptic railroad car springs which revolutionized railroad industry.

French, Alice. Pseudonym Octave Than'et (ók'táv thán'et; -it). 1850-1934. American fiction writer, b. Andover, Mass. Resident chiefly in Arkansas and Iowa, which supply the background of her early stories. Among her books are *Knitters in the Sun* (1887), *Stories of a Western Town* (1893), *Man of the Hour* (1905), *The Lion's Share* (1907), *By Inheritance* (1910), *And the Captain Answered* (1917), etc.

French, Anne Warner. See Anne Richmond WARNER.

French, Daniel Chester. 1850-1931. American sculptor, b. Exeter, N.H. Studied in Boston and in Florence, Italy. Studio in Washington (1876-78), Boston and Concord, Mass. (1878-87), and New York (from 1887). Among his best-known works are *The Minute Man of Concord* at Concord, *John Harvard* in Harvard University yard, *Statue of The Republic* at Chicago Exposition of 1893, the bronze doors of Boston Public Library, groups representing *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America* in front of New York Custom House, statues of General Cass, Rufus Choate, Thomas Starr King, George F. Hoar, Governor James Oglethorpe, Abraham Lincoln, and portrait busts (in the Hall of Fame) of Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Phillips Brooks.

French, John Denton Pinkstone. 1st Earl of Y'pres (é'pr'). 1852-1925. British field marshal, b. in Kent. Served in navy (1866-70) and army (from 1874). Distinguished himself in Nile expedition (1884-85) and by success as cavalry commander in Boer War (1899-1901) in relieving Kimberley and advanced into Transvaal; promoted general (1907). Chief of Imperial general staff (1912-14) and field marshal (1913); placed in supreme command of British army on Western Front. In battle of Ypres, prevented Germans from reaching Calais; failed to work in harmony with Kitchener and, under criticism for costly advances, resigned (Dec., 1915). Commander in chief in United Kingdom; lord lieutenant of Ireland (May, 1918). Member, Order of Merit (1914). Author of 1914.

Fre-neau' (fré'nó; fré'nó), Philip Mo'rin' (mó'rán'). 1752-1832. Known as "the Poet of the American Revolution."

American poet, b. New York City. Grad. Princeton (1771). At outbreak of American Revolution, wrote bitter satires directed against British. In *West Indies* (1776-79). Took out privateer; captured by British; held on prison ship until exchanged (1780); wrote verse account of experience in *The British Prison-Ship, a Poem in Four Cantos* (1781). Employed in Philadelphia post office (1781-84); contributor of many poems to *Freeman's Journal*. Again at sea (1784-89). On newspaper editorial work (1789-95); appointed translating clerk in U.S. Department of State by Thomas Jefferson (1791); founded and edited *National Gazette*, a democratic paper rivaling Fenn's *Gazette of the United States* (1791-93). Retired from newspaper work and politics (1793); remainder of life spent on his New Jersey estate and at sea. Individual poems: *The Indian Burying Ground*, *The Wild Honey-suckle*, *Entaw Springs*, *The House of Night*, *Santa Cruz*, *The Jamaica Funeral*. Collections of his works: *The Poems of Philip Freneau* (1786), *Poems Written between the Years 1768 and 1794* (1795), *Poems Written and Published During the American Revolutionary War* (2 vols., 1809).

Frens'sen (frén'sén), Gustav. 1863-1945. German writer and clergyman. Author of novels and stories chiefly of peasant life in north Germany, as *Jörn Uhl* (1901); also wrote the epic poem *Bismarck* (1914) and plays.

Fran'zel (frén'tsél), Karl. 1827-1914. German novelist and dramatic and literary critic.

Frep'pel' (frá'pél'), Charles Émile. 1827-1891. French Roman Catholic prelate; pulpit orator and hagiographer; bishop of Angers (1870) and founder of the Catholic university there (1875); leader of Clerical party in Chamber of Deputies (from 1881).

Frère (frár). Family of French painters, including: **Charles Théodore (1814-1888)**, genre and landscape painter and aquarellist; **Pierre Édouard (1819-1886)**, genre painter; Pierre Édouard's son **Charles Édouard (1837-1894)**, genre painter.

Frere (frêr), John Hookham. 1769-1846. English diplomat, b. London. Educ. Cambridge. M.P. (1799-1802). British envoy at Lisbon (1800-02), Madrid (1802-04); British minister with the Spanish Junta (1808-09). Lived in retirement at Malta (1818-46). A founder of *Quarterly Review*.

His nephew Sir **Henry Bartle Edward Frere (1815-1884)**, colonial administrator; entered Bombay civil service (1834); chief commissioner of Sind (1850-59); governor of Bombay (1862-67); in England as member of the Council of India (1867); governor of the Cape, and first high commissioner of South Africa (1877); his demands on Cetwana precipitated the Zulu War (1879), and he was recalled (1880).

Frère'-Or'ban' (frár'ór'bán'), Hubert Joseph Walther. 1812-1896. Belgian statesman and lawyer. Leading Liberal member of lower house (1847-94); minister of public works (1847), of finance (1848-52, 1857-70), of state (1861). Minister president (1867-70, 1878-84) and foreign minister.

Fré'ret' (frá'rét'), Nicolas. 1688-1749. French historian, archaeologist, and philologist.

Fré'ron' (frá'rón'), Élie Catherine. 1719-1776. French journalist and critic; founded (1754) and edited (1754-76) *L'Année Littéraire*, a journal in which he assailed Voltaire and the Encyclopedists, esp. for their irreligion, and by his attacks evoked from Voltaire famous rejoinders, as *Le Pauvre Diable* and *L'Écossaise*. His son **Louis Marie Stanislas (1754-1802)**, Revolutionary politician, founded (1790) a journal, *L'Orateur du Peuple*, in which he opposed Mirabeau.

Fré'co-bal'dí (frás'kó-bal'dí), Girolamo. 1583-1643.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16); natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Italian organist, and composer of canzoni, madrigals, hymns, toccatas, motets, caprices, etc.

Fre-se'ni-us (frä-zä'nē-ōōs), **Carl Remigius**. 1818-1897. German chemist; assistant in Liebig's laboratory, Gießen; professor at the Agricultural Institute (1845) and founder (1848) of a laboratory for teaching and research, Wiesbaden; known for work in, and textbooks on, analytical chemistry.

Fresh'field (frēsh'fēld), **Douglas William**. 1845-1934. English mountain climber and geographer; educ. Oxford. His explorations extended to mountain regions of northern India, Uganda, Syria, Algeria, the Caucasus, the Apennines, and the Alpine region. Author of *The Italian Alps* (1875); editor of *Alpine Journal* (1872-80).

Fres'nel' (frä'nēl'), **Augustin Jean**. 1788-1827. French physicist. Known for work in optics: by investigations of interference, was instrumental in establishing the wave theory of light; studied double refraction; with Arago investigated polarized light; produced circularly polarized light by means of a rhomb of glass; pioneered in use of compound lenses in lighthouses.

Freud (froīt; *Angl.* froīd), **Sig'mund** (zēk'mōnt; *Angl.* sig'mānd). 1856-1939. Austrian neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, b. Freiberg, Moravia, of Jewish extraction. M.D., U. of Vienna (1881). Privatdocent (1883), professor of neuropathology (1902-38), U. of Vienna; forced to leave Vienna by Nazi regime (1938), thereafter living in London. Studied in Paris under Charcot (1885-86); worked with Breuer on the treatment of hysteria by hypnosis; later developed a method of treatment (which served as basis of his psychoanalysis) in which he replaced hypnosis by free association of ideas, or the calling up of one idea by another previously linked with it. Believed that a complex of repressed and forgotten impressions underlies all abnormal mental states such as hysteria, and that mere revelation of these impressions often effects a cure; regarded infantile mental processes of particular importance in later development; developed a theory that dreams are an unconscious representation of repressed desires, especially of sexual desires. Author of *Studien über Hysterie* (with Breuer, 1895), *Traumdeutung* (1900), *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens* (1901), *Über Psychoanalyse* (1910), *Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse* (1917), *Das Ich und das Es* (1923), *Die Zukunft einer Illusion* (1927), *Das Unbehagen in der Kultur* (1930), *Neue Folge der Vorlesungen zur Einführung* (1932), *Der Mann Moses und die Monotheistische Religion* (1939).

Freund (froīnt), **Wilhelm**. 1806-1894. German classical philologist; compiled Latin lexicon *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache* (4 vols., 1834-45), on which many Latin-English dictionaries are based.

Freund'lich (froīnt'lik), **Emmy**. 1878-1948. Austrian Socialist politician and leader of women workers' movement, b. in Czechoslovakia.

Frey (frī), **Emil**. 1838-1922. Swiss politician; served in Union army in American Civil War, and was prisoner of war in Libby prison. Returned to Switzerland; member of National Council (1872); Swiss minister to United States (1882-88); president of Swiss Confederation (1893).

Frey, Jakob. 1824-1875. Swiss writer; author of tales of Swiss life. His son **Adolf** (1855-1920), poet and literary historian, was author of many biographical works, and of historical novels, lyrics and dialect poems, dramas, etc.

Frey, Karl. Pseudonym of Konrad FALKE.

Frey'berg (frī'börg), **Sir Bernard Cyril**. 1890- New Zealand general, b. in London, Eng. Educ. Wellington Coll., N.Z. Served in World War (1914-18); engaged at

Gallipoli; V.C. (1916); commanded 2d New Zealand Expeditionary Force (1939-45); engaged in Greece, Crete, North Africa, Italy; lieutenant general (1943); governor general of New Zealand (1946-52).

Frey'ci'net' (frä'sē'nē'), **Baron de. Louis Henri de Saulces** (dē sōls). 1777-1840. French naval officer; rear admiral (1826), major general of marine at Toulon (1830), maritime prefect at Rochefort (1834). His brother **Louis Claude de Saulces de Freycinet** (1779-1842) was also a naval officer; directed an expedition around the world (1817-20) studying meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, and published *Voyage Autour du Monde* (13 vols., 4 maps, 1824 ff.). His nephew **Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet** (1828-1923) was a civil engineer and politician; senator (1876); minister of public works (1877-79); premier of France (1879-80; 1882; 1886; 1890-92); minister of state (1915-16).

Frey'er (frī'ēr), **Hans**. 1887- German sociologist. **Frey'ling-hau'sen** (frī'ling-hou'zēn), **Johann Anastasius**. 1670-1739. German religious poet and Pietist theologian; published two collections of sacred songs (1704, 1714) containing about 1500 hymns.

Frey'tag (frī'tāk), **Georg Wilhelm**. 1788-1861. German Arabic scholar; compiled *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (4 vols., 1830-37); edited Arabic songs and Arabic proverbs.

Freytag, Gustav. 1816-1895. German novelist, playwright, and critic, b. in Silesia. Educ. Breslau and Berlin; coeditor of *Die Grenzboten* at Leipzig (1848-70); champion of German liberalism and German middle classes. Won support of duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, represented Erfurt at North German Reichstag (1867-70); attached to headquarters of crown prince during part of 1870 campaign; lived chiefly at Wiesbaden (from 1879). Author of plays, including the comedies *Die Brautfahrt* (1844) and *Die Journalisten* (1854), of *Soll und Haben* (realistic novel of German commercial life, 1855), *Die Verlorene Handschrift* (novel of Leipzig society and university life, 1864), and a series of six historical novels entitled *Die Ahnen* (1872-80).

Frey'tag-Lo'ring-ho'ven (m'lik-lo'ring-hō'fēn), **Baron Hugo von**. 1855-1924. German general and military author, b. in Copenhagen of Russian parentage. Became naturalized German (c. 1876); served in Prussian army (from 1878). In World War, quartermaster general of German army in the field (1915); chief of general staff after von Moltke's death (1916).

Fri'ant' (frē'ān'), **Comte Louis**. 1758-1829. F. soldier; general of brigade (1794), of division (1800); engaged at Austerlitz, Auerstedt, Eggmühl, Wagram, and Moscow; commanded a division of the guard at Waterloo.

Fri'as (frē'is), **Tomás**. 1804-1882. Bolivian statesman and diplomat, b. Potosí. In exile (1861-71); acting president of Bolivia (1872-73); president (1874-76; overthrown).

Frick (frīk), **Henry Clay**. 1849-1919. American industrialist, b. West Overton, Pa. Organized Frick & Co. to build and operate coke ovens in Connellsville coal district of Pennsylvania (1871); rose to control of two thirds of capacity of that area (1889). Chairman, Carnegie Steel Co. (1889-1900); managing head of company during Homestead labor strike (1892); played important part in consolidation forming United States Steel Corp. (1901). Bequeathed his home in New York, with its art treasures and a large endowment, to the public to be used as a museum.

Frick (frīk), **Wilhelm**. 1877-1946. German politician; minister of interior (1933-43); hanged as war criminal.

Fri'da (frī'dā), **Emil**. Pseudonym Jaroslav Vrch'lic-ký (vürk'lit's-ký). 1853-1912. Czech poet, dramatist, and translator.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sēit (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū; u in Fr. menu;

- Fri'de-ri'cia** (fré'thē-rē'shā), **Julius Albert**. 1849-1912. Danish historian.
- Fri'de-swi'de** (frí'dē-swē'dē; frí'thē-swē'thē) or **Fri'-the-swíth** (frí'thē-swíth; -thē-swē'th) or **Fre'de-swi'tha** (fré'dē-swē'thā), Saint. d. 735? An English princess; reputed founder of a monastery at Oxford.
- Fridigern**. See **FRIITIGERN**.
- Fri'do-lín** (fré'dō-lēn), Saint. Christian missionary of the 6th century; founded a monastery and church on island of St. Gallen in the Rhine. Patron saint of the canton of Glarus, Switzerland.
- Fried** (frēt), **Alfred Hermann**. 1864-1921. Austrian pacifist and publicist, b. in Vienna. Settled in Berlin (1883) as bookseller and author; founded (1891) and edited first and leading German pacifist paper *Die Waffen Nieder!* (called *Die Friedenswarte* from 1899); founded German peace society (1892); took leading part in all international peace movements; co-winner of Nobel peace prize (1911).
- Fried, Oskar**. 1871- . German composer and choral and orchestral director.
- Fried'berg** (frēt'bērk), **Emil**. 1837-1910. German legal scholar; took part in Kulturkampf legislation (1872); championed state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.
- Fried'el** (fré'dēl'), **Charles**. 1832-1899. French chemist and mineralogist, b. Strasbourg. Worked on the artificial production of minerals; studied piezoelectric properties of crystals, crystallographic constants, and ketones and aldehydes; with James Mason Crafts, prepared various compounds of silicon and described a synthetic reaction (Friedel-Crafts reaction) for producing aromatic homologues; with R. D. da Silva, synthesized glycerine. See **GEORGE L. DUYVER**.
- Frie'de-ri'ci** (fré'de-rí'sē), **Georg**. 1866-1947. German ethnologist.
- Fried'heim** (frēt'hūm), **Arthur**. 1859-1932. Piano virtuoso and interpreter of Liszt, b. St. Petersburg, Russia, of German parentage.
- Fried'jung** (frēt'y ōnp), **Heinrich**. 1851-1920. Austrian historian and political writer, b. in Moravia; champion of German nationalism. Author of *Der Kampf um die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland 1850-66* (2 vols., 1897-98), *Österreich 1848-60* (2 vols., 1908-12), *Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus 1884-1914* (3 vols., 1919-22; finished by Pillmann), etc.
- Fried'laen'der** (frēt'lēn'dēr), **Julius**. 1813-1884. German numismatist; author of works on late Roman coins.
- Friedland, Valentin**. See **Valentin TROITZENDORF**.
- Fried'län'der** (frēt'lēn'dēr), **David**. 1750-1834. German writer and Hebrew scholar. Settled in Berlin (1771); devoted himself to emancipation of Jews and improvement of their condition in B.
- Friedländer, Friedrich**. 1825-1901. Austrian genre and historical painter, esp. of scenes from Austrian life and among war wounded.
- Friedländer, Ludwig**. 1824-1909. German classical philologist and archaeologist.
- Friedländer, Max**. 1852-1934. German musicologist and singer, b. in Silesia. Engaged in musical research in Berlin under Spitta's direction (from 1883); professor, U. of Berlin (1903); exchange professor, Harvard U. (1911) and lecturer at other American universities. Edited songs of Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn, Beethoven's Scottish songs, Brahms's folk songs, etc.
- Friedländer, Max J.** 1867-1958. German art scholar.
- Fried'man** (frēt'mān), **Y'gnaz** (y'gnāts; y'gnāts'). 1882-1948. Polish pianist and composer; interpreter of Chopin.
- Fried'mann** (frēt'mān), **Me'ir ben Je're-mi'ah** (mā'ir bēn yā'rā-mē'ā). 1831-1908. Hungarian Jewish scholar and teacher.
- Frie'dreich** (fré'drīk), **Nikolaus**. 1825-1882. German physician; authority on diseases of the heart and the vascular and nervous systems.
- Frie'drich** (fré'drīk). German form of **FREDERICK**.
- Friedrich, Johannes**. 1836-1917. German theologian and historian. Ordained Roman Catholic priest (1859); professor of church history, Munich (1865-1905); assisted at Vatican Council in Rome (1870); excommunicated with his teacher Döllinger for opposing dogma of papal infallibility (1871); became a leader in Old Catholic movement and helped establish Old Catholic theological faculty at U. of Bern (1874).
- Friedrich, Kaspar** (or **Caspar**) **David**. 1774-1840. German landscape painter. His importance in German Romanticism was rediscovered and fully recognized at German Centenary Exhibition in Berlin (1906).
- Friedrich, Stephan**. 1883- . Hungarian politician. Supported Károlyi in October revolution of 1918; subsequently went over to conservatives; overthrew Julius Peidl's socialist government (1919) and became minister president (Aug.-Nov., 1919) under Archduke Joseph's regency; then war minister in Huszár's cabinet (Nov., 1919-March, 1920); took leading part in Christian national movement as member of extreme legitimistic group.
- Friedrich, Woldemar**. 1846-1910. German painter and illustrator; his works include murals in Booksellers' Exchange at Leipzig; illustrations for editions of Schiller; landscapes and genre pictures in water colors, etc.
- Friedrich Wilhelm**. Duke of Brunswick. See **BRUNSWICK**.
- Fries** (frēs), **Adriaen de**. See **VRIES**.
- Fries, Elias Magnus**. 1794-1878. Swedish botanist; authority on classification of cryptogams, esp. fungi. The genus *Ereivia* is named for him.
- Fries, Ernst** (1801-1843) and his brother **Bernhard** (1820-1879). German landscape painters.
- Fries, Jakob Friedrich**. 1773-1843. German philosopher; attempted to find by psychological method a new basis for critical philosophy of Kant and to reconcile criticism of Kant to Jacobi's religious philosophy.
- Fries, John**. 1750?-1818. American insurgent, b. in Montgomery County, Pa. Opposed federal property tax levied in anticipation of war with France (1798); led armed force of Pennsylvania Germans against assessors (1799). Federal troops ordered into area by President Adams; Fries arrested, tried, sentenced to death for treason; pardoned by the president (1800).
- Frie'se** (fré'sē), **Richard**. 1854-1918. German painter of animals (esp. lions and tigers) and landscapes.
- Frie'se-ke** (fré'sē-kē), **Frederick Carl**. 1874-1939. American painter, b. Owsoso, Mich. Studied under Laurens and Whistler in Paris.
- Frie'sen** (fré'sēn), **Karl Friedrich**. 1785-1814. German mathematician, architect, and cartographer; cofounder of German gymnastics. Assisted Jahn in establishing first German athletic grounds. Asst. organizer and adjutant of Adolf von Lützow's volunteer corps (1813); captured and shot by French (1814).
- Frie'sz'** (fré'sz'), **Émile Othon**. 1879-1949. French painter; studied under Bonnat, associated with Fauvists.
- Fri-gan'za** (frí-gān'zā), **Trizie**. Professional name of **Delia O'Cal'la-han** (ō-kāl'ā-hān). 1870-1955. American actress and singer, b. Grenola, Kans.; m. (1st) Dr. W. J. M. Barry; (2d) Charles A. Goettler. Played Lady Saphir in *Puttance*, Celia in *Talanthé*, and leading roles in *Sally in our Alley*, *The Sho Gun*, *Prince of Pilsen*.
- Frils** (frēs), **Aage**. 1870-1949. Danish historian.
- Friml** (frím'l), **Ru'dolf** (rū'dōlf), **in full Charles** (chārlz) **Rudolf**. 1881- . Bohemian pianist and composer;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- studied in Prague; accompanist for Kubelik on tours in U.S. (1901, 1906); resident in New York City (from 1906). Best known for his light operas, including *The Firefly*, *High Jinks*, *Katinka*, *You're in Love*, *Rose Marie*; composer also of many piano compositions and songs.
- Frimmel** (frim'z), **Theodor von**. 1853-1928. Austrian art and music scholar; author of works on Beethoven, as *Beethovenstudien* (2 parts, 1905-06), etc.
- Fri-mont'** (frim'ons'), **Count Johann Maria Philipp von**, Prince of An'tro-doc'co (in'trô-dôk'ô). 1759-1831. Austrian general; distinguished himself in campaigns against French. Commander in chief of Austrian troops in Italy (1815) and besieged Lyons; suppressed revolution at Naples (1821); received Italian title of prince (1821) and rank of cavalry general. Governor general of Lombardo-Venetian kingdom (1825); suppressed uprisings in Modena, Parma, and the papal territory (1831). President of Aulic Council (1831).
- Frisch** (frish), **Johann Leonhard**. 1606-1743. German philologist and naturalist; works include *Teutsch-Lateinisches Wörter-Buch*, first scientific work of its kind (2 vols., 1741).
- Frisch** (frish), **Otto Robert**. 1904-. Danish physicist; known for work on the uranium atom.
- Frisch'tin** (frish'ten), **Nikodemus**. 1547-1590. German philologist and poet. Professor of history and poetry, Tübingen (1568-82); forced to leave for satirical writings on nobility. Author esp. of Latin comedies including *Julius Redivivus* (pub. 1585), *Priscianus Vapularis* (a satire on grammar, 1571); the Reformation drama *Phasma* (1580); a Latin grammar (1585), commentaries on Vergil, etc.
- Fri'si** (fré'z), **Paolo**. 1728-1784. Italian mathematician and astronomer, b. Milan. Author of *Disquisitio Mathematica* on physical causes of shape and size of the earth, (1751), *Cosmographia Physica et Mathematica* (1774-75), etc.
- Fri'so** (fré'so). Name given to several members of the house of Nassau, including John William Friso (see NASSAU, ORANGE, and WILLIAM IV, Count of Nassau) and Charles Henry Friso (= WILLIAM IV).
- Fritch'ie** (frich'i), **Barbara**. American woman, resident of Frederick, Md., who, according to legend, waved a Union flag defiantly at Stonewall Jackson when he ordered his troops to fire on it in her window (Sept., 1862). Subsequent investigation has cast doubt on the accuracy of the story. Subject of a poem, *Barbara Fritchie* [fré'chi] (1864), by Whittier and of a play (1898) by Clyde Fitch.
- Frith** (frith), **John**. 1303-1533. English Protestant clergyman and martyr, b. in Kent; B.A., Cantab. (1525). Aided Tyndale in translating the New Testament; forced to reside abroad (1528-32) to escape religious persecution; on return to England (1532) imprisoned for heresy, and burned at the stake (July 4, 1533).
- Frith, Mary**. Nickname Moll (mol), or Mall (mól), Cut'pursé' (kút'pür'sé'). 1584?-1659. English pick-pocket; chief personage in Middleton and Dekker's play *The Roaring Girl*.
- Frith, William Powell**. 1819-1909. English artist; studied at Royal Academy schools. Among his notable canvases are *Derby Day* (in Tate Gallery, London), *Charles II's Last Whitehall Sunday*, *Charles Dickens, Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman* (in Tate Gallery).
- Fritchewith**. See FRIDESWIDE.
- Frit'-l-gern** (frít'-l-gûrn) or **Frid'-l-gern** (fríd'-l-gûrn). d. after 382. Visigoth chieftain and Arian Christian; forced from Dacia by Huns, and with band of Christian Visigoths sought refuge in Moesia by permission of Emperor Valens (376); rebelled at ill treatment by Roman officials and ultimately defeated Romans and killed Valens at Adrianople (378).
- Fritsch, Gustav Theodor**. 1838-1927. German naturalist, anthropologist, and traveler.
- Fritsch, Baron Werner von**. 1880-1939. German army officer; during World War (1914-18), served as major on general staff. Promoted lieutenant general (1932) and chief of staff with rank of general of artillery (1933). Apparently lost favor of Chancellor Hitler and was relieved of command (1938). Killed in action before Warsaw (Sept. 22, 1939) while leading reconnoitering party.
- Fritz** (frits), **John**. 1822-1913. American authority on iron and steel manufacture, b. in Chester County, Pa. With Bethlehem Iron Co. (from 1860); among the first to introduce the Bessemer process in U.S., open-hearth furnaces, and other improvements.
- Frobel**. = FROEBEL.
- Fro'ben** (frô'bén), **Johann**. Lat. **Fro-be'ni-us** (frô-bä'-nê-ôs; Angl. frô-bê'nî-ús). 1460?-1527. German printer and publisher, b. in Franconia. Founded (1491) printing press at Basel, Switz., famous for accuracy and artistic taste. Published a Latin Bible (1491), works of Tertullian, St. Ambrose, and other Latin church fathers and Roman authors; works written or edited by his friend Erasmus, including the Greek New Testament (1516), etc.
- Fro-be'ni-us** (frô-bä'nê-ôs; Angl. frô-bê'nî-ús), **Leo**. 1873-1938. German ethnologist and explorer; authority on prehistoric African art; b. Berlin. Propounded theory that civilization undergoes an organic development similar to that of plants, animals, and man.
- Fro'ber'ger** (frô'bê'r'gêr), **Johann Jakob**. 1616-1667. German organist and composer; pioneer in early development of instrumental composition.
- Fro'bish-er** (frô'bish-êr; frôb'ish-), **Sir Martin**. 1545?-1594. English mariner; commanded expedition in search for Northwest Passage (1576), and discovered bay in Canada since known as Frobisher Bay; returned to same region in search for gold (1577; 1578). Vice-admiral under Drake in the West Indian expedition (1586); commanded the *Triumph* against the Spanish Armada (1588); vice-admiral under Hawkins (1590). Knighted (1588).
- Frö'ding'** (frô'ding'), **Gustaf**. 1860-1911. Swedish poet; wrote lyric and, later, religious verse.
- Frodouard**. See FLODOARD.
- Froebel** or **Fröbel** (frô'bêl), **Friedrich**. 1782-1852. German educator and founder of the kindergarten system, b. in Oberweisbach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Forester's apprentice (1797); studied architecture; studied and worked under Pestalozzi at Yverdon, Switz. (1808-10); served in Lützow corps during anti-French campaign (1813-14); assistant in mineralogical museum, Berlin. Founded school at Griesheim (1816); moved to Keilhau near Rudolstadt (1817); devoted himself exclusively to study of preschool children (from 1836) and devised series of educational games and employments for children; founded a kindergarten at Blankenburg, Thuringia (1837); established training courses for kindergartners and introduced kindergartens throughout Germany; schools condemned in Prussia for alleged atheistic and Socialistic teachings (1851-60); took active part in political and educational reform movements (1848). Author of *Die Menschen-erziehung* (1826), *Mutter- und Koselieder* (1844), etc. His nephew **Julius** (1805-1893) taught mineralogy in Zurich schools (1833-44); founded radical *Literarisches Comptoir*, Zurich (1842); to Germany (1846); a leader of radical Democrats in revolutionary movement of 1848 and member of Frankfurt

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; sve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; öd, obey, orb, odd (40), oft (41), connect; ööd, ööt; out, oil; cûbe, unite, urn, up, circle, u - lu in Fr. menu;

National Assembly; sentenced to death, but pardoned. Traveled and edited papers in North and Central America (1849-57); championed Austro-German reform policy in Vienna (1862-66); edited conservative liberal *Süddeutsche Presse*, Munich (1867-73); German consul at Smyrna (1873-76) and Algiers (1876-89). Author of *Theorie der Politik* (2 vols., 1861-64), *Aus Amerika* (2 vols., 1857-58), etc.

Fröhlich (frö'lik), **Abraham Emanuel**. 1796-1865. Swiss poet; author of *Fabeln* (satires in verse, 1825), of satirical attacks on freethinking and revolutionary ideas of his day, and the epica *Ulrich Zwingli* (1840) and *Ulrich von Hutten* (1845).

Frohman (fro'män), **Charles**. 1860-1915. American theatrical manager, b. Sandusky, Ohio. Gradually built up Empire Stock Company, with such actors as Maude Adams, Julia Marlowe, Margaret Anglin, Elsie de Wolfe, and William Faversham. Produced plays by leading dramatists of the day. Became known as "the Napoleon of the Drama"; leading figure in the group of theatrical managers known as The Theatrical Syndicate. Died in the *Lusitania* disaster (May 7, 1915), with the parting words: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life." His brother **Daniel** (1851-1940), also a theatrical manager, managed Fifth Avenue Theater and Madison Square Theater, New York City (1879-85), Lyceum Theater, New York City (from 1885), and was president of Lyceum Theater company.

Frohman, Philip Hubert. 1887-. American architect, b. New York; practiced in Pasadena, Boston, Washington; specialist in ecclesiastical architecture.

Froh'scham'mer (frö'shäm'mër), **Jakob**. 1821-1893. German theologian and philosopher. Roman Catholic priest (1847); professor of philosophy (from 1855), Munich; wrote radical works on theology placed on Index Expurgatorius and was suspended from office as preacher (1862). Founded and edited (1862-64) liberal Catholic organ *Athendum*, and engaged in controversy with Catholic theologians; excommunicated (1871).

Froila. See FRUULA.

Frois'sart (fro'ä'sär'; *Angl.* froi'särt), **Jean**. 1333?-1400. French chronicler; visited England (1360), Scotland (1365), and Milan (with Chaucer and Petrarch, 1368); entered the church (c. 1372). His classic work, *Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Espagne*, covers history between 1325 and about 1400.

Frome, David. Pseudonym of Zenith Jones BROWN.

Fro'men'tin' (frö'män'tän'), **Eugène**. 1820-1876. French genre painter; best known for his paintings of Algerian scenes.

Frondsberg or Fronsperg, Georg von. See FRUNDSBERG.

Fron'te-nac' (frön'tänäk'; *Angl.* frön't'n-äk), **Comte de Pal'lu-au' et de** (dë pä'lü-ö' ä dë). **Louis de Bu-ade'** (dë bü-adé'). 1620-1698. French soldier and colonial governor; served in Flanders, Germany, and Italy (to 1672); governor of New France (Canada, 1672-82 and 1689-98). In New France, encouraged explorations, forced English to lift the siege of Quebec (1690), and fought against the Iroquoia.

Fron'ti'nus (frön'ti'näs), **Sextus Julius**. Roman soldier and writer of 1st century A.D.; governor of Britain (75-78 A.D.); superintendent of the water-supply system at Rome (97).

Fron'to (frön'tö), **Marcus Cornelius**. Roman lawyer and scholar of 2d century A.D., b. in Numidia; practiced in Rome. Tutor to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Consul (143 A.D.). strove to revive interest in early Roman literature and to restore the simplicity and force of the old Latin language.

Fro'rieip (frö'rëp), **August von**. 1849-1917. German anatomist.

Fros'sard' (frö'sär'), **Charles Auguste**. 1807-1875. French general; served in Crimean War (1854-55); general of brigade (1855), aide-de-camp to Napoleon III (1857), general of division (1858). Commanded 2d corps of Army of the Rhine (1870); was defeated, driven back into Metz, captured (Oct. 28, 1870), and interned in Germany.

Frost (fröst), **Arthur Burdett**. 1851-1928. American illustrator, b. Philadelphia. On staff of New York *Graphic* (1875), *Harper's* (1876). Illustrated Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus* books. Independent collections of humorous sketches: *Stuff and Nonsense* (1884), *The Bull Caly and Other Tales* (1892).

Frost, Edwin Brant. 1866-1935. American astronomer, b. Brattleboro, Vt. A.B. (1886), Dartmouth. Professor, Dartmouth (1895-98), Chicago (1898-1935); director of Yerkes Observatory (1905-32). Made special study of stellar velocities in the line of sight, stellar spectroscopy, sunspots, and sun thermal radiation.

Frost, Frances. 1905-1959. American novelist and poet; her novels include *Innocent Summer* (1936), *Yoke of Stars* (1939), *Kate Trimmingham* (1940).

Frost, Robert Lee. 1874-. American poet, b. San Francisco. Educ. Dartmouth (1892) and Harvard (1897-99). Professor of English, Amherst (1916-20; 1923-25; 1926-38); professor of poetry, Harvard (from 1936). Awarded Pulitzer prizes for 1923, 1930, 1936, 1942. Author of *A Boy's Will* (1913), *North of Boston* (1914), *Mountain Interval* (1916), *New Hampshire* (1923), *West-running Brook* (1928), *A Further Range* (1936), *From Snow to Snow* (1936), *A Witness Tree* (1942), etc.

Frost, William Edward. 1810-1877. English painter.

Froth'ing-ham (fröth'ing-häm; -äm), **Arthur Lincoln**. 1859-1923. American archaeologist, b. Boston. Professor, Princeton (1886-1905). Founded and edited *American Journal of Archeology* (1885-96).

Frothingham, Nathaniel Langdon. 1793-1870. American Unitarian clergyman, b. Boston; grad. Harvard (1811); pastor, First Church of Boston (1815-50). His son **Octavius Brooks** (1822-1895) was also a clergyman; grad. Harvard (1843) and Harvard Divinity School (1846); in Unitarian ministry (to 1867); separated from orthodox Unitarianism and became independent minister (after 1867).

Frothingham, Richard. 1812-1880. American historian, b. Charlestown, Mass. Author of *The Rise of the Republic of the United States* (1872), etc.

Froude (frö'd), **James Anthony**. 1818-1894. English historian, b. at Dartington, Devonshire. B.A., Oxon. (1842). Ordained deacon (1844); resigned (1872) because of change of religious convictions. Met Thomas Carlyle (1849) and became his close friend and admirer; named by Carlyle his literary executor, and as such published Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881), *Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle* (1883), *History of the First Forty Years of Carlyle's Life* (1882), *History of Carlyle's Life in London* (1884). Regius professor of modern history at Oxford (1891-92). Among his works are *History of England...* (12 vols., 1856-70), *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (1872-74), *The English in the East Indies* (1888).

His older brother **Richard Hurrell** (1803-1836), clergyman; educ. Oxford; close friend of John Henry Newman; exercised important influence on Tractarian movement, writing three of the *Tracts for the Times*; collaborated with Newman in Rome (1833) in writing poems contained in *Lyra Apostolica*.

Another brother, **William** (1810-1879), was an engineer

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and naval architect; educ. Oxford; introduced bilge keels to lessen rolling of ships; conducted for the admiralty experiments on resistance and propulsion of ships; built dynamometer to measure power of marine engines.

Frowde (fround), **Henry**. 1841-1927. English publisher, b. at Southsea. Publisher of Clarendon Press books, and official publisher to the U. of Oxford (1883-1913).

Fru-e'la (frō-a'li) or **Fro-f'la** (frō-s'li). Name of two kings of Asturias and León: **Fruela I** (722-768); king (757-768); reign marked by civil rebellions; founded Oviedo. **Fruela II** (d. 925); governor of Asturias (910-923); king of León and Asturias (923-925).

Frug (frōk), **Semën Grigorievich**. 1860-1916. Russian-Jewish poet, b. in government of Kherson. Among his volumes of verse are *Stikhotvoreniya* (1885), *Dumy i Poesii* (1887), *Lieder und Gedanken* (Yiddish poems; 1886), and *Zionidy* (Zionistic songs; 1902).

Fru-go'ni (frō-gō'nē), **Carlo Innocenzo**. 1692-1768. Italian poet; protégé at court of duke of Parma; composed light lyric poetry.

Fruin (froin), **Robert Jacobus**. 1823-1899. Dutch historian and political writer; authority on Dutch history.

Fru-men'ti-us (frō-mēn'shl-ūs), **Saint**. d. about 380. Christian apostle of the Abyssinians and founder of the Abyssinian Church, b. in Tyre, Phoenicia. Taken slave with brother Aedilsius to court of Aksum following shipwreck on Red Sea (c. 326); gained favor of king and propagated Christianity throughout kingdom. Consecrated bishop of Aksum by Athanasius in Alexandria (c. 328); assumed titles "Abba Salama" (father of peace) and "Abuna" (our father).

Frunts'berg (frōnts'berk) or **Fronds'berg** (frōnts'-bērk) or **Frons'perg** (frōns'pērk), **Georg von**. 1473-1528. German general, b. in Swabia. Called "father of the German Landsknechte" (lants'knēk'tē). Fought for Maximilian I against Swiss (1499); helped Maximilian organize and develop Landsknechte; took part in campaign between League of Cambria and Venice, and commanded infantry troops of Swabian League against Ulrich von Württemberg (1519); met Luther at Diet of Worms (1521). Received command against French from Charles V; took part in invasion of Picardy, gained victory at La Bicocca (1522), and won distinction at battle of Pavia (1525).

Frun'ze (frōn'zyr), **Mikhail Vasilievich**. 1885-1925. Russian Soviet army commander, b. Pishpek (now Frunze). Banished to Siberia (1914), but escaped in time to take part in Bolshevik revolution (1917). Commanded Soviet armies operating against Admiral Kolchak (1919-20) and General Wrangel (1920). People's commissar for military and naval affairs (Jan., 1925).

Fru'tolf (frō'tōlf), d. 1103. German chronicler; prior of Michaelsberg Cloister near Bamberg. His world chronicle of the years 1057-1103, dealing esp. with the history of Henry IV, was ascribed until 1896 to the Benedictine abbot Ek'ke-hard von Au'ra [ek'ē-hārt fōn ou'ri] (d. about 1125), who revised it several times and brought it down to 1125.

Fry (fri), **Elizabeth, nee Gur'ney** (gūr'nē). 1780-1845. English Quaker philanthropist, b. in Norfolk; m. Joseph Fry (1820). A Quaker minister (from 1809); interested herself in prison reform; founded an order of nursing sisters.

Fry, Joseph. 1728-1787. English businessman and type founder; orig. a physician, practicing in Bristol; founded at Bristol firm of J. S. Fry & Sons, chocolate manufacturers. Later, associated with the printer William Pine in type founding; settled in London and published an edition of the Bible (5 vols., 1774-76), and *Specimen of Printing Types made by Joseph Fry & Sons* (1785). His

grandson **Francis** (1803-1886) was businessman and bibliographer; partner in chocolate-manufacturing firm of J. S. Fry & Sons; member of Quaker delegation to monarchs of Europe to advance the cause of abolition of slavery (1850); amassed large collection of early English Bibles, and printed facsimile of Tyndale's *New Testament* (1862), *Souldier's Pocket Bible* (1862), and a *Description of the Great Bible of 1539... Cranmer's Bible... and editions in large folio of the Authorized Version* (1865). Joseph's great-grandson Sir **Edward** (1827-1918) was a jurist; B.A., University Coll., London (1851); called to bar (1854); practiced in London; judge, Court of Appeal (1883-92); judge on the Hague Tribunal (1900); arbitrator in important international cases, as in the dispute between U.S. and Mexico over the Pious Fund (1902-03), and the controversy between France and Germany over the Casablanca incident (1908-09).

Fry, Roger Eliot. 1866-1934. English painter and critic; educ. Cambridge. Author of *Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses* (1905), *Vision and Design* (1920), *Transformations* (1926), *Henri Matisse* (1930), *Reflections on British Painting* (1934), *Last Lectures* (publ. 1939).

Fry, Sherry Edmundson. 1879-. American sculptor, b. Creston, Iowa. Among his notable works are reliefs on Grant Memorial in Washington, D.C., pediment for the Labor and Interstate Commerce building in Washington, D.C.

Fry, William Henry. 1815-1864. American composer and music critic; his opera *Leonora* (presented 1845) was first publicly performed grand opera written by native American.

Fry'att (fri'ät), **Charles Algernon**. 1872-1916. British captain in the merchant marine; master of the ship *Brussels* (1916); captured by Germans, accused of having attempted (Mar. 28, 1916) to ram a German submarine; condemned to death and shot as a "traitor" (July 27, 1916).

Frye (fri), **Alexis Everett**. 1859-1936. American educator; author and compiler of many geography textbooks.

Frye, William Pierce. 1831-1911. American political leader, b. Leviston, Me.; member, U. S. House of Representatives (1871-81); U. S. Senate (1881-1911); member of conservative "old guard" group; favored protectionist tariff; opposed government regulation of industry; expansionist, supported McKinley's war policies; present pro tempore of the Senate (from 1896).

Fryth (frið). See also FRITH.

Fryx-ell (friks'el), **Anders**. 1795-1881. Swedish historian and Protestant theologian. Author of a Swedish grammar (1824) and of *Narratives from Swedish History* (46 vols., 1823-79), etc.

Fu-ad' I (foe-äi'). Orig. **Ah'med Fu-ad' Pa'sha** (ä'mäd, pä'shä). 1868-1936. Sultan (1917-22) and king (1922-36) of Egypt; b. Cairo. Son of Ismail Pasha (q.v.); youngest of twelve children. Educ. Italy; general in Egyptian army (1892-95); became interested in educational matters; founded (1908) Egyptian U. (later known as Fuad I University) at Giza; succeeded his brother Hussein Kamil as sultan (1917); when native unrest forced British to end protectorate (1922), took title of king; opposed all British attempts at control; dissolved parliament twice (1928, 1930), but each time compelled to relinquish autocratic rule; founded Arab Acad. at Cairo (1932); twice married; succeeded by his son Faruk I.

Fu-ad' Pa-s'ha' (foe-ät' pä'shä'), **Mohmet**. 1814-1869. Turkish statesman; educated for medicine, and served for a time as army surgeon. Minister of foreign affairs (1852-53; 1853-55; 1858; 1867-68); grand vizier (1861-66). Credited with introducing many western European methods into Turkey, but blamed for adding to Turkey's

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfd, äve, hère (18), ävent, änd, silént, makè, pice, ill, charlty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, föet; out, oil; cübe, önite, örn, öp, circüls, ö-u in Fr. menu;

financial difficulties by the cost of his reforms. Wrote verse, a Turkish grammar, etc.

Fuchs (föoks; fōks), Emil. 1866-1929. Painter and sculptor, b. Vienna, Austria; to U.S. (1905); naturalized (1924). Studio, New York City.

Fuchs (föoks), Ernst. 1851-1930. Austrian ophthalmologist.

Fuchs, Ernst. 1859-1929. German jurist.

Fuchs, Immanuel Lazarus. 1833-1902. German mathematician. Known for works on the theory of numbers and the theory of functions.

Fuchs, Johann Nepomuk von. 1774-1856. German mineralogist and chemist; credited with discovery of water glass (1823) and its application in stereochromy.

Fuchs, Johann Nepomuk. 1842-1899. Austrian conductor. Composed opera *Zingara* (1872) and arranged operas of Handel, Gluck, and Schubert. His brother Robert (1847-1927) composed the operas *Die Königsbraut* (1889) and *Die Trufelsglocken* (1892), and symphonies, serenades, Masses, chamber music, piano pieces, choruses, and songs.

Fuchs, Karl Dorius Johannes. 1838-1922. German musician, choral conductor, organist, and (from 1887) writer on music.

Fuchs, Karl Johannes. 1865-1934. German economist.

Fuchs, Leonhard. 1501-1566. German botanist. The genus *Fuchsia* is named for him.

Fu-ci'ni (fōo-chō'ni), Renato. Anagrammatic pseudonym **Ne'ri Tan-fu'cio** (nā'rē tān-fōo'chō). 1843-1921. Italian dialect poet and writer; engineer by profession; inspector of schools. Author of *Cent'o Sonetti in Dialecto Pisano* (1872), *Le Veglie di Neri* (1884), *Napoli a Occhio Nudo* (1878), etc.

Fuen'tes (wan'tās), Conde de. **Pedro En-rí'quez A'ce-ve'do de To-le'do** (ān-rē'kāth ā'thā-vā'thō thā tō-lā'thō). c. 1535-1610. Spanish soldier and statesman; served in defense of Lisbon against English (1589); fought in Netherlands (1591 ff.); governor general of Netherlands (1595-96); governor of Milan (c. 1600 ff.).

Fuer'tes (twēr'tās), Louis Agassiz. 1874-1927. American naturalist illustrator, b. Troy, N.Y.; grad. Cornell (1897). Lecturer in ornithology, Cornell (1923-27). His bird illustrations are found in *Song Birds and Water Fowl* (1897), *The Woodpeckers* (1901), *Second Book of Birds* (1901), *Birds of the Rockies* (1902), *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* (1902), *Handbook of Birds of the Eastern United States* (1902), *Waterfowl* (1903), *Birds of New York* (1910).

Fuess (fēz), Claude Moore. 1885- . American educator; teacher of English (1908-33) and headmaster (1933-47), Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass.

Füessli. See FÜSSLER.

Fu'e-ter (fōo'ē-tēr), Eduard. 1876-1928. Swiss historian.

Fueter, Rudolf. 1880-1950. Swiss mathematician.

Fu'ga (fōo'gā), Ferdinando. 1699-1780. Florentine architect.

Fu'ger (fū'gēr), Heinrich Friedrich. 1751-1818. German painter. Works include historical paintings, miniature portraits of leading noblemen, artists, and scholars, illustrations to Klopstock's *Messiah*, and India-ink sketches in late baroque style.

Fug'ger (fōog'ēr). Name of a family of financiers and merchants in Bavarian Swabia descended from the weaver Johannes Fugger (1348-1409) of Augsburg and including: His sons **Andreas** (d. 1457), founder of the **Fugger vom Reh** (fōm rā) branch, and **Jakob I** (d. 1469), founder of the main branch of the family and of the Fugger firm. Jakob's sons (all ennobled) **Ulrich** (1441-1510), **Georg** (1453-1506), and **Jakob II** "the Rich" (1459-1525), who carried on and extended

the business; Jakob II leased mines in Spain, Tirol, Carinthia, and Hungary, traded in spices over the new sea passage to India, acted as papal banker, made loans to Maximilian I (who mortgaged to him the county of Kirchberg and the lordship of Weissenhorn, ennobled him as count, 1514, and appointed him imperial adviser), financed election of Charles V (1519), and erected the Fuggerei, a settlement of low-rent dwellings near Augsburg for poor Catholics. His heirs, Georg's sons **Raymund** (1489-1535) and **Anton** (1493-1560), founders of two of the chief and still flourishing lines of the Fugger house, zealous Roman Catholic supporters of Eck against Luther, patrons of art and science, created counts by Charles V (1530), admitted to Swabian bench of counts, and given rights of princes, and later (1535) given right to coin gold and silver. Raymund's sons **Hans Jakob** (1516-1579), art patron and family chronicler, **Ulrich** (1526-1584), Protestant, publisher of classics and collector of valuable manuscripts bequeathed to U. of Heidelberg, and **Georg** (d. 1569), mathematician, founder of the branch of counts **Fugger von Kirch'berg** (kirk'börk) und **Weis'sen-horn** (vī'sēn-lōrn).

Füh'rich (fū'rik), Joseph von. 1800-1876. Austrian religious and historical painter; his works include frescoes in the Church of St. John and in the Altlerchenfeld church in Vienna, designs for woodcuts and steel engraving, including the series of illustrations to the Psalter, the Book of Ruth, and Thomas a Kempis, and original etchings, as the cycle *Triumph of Christ* (1839), etc.

Fu Hsi (fōo' shē'). fl. c. 2800 B.C. A legendary emperor of China, reputed inventor of the Eight Diagrams (later the basis of the *I Ching*, one of the Five Classics); also reputed to have invented writing, devised a calendar, and formulated laws of marriage. Cf. WEN WANG.

Fu-ji-wa-ra (fōo-jē-wā-rā). A Japanese noble family, or clan, dating from 7th century (**Ka-ma-ta-ri** [kā-mā-tā-rī], earliest prominent representative, d. 669 A.D.) and at first known by name **Na-ka-to-mi** [nā-kā-tō-mē]; grew in power until **Yō-shi-fu-sa** [yō-shē-fōo-sā] (804-872) achieved for it complete domination over imperial family (858); thereafter (to c. 1156) members of clan (most famous, Michinaga, q.v.) ruled as regents or dictators, while most of emperors were mere puppets; power of clan broken in civil wars (1156-60) by Minamoto and Taira leaders, esp. Taira Kiyomori.

Fu-ku-shi-ma (fōo-kōo-shē-mā), Baron Yasumasa. 1853-1919. Japanese general, b. Matsumoto. In command of Japanese forces in Boxer rebellion (1900). On general staff (1904-05), Russo-Japanese War; vice-chief of general staff (1906).

Fu-ku-za-wa (fōo-kōo-zā-wā), Yukichi. 1834-1901. Japanese educator, journalist, and author, b. Nakatsu. Founded at Tokyo (1867) Keio Gijuku, which became one of Japan's great universities; established (1882) the influential daily paper *Jiji Shimpō*. Father of Ichitaro Fukuzawa (1863-), educ. at Keio and Yale, chancellor of Keio U., and Sutejiro Fukuzawa (1865-1926), educ. at Keio and in Boston, manager of *Jiji Shimpō* (1894 ff.) and of Osaka Jiji (founded 1909).

Ful'bert' de Char'tres (fūl'bār' dē shār'tr). 960?-1028. French Roman Catholic priest; director of the school at Chartres; bishop of Chartres (1006); with aid of donations from friends began rebuilding Chartres Cathedral; his *Lettres* are a valuable source for the history of his times.

Fulc (fōolk). Variant of FULK (see ANJOV family).

Fulc (fōolk) or **Ful'co** (fūl'kō) of Neully. = FOULQUES DE NEULLY.

Ful'cher of Char'tres (fōol'chēr āv shār'tr). = FOULCHER DE CHARTRES.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ful'da (fööl'dä), Ludwig. 1862-1932. German author, b. in Frankfurt. Received cross of French Legion of Honor for translations of French plays (1933); forced to retire during Hitler regime. His works include the comedies *Der Talisman* (1892), *Jugendfreunde* (1897), and *Die Zwillingsschwester* (1900); the symbolical drama *Der Sohn des Kalifen*; *Sinngedichte* (verse; 1888), short stories, translations of Molière, Beaumarchais, Rostand, Ibsen, Shakespeare's sonnets, etc.

Ful'ford (fööl'förd), Francis. 1803-1868. Anglican prelate; educ. Oxford. First bishop of Montreal, Canada (1850-60), and metropolitan of Canada (1860).

Ful-gen'ti-us (fül-jën'slit-äs), Fabius Planciades. Latin scholar of 5th and 6th centuries A.D.; a native of northern Africa, and perhaps a relative of Saint Fulgentius.

Fulgentius of Rus'pe (rüs'pë), Saint. 468-533 A.D. Early Christian prelate, regarded as one of the "fathers of the church." Bishop of Ruspe, in northern Africa (508 A.D.); was banished from his see (510-523) but restored (523-532); retired to a monastery (532). Author of works against Arianism and Pelagianism.

Fulk. See FOULQUES.

Fulk. Fr. Foulques. Name of five counts of Anjou. See ANJOU family.

Ful'ler (fööl'ër), Andrew. 1754-1815. English Baptist clergyman.

Fuller, Andrew S. 1828-1896. American horticulturist, b. Utica, N.Y.

Fuller, George. 1822-1884. American painter, b. Deerfield, Mass. Settled on a Deerfield farm (1860-75); bankrupt (1875). Returned to painting, studio in Boston; achieved great success. Examples of his work: *Winifred Dysart* (now in Worcester, Mass.), *She Was a Witch*, *Quadrone*, and *Nydia* (in Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Arethusa* (in Boston).

Fuller, Henry Blake. 1857-1929. American novelist, b. Chicago. Author of *The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani* (under pseudonym Stanton Page, 1890), *The Chatelaine of La Trinité* (1892), *The Cliff Dwellers* (1893), *With the Procession* (1895), *Under the Skylights* (1901), *Waldo Trench, and Others* (1903), *Gardens of This World* (1929), *Not on the Screen* (1930).

Fuller, John Frederick Charles. 1878- . British soldier; served in Boer War (1899-1902) and World War (1914-18); major general (1930). Author of *Tanks in the Great War, 1914-18* (1920), *War and Western Civilization, 1832-1932* (1932), *The Last of the Gentlemen's Wars* (1937), *Decisive Battles of the U.S.A.* (1942), etc.

Fuller, Loie. 1862-1928. American dancer, b. in Du Page County, Ill. Inventor of serpentine dance (about 1890); head of a school of dancing, in Paris (from about 1920); wrote *Fifteen Years of a Dancer's Life* (1913).

Fuller, Margaret, in full *Sarah Margaret*. Marchioness Os'so-li (ös'sö-lë). 1810-1850. American critic and social reformer, b. Cambridgeport, Mass. Conducted "conversations" with a group of ladies in Boston as a means of general cultural education (1839-44); associated with, though not a part of, the Brook Farm experiment; with Ralph Waldo Emerson and George Ripley, an editor of the *Dial*, organ of the transcendentalists (1840-42). On staff, *New York Tribune*, as literary critic (1844-46); established reputation as one of ablest critics in America. Visited Europe (1846); m. Marquis Angelo Ossoli, in Rome (1847); took part with Ossoli in Revolution of 1848. Lont with husband and child in wreck off Fire Island, N.Y. (July 19, 1850). Author of *Summer on the Lakes, in 1843* (1844), *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845), *Papers on Literature and Art* (1846). Said to have been in part the original of the character Zenobia in Hawthorne's *Bleedale Romance*.

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; äve, hère (18), èvent, änd, silént, makë, ice, ill, charity; äld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübe, önite, örn, öp, circüle, ti öu in Fr. menu;

Fuller, Melville Weston. 1833-1910. American jurist, b. Augusta, Me.; grad. Bowdoin (1853). Chief justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1888-1910); also, member, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague (1900-10).

Fuller, Richard. 1804-1876. American Baptist clergyman, b. Beaufort, S.C. Defender of institution of slavery.

Fuller, Thomas. 1608-1661. English clergyman; educ. Cambridge. Curate of the Savoy, at London (1642), preached sermons advocating maintenance of peace between king and parliament; rector of Cranford (1658). After Restoration (1660), became "chaplain in extraordinary" to Charles II. Author of *History of the Holy Warre* (i.e. the Crusades; 1643), *The Holy State and the Profane State* (1642), *History of the Worthies of England* (publ. 1662), etc.

Ful'ler-Mait'land (-mät'länd), John Alexander. 1856-1936. English writer on music; educ. Cambridge. Music critic of the *London Times* (1889-1911).

Ful'ler-ton (fööl'ër-t'n; -tän), Lady Georgiana Charlotte. See LEVISON-GOWER family.

Fü'löp-Mil'l'er (fü'löp-mil'ër), Re-né' (rë-nä'). 1891

. Writer, translator, and journalist, b. in the Banat region, Austria-Hungary. Journalist in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and elsewhere; resident in Vienna. Author of *Lenin and Gandhi* (1927), *Rasputin, the Holy Devil* (1927), *The Power and Secret of the Jesuit* (1929), and works on Bolshevism (1926) and the Russian and American theater.

Ful'ton (fööl't'n; -tän), Robert. 1765-1815. American engineer and inventor, b. in Lancaster County, Pa. Painted portraits in Philadelphia (1782-86). In England (1786-97); painting, student of Benjamin West, until about 1793; devoted himself thereafter to mechanics and engineering study and experiments. Patented machine for sawing marble; machine for spinning flax; machine for twisting hemp into rope. Interested himself in canals; published *A Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation* (1796). In Paris (1797-1806) invented submarine, but could not interest governments in it. Commissioned by Robert R. Livingston, U.S. minister to France, to build a steamboat (1802); after successful experiments on the Seine, returned to U.S. (1806); succeeded with the *Clermont*, which steamed up to Albany and back (Aug. 17-22, 1807). *Clermont* was not the first steamboat, but was the first one built and operated at a cost which promised fair profits to its owners; it was the first of a "line" of commercial steamboats. Designed thereafter seventeen steamboats, a torpedo boat, and a ferry; under authority of Congress, built steam frigate (launched 1815).

Fultz (föölts), Abraham. American farmer who discovered (1862) on his Pennsylvania farm three spikes of awnless wheat growing in a field of awned wheat, and bred from these spikes a fine new variety of winter wheat, known as Fultz.

Ful'vi-a (fü'l'vi-ä). d. 40 B.C. Roman matron; wife successively of Clodius, Curio, and Mark Antony. Instigated a revolt (41 B.C.) against Octavius in the hope of drawing Antony away from Egypt and Cleopatra.

Fulvius Flaccus. See QUINCIUS FULVIUS FLACCUS.

Funck'-Bren'ta'no (fünk'brän'tä'nö'), Théodore. 1830-1906. French philosopher and sociologist, b. in Luxemburg; naturalized (after 1870) and settled in Paris. Author of *Les Sciences Humaines* (1868), *La Science Sociale* (1897), *Les Sophistes Français* (1905), etc. His son Frantz (1862-1947), historian, author of *Études sur la Société du XVIII^e Siècle* (1900), *La Régence 1715-23* (1909), *L'Ancien Régime* (1926), etc.

Fu'nes (fööl'näs), Gregorio. 1749-1836. Argentine historian, b. Córdoba; ordained priest, rector, U. of

Córdoba; known as lecturer, preacher, and orator; dean, cathedral of Córdoba. Known esp. for his *Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Aires, y Tucumán* (3 vols., 1816).

Funk (föngk), Cas't-mir (käs't-mir). 1884-. Biochemist credited with discovery of vitamins, b. Warsaw, Poland. Ph.D., Bern (1904). Engaged in research at Pasteur Institute, Paris (1904-06); assistant to Abderhalden in Berlin (1906-10); engaged in research at Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London; head of biochemical department, Cancer Hospital Research Institute, London (1913-15); engaged in research at Cornell Medical College (1915-16); head of research department, H. A. Metz and Co., New York (1917-23); biochemist, Columbia (1921-23); head of the department of biochemistry, State School of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland (1923-27); founded Casa Biochemica, Rueil-Malmaison, near Paris; research consultant, U.S. Vitamin Corp., New York City (from 1936).

Funk, Franz Xaver von. 1840-1907. German Roman Catholic theologian; professor, Tübingen (1870).

Funk (füngk), Isaac Kauffman. 1839-1912. American clergyman, editor, and publisher, b. Clifton, Ohio. In Lutheran ministry (1861-72). In book business (from 1876); with Wagnalls, formed I. K. Funk & Co. (1877), which became Funk & Wagnalls Co. (1891). Editor, *Literary Digest* (1890), *Standard Dictionary of the English Language* (1890-93); assisted in bringing out *The Jewish Encyclopedia* (12 vols., 1901-06). Interested in prohibition, psychical research, and simplified spelling.

Funk (föngk), Walther. 1890-. German journalist and economist; chief, Press Bureau (1933); minister of economics (1938); president, Reichsbank (1939-45); sentenced (1946) as war criminal to life imprisonment.

Fun'ston (fün'stän), Frederick. 1865-1917. American army officer, b. New Carlisle, Ohio. Served with Cuban Insurrectionists in Cuba (1896-98). Appointed to command Kansas regiment in Spanish War; sent to Philippines (Nov., 1898); aided in suppressing rebellion under Aguinaldo; promoted brigadier general and awarded Medal of Honor. Brilliant exploit was capture of Aguinaldo (Mar. 14-25, 1901). Transferred to regular army with rank of brigadier general; in command at San Francisco at time of earthquake (1906); in command of force that seized Vera Cruz (1914); promoted major general (Nov. 17, 1914).

Fu're-tière (fü're-tyär'), Antoine. 1619-1688. French lexicographer; compiler of *Dictionnaire Universel*, on which he labored for some forty years only to have its publication prohibited by a royal edict (1674) forbidding printing of any dictionary until that of the French Academy appeared; the *Dictionnaire Universel* was published in Rotterdam (1690) after his death.

Fu'ri-us (fü'ri-üs). In full *Marcus Furius Bi-bac'u-lus* (bi-bäk'-ü-lüs). Latin poet of 1st century B.C. Author of satires directed against Julius Caesar and Augustus.

Fur'man (für'män), Lucy. 1869? 1958. Am. writer and settlement worker, b. Henderson, Ky. Author of *The Quare Women* (1923), *The Lonesome Road* (1927), etc.

Furman, Richard. 1755-1825. American Baptist clergyman, b. Esopus, N.Y. Pastor of Baptist church, Charleston, S.C. (1787-1822); became leading Baptist personality in the South. Furman U., Greenville, S.C., of which his son James Clement (1809-1891) was president (1852-79), was named in his honor.

Fur'ness (für'nēs; -nle), Christopher. 1st Baron **Furness of Grant'ley** (gránt'li). 1852-1912. English shipowner (from 1877); founder of Furness line of steamships; partner also in shipbuilding works, Furness, Withy & Co. (from 1891), and South Durham Steel and Iron Co.

(from 1898). M.P. (1891-95; 1900-10); created baron (1910).

Furness, William Henry. 1802-1896. American Unitarian clergyman and abolitionist, b. Boston; pastor of Unitarian church in Philadelphia (1825-75). His son **Horace Howard** (1833-1912) was a Shakespearean scholar; b. Philadelphia; grad. Harvard (1854); adm. to bar (1859); from 1866, devoted himself to preparation and publication of the *Variorum Shakespeare*, the first volume, *Romeo and Juliet*, appearing 1871, and the work being carried to completion by his son **Horace Howard** (1865-1930). Another son of the elder H. H. Furness, **William Henry** (1866-1920), was a physician and ethnologist; b. Wallingford, Pa.; A.B., Harvard (1888); M.D., Pennsylvania (1891); curator, museum of science and arts at U. of Pennsylvania (1904-20); author of *Home Life of the Borneo Head Hunters...* (1902), *Uap, the Island of Stone Money* (1910).

Fur'niss (für'nis), Harry. 1854-1925. British illustrator and caricaturist; on staff of *Illustrated London News* (1876), *Punch* (1880-94). Also, illustrated *Sylvie and Bruno* by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson), and editions of Dickens (1910) and Thackeray (1911).

Fur'ni-vall (für'ní-väl), Frederick James. 1825-1910. English philologist, b. at Egham, Surrey. Educ. Cambridge. Studied law; called to bar (1849). Interested himself in Christian Socialist group and in social reform work; met Ruskin (1849) and aided in founding Working Men's College in London. Member of Philological Society (1847-1910), its secretary (1862-1910); undertook editorship of society's proposed English dictionary (1861), which developed into the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Founder of Early English Text Society (1864), Chaucer Society (1868), New Shakespeare Society (1873), Wycliffe Society (1881), Browning Society (1881), Shelley Society (1880). Editor of Chaucer's works and (with J. W. Hales) of *Percy Ballads*, and many early English texts. Enthusiastic oarsman all his life.

Fur'rer (förr'er), Jonas. 1805-1861. Swiss statesman and lawyer. Member (1834-39, 1843) and president (1837, 1846) of grand council; member and president of diet council (1848) and first president of Swiss Federation.

Furse (fürz), Charles Wellington. 1868-1904. English painter; studied under Alphonse Legros in London, and at Académie Julian in Paris; his paintings include *Return from the Ride* and *Diana of the Uplands* (both in Tate Gallery, London), and many portraits. His wife (m. 1900) Dame **Katherine, nee Symonds** (1875-1952), daughter of John Addington Symonds (q.v.), went to France with a staff of nurses (1914) who formed the nucleus of what became recognized as the Voluntary Aid Detachment (V.A.D.), a branch of the Red Cross; director, Women's Royal Naval Service (1917-19); created dame of the British Empire (1917) in recognition of her services.

Fürst (fürst), Julius. 1805-1873. German Orientalist, b. in Posen of Jewish parentage. Author of works on Hebrew and Aramaic linguistics, Jewish history and bibliography, and Biblical literature.

Für'sten-au (für'stén-ou). Name of a family of German musicians including: **Kaspar** (1772-1819), flutist and composer for the flute; court musician in Oldenburg. His son **Anton Bernard** (1792-1852), flutist, member of royal chap. in Dresden (from 1820). **Moritz** (1824-1889), son of Anton and his successor as flutist of royal chapel at Dresden (1842); custodian of royal music collection (1852) and teacher at Dresden Conservatory (1858).

Für'sten-berg (für'stén-bérk). Name of two German families of the nobility:

(1) *Swabian line*: ruled in a principality of the Black

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'fure (16), nat'fure (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Forest region, with parts of its domain in Baden, Württemberg, and Sigmaringen; named from the ancestral castle (built 1218) in south Baden; originated probably in time of Charlemagne but traceable definitely to 12th century only; its territories changed many times in extent; its princes have been strong supporters of the Hapsburgs. Has existed in two branches since middle of 19th century. Notable members of the family are: **Franz Egon** (1625-1682), began (after 1650) ecclesiastical career at Cologne; bishop of Strasbourg (1663-74); deprived of office and fled to France. His brother **Wilhelm Egon** (1629-1704), soldier in French service; seized and imprisoned at Vienna (1672-79); appointed bishop of Strasbourg (1682) by Louis XIV; cardinal (1686); deprived of office and retired to France. **Karl Egon** (1796-1854), inherited Swabian principality (1804); lost much of his estate to Baden (1806); his palace a center of culture. Succeeded by his son **Karl Egon II** (1820-1892) and grandson **Karl Egon III** (1852-1896).

(2) **Westphalian line**: ruled in Westphalia and the Rhineland; named from the ancestral castle of Fürstenberg on the Ruhr; originated in the 13th century.

Furtwängler (föört'väng'lër), **Adolf**. 1853-1907. German classical archaeologist and art critic. Took part in archaeological excavations at Olympia (1878-79); professor, Munich (1894) and director of collection of antiquities; accompanied expeditions to Aegina, Amyclae, and Orchoemenus (1901-07). His works are chiefly on art history of early Greece and on ancient vases and gems. His son **Wilhelm** (1886-1954) was opera conductor in Lübeck (1911-15), Mannheim (1915-19), and Vienna (1919); succeeded Nikisch as conductor of Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts (1922-28) and of Berlin Philharmonic (1922 ff.); director of Philharmonic concerts in New York (1925-27) and of Berlin Philharmonic in Paris (1928); opera conductor in Vienna, Berlin, and Mannheim (from 1928); municipal music director (1929-34) and first director of State opera (1933-34) in Berlin.

Furru'seth (fü'róo-séth), **Andrew**. 1854-1938. Labor leader, b. in Norway; to U.S. (1880). President of International Seamen's Union of America (1908-38); authority on American merchant marine; instrumental in raising standards of employment and working conditions for American sailors.

Fu-shi-mi (föo-shö-mö), **Prince Sadanaru**. 1858-1923. Japanese soldier and diplomat; uncle of Emperor Yoshihito. Served in war with China (1894-95) and in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); rose to rank of general; the emperor's personal representative in U.S. (1904); lord keeper of privy seal at time of death.

Füss'li or Füess'li (füs'le). Family of artists, orig. from Zurich, Switzerland, including: **Matthias** (1598-1665),

battle painter; **Johann Kaspar** (1707-1782), portrait painter; his son **Hans Rudolf** (1737-1806), painter, illustrator, and engraver; **Johann Rudolf** (1709-1793), miniaturist, and his son **Johann Heinrich** (1742-1825), illustrator and engraver as well as painter, settled in London and illustrated Shakespeare's plays and Milton's *Paradise Lost*; **Wilhelm** (1830-?), portrait painter.

Fust (föost) or **Faust** (foust), **Johann**. 1400?-?1466. German printer, bookdealer, and moneylender, said also to have been a goldsmith. Partner (1450?-55) of Gutenberg, whom he financed in completing invention of printing and in printing the Gutenberg Bible; obtained possession of Gutenberg's apparatus on dissolution of partnership (1455), established a new printing business with his future son-in-law Peter Schöffer as assistant, and published a Psalter (first printed book with a complete date, 1457). Sometimes erroneously identified with the magician Doctor Johann Faust (q.v.).

Fustel' de Coulanges' (füs'tel' de köo'längzh'), **Numa Denis**. 1830-1889. French historian; made special study of ancient and medieval history.

Fux (föoks), **Johann Joseph**. 1660-1741. Austrian composer and music theorist. Author of theoretical work on counterpoint *Gradus ad Parnassum* (in Latin, 1727); composer of operas, Masses, requiems, psalms and vespers, oratorios, suites, sonata trio, etc.

Fu-zu-li' (föo-zöo-h'), **Real name Mehmet Suleiman O-glou'** (ö'ghöo'). d. about 1572. Turkish poet, b. in Azerbaijan. Wrote in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian; author of love lyrics, gazels, and a poem which provided theme for first Mohammedan opera, *Leili ve Medjnun*, presented at Baku (1908).

Fyfe (fif), **Henry Hamilton**. 1869-1951. British journalist and writer; educ. Edinburgh U. Editor, *London Daily Herald* (1922-26). Author of *A Player's Tragedy* (1894), *A Modern Aspasia* (play; 1909), *The Boy's Boy* (play; 1913), *The Widow's Cruise* (1920), *The Religion of an Optimist* (1927), *What Communism Means To-day* (1937), *The Illusion of National Character* (1940), etc. His brother **William Hamilton** (1878-), educator; educ. Oxford. On teaching staff at Oxford (1904-19); headmaster of Christ's Hospital (1919-30); chairman and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (1930-36); principal and vice-chancellor, Aberdeen U. (1936-48).

Fyffe (fin), **Charles Alan**. 1845-1892. English historian; educ. Oxford. Author of *History of Modern Europe* (3 vols., 1880-90).

Fyle'man (fil'män), **Rose**. 1877-1957. English writer, best known as author of children's books.

Fyt (fit), **Jan**. 1611-1661. Flemish animal and still-life painter and etcher, b. in Antwerp.

G

Gabb (gáb), **William More**. 1839-1878. American paleontologist, b. Philadelphia. Student of American Cretaceous and Tertiary paleontology.

Gab-bia'ni (gáb-byä'né), **Antonio Domenico**. 1652-1726. Florentine painter; founded academy at Florence.

Ga'be-lentz (gá'bé-lents), **Hans Co'nnon** (kö'nön) **von der**. 1807-1874. German philologist; made special study of little-known languages, including those of Asiatic, African, and Pacific Island peoples. His son **Hans Georg** (1840-1893) specialized in East Asian philology.

Hans Georg's son Georg (1868-) is a writer of psychological novels.

Ga'bels-her'ger (gá'béls-bér'ger), **Franz Xaver**. 1789-1849. German stenographer; founded system of German shorthand.

Ga-bin'i-us (gá-bín'i-üs), **Aulus**. d. 48 (or 47) B.C. Roman statesman and general; patrician of Pompey. Tribune of the people (67 B.C.); sponsored law giving Pompey command against pirates together with control over Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. Consul (58); procon-

ñle, cháotic, càre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sófá; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, májör; íce, íll, charítý; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), sóft (41), cönnect; fööd, föot; out, oil; cübe, únite, úrn, úp, circüé, ú = u in Fr. ménu,

gul in Syria (57-54). Entered Caesar's service (49) and died in Dalmatia on a campaign against Marcus Octavius.
Ga'blenz (gä'blents), Baron Ludwig von. 1814-1874. Austrian soldier; commanded Austrian forces in joint Austro-Russian attack upon Denmark (1864); commanded army corps at battle of Königgrätz (1866).

Ga'blier (gä'blēr), Georg Andreas. 1786-1853. German philosopher; disciple of Hegel.

Ga'bo (gä'bō), Pevsner. 1890-. Russian painter; studio in Paris; identified with ultramodern school.

Ga'bo'riau' (gä'bō'ryō'), Émile. 1835-1873. French writer of detective fiction; creator of fictional detectives "Monsieur Lecoq" and "Père Tabaret." Author of *L'Affaire Lerouge* (1866), *Monsieur Lecoq* (1869), *La corde au cou* (1873), etc.

Ga'br'iel' (gä'br'ēl'). Family of French architects, including: Jacques (1630-1686), architect of the king and builder of the Pont Royal and, with Mansart, the Château de Choisy-le-Roi; his son and successor as royal architect Jacques (1667-1742), designer of hôtels de ville at Rennes and Dijon; and the latter's son Jacques Ange (1698-1782), who designed the renovation of the Louvre (from 1755), and built the École Militaire, Hôtel Crillon, and Château du Petit Trianon.

Ga'br'iel (gä'br'ēl), Gilbert Wolf. 1890-1952. American music and dramatic critic.

Ga'br'ie'li (gä'br'ē-ä'le) or **Ga'br'ie'li** (-ē'lē), Andrea. 1510?-1586. Italian organist and composer; organist at Saint Mark's, Venice. His nephew and pupil Giovanni Gabrieli (1557-1612) was also organist at Saint Mark's.

Ga'br'ie'li (gä'br'ē-ē'lē), Caterina. 1730-1796. Italian singer, in Vienna, Paris, Russia, Venice, and Milan; noted for her eccentricities.

Ga'br'el'witsch (Angl. gä'br'ē-lū'vich; Russ. gä'vryl'ē'vich), Ossip. 1878-1936. Russian pianist and conductor; m. Clara Clemens (1909), daughter of Samuel L. Clemens (q.v.). Director of Detroit Symphony Orchestra (1918-36).

Ga'chard' (gä'shär'), Louis Prosper. 1800-1885. Belgian historian, b. Paris; to Belgium (1826) and became naturalized. Keeper of royal archives, at Brussels, for fifty-five years.

Ga'con' (gä'kōn'), François. 1667-1725. French satirical poet; author of attacks upon Boileau-Despréaux, J. B. Rousseau, Fontenelle, and others in his *Poëte sans fond* (1697) and later works.

Gad (gād). In Bible, Jacob's seventh son (*Gen. xxx. 9-11*), ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Gad'di (gä'dē), Family of Florentine artists, including: Gaddo (1260-1332); his son Taddeo (1300?-1366), architect, student of Giotto, continued the work of Giotto on the campanile at Florence; Taddeo's son Agnolo (1333?-1396), painter of frescoes in the style of Giotto.

Gaddi, Dario. See DOMENICO GNOLI.

Ga'de (gä'thē), Niels Wilhelm. 1817-1890. Danish composer and conductor; successor to Mendelssohn as conductor of concerts of the Gewandhaus. Returned to Copenhagen (1848) and became court Kapellmeister. Composer of eight symphonies, a number of overtures, cantatas, choral works, chamber music, and songs.

Ga'dow (gä'dō), Hans Friedrich. 1855-1928. Zoologist, b. in Pomerania; curator and lecturer on morphology of vertebrates, Cambridge U., England (from 1884). Author of *A Classification of Vertebrata* (1898), *The Wanderings of Animals*, etc.

Gads'den (gädz'dēn), Christopher. 1724-1805. American Revolutionary leader, b. Charleston, S.C.; leader of South Carolina radicals. Delegate to Continental Congress (1774-76). Colonel of South Carolina troops (1776); brigadier general, Continental army (Sept.

1776); resigned (1778). In convention of 1788, voted for ratification of United States Constitution. See JAMES GADSDEN.

Gadsden, James. 1788-1858. Grandson of Christopher Gadsden. American army officer and diplomat, b. Charleston, S.C. In U.S. army (to 1821); in Florida (1821-39); U.S. commissioner to move Seminoles to reservations (1823). Projected southern transcontinental railroad; believed purchase of land from Mexico necessary; appointed U.S. minister to Mexico (1853-54); negotiated treaty for purchase of strip (Gadsden Purchase) in what is now New Mexico and Arizona, total of 45,535 square miles.

Gad'ski (gät'skē), Johanna. 1872-1932. German concert and operatic soprano; m. Hans Tauscher (1892), Austrian army officer. Member of Metropolitan Opera Co. (1898), alternating appearances in New York and at Covent Garden in London; interpreter of Wagnerian roles.

Gaeta, Duca di. See ENRICO CIALDINI.

Gaetani. Variant of CAETANI.

Gaetano. See CAETANI.

Gaff'ky (gä'f'kē), Georg Theodor August. 1850-1918. German bacteriologist. Credited with obtaining first pure culture of typhoid bacillus (1881).

Ga'fo'ri (gä'fō'rē) or **Ga'fo'rio** (gä'fō'ryō), Franchino. 1451-1522. Italian priest, musician, and writer on music.

Gäg (gäg), Wanda. 1893-1946. American painter, author, and illustrator; widely known as author and illustrator of children's books, as *Millions of Cats* (1928).

Ga'ga'rin (gä-gä'ryñ). Name of Russian princely family, including: Matvei Petrovich (d. 1721), governor of Siberia (1711-21); accused by Peter the Great of attempting to make Siberia an independent state and hanged by his order in St. Petersburg. Aleksandr Ivanovich (d. 1857), soldier; gave distinguished service in the Caucasus and in Crimean War; governor of Kutais. Pavel Pavlovich (d. 1872), member of ministry at time of emancipation of serfs (1864-65). Ivan Sergeevich (1814-1882), diplomat and Jesuit writer; in diplomatic service in Vienna and Paris (1837-43); converted to Roman Catholicism and joined Jesuit order (1843).

Gage (gä), Lyman Judson. 1836-1927. American banker and political leader. President, First National Bank of Chicago (1891). President, board of directors, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893); largely responsible for its success. U.S. secretary of the treasury (1897-1902). President, United States Trust Co., New York City (1902-06).

Gage, Simon Henry. 1851-1944. American biologist.

Gage, Thomas. 1721-1787. British general and colonial governor in America, b. Fife, Sussex, England. To America under Gen. Braddock (1754); served under Abercrombie in Ticonderoga expedition (1759). Brigadier general under Amherst in conquest of Canada (1760); major general (1761). Commander in chief in North America, headquarters at New York (1763-73). Appointed governor of Massachusetts (1774); used troops to seize military stores; precipitated battle of Lexington (Apr. 19, 1775) and battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775); resigned and sailed from Boston (Oct. 10, 1775), the last royal governor of Massachusetts. In England, commissioned general (1782).

Ga'ger (gä'jēr), Charles Stuart. 1872-1943. American botanist; director, Brooklyn Botanic Garden (from 1910).

Ga'gern, von (fōn gä'gērñ). German noble family, including: Baron Hans Christoph Ernst von Gagern (1766-1852), prime minister of the Netherlands (1814-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (tō), nat'g're (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

15), Luxemburg envoy at German Diet (1816-18). His three sons: Baron Friedrich Balduin (1794-1848); served in Austrian army at Dresden, Kulm (Chelmino), and Leipzig, and in Dutch army during 1815 campaign; governor at The Hague (1847). Baron Heinrich (1799-1880); fought at Waterloo in Nassau army; studied law; took part in liberal movements in Germany and became first president of German national parliament (1848) and head of imperial ministry (1848-49) after Austrian representatives withdrew from that parliament. Baron Maximilian (1810-1889); member of German national parliament (1848); in service of duchy of Nassau (after 1848) and of Austria (from 1855); became life member of Austrian Herrenhaus (1881). Baron Friedrich (1882-1947); grandson of Hans Christoph Ernst; novelist.

Gaglia'no (gä-lyä'nò). Family of Italian violinmakers, in Naples, including: **Alessandro** (1660?-1725); his two sons, **Nicola** (1695?-1780) and **Gennaro** (1700?-1770); Nicola's four sons, **Fernando** (1724-1781), **Giuseppe** (1725-1793), **Antonio** (1728?-1795), and **Giovanni** (1740?-1806).

Gagliano, Marco da. 1575?-1642. Italian priest and composer, esp. of church music and madrigals; known also for his opera *La Dafne* (1607), an early composition of this class.

Ga-gliar'di (gä-lyär'dé), **Ernst**. 1832-1940. Swiss historian; professor, Zurich (1919-40).

Ga'gneur' (gä'nyür'), **Louise, nee Mi'g-ne-rot'** (mën'-y'rò'). 1832-1902. French novelist.

Ga'guin' (gä'gäs'), **Robert**. 1433?-1501. French priest and scholar; best known for his chronicle *Compendium de Origine et Gestis Francorum* (1495).

Gahn (gän), **Johan Gottlieb**. 1745-1818. Swedish mineralogist and chemist; first to isolate manganese. The mineral gahnite is named after him.

Gai (gi), **Ljudevit**. = I. Jude vit Gaj.

Gai'doz' (gä'dò'), **Henri**. 1842-? French archaeologist and Celtic scholar.

Gail (gä'y'), **Jean Baptiste**. 1755-1829. French Hellenic scholar. His wife, **Edmée Sophie, nee Garre** [gär] (1775-1819), was a musician and composer of comic operas. Their son **Jean François** (1795-1845) was also a Hellenist.

Gail'lard' (gä'yär'), **Claude Ferdinand**. 1834-1887. French painter and engraver.

Gail'lard' (gä'yär'd'), **David Du Bose**. 1859-1913. American army officer and engineer; selected by Gen. Goethals as head of department of dredging and excavating, Panama Canal (1907); later (1908) in charge of excavation at Culebra Cut (renamed Gaillard Cut in his honor).

Gail'lard' (gä'yär'), **Gabriel Henri**. 1726-1806. French historian.

Gai'nas (gi'näs). d. 400. Visigoth general in Roman army; caused murder of Rufinus in Constantinople (395); turned traitor and headed revolt (399); his Gothic army defeated; killed by the Huns.

Gaines (gänz), **Edmund Pendleton**. 1777-1849. American army officer. In War of 1812, commanded defense of Fort Erie; served in Seminole War, Black Hawk War, Florida War, Mexican War.

Gains'borough (gänz'bör'ò; esp. Brit., -bör-rä, -brä), **Thomas**. 1727-1788. English painter, b. Sudbury, Suffolk. Studied under Gravelot in London; studio in Ipswich (to 1760) and later in Bath; one of original 36 members of Royal Acad. (1768). Excelled in portraits and landscapes. Among notable canvases are *The Blue Boy*, *Duchess of Devonshire*, *Mrs. Siddons*, *George III* (several portraits), *The Shepherd's Boy*, *Garrick*, *Quin*, *Lord Camden*, *Richardson*, *Sterne*, *Challerton*, *The Harvest Wagon*, *Colonel St. Leger*, and *Girl with Pigs*.

Gaird'ner (gärd'nér; gärd'-), **James**. 1828-1912. British historian. Edited *Paston Letters* and collaborated in editing *Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*. Author of *Houses of Lancaster and York* (1874), *Life and Reign of Richard III* (1878), etc.

Gaiserlic. See GENSERIC.

Gals'ford (gäz'förd; gäs'-), **Thomas**. 1779-1855. English classical scholar. Regius professor of Greek, Oxford (1812); dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1831-55). Edited Latin and Greek classics.

Ga'ius (gä'yäs; gi'äs) or **Ca'ius** (ka'yäs; ki'äs). Roman jurist of 2d century A.D.; chief work, the *Institutes of Gaius*, an exposition of the elements of Roman law, later used as a basis for the famous *Institutes of Justinian*. **Gaius** or **Calus**, Saint. Pope (bishop of Rome; 283-296).

Calus Caesar. See CALIGULA.

Gaj (gi), **Ljudevit**, Eng. Louis. 1809-1872. Croatian writer; exerted influence in uniting Croats and Serbs in opposition to Magyars in Hungary.

Gai or **Gall** (gäl), Saint. 487-551. French ecclesiastic; bishop of Clermont (from 527).

Gäl (gäl), **Hans**. 1890-. Austrian composer of operas, choral works, chamber music, piano pieces, etc.

Gäl'ba (gäl'bä; göl'bä), **Servius Sulpicius**. 5 B.C.?-69 A.D. Roman emperor (68-69). Of a patrician family; praetor (20 A.D.); consul (33); served as governor under several emperors in Aquitania, Germany, Africa, and Spain (39-68). Joined insurrection of Julius Vindex (68) against Nero; on Nero's death made emperor by praetorians; adopted Piso Licinianus as Caesar, which offended his supporter Otho; killed by soldiers after reign of about six months.

Galdós, Benito Pérez. See PÉREZ GALDÓS.

Gale (gäl), **Henry Gordon**. 1874-1942. American physicist; professor (from 1916), dean of Ogden Graduate School of Science (from 1922), dean of division of physical sciences (from 1931), Chicago. Author of *Practical Physics* (1920), etc.

Gale, Norman. 1862-1942. English poet; author of *A Country House* (2 vols., 1892), *Orchard Songs* (1893), *Cricket Songs* (1894), *A Book of Quatrains* (1909), *Verses in Bloom* (1925), *Love-in-a-Mist* (1939), etc.

Gale, Zona. 1874-1938. American writer, b. Portage, Wis.; m. William Ljyvelyn Breese (1928). Author of *Romance Island* (1906), *The Loves of Pelleas and Elaine* (1907), *Friendship Village* (1908), *Mothers to Men* (1911), *Birth* (1918), *Miss Lulu Bett* (1920), *Papa La Flew* (1933), *Light Woman* (1937). Her play *Miss Lulu Bett* was awarded the Pulitzer prize.

Galecki, Tadeusz. See Andrzej STRUG.

Gä'len (gä'lén). fl. 2d century A.D. Greek physician, b. in Pergamum, Asia Minor; settled in Rome (164 A.D.). Of his many treatises, about 100 are extant. His works were accepted for many centuries as authoritative in Greek, Roman, and Arabic medical practice.

Gä'len (gä'lén), **Baron Christoph Bernhard von**. 1606-1678. German Roman Catholic prelate and soldier; prince-bishop of Münster (1650).

Galen, Philipp. Pseudonym of Ernst Philipp Karl LANGE.

Gä-le'ri-us (gä-lér'i-üs). Full name **Galus Galerius Val-er'i-us Max-im'i-a-nus** (vä-lér'i-üs mäk-sim'i-ä'näs). d. 311. Roman emperor (305-311), b. in Dacia. Made Caesar by Diocletian (292; see DIOCLETIAN); was defeated by Persians (296) but later severely defeated them (297); on abdication of Diocletian (305) became emperor (Augustus) in the East; made Licinius his successor (308). Hostile to the Christians; probably persuaded Diocletian to issue his edict of persecution.

Gales (gäiz), **Joseph**. 1761-1841. Writer and journalist.

äle, chäotic, cäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärra, äsk (11), äsfä; äve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, ä r; äce, äll, chärity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; out, oil; cübä, ünite, ärra, äp, cin ä u = u in Fr. menu;

b. Eekington, England. Founded Sheffield (Eng.) *Register* (1787), a weekly journal; champion of liberal reforms; forced to flee to Continent (1794) and to America (1795). Founded and edited Raleigh (N.C.) *Register* (1799), a Jeffersonian weekly paper. His son Joseph (1786-1860) was also a journalist; newspaper reporter of U.S. Senate proceedings (1807-20) for the *National Intelligencer*; his reports are source material for congressional debates of the period. See William W. SEATON.

Gal'e-swin'tha (gäl'ē-swin'thā). See BRUNHILDE.

Gal'ga-cus (gäl'gä-kūs) or **Cal'ga-cus** (käl'-). fl. 84 A.D. Caledonian chieftain; commanded tribes defeated at Mt. Graupius by Agricola.

Galgario, Fra. See Fra Vittore GISLANDI.

Gal'li (gäl'li), **Francisco**. 1539-1591. Spanish navigator; discovered coast of California; entered San Francisco Bay (1584).

Galla'ni (gäl'lyä'nē), **Fernando**. 1728-1787. Italian political economist and student of philosophy, history, archaeology.

Gal'li-gna'ni (gäl'lē-nyä'nē). Name of family of publishers in Paris: **Giovanni Antonio** (1752-1821), b. Brescia, Italy, settled in England, where his sons **John Anthony** (1796-1873) and **William** (1798-1882) were born; to Paris (c. 1799), where he established publishing business and founded (1814) *Galignani's Messenger*. His sons carried on the business, publishing many reprints of English books. John Anthony remained British subject; William became French citizen (1832).

Gal'li-le'i (gäl'lē-lä'ē), **Gal'li-le'o** (gäl'lē-lä'ō; Angl. gäl'li-lē'ō). Commonly known as **Galileo**. 1564-1642. Italian astronomer and physicist. b. Pisa. Discovered isochronism of the pendulum, invented the hydrostatic balance; demonstrated from leaning tower of Pisa that bodies of different weights fall with same velocity; conceived the three laws of motion later formulated by Sir Isaac Newton; demonstrated that the path of a projectile is a parabola. Professor of mathematics at Padua (1592-1610); devised a simple open-air thermometer (c. 1593); constructed (1609) and improved refracting telescope for astronomical use, later making many because of demand for them; discovered that the moon shines with reflected light and that its surface is mountainous, that the Milky Way is made up of countless stars, and that Jupiter has four large satellites; observed phases of Venus; discovered sunspots and noticed that they move across surface of sun; discovered moon's libration (1637). As result of astronomical work, appointed professor for life at U. of Florence; also appointed philosopher and mathematician extraordinary to grand duke of Tuscany. Denounced for propounding heretical views in his *Letters on the Solar Spots* (pub. 1613), in which he advocated the Copernican system; attempted to show that there was scriptural confirmation for Copernican system, but the system was condemned and he was admonished by the pope not to defend it (1616); published *Dialogo dei due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo* (1632), for which he was again summoned to Rome, tried by the Inquisition, and forced to abjure belief that the sun is the central body around which earth and planets revolve; allowed to retire for rest of life to villa at Arcetri, near Florence; blind after 1637.

Gal'li-mard' (gäl'lē-mär'), **Nicolas Auguste**. 1813-1880. French painter, esp. of religious canvases.

Gal'im-ber'ti (gäl'ēm-bēr'tē), **Luigi**. 1836-1896. Roman Catholic prelate and diplomat; canon of St. Peter's; archbishop of Nicaea. Effected papal arbitration in Spanish-German controversy over sovereignty of Caroline Islands; effected final abrogation (1887) of German May laws (passed May, 1873), ending Bismarck's

Kulturkampf (1872-87). Cardinal, prefect of papal archives (1893).

Gal'li'tzin (gäl'lyē'tsin). Variant of GOLITSYN.

Gall (gäl). See GAL.

Gall (göl), **Saint**. Orig. name Cellach or Cailloch. 550?-7645. Irish missionary, disciple of Saint Columbanus. Known as apostle to the Suevi and Alamanni. Built (c. 613) cell on Steinach River, Switzerland, around which was later developed monastery of Saint Gall.

Gall (göl). 1840?-1894. American Sioux Indian chieftain, b. in South Dakota; a leader in battle of Little Big Horn (June 25, 1876) where Custer and his command were slain; friendly to the whites (from 1881); a judge at the Indian Agency's Court of Indian Offenses (from 1889).

Gall (gäl), **Franz Joseph**. 1758-1828. German physician and founder of phrenology. Studied brains and skulls of men and animals and sought to establish relationship between mental faculties and shape of brain and skull; took up residence in Paris (1807); his hypothesis developed by Spurzheim and George Combe (qq.v.). Chief publication, *Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux en Général* (1810-19).

Gal'la-gher (gäl'ä-gēr; gäl'li-), **Ed**. See under AL SHEAN.

Gallagher, Michael James. 1866-1937. American Roman Catholic clergyman; bishop of Detroit (1918-37).

Gal'lait' (gäl'lē'), **Louis**. 1810-1887. Belgian painter; best known for historical paintings.

Gal'land' (gäl'lan'), **Antoine**. 1646-1715. French Oriental scholar; best known for his translation of the *Arabian Nights*, its first translation into a European language (12 vols., 1704-17).

Galland, Pierre Victor. 1822-1892. French muralist and designer of some Gobelin tapestries.

Gal'la Pla-cid'ia (gäl'ä plä-sid'ä). 388-450 A.D. Roman empress of the West. Daughter of Theodosius the Great by his second wife, Galla, and half sister of Honorius. Taken prisoner by Alaric (410); held as hostage (410-411); m. Ataulphus (414), successor of Alaric; upon Ataulphus's death (415), restored to Honorius; m. (417) Constantius (III); mother of Valentinian III and regent for him during his minority (425-c. 440).

Gal'las (gäl'äs), **Matthias**. Count of Cam'po (käm'pō) and Duke of Lu-ce'ra (lū-chä'rä). 1584-1647. Austrian soldier; joined army of Catholic League and distinguished himself at Stadtlohn (1623). Served in Italy (1628-31). Fought against Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; lieutenant general. Conspired against Wallenstein and succeeded to command of Imperial army (1634); defeated Swedes at Nördlingen (Aug. 23, 1634).

Gal'la-tin (gäl'ä-tin), **Albert**, in full **Abraham Alfonse Albert**. 1761-1849. Financier and statesman, b. Geneva, Switzerland; to America (1780). Elected U.S. senator (1793) but unseated on ground that he had not been citizen for required nine years (1794). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1795-1801); leader of Republican minority (from 1797); revealed himself as having genius for finance. U.S. secretary of the treasury (1801-14). A negotiator of peace (Dec. 24, 1814) with Great Britain after War of 1812; U.S. minister to France (1816-23), to Great Britain (1826-27). President National (later Gallatin) Bank, New York (1831-39). His great grandson **Albert Eugene** (1881-1952), painter, art collector, writer on art, esp. modern painters and painting.

Gal'lau-det' (gäl'ä-dēt'), **Thomas Hopkins**. 1787-1851. American teacher of the deaf and dumb, b. Philadelphia. Studied in France (1815-16); brought back to U.S. Laurent Clerc, teacher of the deaf in a Paris school (1816); established first free American school for the deaf (known as Connecticut Asylum, and later as American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Asylum, Hartford, Conn. (1817); principal of this school (1817-30). Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., is named in his honor. His son Thomas (1822-1902) was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman; established church in New York for deaf-mutes (1859); founded Gallaudet Home, near Poughkeepsie, N.Y. for aged and infirm deaf-mutes (1885). Another son, Edward Miner (1837-1917), was a teacher of the deaf and dumb in the American Asylum at Hartford; then became head (1857) of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D.C., the senior department of which became Gallaudet College.

Gall'e (gäl'ē). Family of Dutch engravers; best known is **Cornelis** (1576-1656), who engraved *Charles I* and *Henrietta Maria* (of England), after Van Dyck, and *The Virgin Crowned with Flowers*, after Rubens.

Gall'e' (gä'lä'), **Émile**. 1846-1904. French artist in glass manufacturing and furniture designing.

Gall'e (gäl'ē), **Johann Gottfried**. 1812-1910. German astronomer; first to observe planet Neptune (Sept. 23, 1846), whose existence had been proved by Leverrier's calculations.

Gall'e'go (gäl'yä'gō), **Juan Nicasio**. 1777-1853. Spanish poet; known esp. for his patriotic ode *El Dos de Mayo*, inspired by the uprising of 1808.

Gall'en'ga (gäl'ēngä), **Antonio Carlo Napoleone**. 1810-1895. Italian educator, journalist, and politician; involved in political agitation and exiled from Italy (1830); adopted name **Luigi Ma'ri-ot'ti** (mä'lē-ōt'tē). Became naturalized British subject (1846); professor of Italian, University Coll., London (1848-59). Returned to Italy and sat in Chamber of Deputies (1859-64).

Gall'en'-Kall'e-la (gäl-län'käl'ē-lä), **Aksel**. 1865-1931. Finnish painter; to Paris (1889), and made success with fantastic symbolic paintings interpreting Finnish folk epic *Kalevala*; also portrait and landscape painter.

Gall-et'ti (gäl'ēt'tē), **Johann Georg**. 1750-1828. German historian.

Gall'i-co (gäl'ti-kō), **Paul**. 1897-. American journalist and short-story writer; exposed professionalism in supposedly amateur sports in his book *Farewell to Sport* (1938).

Gall'i-Cur'ci (gäl'ē-kōōr'ché), **Amelita**, *nee Galli*. 1889-. Operatic soprano, b. Milan, Italy; m., 1st, Marquis Luigi Curci (1910; divorced 1920), 2d, Homer Samuels (1921). Joined Metropolitan Opera Co., New York (1920). Roles include Lakmé in *Lakmé*, Violetta in *La Traviata*, Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Juliette in *Roméo et Juliette*, Lucia in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Mimi in *La Bohème*, and Elvira in *I Puritani*.

Galli da Bibiena or **Bibbiena**. See **BIBIENA**.

Gall'ie-ni' (gäl'yä'nē'), **Joseph Simon**. 1849-1916. French soldier; governor general of Madagascar (1896-1905). Military governor of Paris (1914); rushed 80,000 reserves in automobiles to strengthen General Maunoury's army, thus enabling Maunoury to repulse von Kluck; called "the Savior of Paris."

Gall'ie-nus (gäl'ē-nūs), **Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius**. d. 268. Roman emperor (253-268). Son of the emperor Valerian; made emperor and colleague to his father (253-260); on capture of Valerian by Persians, became sole emperor (260-268).

Gall'if'er' (gäl'ēf'ē'), **Marquis Gaston Alexandre Auguste de**. 1830-1909. French army commander; led cavalry charge at Sedan; general of division (1875). As president of the cavalry board, reformed cavalry regulations and tactics.

Gall'i-o (gäl'ti-ō). In full **Junius Annaeus Gallio**. *Orig. name* **Marcus Annaeus** **No-vä'tus** (ä-nē's nō-vä'tä). Roman proconsul of Achaia; brother of

Seneca; refused (according to *Acts* xviii. 12-17) to try cases arising out of religious disputes and dismissed the Jews' accusation against Paul.

Gall-i'tzin (Rass. gäl'yē'tsīn). Variant of **GOLITSYN**. **Gall-i'tzin** (gäl'it'sīn), **De-me'tri-us** (ä-lē-mē'trē-ūs) **Augustine** (ä-gūs'tīn). 1770-1840. Roman Catholic priest and missionary in America, b. The Hague, where his father, Prince Dmitri Alekseevich Golitsyn (q.v.) was Russian ambassador to the Netherlands. Entered Roman Catholic Church (1787); under name of **Augustine Smith** (or **Schmet**), came to U.S. (1792); studied for priesthood in Baltimore. Established Roman Catholic settlement on Pennsylvania frontier; founded town of Loretto (1799). Became naturalized citizen (1802); after his father's death (1803), resumed his family name. Gallitzin, Pa., is named in his honor.

Gall'o-way (gäl'ō-wä), **Fair Maid of**. See *8th earl of Douglas*, under **DOUGLAS** family.

Galloway, **Joseph**. 1729?-1803. American lawyer and loyalist; practiced in Philadelphia; member, Pennsylvania colonial legislature (1756-64; 1765-75), Continental Congress (1774-75); opposed independence of colonies.

Gall'up (gäl'āp), **George Horace**. 1901-. American statistician; founder (1935) of American Inst. of Public Opinion to conduct polls (Gallup polls) to measure public interest in news or advertising features, or to determine public opinion on issues.

Gall'up'pi (gäl'āp'pē), **Pasquale**. 1770-1846. Italian philosopher; professor, Naples.

Gall'us (gäl'ās), **Gaius Cornelius**. d. 26 B.C. Roman soldier and politician; supported Octavius and fought at Actium (31 B.C.). First prefect of Egypt (30); incurred hostility of Octavius; removed from prefecture and exiled by Roman senate.

Gallus, **Gaius Sulpicius**. Roman general, statesman, and scholar; commanded legion at battle of Pydna (168 B.C.), ambassador in Greece and Asia (164), where, at Sush, he investigated charges brought by cities of Asia Minor against Tumenes of Pergamum.

Gallus, **Gaius Vibius Trebonianus**. 205? 253. Roman emperor (251-253). Served under Decius in campaign against Goths (251); elected emperor after defeat and death of Decius; killed by his own soldiers.

Gallus, **Jacobus**. See **JAKOB HANDEL**.

Gallus, **Udalricus**. See **ULICH HAN**.

Gall'witz (gäl'vits), **Max von**. 1852-1937. German soldier; in World War, commanding general of armies in Poland, Serbia, and on the Somme River in France; commanded 5th army on the Meuse; driven back by American armies (1918).

Gä'lols' (gäl'wä'), **Évariste**. 1811-1832. French mathematician; considered founder of theory of groups and a founder of modern theory of functions.

Gals'worthy (gälz'wü'thi), **John**. *Pseudonym in early works* **John Sin'john** (Sīn'jūn). 1867-1933. English novelist and playwright, b. Coombe, Surrey, Educ. Oxford. Called to bar (1890), but did not practice. Fiction includes *Joel's* (1898), *A Man of Devon* (1901), *The Patrician* (1911), *The Dark Flower* (1913), *The Forsyte Saga* (1922; trilogy: *The Man of Property*, 1906; *In Chancery*, 1920; *To Let*, 1921), *A Modern Comedy* (1929; trilogy: *The White Monkey*, 1924; *The Silver Spoon*, 1926; *Swan Song*, 1928), and *Caravan* (1927; collected short stories). Plays include *Joy* (1907), *Strife* (1909), *Justice* (1910), *The Pigeon* (1912), *The Eldest Son* (1912), *The Fugitive* (1913), *The Mob* (1914), *The Skin Game* (1920), *A Family Man* (1921), *Loyalties* (1922), *Old English* (1924), *Escape* (1926), *Exiled* (1929), and *The Roof* (1929). Member of Order of Merit (1929). Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1932).

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makè; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), ööft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ürn, üp, circüls, ü-u in Fr. menu;

Galt (gôlt), John. 1779-1839. Scottish writer of novels depicting Scottish life and character. His son Sir Alexander Tilloch (1817-1893) emigrated to Canada (1835); first minister of finance of Dominion of Canada (1867-72) and Canadian high commissioner in England (1880-83).

Galt'on (gôl't'n; -tân), Sir Francis. 1822-1911. English scientist, b. near Birmingham; grad. Cambridge (1844). Entered British civil service; made study of meteorology; published *Meteorographica* (1863), basis of modern weather maps. Best known for his work in anthropology and the study of heredity; founder of the science of eugenics; devised system of fingerprint identification. Among his works are *Hereditary Genius* (1869), *Inquiries into Human Faculty*... (1883), *Record of Family Faculties*... (1883), *Natural Inheritance* (1889), *Finger Prints, Essays on Eugenics*. See ERASMUS DAKWIN.

Gal-up'pi (gâl-lôop'pî), Baldassare. Called Il Bu'ra-nel'lo (lî bôo'râ-nel'lo). 1706-1785. Italian composer of many comic operas.

Gal-va'ni (gâl-vâ'nî), Luigi or Aloisio. 1737-1798. Italian physician and physicist. Known as founder of galvanism because of researches on twitchings of muscles in frogs' legs caused by current of electricity; he attributed the movements to animal electricity (1791), but Volta later gave correct explanation.

Gál'vez (gâl'vâth; -vâs), Bernardo de. 1746?-1786. Spanish administrator in America; governor of Louisiana (1777). In war against Great Britain (declared 1779), captured Baton Rouge and Natchez (1779), Mobile (1780), and Pensacola (1781); made possible Spanish acquisition of Florida in peace settlement (1783). Captain general of Cuba (1781); viceroy of New Spain (1785).

Gál'vez (gâl'vâs), Delina Bunge de. See under AGUSTO BUNGE.

Gál'vez (gâl'vâth; -vâs), José. Marqués de la So-no'ra (thâ lî sô-nô'ra). 1729-1787. Spanish jurist and statesman. To Mexico (1761) as visitor general; introduced beneficial reforms to Sonora (1767) in same capacity; fitted out expeditions (1769) which made first settlements in Upper California. To Spain (1774); president, Council of the Indies; minister of the Indies (1776); effected administrative reforms and expanded commerce. Considered Spain's greatest colonial administrator.

Gál'vez (gâl'vâs), Manuel. 1882- . Argentine author of novels and stories of life in Brazil and Argentina.

Gál'vez de Mon-tal'vo (gâl'vâth thâ môn-tâl'vô), Luis. 1549?-1591. Spanish poet; author of the pastoral romance *El Pastor de Filida*.

Gal'way (gâl'wâ), Earl of. English title (cr. 1697) of Henri de MASSUE (1648-1720).

Galway, 8th Viscount. George Vere Arundell Monck-ton-Ar'un-dell (mûngk'tân-âr'un-dél). 1882-1943. British soldier and colonial governor; served in World War (1914-18); quartermaster general (1917-19); governor general of New Zealand (1935-41).

Ga'ma (gâ'mâ), Antonio de Le-ôn'y (thâ lâ-ôn' t). 1735-1802. Mexican scholar; known esp. for studies relating to Aztec calendar stone.

Ga'ma (gâ'mâ), José Basilio da. 1740-1795. Brazilian poet; settled at Lisbon as protégé of Pombal; known esp. for his epic *O Uruguay*, an anti-Jesuit account of Portuguese-Spanish campaign against Guanani Indians (1769).

Ga'ma (gâ'mâ), Vasco da. 1469?-1524. Portuguese navigator; commissioned by King Emanuel I to make journey by sea to India; sailed from Lisbon (July 8, 1497) with four vessels; rounded Cape of Good Hope, reached Malindi on east coast of Africa, thence sailed directly across Indian Ocean, arriving at Calicut (May 19, 1498)--the first voyage from western Europe around

Africa to the East. On second journey (1502-03), planted Portuguese colonies at Mozambique and Sofala. Forced raja of Calicut to make peace. Viceroy of Portuguese Asia (1524). His first voyage the subject of Camões's *Lusiad*.

Gam'age (gâm'ij), Albert Walter. 1855-1930. English merchant; founded A. W. Gamage, Ltd. (1878), which under his management developed into one of largest department stores in London.

Ga-ma'li-el (gâ-mâ'li-êl; gâ-mâl'yêl). Name of several Jewish rabbis, especially: (1) **Gamaliel the elder** (d. about 50 A.D.); teacher of St. Paul (*Acts* xxii. 3); as member of Sanhedrin, advised against persecuting the apostles (*Acts* v. 34 ff.); according to the Talmud, a grandson of Hillel (q.v.); first to be given title of "rabban." (2) **Gamaliel of Jabneh**, or the younger (d. 115?); grandson of Gamaliel the elder; leader of Jewish people in difficult period after destruction of Jerusalem (70); a noted scholar, of liberal views; made innovations in Jewish ritual.

Ga-mar'ra (gâ-mâr'ra), Agustín. 1785-1841. Peruvian general and political leader; native Inca. President of Peru (1829-33). Led insurrection against his successor Luis José Orbegoso. In war between Chile and Peru-Bolivian Confederation (1839), commanded Chilean reserve division; after Chilean victory at Yungay, became president of Peru for second time (1839-41); killed in battle of Ingavi (Yungay) in war against Bolivia (1841).

Gam'ba (gâm'bâ), Bartolommeo. 1776-1841. Italian bibliographer; on library staff, St. Mark's, Venice; known esp. for his *Serie dell'Edizioni dei Testi di Lingua Italiana* (1812-28).

Gambarelli. See ROSSELLINO.

Gam-bet'ta (gâm-bêt'tâ; Fr. gân'bêt'tâ), Léon. 1838-1882. French lawyer and statesman. Leader of opposition to government of Napoleon III. Member of the Government of National Defense (1870). Made spectacular escape from Prussian-besieged Paris by balloon (Oct. 8, 1870), and attempted to organize France for defense. Resigned as minister; member of the National Assembly and (1876) of the Chamber of Deputies; president of the Chamber of Deputies (1879-81); premier of France (1881-82).

Gam'bier (gâm'bîer), James. 1st Baron Gambier. 1756-1833. British naval commander, b. Nassau, Bahamas; vice-admiral (1799); admiral (1805). Led British fleet in bombardment of Copenhagen and capture of Danish fleet (1801); commander of Channel fleet (1808-11); blockaded and partly fired French fleet in Basque roads. Admiral of the fleet (1830). Commissioner to negotiate peace with U.S. (1814).

Gam-bo'a (gâm-bo'â), Federico. 1864-1939. Mexican diplomat, novelist, and playwright. Minister of foreign affairs (1908-09) and during the Huerta regime (1913-14). Among his notable works are *Del Natural* (1888), *La Última Campaña* (a play, 1894), *Metamorfosis* (1899), *Santa* (1900) and *La Llagu* (both dramatized for motion-picture presentation).

Ga'me-lin' (gâm'lin'), Maurice Gustave. 1872-1958. French soldier; promoted general of brigade during World War (1914-18). Assistant to General Sarrail in Syria (1925) and promoted general of division. Chief of the French general staff (1931); succeeded Weygand as inspector general of the French army and vice-president of the Higher Council of War (1935); on defeat of French armies by Germans (1940), imprisoned; liberated (1945).

Ga'mill-scheg' (gâ'mîl-shék'), Ernst. 1887- . German Romance language scholar.

Ga'mow (gâ'mou), George. 1904- . Physicist, b. Odessa, Russia; professor, George Washington U.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); $\kappa = ch$ in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1934 ff.); known for researches in nuclear physics and its applications to stellar evolution.

Gán-da-ra y Na-var'ro (gán'dá-rá è ná-vár'rò), José de la. 1820-1885. Spanish general; governor general of Philippines (1865 ff.).

Gan'dhi (gán'dé; Angl. -dl), Mohandas Karamchand. Called **Ma-hat'ma** (má-hát'má; Angl. má-hát'md) [i.e. "great-souled"]. Gandhí. 1869-1948. Hindu nationalist leader, b. at Porbandar, Western India. To London to study law (1888); practiced in India (1893). To South Africa (1893); because of his mistreatment there by whites for his defense of Asiatic immigrants, instituted a campaign of "passive resistance"; organized ambulance corps in Boer War (1899-1902). Returned to India (1914); active in recruiting campaign during World War. After passage of Rowlett Acts (1919), organized Satyagraha, a politico-religious movement of non-cooperation with the British government in India; advocated revival of home industries and political independence (swaraj); given title of *Mahatma* by common people (c. 1920); his policies went beyond his control and resulted in general boycott of British goods (1920), the Mopla rebellion (1921-22) and other riots and disturbances; sentenced to prison for six years (1922) but released (1924) because of serious illness; resumed control of Swaraj party; president of Indian National Congress (1925). Renewed campaign of civil disobedience (1929-30) which resulted in rioting and a second imprisonment; made truce (1931) and attended Round Table Conference in London. Again urged boycott (1932) and advocated social reforms; began "fast unto death" (1932) in protest against government's treatment of "untouchables"; after six days' fast won pact in their favor; again arrested and again released (1933). Resigned presidency of Indian National Congress (1934); from 1937 less active against government, though still recognized as a leader in India's struggle for independence; again arrested (1942) for activities against Great Britain. Author of *Indian Home Rule*, *Universal Dawn*, *Young India*, etc.

Ga-ne'sha Dar'ta Shas'tri (gá-ná'shò dūt'd shás'trī), Shri Jagadguru. 1861-1940. East Indian philosopher and Sanskrit scholar.

Ganga Singhji (or Singh) Bahadur. See Maharaja of Bikaner.

Gang'ho'fer (gāng'hō'fēr), Ludwig. 1855-1920. German playwright and novelist.

Ga'ni-vet' (gá'ně-vét'), Angel. 1865-1898. Spanish writer; known esp. for his *Idearium Español*, a study of Spanish genius and character (1897).

Gann (gán), Thomas William Francis. 1868-1938. English archaeologist; discovered ancient Maya city of Cobá, northern Yucatán, also cities of Tzilbanché and Ichpaatum; named and first described Maya city of Xumuchá (1928). In charge of British Museum expedition to British Honduras (1928) and Minanhá (1929). Author of works on Mexico, Central American cities and tribes, Maya architecture, etc.

Gan-nett' (gá-nét'; gá-), Frank Ernest. 1876-1957. American editor and publisher of a chain of newspapers.

Gan'nett (gán'et; -it), Henry. 1846-1914. American cartographer. Topographer, Hayden Survey (1872-79), mapping in Colorado and Wyoming. Chief geographer, U.S. Geological Survey (from 1882). A founder and a president, National Geographic Society. Known as "father of American map making."

Gans (gāns), Eduard. 1798-1839. German jurist and legal philosopher.

Ganz (gānta), Rudolph. 1877-. Swiss-born composer and conductor in America; head of piano department in Chicago Musical Coll. (1900-05); on tour (1905 ff.). Con-

ductor, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (1921-27); president and artistic director, Chicago Musical Coll. (1927 ff.).

Gāns'ba'cher (gēns'ba'kēr), Johann Baptist. 1778-1844. Austrian composer, chiefly of church music; associated with Weber and Meyerbeer.

Ganse'voort (gānz'vōrt; -vōrt), Peter. 1749-1812. American Revolutionary officer, b. Albany, N.Y. In command of Fort George (1776) and Fort Schuyler (1777), which he defended through a siege by St. Leger at head of British and Indians. In command at Saratoga (1780); brigadier general, U.S. army (1809).

Gansfort, Wessel. See Wessel.

Gantt (gánt), Henry Laurence. 1861-1919. American industrial engineer. Associated with Frederick Winslow Taylor in industrial management (1887-90; 1897-1902); consulting engineer (from 1902).

Ga-pon' (gá-pón'), Georgi Apollonovich. Called **Father Gapon**. 1870?-1906. Russian revolutionist, b. in Poltava government. Educ. for priesthood; began mission work among factory population of St. Petersburg; allowed by secret police to organize labor unions (1903-04); inaugurated labor strike (1905); led striking employees to palace to petition czar, the crowd being fired upon by troops (Bloody Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905); escaped to London.

Gar'a-mond (gār'á-mōnd; Fr. gār'á'mōn') or **Gar'a-mont** (gār'á-mōnt; Fr. gār'á'mōn'), Claude. d. 1561. French type designer and founder, b. Paris; introduced roman type to replace the Gothic then commonly used; by order of King Francis I, designed and cut the three fonts of characters used by Robert Estienne (q.v.) in his editions of Greek classics. The name *Garamond* is applied to several styles of type in modern use.

Gar'and (gār'ánd), John Can'tius (kán'tsyūs), 1883-. American inventor, b. St. Remi, near Montreal, Canada. To U.S.; worked, esp. as toolmaker, chiefly in Providence, R.I. (1907-16), and New York City; naturalized (1920). Designed light machine gun and called to Washington, D.C., to work at U.S. Bureau of Standards. Ordnance engineer, U.S. Army, Springfield, Mass. (from 1919); invented semiautomatic rifle (Garand rifle) adopted (1936) by U.S. army as standard shoulder weapon.

Gar'at (gār'á), Comte Dominique Joseph. 1749-1833. French lawyer, politician, and historian; member of States-General (1789); minister of justice (1792) and of the interior (1793). Member of the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients. Created comte by Napoleon (1808). Author of *Considérations sur la Révolution Française* (1792), etc. His nephew **Dominique Pierre Jean** (1764-1823) was a singer; known esp. for unusual range of his voice, including tenor and baritone registers.

Garat, Baron Martin. 1748-1830. French financier; one of the founders of the Bank of France (1800) and its first director-general.

Gar'at (gār'oi), János. 1812-1853. Hungarian poet and playwright.

Ga-ray' (gār'rá'), Juan de. 1527?-?1583. Spanish soldier; to Paraguay (c. 1565); founded city of Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz (1573); governor of Paraguay (1576); captain general of La Plata territory, founded Buenos Aires (June 11, 1580) on site of abandoned (1541) settlement of Mendoza; massacred by Indians.

Gar'be (gār'hē), Richard von. 1857-1927. German Sanskrit scholar.

Gar'ber (gār'bēr), Daniel. 1880-1948. American landscape painter.

Gar'bett (gār'bēt; -it), Cyril Forster. 1875-1955. English clergyman; bishop of Winchester (1932-42); archbishop of York (enthroned June, 1942).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōdd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōpt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnkte, ūrn, ūp, circūle, ē = u in Fr. menu;

Gar'bo (gär'bō), *Greta*. Real surname **Gus'taff-son** (gūs'taf-sōn). 1905-. Motion-picture actress, b. Stockholm, Sweden; after success in Swedish film *Gösta Berling*, came to U.S. and starred in *Anna Christie*, *Mala Ilari*, *Camille*, *Ninotchka*, etc.

Garbo, Raffaello del. See RAFFAELINO DEL GARBO.

Gar'borg (gär'börg), *Arne*. 1851-1924. Norwegian poet, novelist, and speech reformer; wrote cycle of lyric poems; in fiction, wrote novels of a religious nature. Author also of dramas, literary criticism, etc. As speech reformer, associated himself with movement for establishing Norwegian literary language based on peasant spoken dialect known as Landsmaal.

Garcão, Correa. See CORREA GARCÃO.

García, Span. **Gar-ci'a** (gär-thé'a). d. 914. King of León (910-914).

García, Calixto. See GARCÍA ÍÑIGUEZ.

Gar-ci'a (Span. gār-sē'a, -thé'a), *Diego*. *Port.* **Diogo Gar-ci'a** (gēr-sē'a). 1471-1529. Portuguese navigator in Spanish service, b. Lisbon. Commanded expedition to South America (1526); explored Uruguay and Paraná rivers; aided Sebastian Cabot expedition besieged by Indians on lower Paraná.

Gar-ci'a (gär-thé'a), *Manuel del Pópulo Vicente*. 1775-1832. Spanish tenor, singing master, and composer, b. Seville. Created roles in several Rossini operas, Naples; sang in Paris (1819-23). Famous as singing teacher in London and Paris, introducing methods of instruction recognized as basis of modern teaching. Composer of many operas. Author of *Metodo di Canto*, book expounding his method of teaching singing. See MALIBRAN and VIARDOT. His son *Manuel* (1805-1906) was also a singing teacher, teacher at Paris Conservatory of Music (1830-48), and Royal Acad. of Music, at London (1848-95); inventor of laryngoscope.

Gar-ci'a Cal'de-rón (gār-sē'a kal'dā-rōn'), *Francisco*. 1833-. Peruvian diplomat and writer. Son of President Francisco García Cal'de-rón (see CALDERÓN). Delegate to Peace Conference at Paris (1919); minister to Belgium (1918-21); ambassador to France (from 1930). His brother *Ventura* (1886-) is author of fiction and literary criticism.

Gar-ci'a de la Huer'ta y Mu-ñoz' (gär-thé'a thā la wē'tā ē mū-nōsh'), *Vicente Antonio*. 1734-1787. Spanish dramatist. Neoclassicist in style; avowed advocate of national tradition in drama; known esp. for drama *La Ruquel* (1788), imitated in Grillparzer's *Die Jüdin von Toledo*.

Gar-ci'a de Mas'ca-re'nhas (gēr-sē'a thē mās'h-kā-rā-nyāsh), *Braz*. 1596-1656. Portuguese poet. After Camoëns, considered by many leading poet of Portugal; known esp. for *Viriato Trágico* (epic in twenty cantos, pub. 1699).

Gar-ci'a de Pa-re'des (gär-thé'a thā pā-rā'thās), *Diego*. 1466-1534. Spanish soldier; comrade-in-arms of Gonzalo de Córdoba; distinguished himself in Sicily at Cephalonia (1500), Seminara and Cerignola (1503), Pavia (1525). A leading chivalric hero of Spain, popular in Spanish legend.

Gar-ci'a de Que-ve'do (gär-sē'a thā kā-vū'thō), *José Heriberto*. 1819-1871. Venezuelan poet, playwright, and novelist.

Gar-ci' Gu-tiér-rez (gär-thé'a gū-tiér'rāth), *Antonio*. 1813-1884. Spanish dramatist, b. Chiclana de la Frontera; educ. Cádiz; to Madrid (1833); lived in Cuba and Mérida, Yucatán (1844-50), England (1854-57), and France; director of Archaeological Museum, Madrid (1872 ff.). A foremost representative of romantic drama in Spain; known esp. for his play *El Traviador* (1836), later (1852) adapted by Verdi as opera *Il Trovatore*.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), **natüre** (54); **K=ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh=z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gar-ci'a Íñi-guez (gär-sē'a ē-nyé-gās; *Engl.* gār'ahā, -shī'a, -shī'a), *Calixto*. 1836?-1898. Cuban lawyer, soldier, and revolutionist, b. Holguín, Santiago. A leader in Ten Years' War (1868-78) against Spain; led Cuban force at El Cancey (1898) in Spanish-American War; appointed to represent Cuba in negotiations with U.S. for Cuban independence (1898). Known widely in U.S. through Elbert Hubbard's inspirational essay *A Message to García*.

Gar-ci'a Mo-re'no (gär-sē'a mō-rā'nō), *Gabriel*. 1821-1875. Ecuadorian journalist and political leader, b. Guayaquil. Son-in-law of J. J. Flores. President of Ecuador (1861-65, 1869-75); established Roman Catholic Church as state church; signed concordat with pope (1862) and promulgated two conservative constitutions (1861, 1869); assassinated (Aug. 5, 1875).

Gar-ci-la'so de la Ve'ga (gär-thé-lā'sō thā lā vā'gā). 1503-1536. Spanish poet and soldier; to Vienna (1531) with duke of Alba; to Naples (1532) with Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy of Naples; killed in battle. His poems include pastorals, sonnets, canciones, elegies, and a blank verse epistle. Often called "the Spanish Petrarch."

Gar-ci-la'so de la Ve'ga (gär-sē-lā'sō thā lā vā'gā). *Called el In'ca* (ēl ēng'ka). 1539?-1616. Peruvian historian, b. Cuzco; to Spain (1560); served as captain in Spanish army against Moors; settled at Córdoba. Works include *La Florida del Inca: Historia del Adelantado Hernando De Soto* (1605) and *Comentarios Reales Que Tratan del Origen de los Incas*, history of Incas in Peru (Part I, 1609) and of conquest of Peru (Part II, pub. 1617; Eng. trans., 2 vols., 1869-71). His father, *Sebastián Garcilaso de la Vega y Vargas* [ē vār'gās] (c. 1500-1559), served under Cortes in Mexico; to Peru (1534) with Alvarado, joining Pizarro's forces; governor of Cuzco.

Gar-cin' de Tas'sy' (gār'sān' dē tā'sē'), *Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu*. 1794-1878. French Oriental scholar; student of Hindustani language and literature.

Gard, Roger Martin Du. See ROGER MARTIN DU GARD.

Gar'den (gär'd'n), *Alexander*. 1730?-1791. Naturalist and physician, b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; resident in South Carolina (from c. 1754). Collected botanical, mineralogical, and zoological specimens; friend of Linnaeus. In American Revolution, remained loyal to British. The gardenia is named after him. His son *Alexander* (1757-1829) returned to America in 1780 and served in Continental army (1780-82).

Garden, Mary. 1877-. Operatic soprano, b. Aberdeen, Scotland; to U.S. as a child (1883). Debut at Opéra Comique, Paris (1900) in title role of Charpentier's *Louise*; American debut in *Thais* in New York (1907). With Chicago Civic Opera Company (from 1910). Chief roles *Marguerite*, *Mélisande*, *Salome*, *Sappho*, *Thais*, *Louise*.

Gar'den-er (gär'd'n-ēr; gār'd'n-ēr), *Helen Hamilton. Neé Alice Chen'o-weth* (chēn'ō-wēth). 1853-1925. American woman suffragist and reformer, b. Winchester, Va.; m. Charles Selden Smart (1875, d. 1898), Selden Allen Day (1901). Associated with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in woman-suffrage movement. Member, U.S. Civil Service Commission (1920), first woman appointed to that office.

Gar'de (gär'dē), *Count Jacob de la* (dē lā). 1583-1652. Swedish field marshal. His son *Count Magnus Gabriel* (1622-1686), statesman, favorite of Queen Christina, ambassador to France (1646); lord chancellor and member of council of regency during minority of Charles XI; retired (1682) after unfavorable report by commission investigating regency.

Gar'di-ner (gār'dī-nēr), *Alfred G.* 1865-1946. English

journalist; editor of the London *Daily News* (1902-19); among his books are *Pillars of Society*, *Certain People of Importance*.

Gardiner, John Sylvester John. 1765-1830. Welsh-born Episcopalian clergyman in U.S.; rector of Trinity Church, Boston (from 1805). A founder of Boston Athenaeum.

Gardiner, Lion. 1599-1663. English colonist in America; arrived at Boston 1635. Built fort (1636) at mouth of Connecticut River (Saybrook); bought island (Gardiner's Island) from Indians (1640); bought land on Long Island (present site of Easthampton) and moved there (1653).

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. 1829-1902. English historian; B.A., Oxon. (1851). Among his chief works are *History of England... 1603-1642* (10 vols., 1863-82), *History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649* (3 vols., 1886-91), and *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660* (3 vols., 1895-1901).

Gardiner, Stephen. 1483?-1555. English prelate and statesman. Educ. Cambridge; master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (1525 ff.); chancellor of Cambridge (1540-47, 1553 ff.). Employed by Henry VIII in negotiations to obtain divorce from Catherine of Aragon; after fall of Cardinal Wolsey, acted as secretary to Henry (to 1534). Bishop of Winchester (1531); member of court which invalidated marriage of Henry and Catherine (1533); signer of renunciation of obedience to Roman jurisdiction. After fall of Cromwell, wielded great influence; inspired the Six Articles (1539). Imprisoned in Tower of London during reign of Edward VI, and deprived of his see (1551); reinstated and appointed lord chancellor at accession of Mary (1553); supported persecution of Protestants during Mary's regime, but tried to save Cranmer and Northumberland; supported Mary's severe policy toward Elizabeth and procured parliamentary declaration that Elizabeth was illegitimate.

Gard'ner (gär'nér), Erle Stanley. 1889- . American lawyer and writer of detective fiction.

Gardner, Ernest Arthur. 1862-1939. English archaeologist.

Gardner, Percy. 1846-1937. English archaeologist, b. at Hackney. Professor at Cambridge (1880-87) and Oxford (1887-1925). Among his works are *Types of Greek Coins* (1883), *A Grammar of Greek Art* (1905), *History of Ancient Coinage* (1918), *New Chapters in Greek Art* (1926).

Gardt'hau'sen (gärt'hau'zén), Viktor. 1843-1925. German historian.

Gar'ey (gär'y), Thomas Andrew. 1830-1909. American fruitgrower, b. Cincinnati, Ohio. One of earliest growers of citrus fruit in California; town of Garey, Calif., is named in his honor.

Gar'field (gär'fíld), Harry Augustus. 1863-1942. Son of James Abram Garfield. American lawyer and educator; president, Williams Coll. (1908-34). U.S. fuel administrator during World War (1917-19).

Garfield, James Abram. 1831-1881. Twentieth president of the United States, b. in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Grad. Williams (1856). Teacher and head, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio (1857-61). Colonel, Ohio volunteer infantry regiment (1861); brigadier general (1862); major general (1863). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-80); Republican leader (from 1876). Elected (1880), and inaugurated as president (Mar. 4, 1881). Shot by Charles J. Guiteau in Washington railroad station July 2, 1881; died Sept. 19, 1881.

Garfield, James Rudolph. 1865-1950. Son of James Abram Garfield. American lawyer and public official; practiced in Cleveland, Ohio. U.S. secretary of the interior (1907-09).

Gar'ti-bal'di (gär't-bäl'dí; -bäl'dí; Ital. gür'ré-bäl'dó), Giuseppe. 1807-1882. Italian patriot, b. Nice. Associated with Mazzini in agitation for Italian freedom; forced to flee from Italy (1834); lived in Uruguay (1836-48). Returned to Italy and served in army of the Roman Republic; when that army was defeated (1849), he fled to U.S., became naturalized, and lived for a few years as a candlemaker on Staten Island. Returned to Italy (1854); commanded corps known as *Cacciatori delle Alpi* in Sardinian army (1859). Organized expedition of 1000 men (the famous Redshirts) and attacked Sicily (May, 1860), crossed to mainland of Italy and expelled Francis II from Naples, thus defeating the so-called Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Retired peacefully to his farm on island of Caprera after union of Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with Sardinia and the proclamation (Mar. 17, 1861) of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as king of Italy. Organized another expedition and marched against Rome (1862) but was defeated; again attacked Rome (1867) but was again defeated. Held a command in the French army during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). Elected deputy for Rome in Italian parliament (1874). See also Menotti GARIBALDI, Ricciotti GARIBALDI, Giuseppe GARIBOLDI (1879-1950).

Garibaldi, Menotti. 1840-1903. Son of Giuseppe Garibaldi (q.v.). Italian soldier, b. in Brazil; fought beside his father (1859-67), and in French army in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); entered Italian parliament and joined party of the extreme left. His brother Ricciotti (1847-1924), b. in Montevideo, distinguished himself in French army in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), and in Greek army fighting the Turks (1897); organized Garibaldi Legion to fight for France in World War (1914-18); after the war, received Mussolini on his estate in the island of Caprera and hailed the Black Shirts as continuing the tradition of Garibaldi's Redshirts. Ricciotti's son Giuseppe (1879-1950), known as Peppino, b. in Melbourne, Australia, fought in Greek army beside his father (1897), and in Boer army in Boer War (1901-02), joined insurgents who rose against President Castro of Venezuela (1901); served as general of brigade in Greek army during Balkan Wars (1913); and joined Italian army (1915) during World War, commanding the Alpine brigade (1918).

Gar'i-bal'di (gür'ré-bäl'dó), Italo. 1879?- . Italian army commander; succeeded Marshal Rodolfo Graziani in command of Italian forces in Libya (1941).

Gar'land (gär'lánd), Augustus Hill. 1832-1899. American lawyer and politician; member, Confederate provisional congress, lower house (1861-64); senate (1864-6). Elected U.S. senator (1867) but not allowed to take seat. Governor of Arkansas (1874-76). U.S. senator (1877-85); U.S. attorney general (1885-89).

Garland, Hamlin. 1860-1940. American writer, b. West Salem, Wis. Author of *Main-Travelled Roads* (1911), *Her Mountain Lover* (1901), *Hesper* (1903), *The Long Trail* (1907), *A Son of the Middle Border* (1917), *A Daughter of the Middle Border* (1921, awarded Pulitzer prize), *The Book of the American Indian* (1923), *The Trail-makers* (1926), *Afternoon Neighbors* (1934), *Forty Years of Psychic Research* (1936), *Mystery of the Buried Crosses* (1939), etc.

Gar-lan'da (gär-lán'dá), Federigo. 1857?-1915. Italian literary scholar; chief work, *Shakespeare, il Poeta e l'Uomo* (1891). See Ada NEGRI.

Gar'man (gär'mán), Samuel. 1843-1927. American zoologist; authority on sharks, skates, and rays.

Gar'neau' (gär'nó'), François Xavier. 1809-1866. Canadian historian; greffier of Quebec (1844-64); author of *Histoire du Canada* (1845-46), etc.

ále, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sofá; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, máker; íce, íll, charáy; óld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; fídd, fíot; out, oil; cùle, únite, úrn, úp, circúls ú = u in Fr. menu;

- Gar'ner** (gär'nër), **James Willford**. 1871-1938. American political scientist; professor, Illinois (1904-38). Author of *Introduction to Political Science* (1910), *Political Science and Government* (1927), etc.
- Garner, John Nance**. 1868- . American politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1903-33), speaker (1931-33); vice-president of the U.S. (1933-41).
- Gar'ne-rin'** (gär'në-rän'), **André Jacques**. 1769-1823. French aeronaut; invented a parachute in which he made first parachute descent from a balloon (1797). His brother **Jean Baptiste Olivier** (1766-1849) devised improvements in parachutes.
- Gar'net** (gär'nët; -nët), **Henry Highland**. 1815-1882. Afro-American clergyman, b. a slave in Kent County, Md. Leader of abolition movement among Negroes; in speech at Buffalo, N.Y., called upon slaves to rise and murder their masters (1843). After various pastorates appointed U.S. minister to Liberia (1881).
- Gar'nett** (gär'nët; -nët), **Edward**. 1868-1937. English writer; author of *The Breaking Point*, *The Feud*, *Turgenev* (1917), and *The Trial of Jeanne d'Arc* (a play, 1931). His wife, **Constance**, nee **Black** [bläk] (1862-1946), known under her married name as translator of many novels from the Russian of Turgenev, Tolstoi, Chekhov, etc. Their son **David** (1892-), also a writer; for a time partner of Francis Meynell in Nonesuch Press; author of *Lady into Fox* (awarded Hawthornden and James Tait Black memorial prizes, 1923), *The Old Doeccote* (1928), *The Grasshoppers Come* (1931), *The Life of Pocahontas* (1931-32), *A Rabbit in the Air* (1932), *Beany-Eye* (1935), *War in the Air* (1941), etc. See **Richard GARNETT** (1835-1906).
- Garnett, Henry**. 1555-1606. English Jesuit; superior of the English province (1587-1606); executed on charge of complicity in Gunpowder Plot.
- Garnett, James Mercer**. 1840-1916. American educator; principal, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (1870-80); professor of English, U. of Virginia (1882-96). Author of metrical translations of *Beowulf*, *Elene*, and other Old English works.
- Gar'nett'** (gär'nët'), **Louise**, nee **Ayres** (ärz). d. 1937. American composer and writer; m. Eugene H. Garnett (1909). Author esp. of librettos set to music by Henry Hadley.
- Gar'nett** (gär'nët; -nët), **Porter**. 1871-1951. American writer and printer, b. San Francisco. Founded Laboratory Press at Carnegie Tech. (1923) and specialized in hand-press printing. Produced many plays for the Bohemian Club (1904-19). Author of *The Green Knight* (play, 1911), *A Pageant of May* (1914), etc.
- Garnett, Richard**. 1789-1850. English clergyman and philologist; on staff of British Museum (1838-50); his philological essays edited and published by his son (1859). His son **Richard** (1835-1906), on staff of British Museum (from 1857), was keeper of printed books (1890-99); published *Relics of Shelley* (1862), *The Twilight of the Gods* (1888), *History of Italian Literature* (1897), and several biographies. Father of Edward Garnett (q.v.).
- Gar'nier'** (gär'nyä'), **Adolphe**. 1801-1864. French philosopher.
- Garnier, Saint Charles**. 1606-1649. French Jesuit missionary in America; to New France (Canada; 1636) and established himself among the Hurons; slain by the Iroquois (1649); ranked among the Jesuit martyrs of North America. Canonized (1930).
- Garnier, Clément Joseph**. 1813-1882. French economist; a founder of the *Société d'Économie Politique* (1842); author of *Éléments de l'Économie Politique* (1845), *Du Principe de la Population* (1857), *Traité des Finances* (1862).
- Garnier, Francis**, properly **Marie Joseph François**. 1839-1873. French explorer in China. Accompanied Lagrèe's expedition from Cambodia to Shanghai by way of Yunnan (1866-68), bringing party down Yangtze to coast after Lagrèe's death.
- Garnier, Marquis Germain**. 1754-1821. French economist and politician; elected to States-General (1789) but left France as an émigré; returned to Paris (1795) and was appointed comte and senator (1804). Peer of France and minister of state under the Restoration. As an economist, identified with the physiocrats.
- Garnier, Jean Louis Charles**. 1825-1898. French architect. Designed the Paris Opéra, the Nice Conservatory, the Monte Carlo Casino, and the tombs of Bizet and Offenbach.
- Garnier, Jules Arsène**. 1847-1889. French painter; best known for his genre paintings of subjects drawn from history.
- Garnier, Robert**. 1534-1590. French playwright; author of verse tragedies *Porcie* (1568), *Cornélie* (1574), *Marc Antoine* (1578), *Antigone* (1580), *Bradamante* (1582), etc.
- Gar'nier'-Pa'gès'** (gär'nyä'pä'zhës'), **Étienne Joseph Louis**. 1801-1841. French lawyer and politician; one of leaders of republican party during the July monarchy (1830-41). His half brother **Louis Antoine** (1803-1878) was also a lawyer and politician; minister of finance in the provisional government (1848); member of Government of National Defense (1870-71).
- Garn'sey** (gär'n'së), **Elmer Ellsworth**. 1862-1946. American painter, b. Holmdel, N.J., best known for murals, as in Boston Public Library, Library of Congress in Washington.
- Gar-ro'fa-lo** (gär-rô'fë-lô), **Benvenuto da**. Real name **Benvenuto Tisi** (të'zë) or **Tisio** (të'zyô). 1481?-1559. Italian painter of Ferrarese school.
- Garofalo, Baron Raffaele**. 1851-1934. Italian jurist, statesman, and criminologist; one of founders of Italian positivist school.
- Gar-rett'** (gär-rët'), **Visconde de Almeida**. See **ALMEIDA-GARRETT**.
- Gar'rett** (gär'ët), **Garet**, really **Edward Peter**. 1878-1954. American journalist and economist; author of popular books and articles on economic subjects.
- Garrett, John Work** (wûrk). 1872-1942. American banker and diplomat; U.S. minister to Venezuela (1910-11), Argentina (1911-12), the Netherlands and Luxemburg (1917-19); U.S. ambassador to Italy (1929-33).
- Gar'rett Anderson** (gär'ët), **Elizabeth**. See **ANDERSON**.
- Gar'rick** (gär'ik), **David**. 1717-1779. English actor, b. Hereford, of Huguenot descent. While a student at Lichfield grammar school, met Samuel Johnson and became his first pupil at Edial; accompanied Johnson to London (1737). Made reputation by his acting in *Richard III* (Oct. 19, 1741); continued success in other Shakespearean plays; became comanager of Drury Lane Theatre (1747). His marriage (1749) to a Viennese dancer, Eva Maria Violetti, regented by Quin, Macklin, Barry, and Mrs. Cibber. Successful in large repertory; amassed fortune and retired to Hampton (1776). Enjoyed friendship of Johnson and his circle and of other distinguished persons of the day. Regarded as one of the greatest actors in the history of the English stage.
- Gar'ri-son** (gär'v's'n), **Lindley Miller**. 1864-1932. American lawyer and public official; vice-chancellor of New Jersey (1904-13); U.S. secretary of war (1913-16).
- Garrison, Mabel**. 1886- . American soprano, b. Baltimore; m. George Siemmon (1908). Joined Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York (1914). Professor of vocal music, Smith Coll. (from 1933).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Garrison, William Lloyd.** 1805-1879. American abolitionist, b. Newburyport, Mass. Founded the *Liberator* (1831), famous antislavery journal; became leader of fanatical abolitionists. A founder, American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), and its president (1843-65). Mobbed in Boston (1835); lectured with the Negro Frederick Douglass (1847); opposed Compromise of 1850; urged separation between North and South. After Civil War, campaigned against liquor, prostitution, injustice in treatment of Indians; favored woman suffrage. His son Wendell Phillips (1840-1907) was literary editor of the *Nation* (1865-1906); collaborated with his brother F. J. Garrison in writing *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79: The Story of His Life Told by His Children* (4 vols., 1885-89). His daughter Helen married Henry Villard (q.v.).
- Garrod, Sir Alfred Baring.** 1819-1907. English physician; professor of therapeutics, University Coll. Hospital (1851-63) and King's Coll. Hospital (1863-74); author of *Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout* (1859). His son Alfred Henry (1846-1879), zoologist, was professor of comparative anatomy, King's Coll., London (1874-79); conducted investigations in anatomy and myology of birds and ruminants. Another son, Sir Archibald (1857-1936), was regius professor of medicine at Oxford (1920-28); author of *Inborn Errors of Metabolism* (2d ed., 1923) and *Inborn Factors in Disease* (1931). Sir Archibald's daughter Dorothy Annie Elizabeth (1892-), educ. Newnham Coll., Cambridge, where she became director of studies in archaeology and anthropology; was director of archaeological expeditions in Kurdistan (1928) and Palestine (1929-34); first woman to be appointed (1939) professor at Cambridge.
- Garrod, Heathcote (hēth'kāt) William.** 1878- . English essayist and educator; professor of poetry, Oxford (1923-28) and Harvard (1929).
- Garros' (gā'rōs'), Roland.** 1888-1918. French aviator; first to fly across the Mediterranean, Saint-Raphaël to Bizerte (Sept. 23, 1913); killed in action (1918); the Roland Garros stadium was named in his honor.
- Garshin (gār'shin), Vsevolod Mikhailovich.** 1855-1888. Russian author; fought in Turkish campaign (1876-77), which provided background for his realistic *Four Days* (1877), that made his reputation; became insane (1880) and spent two years in an asylum; on recovery, wrote *The Journal of Private Tsvonon*, *Red Flower* (his best work), and *The Conard*, psychological studies dealing with madness, war, or moral questions.
- Garstang (gār'stāng), John.** 1876-1956. English archaeologist. Conducted excavations on Roman sites in Britain, and sites in Egypt, Asia Minor, North Syria, Sudan, Palestine (Jericho), etc.
- Garth (gārth), Sir Samuel.** 1661-1719. English physician and author of occasional verse, including the mock-heroic *The Dispensary* (1699).
- Gärtner (gār'tnēr), August.** 1848-1934. German hygienist and bacteriologist. Discovered (1888) Gärtner's bacillus (*Salmonella enteritidis*), the cause of meat poisoning.
- Gärtner, Joseph.** 1732-1791. German botanist; professor of anatomy, Calw (in Württemberg); credited with founding morphology of fruit and seeds through his work *De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum* (1780-91).
- Garvan (gār'ván), Francis Patrick.** 1875-1937. American lawyer and public official; appointed alien property custodian (1919) and asst. attorney general of U.S. (1920). Organized and headed Chemical Foundation, Inc. (from 1919), which purchased about 4500 German patents from alien property custodian; purchase upheld by U.S. Supreme Court (1926).
- Garve (gär've), Christian.** 1742-1798. German philosopher.
- Garvey (gär've), Marcus.** 1887-1940. Jamaican Negro agitator; to U.S. (c. 1905), announced himself "provisional president" of Africa, and assumed title "Leader of the Negro Peoples of the World." Convicted of mail fraud (1923) and deported.
- Garvice (gär'vis), Charles.** 1833-1920. English journalist, novelist, and playwright.
- Garvie (gär've), Alfred Ernest.** 1861-1945. British Congregational clergyman and educator; principal of New Coll., London (1907), of Hackney Coll. (1922), and of Hackney and New Coll. (1924-33). Author of books on religious subjects.
- Garvin (gär'vin), James Louis.** 1868-1947. English journalist and editor; editor of *Outlook* (1905-06), *Observer* (from 1908), *Pall Mall Gazette* (1912-15); editor in chief, 14th edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1926-29).
- Gar'y (gär'i), Elbert Henry.** 1846-1927. American lawyer and business leader; practiced law, Chicago. President, Federal Steel Co. (1898); instrumental in organizing United States Steel Corp.; chairman, executive committee, U.S. Steel Corp. (1901-03); chairman, board of directors, U.S. Steel Corp. (1903-27).
- Gary, James Albert.** 1833-1920. American industrialist; in textile business in Maryland; U.S. postmaster general (1897-98).
- Gasca (gäs'kä), Pedro de la.** 1485-1567. Spanish lawyer and bishop, b. near Ávila. President of audiencia of Peru (1547-50); put down rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro (1548); bishop of Palencia (1550-61) and of Sigüenza (1561-67).
- Gascoigne (gäs'koin), Sir Bernard.** *Orig. name Bernardo or Bernardino Guas-co'ni* (gwäs'kō'nē). 1614-1687. Italian-born soldier and diplomat in English service; fought for Charles I at Colchester (1648). Returned to England after Restoration; sent as envoy to Vienna to negotiate marriage of duke of York with a daughter of archduke of Austria (1672).
- Gascoigne, George.** 1525?-1577. English poet. Educ. Cambridge; studied law in London; M.P. (1557-59). Produced at Gray's Inn (1566) *The Supposes*, prose adaptation of Ariosto's *Gli Suppositi*. Published (1575) *The Posies of George Gascoigne*, containing short poems; a blank verse tragedy, *Locasta*, adapted from Euripides and regarded by some as earliest English translation from Greek tragedy; a prose essay, *Making of Verse or Ryme in English*, regarded as first English critical essay. Continued literary work with *A Glass of Government* ("tragical comedy"; 1575); verses and masques for Leicester's entertainment of Elizabeth, issued (1576) as *The Princely Pleasures at the Court of Kenilworth*; a blank-verse satire, *The Steel Glass* (1576); the serious prose work *The Droomme of Doomesday* (1576).
- Gascoigne, Sir William.** 1350?-1419. English jurist; chief justice of King's Bench (1400). According to one account (followed by Shakespeare in *Henry IV*), committed Prince Hal (later King Henry V) to prison when Hal struck him for punishing one of Hal's companions.
- Gascoigne, William.** 1612?-1644. English astronomer; inventor of the micrometer; also invented methods of grinding glasses.
- Gaskell (gäs'käl; -käl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, nee Stevenson** (stē'ven's'n). 1810-1865. English novelist; m. William Gaskell (1832). Authoress of works depicting life in manufacturing cities of the Midlands, including *Mary Barton* (1848), *Cranford* (1853), *Lizzie Leigh* (1855), *Sylvia's Lovers* (1863), *Wives and Daughters* (1865). Also wrote *Life of Charlotte Brontë* (1857).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āold; āve, āhre (18), āvent, ānd, āilent, ā; āce, āll, āarfy; āld, ābey, ārb, ādd (40), ādt (41), ādnect; ādd, ādt; out, oī, oībe, ōnite, ōrn, ōp, cīn ā = u in Fr. menu;

Gaspard-Poussin. See Gaspard DUCHET.

Gaspar'ri (gās-pār'rē), Pietro. 1852-1934. Italian Roman Catholic prelate; created cardinal (1907); papal secretary of state (from 1914).

Gas'pé (gās-pā'), Philippe Aubert de. 1786-1871. Canadian lawyer and writer; his *Les Anciens Canadiens* (1862), though written as fiction, gives historical descriptions of life and customs in old Quebec; his *Mémoires* constitute historical source material for the same period.

Gas'quet (gās-ké'), Amédée. 1852-1914. French author of books on Byzantine history.

Gasquet, Francis Aidan. 1846-1929. English Roman Catholic prelate of French descent, b. London. Superior of the Benedictine monastery and Coll. of St. Gregory at Downside (1878-84); president of international commission for revision of the Vulgate; cardinal (1914); prefect of the Vatican archives (from 1918).

Gasquet, Joachim. 1873-1921. French poet.

Gass (gās), Wilhelm. 1813-1889. German Protestant theologian and historian.

Gas'sen'di' (gās-sān'dē') or **Gas'send'** (gās-sān'), Pierre. 1592-1655. French philosopher and savant; advocate of empirical method; attacked Aristotelian philosophy and opposed Cartesian philosophy; revived and maintained Epicurean doctrines; friend of Galileo and Kepler.

Gas'ser (gās'sēr), Herbert Spencer. 1888-. American physiologist, b. Platteville, Wis.; professor, Cornell U. (1931-35); director, Rockefeller Inst. (from 1935); shared with Joseph Erlanger (q.v.) 1944 Nobel prize for medicine, for work on nerve fibers.

Gas'sion' (gās'syōn'), Jean de. 1609-1647. French soldier; served under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden until the Swedish king's death (1632); returned to serve in French army; promoted field marshal (1638), and marshal of France (1643); directed sieges of Thionville, Béthune, Gravelines, Saint-Venant; mortally wounded before Lens.

Gass'ner (gās'nēr), Johann Joseph. 1727-1779. German Roman Catholic priest; undertook to exorcise evil spirits and cure the sick; achieved fame as an exorcist; became center of bitter controversies about genuineness of his cures.

Gas'ter ('gās'tēr), Moses. 1856-1939. Jewish scholar, b. Bucharest, Rumania; to England, and became lecturer in Byzantine and Slavonic languages at Oxford (1886, 1891); also, principal of Montefiore Coll. (1890-96). Chief rabbi of Sephardic communities in England (from 1887).

Gas'ton (gās'tān), William. 1778-1844. American jurist, b. New Bern, N.C. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1813-17); judge, North Carolina supreme court (1833-44); widely known as an orator.

Gaszyń'ski (gās-shin'y'skō), Konstanty. 1809?-1866. Polish poet; author of *Songs of a Polish Pilgrim* (1833), etc.

Gates (gāts), Caleb Frank. 1857-1946. American Congregationalist clergyman; missionary in Turkey (1881-94); president of Euphrates Coll., Harput, Turkey (1894-1902), and Robert Coll. in Constantinople (1903-32).

Gates, Eleanor. 1875-1951. American writer; m. (1901) Richard Walton Tully (q.v.), Frederick Ferdinand Mobre (1914). Author of *The Biography of a Prairie Girl* (1902), *The Plow-Woman* (1906), *The Poor Little Rich Girl* (play and novel, 1913), *The Rich Little Poor Boy* (1921), *Out of the West* (play, 1924), *Fish-Bait* (play, 1928), etc.

Gates, Frederick Taylor. 1853-1929. American Baptist clergyman, b. Maine, N.Y. Instrumental in raising funds for establishment of U. of Chicago. Called by

J. D. Rockefeller to become representative of Rockefeller interests (1893); chairman, general education board (1903), and of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Instrumental in establishing Rockefeller Foundation.

Gates, George Augustus. 1851-1912. American educator, b. Topsham, Vt. President, Grinnell (1887-1900), Pomona (1901-09), Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn. (1909-12).

Gates, Horatio. 1728?-1806. American Revolutionary officer, b. Maldon, England. Entered British army; joined Braddock's army in Virginia (1755); on service in America (1755-61). Invited by Washington, took up land in Virginia (1772). Took colonial side at outbreak of Revolutionary War; adjutant general, Continental army (1775); major general (1776); in command, Fort Ticonderoga (1776-77); received credit for success in repulsing Burgoyne's army from the north, although Schuyler and Benedict Arnold were really responsible for the defense. Friends of Gates sought to put him in Washington's place as commander in chief; Conway Cabal formed for this purpose; failed. Lost disastrous battle of Camden, S.C. (Aug. 16, 1780). Relieved of his command, retired to his plantation and asked official inquiry into his conduct at battle of Camden; Congress finally (1782) without inquiry ordered him back into service under Washington; served loyally at Washington's headquarters remainder of war.

Gates, John Warne. 1855-1911. American promoter and daring speculator and gambler, known as "Bet-you-a-million Gates"; in New York stock-market circles, feared for his "bear" activities; in market battle with J. P. Morgan over control of Louisville & Nashville Railroad, lost fortune and forced to agree to cease activities on New York stock exchange. Retired from New York field to enter oil industry in Texas; one of organizers of Texas Company.

Gates, Sir Thomas. d. 1621. Colonial administrator in America; one of grantees named in charter to Virginia Company (1606); in Virginia (1610 and 1611-14); acted as governor of colony while there.

Ga'thorne-Har'dy (gā'thōrn-hār'dē), Gathorne. 1st Earl of Cranbrook (krān'brōōk), 1814-1906. English statesman. As home secretary (1867-68) took resolute measures against Fenian conspirators; secretary for war (1874-78) under Disraeli, whose pro-Turkish policy he supported; secretary for India (1878-80), promoted Lord Lytton's aggressive policy on Afghan frontier; lord president of council (1885-87).

Gat'ley (gāt'lē), Clement Carpenter. 1881-1936. English jurist; author of *The Law and Practice of Libel and Slander in a Civil Action* (1924).

Gat'ling (gāt'ling), Richard Jordan. 1818-1903. b. in Hertford County, N.C. American inventor of a rapid-fire gun, the "Gatling gun" (patented Nov. 4, 1862).

Gat'schet (gāts'hēt; -ti), Albert Samuel. 1832-1907. Ethnologist, b. in Switzerland; to U.S. (1868). Ethnologist, U.S. Geological Survey (1877); associated with U.S. Bureau of Ethnology (1879). Studied American Indian families and languages.

Gat'ta-me-la'ta (gāt'tā-mā-lā'tā), Erasmo. Also called **Erasmo de' Nā: 'nī** (dā nār'nē). 1370?-1443. Italian condottiere; in service of popes Martin V and Eugenius IV; later in service of Venice against Milan (1434-41).

Gat'te-rer (gāt'tē-rēr), Johann Christoph. 1727-1799. German historian.

Gat'ti (gāt'tē), Bernardino. Known as **Il So-la'ro** (ēl nō-yā'rō). 1495?-1575. Italian painter.

Gat'ti-Ca-saz'za (gāt'tē-kā-zāt'tā), Giulio. 1869-1940. Operatic manager; director of La Scala, opera

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

house at Milan, Italy (1898-1908); general manager of Metropolitan Opera House in New York (1908-35). See FRANCES ALDA

Gat'ty (gāt'tī), Alfred and Margaret. See under Juliana Horatia Ewing.

Gatty, Nicholas Comyn. 1874-1946. English composer of operas, choral and orchestral music, piano pieces, etc. **Gau'bil'** (gō'bēl'), Antoine. 1689-1759. French Jesuit missionary to China; translator of a life of Genghis Khan, of the *Shu Ching* (one of the Five Classics), and of some T'ang annals.

Gau'den (gō'd'n), John. 1605-1662. English prelate; chaplain to earl of Warwick (1640), bishop of Exeter (1660-62) and Worcester (1662). Claimed, probably justly, authorship of *Elkon Basilike*.

Gau'dens (gō'd'nē), Etienne' (ā'tyēn') Robert. English inventor, took out in England (1840) first patent for a machine for distributing type after use. Cf. Frederick ROSENBERG.

Gau'di'chaud'-Beau'pré' (gō'dē'shō'bō'prā'), Charles. 1789-1854. French botanist.

Gau'dier'-Brzes'ka' (gō'dyā'bzhēs'kā'), Henri. 1891-1915. French sculptor; identified with the ultramodernist movement in art known as vorticism.

Gau'din' (gō'dān'), Martin Michel Charles. Duc de Ga'ète' (gā'ēt'). 1756-1841. French financier and statesman; minister of finance (1799-1814); a founder of the Bank of France (1800) and its governor (1820); member of Chamber of Deputies (1815).

Gau'dry' (gō'drē'), Albert. 1827-1908. French paleontologist. Investigated fossil animals in Greece, southern France, Patagonia, etc.

Gau'guin' (gō'gān'), Eugène Henri Paul. 1848-1903. French painter; one of the principal founders of the symbolist school of Pont-Aven. Set up studio in Tahiti (1890) and from there sent back brilliant, decorative, and original canvases to Paris.

Gaul (gōl), Harvey Bartlett. 1881-1945. American organist and composer; organist of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh (from 1910); also, music critic of Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* (1911-34) and conductor of local orchestras and choruses. Composer of cantatas, anthems, and glee and orchestral works.

Gaul, William Gilbert. 1855-1919. American painter; noted for historical pictures of Civil War.

Gaulle, Charles de. See DE GAULLE.

Gaulli, Giovanni Battista. See IL BACCICCO.

Gault (gōlt), Robert Harvey. 1874-. American psychologist.

Gaumata. See SMERDIS.

Gau'mont' (gō'mōn'; Angl. gō'mōnt), Léon Ernest. 1864-1946. French motion-picture inventor; developed (1901) method of synchronizing a motion-picture projector with a phonograph; introduced (1912-13) process of motion-picture photography in color, involving a three-color separation method and the use of special lenses and projectors.

Gaunt, John of. See JOHN OF GAUNT.

Gaupp (goup), Robert Eugen. 1870-1953. German psychiatrist.

Gauss (gous), Christian. 1778-1855. American educator; professor of modern languages (from 1907), and dean of the college (from 1925), Princeton. Author of *Life in College* (1930), etc.

Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. 1777-1855. German mathematician and astronomer; director and professor of astronomy, Göttingen observatory (from 1807). Demonstrated that a circle can be divided into seventeen equal arcs by elementary geometry (1796); published *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* on the theory of numbers (1801);

propounded method of least squares; devised solution for binomial equations. Made magnetic and electrical researches; considered founder of mathematical theory of electricity; proposed an absolute system of magnetic units (the gauss, a magnetic unit, is named after him); participated in geodetic surveys. Cf. W. E. WEBER.

Gau'ta-ma Bud'dha (Sk. gā'ōō-tā-mā būd'dā; Angl. gō'tā-mā būd'dā) or **Go'ta-ma Bud'dha** (Pali gō'tā-mā). Orig. name Prince Sīd-dhar'tha (sīd-dār'tā). Called Sak'ya-mu'ni (shāk'yā-mō's'nī), i.e. Sage of the Sakyas. 563?-483 B.C. Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism. Of noble birth, son of Siddhodana, chief of the Sakyas, b. at Kapilavastu, near border of Nepal. Married Yasodhara; had one son, Rahula. According to tradition, became weary of luxuries of life in the palace; resolved on his great renunciation (c. 533 B.C.), left home and journeyed about northern India; at Buddh Gaya, near Benares, forced himself to undergo long and severe penance; found ascetic life futile; legend says emancipation of spirit came to him under a pipal tree (the sacred Bo tree) at Buddh Gaya (hence his title, Buddha, i.e. Enlightened One); taught forty-five years (528-483), up and down Ganges valley; founded monastic orders and built up his teachings into the faith known as Buddhism; died at Kusingara (in Nepal, not far from his birthplace). For romantic story of his life, see Sir Edwin Arnold's poem, *The Light of Asia* (1879).

Gau'tier (gō'tyā'), Léon. 1832-1897. French paleographer and literary historian; authority on medieval European literature.

Gautier, Théophile. 1811-1872. French man of letters; a leader of the Parnassians. Art and dramatic critic for *La Presse* (1837-45); on editorial staff of *Moniteur Universel* (from 1845). Among his many notable works are *Premières Poésies* (1830), *Les Jeunes-France* (1832), *Mademoiselle de Maupin* (1835), *Fortunio* (1837), a number of short stories, including *La Morte Amoureuse*, *Arria Marcella*, *Jettatura*, and *Aratur*; *Émaux et Camées* (collected verse of period 1850-1865); *Le Capitaine Fracasse* (2 vols., 1861, 1863); volumes of literary criticism, including *Les Grottes* (1844), *Histoire du Romantisme* (1851), *Rapport sur le Progrès de la Poésie* 1830 (1868), *Histoire de l'Art Dramatique en France* (6 vols., 1858-59); travel books, as *Voyage en Espagne* (1843), *Italie* (1852), *Con Constantinople* (1854), *La Russie* (1866). His daughter Judith (1850-1917) was a poet and novelist; m. Catulle Mendès (later divorced) and Pierre Loti (1913); author of *Le Dragon Impérial* (1869), *L'Usurpateur* (1875), *Le Jeu de l'Amour et de la Mort* (1876), *Richard Wagner...* (1882), *Iskender* (1886), *Flair d'Orient* (1893), *Le Vieux de la Montagne* (1893), *Prince de l'Amour* (1900), and *La Fille du Ciel* (with Loti, 1911).

Gautier d'Ar'ras' (dā'rās'). 12th-century French poet; author of two verse romances, *Frère et l'le et Galien*.

Gautier de Lille (dē'lē') or **de Chā'til'lon'** (shā'tē'lōn'). 12th-century French poet, writing in Latin; author of a 10-volume epic on Alexander the Great.

Gautier sans avoir. See WALTER THE PENNILES.

Gautsch von Fran'ken-thurn (gouch' fōn frāng'kēn-tōrn), Baron Paul von. 1851-1918. Austrian statesman; prime minister (1897-98; 1904-06; 1911).

Ga'var'ni' (gā'vār'nē'). Pseudonym of Sulpice Guillaume Che-va'llier' (shē-vā'lyā'). 1804-1866. French illustrator and caricaturist; on staff successively of *La Mode*, *L'Artiste*, *La Silhouette*, *Charivari*, *L'Illustration*; best known for his sketches of Parisian life and presentations (in *L'Illustration*) of social contrasts between extremes of luxury and poverty.

Ga-vaz'zi (gā-vāt'sē), Alessandro. 1809-1889. Italian

āle, chaotic, care (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōct; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūle, p-u in Fr. menu;

preacher, patriot, and reformer; ordained Roman Catholic priest; champion of liberal ideas. Left Italy (1849); joined Evangelical church (1850); organized Italian Protestants in London (1850-60). Served under Garibaldi (1860). Organized Free Church of Italy (1870); established theological school, Rome (1875).

Gav'es-ton (gāv'ēs-tōn), **Piers**. Earl of Corn'wall (kōrn'wōl; *Brit. usu.* -wūl). d. 1312. Gascon foster brother of Edward II of England. Companion and favorite of Edward, who, on accession, created him earl of Cornwall and, on departure for France to marry daughter of Philip IV, left him regent of kingdom; banished three times, on demand of barons, for insolence and extravagance; secretly returned (1311) and publicly restored to favor by Edward II; kidnapped by Warwick and executed in presence of barons. Cf. Thomas, Earl of LANCASTER.

Ga'vi'nies (gā'vē'nyēs'), **Pierre**. 1726-1800. French violin virtuoso; regarded by some as founder of modern school of violin playing. Composer of a three-act comic opera, six violin concertos, nine violin sonatas, and a collection of violin studies.

Gay (gā), **Delphine**. See under Émile de GIRARDIN.

Gay (gā), **Ebenezer**. 1696-1787. American clergyman, b. Dedham, Mass.; so liberal in his Congregationalism that he is regarded by some as a forerunner of Unitarianism. His great-grandson **Sydney Howard Gay** (1814-1888), b. Hingham, Mass., was a journalist; active in abolitionist agitation; on staff, *New York Tribune* (1857-65) and managing editor (1862-65); managing editor, *Chicago Tribune* (1867-71); on *New York Evening Post* (1872-74). Sydney's brother **Winckworth Allan** (1821-1910) was a landscape painter.

Gay, Frederick Parker. 1874-1939. American pathologist and bacteriologist; known for work in immunology.

Gay, John. 1685-1732. English poet and playwright, b. Barnstaple, Devon. Apprenticed to a mercer in London, but devoted himself to writing. Author of verse, *Shepherd's Week* (satirical eclogues, 1714), *Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London* (1716), *Fables* (2 series, pub. 1727, 1738); plays, including *Three Hours after Marriage* (acted 1717), *Captives* (1724); *The Beggar's Opera*, his best known work (1728, played for two seasons), and its sequel, *Polly*, prohibited (1729) from performance, but published and widely read; opera, *Achilles* (produced at Covent Garden, 1733).

Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie, nee Nî'chault' de La'va'lette' (nā'shō' dē lā'vā'let'). 1776-1852. French writer; author of a number of sentimental novels including *Laure d'Estel* (1802), *Anatole* (1815), and *La Duchesse de Châteauroux* (1834), and a successful comedy, *Le Marquis de Poménars* (1820). See Delphine de GIRARDIN.

Gay, Walter. 1856-1937. American genre and figure painter.

Ga-yan'gos y Ar'ce (gā-yāng'gōs ē ar'thā), **Pascual de**. 1809-1897. Spanish historian and Orientalist.

Ga'yar'rē' (Fr. gā'yā'rā'; Span. gā'yār'rā), **Charles Étienne Arthur**. 1805-1895. American historian, b. New Orleans; author of *History of Louisiana* (4 vols., 1851 ff.), *Philip II of Spain* (1866).

Gay'da (gā'dā), **Virginio**. 1885-1944. Italian publicist; director, *Messaggero* (1921-26), *Giornale d'Italia* (1926-44).

Gay'ley (gā'li), **Charles Mills**. 1858-1932. American educator, b. Shanghai, China, of American parentage. Professor of English, U. of California (1889-1923). Author of *Classic Myths in English Literature* (1893), *Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism* (with F. N. Scott, 1899), *The Principles and Progress of English Poetry* (with C. C. Young, 1904), etc.

Gayley, James. 1855-1920. American metallurgist and inventor. Managing director, Carnegie Steel Co. (1897); first vice-president, U.S. Steel Corporation (1901-09). Invented a bronze cooling plate for the walls of blast furnaces (patented 1891), auxiliary casting stand for Bessemer steel plants (patented 1896), dry-air blast (patented with improvements, 1894-1911).

Gay'-Lus'sac' (gā'lū'sāk'), **Joseph Louis**. 1778-1850. French chemist and physicist. Professor of chemistry, École Polytechnique (1809), of physics, Sorbonne (1808-32), of chemistry, Jardin des Plantes (from 1832). Made balloon ascents to investigate effects of terrestrial magnetism and composition of air at high altitudes; enunciated the law of volumes (or Gay-Lussac's law) concerning combination of gases; with A. von Humboldt, investigated composition of water; with L. J. Thénard, discovered process for preparing potassium from fused potash and devised improved methods for analyzing organic compounds; isolated boron from boric acid; proved that prussic acid contains hydrogen but not oxygen; isolated cyanogen; improved processes for manufacturing sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, etc.; invented a hydrometer. See also J. A. C. CHARLES.

Gay'nor (gā'nēr), **William Jay**. 1849-1913. American jurist and politician; mayor of New York City (1909-13).

Ga'za (gā'dzā), **Teodoro**. Greek Theodoros Ga-zes' (gā-zēs'). 15th-century Greek scholar; a leader in revival of learning in Italy. Professor, Ferrara (1447-50); called to Rome by Pope Nicholas V to make Latin translations of Greek authors (1450-55). His Greek grammar was long used as a textbook.

G. B. S. = George Bernard SHAW.

Gea'ry (gē'rī), **John White**. 1819-1873. American political leader; mayor of San Francisco (1850). Territorial governor of Kansas (1856), then torn by factional strife; firm policy restored peace, on failure of President Pierce to support his policy, resigned (Mar., 1857). Served through Civil War; brigadier general (1862); brevetted major general (1865). Governor of Pennsylvania (1867-73).

Ge'bau-er (gē'bou-ēr), **Jan**. 1838-1907. Czech philologist; author of historical grammar of Czech language.

Ge'ber (Lat. jē'bēr) or **Ja'bīr** (Arab. jā'bīr). Arab. Jābir ibn-Hayyān. fl. 721-776. Arab scholar. Lived at Al Kufa and Baghdad; had great influence in field of medieval chemical science; held theory that baser metals could be transmuted into nobler; his works (about 22) were basic in Europe and Asia after 11th century, and were studied by Roger Bacon.

Geb'hard (gēp'hārt), **Heinrich**. 1878-. Piano virtuoso, b. Sobernheim, Ger.; to U.S. (1889) and settled in Boston.

Geb'hardt (gēp'hārt), **Eduard von**. 1838-1925. German painter; sought to interpret religious scenes and church history according to the contemporary mode in painting.

Geb'hart' (gā'bār'). Émile. 1839-1908. French scholar and art historian.

Ge'bler (gā'blēr), **Otto**. 1838-1917. German painter, esp. of animals.

Ged (gēd), **William**. 1690-1749. Scottish inventor of stereotyping.

Gr-dal'ge (zhē-dālzh'), **André**. 1856-1927. French composer; professor, Paris Conservatory (from 1905).

Ged'des (gēd's), **Alexander**. 1737-1802. Scottish Roman Catholic clergyman and writer; devoted himself chiefly to literary work; planned new translation of Bible for Roman Catholics, issuing the historical books of the Old Testament and the book of *Ruth*, with *Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures* (1800), the rationalistic

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'grē (16), nat'ure (54); K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

nature of which caused suspension from ecclesiastical functions.

Geddes, Andrew. 1783-1844. Scottish painter and etcher; excelled in portraits, landscapes, and copies of old masters.

Geddes, Sir Eric Campbell. 1875-1937. English industrialist and statesman, b. in India. During World War, served as director-general of transportation (1916-17); first lord of the admiralty (1917-18); member of imperial war cabinet (1918); minister without portfolio (1919); minister of transport (1919-21). His brother Sir Auckland (1879-1954), scientist, public official, and diplomat, served as director of recruiting (1916-17) in War Office, minister of national service (1917-19), minister of reconstruction (1919); president of the Board of Trade (1919-20); British ambassador to the United States (1920-24); chairman of royal commission on food prices (1924-25).

Geddes (gèd'z), James. 1858-1948. American educator; professor of Romance languages, Boston U. (1892-1937). Author of *Canadian French, the Language and Literature* (1902) and translator of *La Chanson de Roland* into French prose (1906).

Geddes (gèd'z), Norman Bel. 1893-1958. American stage designer and architect; stage designer for Metropolitan Opera Company (1918) and later for other theaters. Among sets designed by him are those for *Pelléas et Mélisande*, *The Miracle*, *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Dead End*, *Hamlet*. Entered field of industrial designing (1927), and modeled furniture, radio cabinets, airplane interiors, etc.; largely responsible for popularizing streamlining.

Geddes (gèd'z), Sir Patrick. 1854-1932. Scottish biologist and sociologist, b. Perth. Professor (1883) of botany, University Coll.; professor of sociology and civics, U. of Bombay (1919); director of Scots Coll., Montpellier, France. Instrumental in organizing university halls at Edinburgh and Chelsea which served as laboratories of sociological enquiry; active in city planning in Great Britain and on the Continent; designed Hebrew U. building in Jerusalem; director of printing establishment of Geddes and Colleagues, issuing chiefly Celtic books.

Geddon. See GIDEON.

Ge'di-ke (gä'di-kè), Friedrich. 1754-1803. German educator; regarded as a leader of a new humanist movement in Germany.

Gedimin. Pol. **Ge-dy'min (gè-dí'mën).** Lith. **Ge'di-mi'nas (gè-dí-mi'nás).** d. about 1340. Lithuanian prince; inherited territory including Lithuania, Samogitia, Red Russia, Polotak, and Minak (1316); defended these lands from the Teutonic Knights and the Livonian Knights of the Sword; built chain of forts along his borders; founded Vilna, capital of Lithuania. Credited with making Lithuania great power in Europe. Father of Olgiard (q.v.) and grandfather of Jagello (see LADISLAS II of Poland).

Ge'don (gä'dôn), Lorenz. 1843-1883. German architect and sculptor; best-known work, palace of Adolf Schack in Munich.

Geefs (gäfs), Willem (1806-1883) and his brother **Joseph** (1808-1885). Belgian sculptors.

Geer (gär), Dirk Jan de. 1870- . Dutch jurist and statesman; prime minister of the Netherlands (1926-29); prime minister and minister of finance (1939).

Geer (yär), Baron Louis Gerhard de (dè). 1818-1896. Swedish statesman; prime minister of Sweden (1876-80). Introduced numerous reforms, including religious liberty, reform of the penal code, replacement of the four orders of the Diet by two chambers.

Geerarts, Marcus. See GHEERAERTS.

Geert'gen tot Sint Jans (gärt'gën töt sint yäns'). 1463?-1495. Dutch painter; chief work, a triptych for

altar of Knights of Saint John, part of which is preserved in Vienna gallery.

Geff'cken (gèf'kën), Heinrich. 1830-1896. German jurist and diplomat. His son **Johannes** (1861-1935) was a classical scholar.

Gef'frard' (zhè'frär'), Nicholas Fabre. 1806-1879. Haitian general and politician; led insurrection (1838-39) that overthrew Soulouque; declared a republic and became its president (1859-67).

Gef'froy' (zhè'frwä'), Gustave. 1855-1926. French writer and art critic.

Geffroy, Matthieu Auguste. 1820-1895. French historian.

Ge'gen-baur (gä'gën-bour), Karl. 1826-1903. German anatomist; one of first to consider anatomy from evolutionary standpoint; authority on comparative anatomy of vertebrates.

Gehr'cke (gär'kè), Ernst. 1878- . German physicist; codiscoverer of anode rays; inventor of ray oscillographs, interference spectroscopes. See OTTO LUMMER.

Geh'rig (gè'rig), Henry Louis, called Lou. 1903-1941. American professional baseball player, b. New York City. First baseman, New York Yankees (1925-39), establishing a batting average for his baseball career of .341, and a record of playing in 2130 consecutive major league games. Retired from baseball (1939); appointed parole commissioner for New York City (Jan. 2, 1940).

Gehr'kens (gär'këns), Karl Wilson. 1882- . American music educator; professor of school music, Oberlin (from 1912). Editor of musical terms for *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Gei'bel (gi'bèl), Emanuel. 1815-1884. German poet.

Gei'ger (gi'gër), Abraham. 1810-1874. German Jewell theologian; champion of modernism. Rabbi at Wiesbaden (1832), Breslau (1840), Frankfurt (1863), Berlin (1870). His son **Ludwig** (1848-1919) was a historian of literature; professor at Berlin (from 1880).

Geiger, Albert. 1866-1915. German writer; author of lyrics, dramas, and stories.

Geiger, Lazarus. 1829-1870. German philologist.

Geiger, Ludwig Wilhelm. 1856-1943. German Oriental scholar. His son **Hans** (1882-1945), physicist; interested esp. in radium research.

Geiger, Moritz. 1880-1938. German philosopher; professor, Göttingen; conducted researches in aesthetics, psychology, and philosophy of mathematics.

Geiger, Nikolaus. 1849-1897. German sculptor and painter.

Gei'jer (yè'j-ër), Erik Gustaf. 1783-1847. Swedish historian, poet, philosopher, and composer; professor, Uppsala (1817-46). A founder of Gothic Society and an editor of, and contributor to, its journal, *Iduna*.

Gei'jer-stam' (yè'j-ër-shtäm'), Gösta af. 1888- . Norwegian novelist.

Gei'jer-stam' (yè'j-ër-stäm'), Gustaf af. 1858-1909. Swedish writer; champion of naturalism in Sweden.

Gei'kle (gè'kl), Sir Archibald. 1835-1924. Scottish geologist, b. Edinburgh; educ. Edinburgh; director of geological survey of Scotland (1867 ff.); director-general of geological survey of the United Kingdom and director of the Museum of Practical Geology (1882-1901). Among his many books are *The Story of a Boulder...* (1858), *Textbook of Geology* (1882), *The Ancient Volcanoes of Britain* (2 vols., 1897), *Landscape in History* (1905), and *The Love of Nature Among the Romans* (1912). His brother **James** (1839-1915), also a geologist, wrote *The Great Ice Age* (1874), *Prehistoric Europe* (1881), *Outlines of Geology* (1886), etc.

Geikie, John Cunningham. 1824-1906. Scottish-born clergyman; in Canada and Nova Scotia (to 1860), and

äle, chaotic, càre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söld, äve, hère (18), èvent, änd, silént, mak ; ice, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öftt (41), cönnect; född fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, ürn, üp, circüle, u in Fr. menu;

in England (from 1860). Author of *The Life and Words of Christ* (2 vols., 1877), etc.

Gellamir. See **GELMIR**.

Gel'ler von Kay'sers-berg (gē'lēr fōn kl'zērs-bērx), **Johann**. 1445-1510. Swiss-born German Roman Catholic priest; preacher at Cathedral of Strasbourg (1478-1510).

Gel'nitz (gē'nīts), **Hanns Bruno**. 1814-1900. German geologist; author of works on Permian and Cretaceous formations of Germany.

Gel'sel (gē'z'l), **The'o-dor** (thē'd-dōr) **Seuss** (sois). Pseudonym **Dr. Seuss**. 1904-. American writer and illustrator; b. Springfield, Mass. Author of children's books with illustrations of his own; cartoonist on staff of newspaper *PM*.

Gelshüsler, Oswald. See **Oswald MYCONITS**.

Gels'sel (gē's'l), **Johannes von**. 1796-1864. German Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop (1846) of Cologne; created cardinal (1850). Upheld ultramontane position in Germany; favored Jesuit order; suppressed Hermetism.

Gelss'er (gē's'ēr), **Heinrich**. 1814-1879. German glass-blower and mechanic; founded at Bonn a shop for making scientific apparatus (1854); produced the first Gelsler tube and a mercury pump, the Gelsler pump.

Gelte!, **Hans Friedrich.** See under **Julius EISTEN**.

Ge-la'si-us (jē-lā'sh'ūs; -zh'l'ūs; -z'l-). Name of two popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 49, 161):

Gelasius I, Saint. Pope (492-496), b. Rome. Attempted to heal schism between Eastern and Western churches; a notable writer of his period, esp. of letters; probably wrote part of the liturgy known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary*.

Gelasius II. Real name **Giovanni da Ga-e'ta** (dī gā-ā'tā). Pope (1118-19), b. Gaeta. In early life a Benedictine monk at Monte Cassino; as pope, was persecuted by the Frangipani; partisan of Emperor Henry V; driven out of Rome; fled to France and died in convent of Cluny.

Gel'der (gē'dēr), **Aert de**. 1645-1727. Dutch painter.

Geld'ner (gēld'nēr), **Karl Friedrich**. 1852-1929. German Oriental scholar.

Gellée, Claude. See **Claude LORRAIN**.

Gel'ert (gē'l'ert), **Johannes Sophus**. 1852-1923. Sculptor, b. in Schleswig, Denmark; to U.S. (1887), naturalized (1892). Among his works are statues of Gen. U. S. Grant at Galena, Ill., of Emperor Napoleon at St. Louis Exposition, and a statue symbolic of Denmark for U.S. Custom House, New York.

Gel'im-er (gē'l'im-ēr) or **Gel'la-mir** (gē'lā-mīr) or **Gil'im-er** (gē'l'im-ēr). Last king of the Vandals in Africa (530-534 A.D.); captured (534) by Justinian's army under Belisarius (q.v.).

Gell (gēl), **Sir William**. 1777-1836. English archaeologist; educ. Cambridge. Traveled in Greece and wrote *Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca* (1807), *Itinerary of Greece* (1810), *Itinerary of the Morea* (1817), and *Journey in the Morea* (1823). Lived in Naples and Rome (from 1820) and published *Pompeiana* (1817-19) and *Topography of Rome* (1834).

Gellée, Claude. See **Claude LORRAIN**.

Gel'tert (gē't'ert), **Christian Fürchtegott**. 1715-1769. German poet, b. in Saxony. Author of romance *Das Leben der Schwedischen Gräfin G.* (1746) and several comedies, but best known for songs and fables.

Gell'horn (gēl'hōrn), **Martha**. 1908-. American novelist; m. (1940) as 2d wife Ernest Hemingway (q.v.); author of *The Trouble I've Seen* (1936), *A Stricken Field* (1940), *The Heart of Another* (short stories; 1941).

Gel'li (gē'l'i), **Giovanni Battista**. 1498-1563. Florentine

writer; commissioned by Cosimo de' Medici to write commentaries on Dante; wrote poems, letters, and two comedies.

Gel'li-brand (gē'l'i-brānd), **Henry**. 1597-1636. English mathematician and astronomer; completed *Briggs's Trigonometria Britannica*; author of *Epilome of Navigation*.

Gel'li-us (gē'l'i-ūs), **Asius**. Latin writer of 2d century A.D. His *Noctes Atticae* contains notes and miscellaneous information on ancient language and literature, customs, laws, philosophy, and natural science.

Ge'lon (jē'lōn) or **Ge'lo** (jē'lō). d. 478 B.C. Syracusan soldier and politician; cavalry commander under Hippocrates, Tyrant of Gela, whom he succeeded (491 B.C.) as tyrant. Became tyrant of Syracuse (485 B.C.) and extended his power in Sicily; noted for beneficence and wisdom of administration. Defeated Carthaginians in battle of Himera (480). Another **Gelon** of Syracuse, son of King Hiero II, was associated with his father in the government and died a few months before him (215 B.C.).

Gel'zer (gēl'tsēr), **Johann Heinrich**. 1813-1889. Swiss historian and publicist; advocate of German unity. His son **Heinrich** (1847-1906), b. Berlin, was a philologist and historian.

Gé'mier' (zhā'myā'), **Firmin**. 1865-1933. French actor and theater director; friend of André Antoine (from 1892), and co-operated with him in effort to introduce realism, with natural speech and gesture, on French stage; appeared at the Odéon and Théâtre Antoine in plays by Bileux, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Shaw, and revivals of Shakespeare. Director of the Odéon (1921-30), of Théâtre National Populaire, at the Trocadero (from 1930).

Ge'mi-nia'ni (jā'mē-nyā'nē), **Francesco**. 1674?-1762. Italian violin virtuoso and composer.

Ge-mis'tus Plo'tho (jē-mis'tūs plē'thō), **Georgius**. Also **Georgius Gemistus** or **Ple'thon** (plē'thōn). 1355?-71450. Byzantine Platonic philosopher; regarded as one of the pioneers in the revival of learning in western Europe.

Gem-mel (gēm-mā) or **Gem-myo** (gēm-myō). 653-714. Japanese empress (708-714), of Nara period; daughter of Emperor Tenchi. Transferred capital to Nara; caused the *Kojiki* (Japanese historical chronicle) to be written.

Gen'de-bien' (zhē'd-byā'n'), **Jean François**. 1753-1838. Belgian lawyer and politician. His son **Alexandre Joseph Sébastien** (1789-1869) was also a lawyer and politician; member of the provisional government (1830) and of the National Congress which effected Belgian separation from Holland.

Gen'dron' (zhēn'drōn'), **Auguste**. 1818-1881. French historical painter.

Ge-née' or **Ge-née'-Is'lett** (shē-nē'iz'lt), **Adeline**. 1878-. Danish dancer; m. Frank S. N. Isitt (1910). In London (1897-1907) and U.S. (1908); took own company to U.S. (1912), Australia and New Zealand (1913).

Ge-née' (zhē-nā'), **Richard**. 1823-1895. German composer of songs, choral works, operas, and esp. operettas. His brother **Rudolf** (1824-1914) was a writer; gave Shakespearean readings in chief cities of Germany. Their sister **Otilie** (1836-1911), actress, founded (1869) German theater in San Francisco and played there for fifteen years.

Ge-nel'ti (jā-nēl'tē), **Bonaventura**. 1798-1868. German painter and designer of illustrations for Homer and Dante and the books *Leben eines Wüstlings* and *Leben eines Künstlers*.

Ge-ne'si-us (jē-nē'sh'ūs; -si-ūs; -z'i-ūs), **Josephus**. Also

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

known as *Josephus Byz'an-ti'nus* (blz'än-ti'näs). 10th century Byzantine historian; under commission from Emperor Constantine VII, wrote *Porphyrogenitus*, history of the Eastern Empire, 813-886.

Ge-nest' (jē-nēs'), *John*. 1764-1839. English historian of the theater; author of *Some Account of the English Stage from the Restoration in 1660 to 1830* (1832).

Ge-nêt' (zhè-nô'), *Edmond Charles Édouard*. 1763-1834. French diplomat in United States, b. Versailles, France. Appointed first French minister to United States (1792); arrived U.S. (Apr. 8, 1793). Hoped to draw U.S. into France's war against Great Britain and Spain; used his position to outfit privateers in American harbors to prey on British commerce and to intrigue against Spanish territory; attacked Washington for his policy of neutrality; Washington requested his recall; replaced (1794). Bought a farm on Long Island and became naturalized citizen of U.S.

Ge-ne-viève' (zhè-nvyāv'; *Angl.* jèn'ē-vēv', jèn'ē-vēv'), *Saint*. 422?-512. Patron saint of Paris; reputed to have saved Paris from the Huns by her prayers (451); supported Parisian resistance to Clovis until Clovis was converted to Christianity.

Ge-ne-voix' (zhè-nvwa'), *Maurice*. 1890- French novelist; author of *Rubiot* (1925); awarded Goncourt prize, *Nuits de Guerre*, etc.

Gen'ga (jèng'gā), *Girolamo*. 1476?-1551. Italian painter and architect. His son *Bartolommeo* (1516-1558), also an architect and painter.

Gen'ghis Khan (jèng'gīs kǎn'). Also *Jen'ghiz* (jèng'giz) or *Jin'ghis* (jìng'gīs) or *Chin'ghiz* (chìng'giz) or *Chin'giz* (chìng'giz) *Khan*. *Original name* *Tem'u-jin* (tēm'ū-jīn) or *Tem'u-chin* (-chīn). 1162-1227. Mongol conqueror, b. near Lake Baikal. At age of 13 succeeded his father as tribal chief; proclaimed khan of all the Mongols (1206); consolidated his authority among Mongols (1206-12); made his capital at Karakorum. Invaded northern China (1213) and conquered the Kins; subdued Korea (1218); soon embarked on wider conquests in west (1218-22), overcoming shah of Khwarazm (modern Khiva), plundering northern India, and overrunning and subduing what is now Iran, Iraq, and part of Russia; drove Turks before him, who later invaded Europe. A bold leader and military genius, but one who left few permanent institutions. Had four sons: (1) *Juji*, or *Juchi*, who died during his father's lifetime, but whose son *Batu Khan* (q.v.) was later khan; (2) *Jagatai* (q.v.), or *Chagatai*, founder of dynasty that later ruled in Turkestan; (3) *Ogatai* (q.v.), who succeeded his father as khan (1229-41); (4) *Tului*, or *Tulā*, whose three sons were all great Mongol leaders (see *MANGU KHAN*, *KUBLAI KHAN*, *HULAGU*).

Genji. See *MINAMOTO*.

Gen'lis' (zhān'lēs'), *Comtesse de*. *Née Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint-Au'bin'* (dā krēs't dē sān'-tō'bān'). 1746-1830. French writer; m. Charles Brulart de Genlis (1762; guillotined, 1793). Governess of the children of the duchesse de Chartres (from 1777). An émigrée (from 1791), returned to France (1802) and was in favor with Napoleon, and, after the Restoration (1815), with her former pupil, the duc d'Orléans. Author of *Adèle et Théodore* (1782), *Les Petits Émigrés* (1798), *Madame de Maintenon* (1806), *Mémoires* (1825), etc.

Gen-na'di-us II (jē-nā'dī-ūs). *Orig.* *Georgios Scholari'os* (skō-lā'ryōs; skō-lār'ī-ōs). Greek scholar and prelate of middle 15th century; patriarch of Constantinople (1453-59).

Gennaro, *San*. See *Saint JANUARIUS*.

Ge-noude' (zhē-nōdā'). *Pseudonym of* *Antoine Eugène Ge-noud'* (zhē-nōd'). 1792-1849. French journalist;

founder, with Lamennais, of *Le Défenseur* (1820), soon succeeded by *L'Étoile*, which became the official government organ; revived *Gazette de France* (1825). Took orders after death of his wife (1835).

Ge-no-ve'si (jā-nō-vā'sē), *Antonio*. 1712-1769. Italian economist and philosopher.

Gen'se-ric (gèn'sē-rīk; jèn'-) or **Ga'se-ric** (gī'zē-rīk), d. 477 A.D. King of the Vandals (478-477). Invaded Africa from Spain (429) and captured Carthage, making it his capital (439). Sacked Rome (455).

Gen'si-chen (gèn'zī-kèn), *Otto Franz*. 1847-1933. German writer of verse, verse romances, plays and novels.

Gen'son'né' (zhàn'sō'nā'), *Armand*. 1758-1793. French revolutionary politician; president of the convention (March, 1793); a leader of the Girondists, guillotined with other Girondists (Oct. 31, 1793).

Genth (gènt), *Frederick Augustus, orig. Friedrich August Ludwig Karl Wilhelm*. 1820-1893. Chemist, b. near Hamun, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. To U.S. (1848); opened chemical laboratory, Philadelphia. Professor, U. of Pennsylvania (1872-88). Specialized in study of minerals; discovered 23 new kinds of minerals, one of which, genthite, is named in his honor.

Genth (gènt), *Lillian*. 1876?-1953. American painter.

Gen'til' (zhān'tē'), *Émile*. 1866-1914. French explorer in French Equatorial Africa.

Gen-ti'le (jān-tē'lā), *Giovanni*. 1875-1914. Italian philosopher; professor, Naples (1898-1906), Palermo (1906-14), Pisa (1914-17), Rome (1917-41). Founded *Giornale Critico della Filosofia Italiana* (1920). Minister of public instruction (1922-24); reformed Italian educational system; president, Supreme Council of Education (1926-28).

Gentile da Fa'br'i-a'no (dā fī'brē-ā'nō). *Real name* *Gentile Mas'si* (mās'sē). 1370?-1427. Italian painter, b. in Fabriano; first great representative of Umbrian school and outstanding among the primitives.

Gen-ti-le'schl (jān-tē-lēs'kē), *Orazio*. 1563-1647. Italian-born painter in England (from 1626); under patronage of King Charles I and duke of Buckingham. His daughter *Artemisia* (1590-1642) accompanied him to England, where she painted a number of portraits.

Gen-ti'li (jān-tē'lē), *Alberico*. *Lat.* *Albericus Gen-ti'lis* (jēn-tī'lis). 1552-1608. Italian-born jurist in England, to London as a refugee (1580) because of opinions regarded as heretical; regius professor of civil law at Oxford (1587). Regarded as one of earliest authorities on international law.

Gen'tle-man (jèn'tū-mān), *Francis*. 1728-1784. Irish actor and playwright.

Gentz (gènts), *Friedrich von*. 1764-1832. German publicist and diplomat. In Prussian government service (1786-1802); transferred to Austrian service (1802); friend and adviser of Metternich (from c. 1812). Chief secretary of important European congresses, including Vienna (1814-15), Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), Carlsbad (1819), Vienna (1819), Troppau (1820), Lailbach (1821), Verona (1822). In his writings, attacked French Revolution and, later, Napoleon; was long subsidized by British government as writer against Napoleon.

Gentz, *Wilhelm*. 1822-1890. German painter, esp. of scenes against an Oriental background.

Genung' (jē-nūng'), *John Franklin*. 1850-1919. American rhetorician and Biblical scholar; ordained Baptist clergyman. Teacher, Amherst Coll. (from 1882); professor from 1889). Author of *Practical Elements of Rhetoric* (1885), *The Epic of the Inner Life* (1891), *Ecclesiastes* (1904), *A Guidebook to the Biblical Literature* (1919); edited Tennyson's *In Memoriam* (1884), with textual criticism.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr'sice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ōuite, ōrn, ōp, circūa, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Geoffrey (jêf'ri). *Fr. Geoffroi*. Name of four counts of Anjou. See ANJOU family.

Geoffrey. 1158-1186. Count of Brittany; fourth son of Henry II of England. Joined his brothers and the French king in invasion of his father's fief of Normandy (1173), but did homage to his father on latter's promise to give him half the revenues of Brittany (1175). Later (1183-84) warred against his brother Richard.

Geoffrey. d. 1212. English prelate. Illegitimate but acknowledged son of Henry II, King of England. Bishop of Lincoln (1173), but never consecrated; resigned (1182); chancellor of England and loyal to father in war with Richard and Philip Augustus (1188-89). Named archbishop of York by Richard (1189), consecrated (1191), enthroned (1194); quarreled with Canterbury, Chancellor William Longchamps, his half brothers Richard and John, and his canons over his demand for contributions for King Richard I's ransom. Led clergy in refusal to pay tax on church property; fled abroad (1207).

Geoffrey of Mon'mouth (món'máth). 1100?-1154. English ecclesiastic and chronicler; bishop of St. Asaph (1152-54). His *Historia Britonum*, compiled from Nennius and a book of Breton legends (now lost), traces descent of British princes from the Trojans. Its publication was followed within a half century by the cycle of medieval Arthurian romances based partly upon its material. It was abridged by Alfred of Beverley as *Historia de Gestis Regum Britanniae* and translated into Anglo-Norman by Geoffrey Gaimar and Wace, Wace's version being later translated into English by Layamon and Robert of Gloucester.

Geoffrey the Gram-ma-r'i-an (grá-már'i-án). Known also as **Geoffrey Starkey**. b. 1140. English cleric who compiled an English-Latin dictionary *Promptorium Parvulorum* (or *Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum*) now valued as a record of 15th-century English and East Anglian dialect, and for elucidation of the debased Latin of the time.

Geoffrin' (zhô'n-n'), **Marie Thérèse**, *nee* **Ro'det'** (ró'dé'). 1699-1777. French patroness of literature; maintained famous salon frequented by fashionable, literary, and artistic persons of the period.

Geoffroy' (zhô'frwá'), **Jean**. 1853-1924. French genre painter.

Geoffroy, Julien Louis. 1743-1814. French literary critic.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire' (sân't-á'lár'), **Étienne**. 1772-1844. French naturalist, b. Étampes; accompanied Napoleon's expedition to Egypt to collect specimens (1798); professor, Paris (1809). Propounded theory of organic unity which held that a single plan of structure prevails throughout animal kingdom; violently opposed by Georges Cuvier, who held that there were four types of structure; Cuvier opposed him also in maintaining the immutability of species. His son **Isidore** (1805-1861), zoologist, succeeded to his professorship, wrote teratological work *Histoire Générale et Particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation chez l'Homme et les Animaux* (1832), and *Histoire Naturelle Générale des Règnes Organiques* (1854-62).

George (jôrj), **Saint**. d. about 303. Christian martyr; a native of Cappadocia; adopted in time of Edward III as patron saint of England; among legends developed about him was that of his conquest of the dragon (representing the Devil) and rescue of the king's daughter Sabra (representing the Church).

George. 1653-1708. Prince of Denmark; m. (1683) Queen Anne of England; deserted cause of her father, James II (1688); naturalized a British subject; created

duke of Cumberland (1689). At his wife's accession to the crown (1702), he was designated generalissimo and lord high admiral of England.

George. Name of five electors (till 1815) and kings of Hanover. **George I to IV** = **GEORGE I to IV**, kings of Great Britain. **George V** (1819-1878), last king of Hanover (1851-66); son of Ernest Augustus (q.v.); a reactionary, refused to yield to Prussia's demands; sided with Austria in Seven Weeks' War (1866); forced to abdicate.

George. Name of two landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt (q.v.).

George I. 1547-1596. Son of Philip the Magnanimous; landgrave (1567-96); founder of the younger line of the house of Hesse; father of Frederick I of Hesse-Homburg (see HESSE-HOMBURG).

George II. Called the Learned. 1605-1661. Son of Louis V; landgrave (1626-61); sided with Imperial forces in Thirty Years' War.

George. 1826-1902. Prince of Prussia; soldier and playwright; lieutenant general (1860) and general of cavalry (1866). Under pseudonym **Georg Con'rad** (kân'rät), wrote plays, including *Yolanthe* (1877), *Suppho* (1887).

George II. 1826-1914. Duke (1866-1914) of Saxe-Meiningen (q.v.); son of Bernhard II; called to throne on deposition of father; fought in Franco-Prussian War.

George. Surnamed the Bearded. 1471-1539. Duke of Saxony; son and successor of Albert the Bold (d. 1500). Opposed Reformation and debated with Martin Luther.

George. *Ger. Georg*. 1832-1904. King of Saxony (1902-04). Second son of King John; took part in Seven Weeks' War (1866) and in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71); field marshal general (1888).

George. Name of six kings of Great Britain, the first four of the house of Hanover (q.v.), the last two of the house of Windsor (q.v.), formerly Saxe-Coburg-Gotha:

George I. **George Louis**. 1660-1727. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1714-1727), 1st king of house of Hanover; also, elector of Hanover, as **George I** (1698-1727). Son of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, granddaughter of James I of England; m. (1682) Sophia Dorothea (q.v.), daughter of George William, Duke of Brunswick and Zell. As a Protestant, became heir to English throne by virtue of Act of Settlement (passed 1701). Succeeded to British throne on death of Queen Anne (Aug. 1, 1714); crowned at Westminster (Oct. 20, 1714). Regarding Tory party as favorable to Jacobites and Roman Catholic cause, appointed Whig ministry, with Townshend as secretary of state for northern department, and dissolved the Tory parliament (1715). Early years of reign troubled by Jacobite plots; strengthened position of his house by concluding Triple Alliance (1717) with France and Holland guaranteeing Hanoverian succession; spent many half years in Hanover. Appointed Stanhope chief minister (1717) and Sir Robert Walpole (1721).

George II. In full **George Augustus**. 1683-1760. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1727-1760); also elector of Hanover (1727-1760). Son of **George I**; m. (1705) Caroline of Anspach (q.v.). Continued father's policy of favoring Whigs for office; retained Sir Robert Walpole as prime minister (to 1742). Became involved in wars on Continent because of his anxiety to protect Hanover (1740-45); commanded in person and won battle of Dettingen (June 27, 1743); lost popular favor by subordinating British interests to Hanoverian interests. Suppressed Jacobite rebellion in Scotland under the Young Pretender (1745) when his army under his son the duke of Cumberland won battle of Culloden Moor (Apr. 27, 1746). Attack by the French upon the

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

English colonists in America (1754 ff.) caused him to join alliance with Frederick the Great of Prussia (1756). During last years of his reign, British arms were successful in India, Canada, and on the ocean. Quarreled with his son Frederick Louis (c. 1751), who had married Augusta, daughter of duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; succeeded by his grandson George III, son of Frederick Louis.

George III. *In full* George William Frederick. 1738-1820. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1760-1820); also elector (1760-1815), then king (1815-20) of Hanover. Grandson of George II; m. Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1761). Early part of reign marked by struggles with ministers and attempt to abolish party system; appointed Bute secretary of state (1761) and prime minister (1762), and acted for some time under his advice; suffered first attack of mental illness (1765). Despite opposition, made North prime minister (1770); through patronage system, personally directed government for twelve years; supported policy that led to war with and loss of American colonies; blocked measures for Roman Catholic emancipation. Saved London by his conduct during Gordon Riots (1780); supported Pitt in elections of 1783 and followed his advice as prime minister; suffered second mental attack (1788-89), and third and fourth attacks (1803-04); opened parliament for last time (1805); took part for last time in forming a ministry, the feeble Perceval ministry (1809-12); became blind and (after 1811) permanently deranged, his son (later George IV) acting as regent till his death (Regency Act, 1811).

George IV. *In full* George Augustus Frederick. 1762-1830. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1820-30), and king of Hanover. Son of George III. Maintained liaison with Mrs. Fitzherbert (q.v.); married her (Dec., 1785; marriage illegal); deserted her (1794); failed in entreaties for her return until she gained assurance of papal approval of marriage (1800); m. (April 8, 1795) his cousin Caroline of Brunswick. Gained ill will of his father by his extravagances and dissolute habits, and by his open association with Fox and Sheridan and other leaders of the parliamentary opposition. Prince regent when his father became permanently deranged (1811-20); succeeded as king (1820). Refused to allow Queen Caroline, from whom he had long been estranged, to be present at his coronation; instituted proceedings for divorce on ground of infidelity, but had to drop the suit because of lack of evidence. During his reign Catholic Emancipation Act passed (1829). Succeeded by his brother William IV.

George V. *In full* George Frederick Ernest Albert. 1865-1936. King of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and emperor of India (1910-36), of house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, later (1917) changed to house of Windsor (q.v.). Son of Edward VII. Became heir apparent (1892) on death of his elder brother, Albert Victor, duke of Clarence; created duke of York (1892); prince of Wales (1901; at father's accession to throne); m. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (1893). Ascended throne on death of Edward VII (May 6, 1910); crowned king (June 22, 1911) and emperor of India (Dec. 12, 1911). Chief events of his reign, the World War (1914-18), agreement with the Irish Free State (1921).

George VI. *In full* Albert Frederick Arthur George. 1895-1952. King of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1936-52), and emperor of India (1936-48), of house of Windsor. Son of George V; m. (April 26, 1923) Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. Served in World War I, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge (1919). Created duke of York (1920). Succeeded to the throne (Dec. 11,

1936) at abdication of his brother Edward VIII (q.v.); crowned (May 12, 1937). With queen, visited Canada and U.S. (1939).

George. Name of two kings of Greece:

George I. *In full* Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George. 1845-1913. King (1863-1913). Second son of Christian IX of Denmark. Served some time in Danish navy; after deposition (1862) of Otto I, elected king of the Hellenes (1863) by Greek National Assembly and election approved by Great Powers; m. (1867) Grand Duchess Olga, niece of czar of Russia; during reign, greater part of Thessaly and part of Epirus incorporated (1881) in Greece; Cretan insurrection (1896-97) unsuccessful; involved in First Balkan War (1912-13); assassinated at Salonika; succeeded by son Constantine I.

George II. 1890-1947. Eldest son of Constantine I and grandson of George I. King (1922-23, 1935-47). m. (1921) Elizabeth, daughter of Ferdinand and Marie of Rumania (divorced (1935); ruled with no actual authority; unpopular; deposed by military junta (1923); revealed to throne as result of plebiscite (1935); overshadowed by Metaxas, who became dictator (1936); fled (1941) from Nazis to Crete and England; restored to throne by plebiscite (1946); succeeded by his brother Paul I (1901-), who married (1938) Princess Frederika (1917-), dau. of Duke of Brunswick.

George, Prince. 1869-1957. Greek prince; high commissioner of Crete (1898-1906). Second son of George I. Commanded flotilla in war against Turkey (1897); appointed high commissioner in Crete (1898) at insistence of czar of Russia; reappointed (1901 and 1904); resigned because of disagreements with Venizelos; banished from Greece (1924); lived in France but later returned to Greece.

George. Surnamed Syn-cel'fus (sín-sel'fús). *Greek* Gorgios Syn-kel'fos (*Angl.* sîng-kel'fós; *mod. Gr.* sêng-kê-lós). Byzantine ecclesiastic and historian of late 8th and early 9th century A.D.; author of a *Chronicle* of world history.

George (zhôrzh), *Mlle.* Stage name of Marguerite Joséphine Wel'mer' (vâ'mâr'). 1787-1867. French actress; excelled in tragedy roles; rival of Mlle. F. Desnois; member of Théâtre Français company (1802-08). Deserted Paris and played at Vienna, Moscow, and St. Petersburg (1808-13). Rejoined Théâtre Français company (1813-17); played at the Odéon (1821) and at the Porte Saint-Martin (1831); retired (1849). Created many of the roles in plays of Hugo and Dumas père.

Ge-or'ge (gâ-ôr'gê), *Amara.* See under Alexander KAUFMANN.

George (jôr), **David Lloyd.** See DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

George, Sir Ernest. 1839-1922. English architect.

George, Grace. See under WILLIAM A. BRADY.

George, Henry. 1839-1897. American economist, b. Philadelphia. Sailed as foremast boy to Australia and India (1855-56). Learned printing business (1856-57); employed as typesetter, San Francisco (1859). Obtained editorial position in San Francisco (1866-68). In studying California land boom following railroad development, developed germ of single-tax theory (1868-69); published pamphlet, *Our Land and Land Policy* (1871), containing essence of his theory, namely, that land values represent monopoly power, that the entire tax burden should be laid on land, freeing industry from taxation and equalizing opportunities by destroying monopoly advantage. Expanded his pamphlet into classic work, *Progress and Poverty* (1877-79). Followed publication of book by lecturing and magazine writing; moved to New York (1880); published *The Irish Land*

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sold; ave, here (18), event, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fodd, fode; out, oil, cube, unite, urn, up, circus, u = u in Fr. menu;

Question (1881); spent year in Ireland and England (1881-82). Wrote series of articles for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, published as *Social Problems* (1883). Lectured in England and Scotland (1883-84). Published *Protection or Free Trade* (1886). Ran for mayor of New York on social welfare platform (1886); defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, but made strong showing. Again lectured in Great Britain (1888-89), in Australia (1890). Ran again for mayor of New York (1897); stricken with apoplexy near end of speaking campaign; died Oct. 29, 1897. His son **Henry** (1862-1916), a journalist, wrote his father's biography, *Life of Henry George* (1900).

Ge-or'ge (gá-ór'gě), **Stefan**. 1868-1933. German poet; associated with Baudelaire and Mallarmé in Paris and with Pre-Raphaelite group in London. Leader of "art for art's sake" school of poetry in Germany.

George (jórj), **Walter Lionel**. 1882-1926. English writer, b. Paris, France. Educ. Paris and Germany; journalist (1907). Served in French army during World War (1914-18). Author of *A Bed of Roses* (1911), *The City of Light* (1912), *Caliban* (1920), *The Confession of Ursula Trent* (1921), *One of the Guilty* (1923), etc.

George, William Reuben. 1866-1936. American businessman and philanthropist; founder (1895) of George Junior Republic, self-governing industrial community near Ithaca, N.Y., planned to give an opportunity to neglected or delinquent children to get a fair start in life.

George of Poděbrad. See **PODEBRAD**.

George of Treb'i-zond' (trěb'i-zónd'). 1396?-1486. Byzantine scholar; professor of Greek, Venice (1428); papal secretary (1450 ff.); ardent Aristotelian; engaged in controversy with Platonist Gemistus Pletho.

George the Pi-sid'ian (pě-sid'i-ăn). **Greek Georgios Pi-si'des** (pě-si'děz). **Lat. Georgius Pi-si'da** (pě-si'dá). Byzantine poet. Accompanied Emperor Heraclius in expedition against Persians (622 A.D.) and wrote an epic on this subject.

Ge-or'ges (gá-ór'gě), **Karl Ernst**. 1806-1895. German lexicographer.

Ger'ald de Bar'ri, Bar'ry, or Bar'y (jě-ráld də bār'j). = **GIRALDUS DE BARRE**.

Ger'al-dine (jě-ráld-ăn). A member or supporter of Irish family of Fitzgerald (g.r.), comprising earls of Desmond and Kildare, hereditary enemies of Butler family, comprising dukes of Ormonde.

Ger'al-di'ni (jě-ráld-dě-ně), **Alessandro**. 1455-1525. Italian prelate; ordained priest in Spain; tutor to Spanish princesses; said to have aided Columbus in obtaining first interview with Ferdinand and Isabella. First bishop of Santo Domingo (1520). Author of account, in Latin, of his voyage to America. His brother **Antonio** (1457-1488) was a Latin poet.

Ger'al-dy' (zhá-ráld'đě), **Paul**. 1885-. French poet and playwright.

Gér'amb' (zhá-răn'), **Baron François Ferdinand de**. 1772-1848. French Trappist monk; procurator-general of the Trappist Order.

Gér'an-dó' (zhá-răn-dó'), **Baron Joseph Marie de**. 1772-1842. French politician and philosopher; held high administrative posts under Napoleon, and was created baron (1812); admitted to peerage (1837); among his works are *Théorie des Signes et de l'Art de Penser dans leurs Rapports Mutuels* (1800), *Histoire Comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie Relativement aux Principes des Connaissances Humaines* (1804).

Ger-rard' (jě-rárd'; esp. Brit., jěr'árd, jěr'érd). **Surnamed the Blessed**. Ecclesiastic; guardian of a hospice for Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem (c. 1100); organized order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, recognized by

Pope Paschal II (1113) and confirmed by Pope Calixtus II before Gerard's death (1120).

Gerard, Alexander. 1728-1795. Scottish philosopher; author of *Essay on Taste* (1759), *Essay on Genius* (1774), etc.

Gér'ard' (zhá-rár'), **Balthazar**. 1558-1584. Assassin of William, Prince of Orange.

Ge-rard' (jě-rárd'; esp. Brit., jěr'árd, jěr'érd), **Charles**. 1st Baron **Gerard of Brán'don** (brán'dăn). Viscount **Brandon**. Earl of **Mac'cles-field** (mák'lez-fěld). 1618?-1694. English Royalist commander, of an old Lancashire family. Commanded brigade at Edge Hill (1642); distinguished himself at Newbury (1643) and Newark (1644); commander of Charles I's bodyguard in retreat from Cardiff to Oxford, thence to Chester (1645). At Restoration, returned with Charles II from Breda at head of Life Guards; regained estates; envoy extraordinary to Paris (1662); as adherent of Monmouth, presented by grand jury as disloyal (1684); escaped abroad; returned with William III as commander of bodyguard (1688). His son **Charles** (1659?-1701), 2d earl, b. in France, naturalized in England, participated in intrigues of Monmouth; sentenced to death (1685) for complicity in Rye House Plot (1683); pardoned (1687); envoy extraordinary to Hanover (1701).

Gér'ard' (zhá-rár'), **Comte Étienne Maurice**. 1773-1852. French soldier in the Napoleonic armies; distinguished himself at Austerlitz (1805); general of brigade (1806) and of division in the Russian campaign (1812); engaged at Waterloo (1815). Exiled from France (1815-17); minister of war under Louis Philippe (1830 and 1834), and created marshal of France; directed siege of Antwerp (1832); appointed senator by Napoleon III (1852).

Gérard, Baron François Pascal. 1770-1837. French historical and portrait painter; among his historical canvases are *Bataille d'Austerlitz*, *Entrée d'Henri IV à Paris*; among his portraits are those of Napoleon, Moreau, Mme. Récamier, Talleyrand, Emperor Alexander of Russia, Duke of Wellington, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe.

Ge-rard' (jě-rárd'), **James Watson**. 1867-1951. American lawyer and diplomat; U.S. ambassador to Germany (1913-17). Author of *My Four Years in Germany* (1917), *Face to Face with Kaiserism* (1918).

Gér'ard' (zhá-rár'), **Jean Ignace Isidore**. See **GRANDVILLE**.

Ge-rard' (jě-rárd'; esp. Brit., jěr'árd, jěr'érd), **John**. 1545-1612. English botanist and barber-surgeon; became superintendent of Burghley's gardens. Published a herbal (1597), and a list of the plants growing in his own London garden. The genus *Gerardia* is named for him.

Ge-rard' (jě-rárd'), **Richard H.** 1876-1948. b. New York City. American author of words of popular song *Sweet Adeline* (1903; music by Harry Armstrong).

Gér'ard' d'Alsace (zhá-rár'). See **LORRAINE** family.

Gérard de Nerval. See **NERVAL**.

Ge-rard' of **Cre-mo'na** (jě-rárd' [esp. Brit., jěr'árd, -érd], krě-mó'ná). 1114?-1187. Translator, esp. from Greek and Arabic into Latin; b. Cremona, Italy; long resident in college of translators established by Archbishop Raymond in Toledo, Spain. Among his translations were works of Aristotle, Ptolemy, al-Kindi, al-Farabi, Avicenna.

Gerardus Magnus. See **Gerhard GROOTE**.

Géraud, André. See **PERTINAX**.

Gérault, Charles. 1878-. See **PERTINAX**.

Ger'ber (gěr'běr), **Ernst Ludwig**. 1746-1819. German organist and music historian.

chair; got sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gerber, Heinrich, is full Johann Gottfried Heinrich. 1832-1912. German engineer; pioneer in construction of cantilever bridges.

Gerber, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm von. 1823-1891. German jurist and statesman. Regarded as chief founder, with his friend Jhering, of younger historical school in teaching of law.

Ger'bert' (zhër'här'), See Pope SYLVESTER II.

Ger'bert von Hor'nau (gër'bèrt tòn hòr'nòit), Martin. 1720-1793. German Roman Catholic priest and writer on music.

Ger-bran'dy (gër-brän'dè), Pieter S. 1885-. Prime minister (from 1940) of the Netherlands and, after German invasion, of the Netherlands government in exile, London.

Ger'gonne' (zhër'gón'), Joseph Diez. 1771-1859. French mathematician; known for work on principle of geometric duality.

Ger'hard (Ger. gär'härt). See also GERARD.

Gerhard, Eduard. 1795-1867. German archaeologist; author of treatises on antique sculpture, Etruscan glass, vases of Apulia, etc.

Gerhard, Johann. 1582-1637. German Lutheran theologian; leader of orthodox Lutherans.

Ger'hard (gër'èrd), William Wood. 1809-1872. American physician, b. Philadelphia; in paper (publ. 1837) distinguished typhus clearly from typhoid fever; also published paper (1863) on epidemic meningitis.

Ger-har'di (jër-här'di), William Alexander. 1895-. English novelist and short-story writer, b. St. Petersburg, Russia. Military attaché at British embassy in Petrograd (1917-18); with British military mission to Siberia (1918-20).

Gerhards, Gerhard. See FRASER.

Ger'hardt' (zhü'rär'), Charles Frédéric. 1816-1856. French chemist. Prepared acid anhydrides; experimented on homologous series and on the type theory; proposed a classification of organic compounds.

Ger'hardt (gär'härt), Dagobert von. Pseudonym **Gerhard von A-myn'tor** (ä-mün'tör). 1831-1910. German soldier and writer; best known for novels, including *Frauenlob* (2 vols., 1885), *Ein Kampf um Gott* (1902).

Gerhardt, Elena. 1885-. German concert singer; m. Dr. Fritz Kohl (1932); best known as a lieder singer.

Gerhardt, Paul. 1607-1676. German Lutheran clergyman and hymn writer. Made German translation (from Latin) of *O Sacred Head Now Wounded*; author of German original of *Jesus, Thy Boundless Love to Me*.

Gér'icault' (zhër'ré'kò'), Jean Louis André Théodore. 1791-1824. French painter; by his unorthodox coloring and bold designs, he broke the classical tradition and had important influence in inaugurating the romantic movement in French art.

Ge'rick-e (gä'rî-kä), Wilhelm. 1845-1925. Orchestra conductor, b. Graz, Styria, Austria. Conductor in Vienna (1880; 1889-95). In U.S., conducted Boston Symphony Orchestra (1884-89; 1898-1906).

Ge'ring (gä'ring), Ulrich. d. 1510. Swiss-born printer in Paris; commissioned (c. 1470) by Sorbonne professors Heynlin and Fichet to establish a printing press, the first to be set up in France.

Gér'in'-La'joie' (zhä'rän'lä'jwä'), Antoine. 1824-1882. Canadian editor and writer.

Ger'lach (gër'läx), Hellmuth von. 1866-1935. German politician; a founder of the National Socialist party (1896), and member of Reichstag (1903-06); a founder of the Democratic party (1918); president, League for German Rights. Editor in chief, *Welt am Montag* (1901-31), wherein he presented his pacifist convictions;

exiled from Germany when Hitler gained power (1933). **Gerlach, Leopold von**. 1790-1861. Prussian soldier; general of infantry (1859). His brother Ernst Ludwig (1795-1877) was a Prussian jurist and politician; founder (1848) of Conservative party in Prussia, and of its journal, *Kreuzzeitung*; later, member of center group in Prussian legislature (1870-76) and Reichstag (1877). Another brother, Otto (1801-1849), was a Protestant clergyman; court preacher in Berlin (1847).

Gerlach, Walther. 1889-. German physicist.

Ger'lache' (zhër'läsh'), Adrien de. Also known as **Gerlache de Go'me-ry'** (dè gôm'rè'). 1866-1934. Belgian naval officer and explorer; conducted Antarctic exploration in ship *Belgica* (1897-99) and was technical director on expedition of Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orléans, in polar regions (1905).

Gerlache, Baron Étienne Constantin de. 1785-1871. Belgian jurist and statesman; successfully advocated offering crown of Belgium to Duke Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (1831). First president, Belgian court of cassation (1832-67).

Ger'land (gër'länt), Georg Karl Cornelius. 1833-1919. German philologist, ethnologist, and geographer.

Ger'loff (gër'lôf), Wilhelm. 1880-1954. German economist.

Ger'main' (zhër'män'), Saint. Latin **Ger-ma'nus** (jür-mä'nüs). 378?-448 A.D. French ecclesiastic; bishop of Auxerre (418 A.D.). To Britain (429) and successfully controverted the Pelagian heresy; visited Britain again (447) and again defeated the Pelagians in disputation.

Germain, Saint. 496?-576. French ecclesiastic; bishop of Paris (555); participated in Council of Paris (557 and 573) and Council of Tours (566); consecrated Church of Saint Vincent in Paris (558); later dedicated to him under the name of Saint Germain des Prés.

Ger'main (jür'män; -män), Lord George and his son Charles Sackville. See under SACKVILLE family.

Ger'main' (zhër'män'), Sophie. 1776-1831. French mathematician; associate of Lagrange and Gauss; awarded prize by Institute of France for her treatise on vibration of elastic plates.

Germaine de Foix. See FOIX.

Ger'man (jür'män), Sir Edward. Orig. name **Edward German Jones**. 1862-1936. English conductor and composer; best known for his incidental music for a number of Shakespeare's plays; composed also operas, as *Merry England*, *Tom Jones*, and two symphonies, and chamber music.

German, William Manley. 1851-1933. Canadian lawyer and legislator; one of leaders of Conservative party in struggle to break U.S. power monopoly at Niagara Falls; interested in promoting St. Lawrence waterway.

Ger-man'i-cus (jür-män'î-kus). An agnomen of: (1) Nero Claudius DRUSUS; (2) emperor CLAUDIUS I; (3) emperor NERO; (4) BRITANNICUS.

Germanicus Cae'sar (së'sär). 15 B.C.-19 A.D. Son of Nero Claudius Drusus and nephew of Emperor Tiberius. Roman general; campaigned against the Germans (11-16 A.D.), and defeated Arminius (16); received a triumph in Rome (17). Through jealousy of Tiberius was assigned command of Eastern provinces (17); died near Antioch, perhaps poisoned by orders of the emperor (19). By his wife Agrippina, granddaughter of Augustus, was father of nine children, including the emperor Caligula, and Agrippina, mother of Nero.

Ger'ma-nos' (yär'mä'nós'). 1771-1826. Greek patriot; archbishop of Patras; gave signal (Mar. 25, 1821) for outbreak of revolution which freed Greece from the Turks. March 25th is celebrated as Independence Day in Greece.

äle, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), sofä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ðce, ðil, char'ty; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; öübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ö = ü in Fr. menu;

Germanus, Saint. See **SAINT GERMAIN.**

Ger'mer (gôr'mër), **Lester Hal'bert** (hăl'bërt). 1896– American physicist; discoverer (with Clinton J. Davison) of electron diffraction in crystals (1927); made investigations in thermionics and surface chemistry.

Ger'nez' (zhër'nâz'), **Désiré Jean Baptiste.** 1834–1910. French chemist. Collaborated with Pasteur in researches on wine and on maladies of silk worms; investigated rotary power of various liquids, crystallization in super-saturated solutions, boiling, etc.

Ge'ro (gä'rō). d. 965. German margrave and duke of Ostmark; conquered tribes between Elbe and Oder rivers; referred to in the *Nibelungenlied*, where the "Grosse Markgraf" is called "Marcgräve Gêre."

Gé'rôme' (zhä'rôm'), **Jean Léon.** 1824–1904. French painter, b. Vesoul. Studied under Paul Delaroche and in Italy (1844–45). Professor at École des Beaux-Arts (Paris; 1863). Executed also a number of sculptures.

Ge-ron'i-mo (jê-rôn'i-mō). *Indian name Goyathlay*, i.e. One Who Yawns. 1829–1909. American Apache chieftain, b. in southern Arizona; led sensational campaign (1885–86) against the whites; finally captured by Gen. Crook; escaped, and captured by Capt. Lawton; surrendered to Gen. Miles, who had relieved Crook. Finally settled with members of his tribe as farmers and stock raisers at Fort Sill, Okla.; joined Dutch Reformed Church (1903); dictated autobiography (1906).

Ge'ould (jê'öld), **Gordon Hall.** 1877–1953. American philologist; teacher of English at Princeton (from 1905; professor from 1916). Author of *The North English Homily Collection* (1902), *The Ballad of Tradition* (1932), *How to Read Fiction* (1937), etc.; also of the novels *Peter Sanders, Retired* (1917), *Youth in Harley* (1920), *A Midsummer Mystery* (1925). He married (1910) **Katharin Ful'ler-ton** [fööl'ër-tân; -t'n] (1879–1944), b. Brockton, Mass., short-story writer and essayist; author of *Vain Oblations* (1914), *A Change of Air* (1917), *Modes and Morals* (essays; 1919), *Valiant Dust* (1922), *The Light That Never Was* (1931), *Ringside Seats* (1937), etc.

Ger'ry (gê'ri), **Elbridge.** 1741–1814. American statesman, b. Marblehead, Mass. Member, Massachusetts Provincial Congress (1774–75); Continental Congress (1776–81, 1782–85); a signer of Declaration of Independence, and also of Articles of Confederation. Delegate to Constitutional Convention (1787); opposed the Constitution as drafted. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1789–93). Member, famous N Y Z mission to France (1797–98); at odds with Marshall and Pinckney, his fellow negotiators; tried to negotiate separate terms with Talleyrand; recalled (1798). Governor of Massachusetts (1810, 1811). During second term the redistricting of Massachusetts in a way planned to give Republicans continued control gave rise to famous term "gerry-mander." Vice-president of the United States (1813–14).

Gerry, Elbridge Thomas. 1837–1927. Grandson of Elbridge Gerry. American lawyer and philanthropist; practiced, New York. Counsel for Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (from 1870). A founder, New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children (incorporated 1875); withdrew from law work to devote his time to this charity; president (1879–1901); society became popularly known as *Gerry's Society*. Also, active in obtaining substitution of electric chair for hanging; in procuring more humane treatment of insane; trustee, American Museum of Natural History (1895–1902).

Ger'shom ben Ju'dah (gôr'shom bën jö'dá). 960–1040. Rabbi, b. Metz; resident for many years at Mainz; founder of Talmudic study in France and Germany; revised text of Mishnah and Talmud, and published Biblical exegetical treatises.

Gershon, Levi ben. See **LEVI BEN GERSHON.**

Gersh'win (gôrsh'wín), **George.** 1898–1937. American composer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Author esp. of musical comedies and orchestral works; wrote music scores for *George White's Strandals* (1920–24); symphonic jazz compositions *Rhapsody in Blue* (1923), *Piano Concerto in F* (1925); musical comedies, *Lady Be Good* (1924), *Funny Face* (1927), *Girl Crazy* (1930), *Of Thee I Sing* (1931; awarded Pulitzer prize); the opera *Porgy and Bess*, etc. His brother **Ira** (1896–) wrote the lyrics for many of his musical comedies.

Ger'son' (zhër'sôn'), **Jean de. Orig. surname Char'lier'** (shär'lyä'). 1362–1428. French theologian; attempted to forward church unity and ecclesiastical reforms.

Ger'son (gêr'sôn), **Wojciech.** 1831–1901. Polish historical painter.

Gersonides. See **LEVI BEN GERSHON.**

Ger'stäck'er (gêr'stëk'ër), **Friedrich.** 1816–1872. German traveler and writer; author of many novels and adventure stories.

Ger'sten-berg (gôr'stën-bûrg), **Alice.** American writer, b. Chicago. Educ. Bryn Mawr. Author of *Unquenched Fire* (novel, 1912), *Overtones* (play, 1915), and a number of one-act plays.

Ger'sten-berg (gêr'stën-bërk), **Heinrich Wilhelm von.** 1737–1823. Danish poet and critic, b. in Germany. Chief work of literary criticism was *Briefe über Merkwürdigkeiten der Literatur* (vols. 1–3, 1766–71; vol. 4, 1770), which formulated critical principles of German Sturm und Drang movement.

Ger'trude (gêr'trüdë), **Saint.** 1256–1311. German saint; known as "Gertrude the Great"; famed for supernatural visions.

Gertrude. d. 1143. Daughter of Emperor Lothair II; m. Henry the Proud, of Bavaria (1127); mother of Henry the Lion, of Bavaria.

Gertsen, Aleksandr Ivanovich. See **Aleksandr I. HILZEN.**

Ger'vals' (zhër'vê'), **Paul, in full François Louis Paul.** 1816–1879. French naturalist. Known esp. for researches on Tertiary mammals.

Ger'vaise (jêr'väs). Variant of **GERVASE.**

Ger'vase of Can'ter-bur'y (jêr'väs ãv kãn'tër-bër't; -lër't; -br't). *Latin Ger-vä-si-us Do-ro-bor-nen'sis* (jêr-vä-zhë-sis dö'rô-bôr-nën'sis). fl. 1188. English monk and chronicler; author of a history of the archbishops of Canterbury from Augustine to Hubert Walter, a Canterbury chronicle (from the accession of Stephen to the death of Richard I), and a *Gesta Regum*.

Gervase of Til'bur-y (tîl'bër't). fl. 1211. English ecclesiastic and writer; wrote for Emperor Otto IV of Germany his *Offia Imperialia*, a medley of medieval legends and superstitions.

Ger'vex' (zhër'vêks'), **Henri.** 1852–1929. French painter; identified with the impressionist school.

Ger-vi'nus (gêr-vë'nöös), **Georg Gottfried.** 1805–1871. German historian.

Ge'sell' (gê-zê'l'), **Arnold Lucius.** 1880– . American psychologist and pediatrician, b. Alma, Wis.; M.D., Yale (1915); on teaching staff, Yale (from 1911); founder (1911) and director, Yale Clinic of Child Development; author (with collaborators) of *An Atlas of Infant Behavior* (2 vols.; 1934), *The First Five Years* (1940), etc.

Ge'sell' (gê-zê'l'), **Silvio.** 1862–1930. German merchant and economist, b. in Belgium; lived chiefly in Buenos Aires (1887–1914) and Germany (after 1914); known esp. for his emphasis on the velocity of money circulation and advocacy of stamped paper currency as a medium of exchange. Author of *Die Verstaatlichung des Geldes* (1891), etc.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ge-sel'-li-us (gě-sel'-lī-ōs), Herman. 1874-1916. Finnish architect. See G. E. SAARINEN.

Ge-sel'-schap (gě-zel'-shāp), Eduard. 1814-1878. Dutch genre painter.

Ge-se'-ni-us (gā-zā'-nē-ōs), Wilhelm. 1786-1842. German Protestant theologian and Hebrew scholar; author of a Hebrew grammar (1813) and works on the languages of the Old Testament.

Ges'ner (gēs'nēr), Johann Matthias. 1691-1761. German classical philologist.

Gesner, incorrectly **Gess'ner**, Konrad von. 1516-1565. Swiss naturalist; collected and described plants and animals of New and Old World, his *Historia Animalium* (1551-58) being considered basis of modern zoology.

Ges'si (jēs'sē), Romolo. 1831-1881. Italian explorer in Africa.

Gess'ler (gēs'lēr), Otto. 1875-1955. German statesman; minister of reconstruction (1919-20); succeeded Noske as Reichswehr minister (1920); minister of defense (1920-28); collaborated with General von Seeckt in reorganizing Reichswehr.

Gess'ner (gēs'nēr), Konrad von. See **Gesner**.

Gessner, Salomon. 1730-1788. Swiss poet and artist; as artist, known for landscapes and etchings; as poet, wrote *Daphnis* (1754), *Idyllen* (1756), and *Der Tod Ahels* (1758), an idyll in rhythmical prose, translated into most European languages.

Gest (gēst), Morris. 1881-1942. Theatrical producer, b. Wilno, Russia; to U.S. (1893), and settled in Boston. Partner with F. Ray Comstock (1905-28); lessee of Manhattan Opera House in New York (1911-20) and Century Theatre in New York (1917-20). Introduced original Russian ballet in New York, Baliev's *Chauve-souris* (1922), Moscow Art Theatre in repertory (1923-25), etc. Operated independently as Morris Gest, Inc. (from 1928).

Ge'ta (jē'tā), Publius Septimius. 189-212. Second son of Septimius Severus. Joint emperor (211-212) with his brother Caracalla, who caused his murder.

Get'ty (gēt'tī), George Washington. 1819-1901. American army officer; in Civil War, brigadier general of volunteers (1862); distinguished for defense of Suffolk, Va. (1863); with Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah (1864); with Army of the Potomac (1865).

Geu'linx (gū'lingks), Arnold. 1625-1669. Cartesian philosopher, b. Antwerp; joined Protestant church and became professor at Leiden (1665); founded metaphysical theory known as occasionalism.

Ge'vaert (gā'vārt), François Auguste. 1828-1908. Belgian musical scholar and composer of operas, cantatas, orchestral works, choral pieces, and songs.

Geyl (gīl), Pieter. 1887-. Dutch historian; professor, London U. (1919-36) and Utrecht (1936 ff.).

Gey'müller (gī'mūl'ēr), Baron Heinrich von. 1839-1909. Austrian art scholar and writer.

Gey'ser (gī'zēr), Josef. 1869-1948. German philosopher; made special study of the theory of knowledge.

Ge-zel'-le (gě-zel'-lē), Guido. 1830-1899. Flemish poet; vicar (1871) at Kortrijk (Courtrai); head of cloister at Bruges (1898). A leader in movement for revival of Flemish as a literary language.

Gfrö'rer (gfrū'rēr), August Friedrich. 1803-1861. German religious historian.

Ghas-sa'nid (gā-sā'nid). Christianized Arab dynasty originating in a South Arabian tribe and ruling (5th century to 636 A.D.) in Northern Arabia (Palestine, Trans-Jordan and region around Palmyra).

Gha-zan' Khan (gā-zān' kān). 1271-1304. Mongol ruler (Il-khan) of Persia (1295-1304). Extended dominions and established reforms; friendly to Christians; in

alliance with Templars (1299) defeated Mohammedan sultans of Damascus and Egypt; captured Damascus and entered Jerusalem; later defeated, and abandoned Syria; made Mohammedanism established religion of Persia.

Gha'zi I (gā'zē). 1912-1939. Son of King Faisal of Iraq. King of Iraq (1933-39); killed in automobile accident; succeeded by his three-year-old son, Faisal II (q.v.).

Ghaz'ne-vid (gūz'nē-vid) or **Ghaz'ne-vidē** (-vid). Name of Moslem dynasty (977-1186) of Turkic speech ruling in southwestern Asia with its capital at Ghazni (Afghanistan). It was founded (977) by Subuktigin and its greatest ruler was Mahmud of Ghazni (q.v.); overcame by sultan of Ghor (1186). See **SAMANID**.

Ghaz'-za'lli or **Gha'-za'lli**, al- (āl'gā(z)-zā'llē). **Zai. Al'ga-zel'** (āl'gā-zel'). Arab. Abu-l-Jāmid Muhammad al-Ghazzālī. 1058-1111. Arab philosopher; native of Khurasan; one of great figures of Moslem religious thought; by some called "Father of the Church in Islam." Taught at Baghdad (1091-95); gave up teaching to become mystical ascetic. Showed distrust of scholastic theology and of intellectualism in his writings.

Ghe'ermerits (gā'rārts) or **Gee'rarts** (gā'rārts) or **Ge'rards** (gā'rārts), Marcus. Flemish-born painters, father (1510?-1590) and son (1561-1635); resident in England (from 1568) as Protestant refugees.

Ghe'rar-de'sca, del'la (dāl'lā gā'rār-dās'kā). Italian noble family of Tuscan origin, prominent Ghibelline leaders in Pisa and enemies of the Visconti in 13th and 14th centuries. Uguolino della Gherardesca, Count di Do'no-ra'ti-co [dē dō'nō-rā'tē-kō] (1220?-1280), also known as Uguolino da Pi'sa (dā pē'sā), celebrated by Dante in *Divina Commedia* (Inferno, XXXIII); conspired to seize power in Pisa; imprisoned and wealth confiscated (1274); escaped and allied himself with Florentine and Luccan Guelphs then at war with Pisa; forced restitution of his territories (1276); reputedly contrived defeat of Pisans by Genuese at battle of Meloria (1284); appointed captain general of Pisa; overthrown by conspiracy led by Ruggiero Ubaldini, Archbishop of Pisa; imprisoned (July, 1288) with two sons, Gaddo and Ugucione, and two grandsons, Uguolino and Anelmino, in tower of Gualandi (since called Torre di Fame), where they were starved to death.

Ghe-rar'di del Te'sta (gā'rār'dē dāl tēs'tā), Count Tommaso. 1814-1881. Italian poet, playwright, and novelist.

Ghib'el-lino (ghī'bē-līn; -lēn; -līn). *Ital.* **Ghi'bel-lī'no** (gē'bāl-lē'nō). Name in Italy (12th to 15th century) of supporters of the Hohenstaufen in Germany against the Guelphs (see also **WALBLINGEN**). See **GUELPH**.

Ghi-ber'ti (gē-bēr'tē), Lorenzo. *Orig. name* Lorenzo di Gio'ne di Ser Bu'o'nac-cor'so (dē chō'nā dē sēr bwō'nāk-kōr'sō). 1378-1455. Florentine goldsmith, painter, and sculptor. Painted frescoes for palace of Carlo Malatesta at Rimini. Awarded commission (1403) to construct bronze doors of baptistry of San Giovanni (Florence); completed north portals (1424), east portals (1447).

Ghi'ka or **Ghi'ca** or **Ghy'ka** (gē'kā). Princely family of Moldavia and Walachia, descended from the Albanian-born George Ghika (1600?-1664), designated hospodar of Moldavia (1658) and of Walachia (1660). The family includes notably: Gregory hospodar of Walachia (1660-64; 1672-74); made prince of the Holy Roman Empire by Emperor Leopold I; Alexander, hospodar of Walachia (1834-42); Gregory (1807-1857), of Moldavia (1849-56); Jon (yōn) (1817-1892), premier of Walachia (1866-67; 1870-71) and ambassador to Great Britain (1881-89). See also **DORA D'ISTRIA**.

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said; ēve, hēre (18), event, end, silent, makēr; ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōbt; ont, oīl; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū = in Fr. menu;

- Ghil** (gē), René. 1862-1925. French poet of Belgian birth; advanced (1888) a theory of basing poetry on science, and endeavored to create "scientific poetry."
- Ghir'lan-da'jo** or **Ghir'lan-da'io** (gēr'lan-dā'yō) or **Gril'lan-da'jo** (grē'lān-dā'yō). *Pseudonyms of Domenico di Tom-ma'so Bi-gor'di* (dē tōm-inā'zō bē-gōr'dē). 1449-1494. Florentine painter and mosaicist, b. Florence. Founder of a school of painting; teacher of Michelangelo. Best known for his frescoes in the Palazzo Vecchio, the choir of Santa Maria Novella, and the church of the Innocenti, all in Florence; aided in decorating the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican (1483). His son **Ridolfo Ghirlandajo** (1483-1561) was also a painter; an admirer of Leonardo da Vinci and later of Raphael; his *Coronation of the Virgin* hangs in the Louvre.
- Ghis-lan'di** (gēs-lān'dē), **Fra Vittore**. Known also as **Fra Pa'o-lo'to** (pā'ō-lō'tō) or **Fra Gal-ga'rio** (gā-gā'ryō). 1655-1743. Italian painter and Franciscan monk; known esp. for portraits.
- Ghis-lan-zo'ni** (gēs-lān-tō'nē), **Antonio**. 1824-1893. Italian opera singer and writer; lost voice (1854); founded comic paper *L'Uomo di Pietra* (1857); published *Gazzetta Musicale* (Milan); wrote opera librettos.
- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak**. See **TUGHLAK**.
- Ghor**, House of. See **GHURI**.
- Ghorn'ley** (gōrm'li), **Robert Lee**. 1883-1958. American naval officer, b. Portland, Ore.; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1906); advanced through the grades to vice-admiral (1941); director of war plans division, U.S. Navy Department (1938-39); assistant to chief of naval operations (1939-40); special naval observer, London, Eng. (1940-42); as commander of Allied naval forces in South Pacific (May-Oct., 1942), directed attack against the Solomon Islands (Aug., 1942).
- Ghose** (gōs), **Sri Aurobindo**. 1872-1950. Indian Yoga philosopher. Prominent in nationalist movement (1907); editor of various periodicals (1914-20); subsequently resident in Pondicherry leading life of a Yogi.
- Ghu'ri** (gūr'ri) or **Ghu'rides** (gūr'ridz). Called also **House of Ghor** (gōr) *in a district in northwestern Afghanistan*. Moslem (Afghan) dynasty of medieval Persia (c. 1148-1215). Founded by Ala ud-Din and brothers; captured Ghazni (1148, 1155)—see **GHAZNEVID**; its most famous prince, Mohammed of Ghor (q.v.), conquered northern India (1186-1206).
- Ghyka**. See **GHICA**.
- Gla'co-met'ti** (jā'kō-māt'tē), **Paolo**. 1816-1882. Italian playwright.
- Gla'co-mo** (jā'kō-mō), **Salvatore di**. 1862-1934. Italian author of plays, dialect poems, and historical studies.
- Gla'co-mot'ti** (Fr. jā'kō-mō'tē; Ital. jā'kō-mō'tē), **Félix Henri**. 1828-1909. French painter of Italian descent.
- Gla'co'sa** (jā'kō'sā), **Giuseppe**. 1847-1906. Italian dramatist; attempted to free Italian stage from foreign influence. Collaborated on librettos of *La Bohème*, *Madame Butterfly*.
- Gialong**. Orig. **Nguyen-Anh**. d. 1820. King of Annam, Indo-China (1798-1820). Secured throne (1798) with aid of French; founded Nguyen dynasty (1801) ruling Annam, Tonkin, and Cochinchina.
- Giambelli, Federico**. See **GIANIBELLI**.
- Giamberti, Antonio** and **Giuliano**. See **SANGALLO**.
- Gia'ni-bel'li** (jā'nē-bē'lē) or **Giam-bel'li** (jām-bē'lē), **Federigo**. Italian military engineer in service of Queen Elizabeth, esp. when England was threatened by Spanish Armada.
- Gian-no'ne** (jān-nō'nā), **Pietro**. 1676-1748. Italian historian; known esp. for his monumental work *Storia Civile del Regno di Napoli* (4 vols., 1723).
- Gianuzzi, Giulio de'**. See **GIULIO ROMANO**.
- Giard** (zhyār), **Alfred Mathieu**. 1846-1908. French biologist; advocate of transformism; investigated parasitic castration and its effect on secondary sex characters and on the morphology of the individual.
- Giar-di'ni** (jār-dē'nē), **Felice di**. 1716-1796. Italian violinist and composer of violin pieces, chamber music, and several operas.
- Giar-di'no** (jār-dē'nō), **Gaetano**. 1864-1935. Italian soldier; commander of 48th brigade in attack on Gorizia (1916); lieutenant general (1917) and minister of war; commanded attack forcing Austrian retreat (Oct. 24-Nov. 3, 1918); promoted general (1919); took military control of Rome (1923) until it was annexed to Italy (Jan., 1924).
- Gla'auque** (jē-ōk'), **William Francis**. 1895-. American chemist; known for discovery (with Herrick Lee Johnston) of oxygen isotopes, and for discovery of adiabatic demagnetization method of producing temperatures below 1° absolute.
- Gibb** (gib), **Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen**. 1895-. English Orientalist; served in World War (1914-19); author of treatises on Arabic culture and literature.
- Gib'bon** (gib'an), **Edward**. 1737-1794. English historian; M.P. (1774-80; 1781-83); settled in Lausanne (1783). His chief work was *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (vol. I, 1776; vols. II & III, 1781; vols. IV & V, 1788). In prolonged controversy over his account of rise of Christianity defended only fidelity as historian, as in *Vindication* (1779).
- Gibbon, John**. 1827-1896. American army officer; brigadier general of volunteers (May 2, 1862); his brigade became known as the "Iron Brigade"; major general (1864).
- Gibbon, John Murray**. 1875-1952. Canadian publicist, b. in Ceylon. General publicity agent of Canadian Pacific Railway (from 1913); instrumental in aiding Canadian authors to secure adequate copyright protection; student of Canadian history and folk literature.
- Gibbon, Perceval**. 1879-1926. British journalist and war correspondent, b. in Carmarthenshire, Wales. Author of *African Items* (verse), the novels *Souls in Bondage*, *Salvator*, *Margaret Harding*, and many short stories.
- Gib'bons** (gib'onz), **Abigail, nee Hopper** (hōp'ēr). 1801-1893. Dau. of Isaac Tatem Hopper. American abolitionist and social reformer; m. (1833) James Sloan Gibbons (q.v.). Resident, New York City (from 1835). Aided in establishment of Protestant Asylum for Infants; president, Women's Prison Association; a founder of Isaac T. Hopper Home for discharged prisoners.
- Gibbons, Alfred St. Hill**. 1858-1916. English explorer in Africa.
- Gibbons, Floyd Phillips**. 1887-1939. American journalist; war correspondent for *Chicago Tribune*; with Villa in Mexican Revolution (1915), with Pershing on Mexican punitive expedition (1916). Was on torpedoed liner *Laconia* when sunk (Feb. 25, 1917) and, after his rescue, cabled account of disaster. War correspondent in France (1918); lost eye in battle of Château-Thierry.
- Gibbons, Grinling**. 1648-1720. English woodcarver and sculptor, b. Rotterdam, of Dutch origin. Employed by Sir Christopher Wren to carve the stalls in St. Paul's and other new London churches; did work for the king at Windsor, Whitehall, and Kensington.
- Gibbons, Herbert Adams**. 1880-1934. American journalist and historian; correspondent for *New York Herald* in France and Near East (1908-18); staff correspondent, *Century Magazine* (1919-21) and *Christian Science Monitor* (1922). Author of many historical books, including *The New Map of Europe* (1914), *Europe Since 1918* (1923), *Contemporary World History* (1934), etc.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gibbons, James. 1834-1921. American Roman Catholic cardinal, b. Baltimore, Md. Grad. St. Charles College, near Baltimore (1858). Ordained priest (1861). In charge of St. Bridget's church, near Baltimore, and chaplain at Fort McHenry near by (1861-65). Consecrated titular bishop of Adramyttium (1868); head of the vicariate apostolic of North Carolina. Bishop of Richmond, Va. (1872); bishop of Baltimore (1877). Instrumental in establishing Catholic U., Washington, D.C. Created cardinal by Pope Leo XIII (1886). Gained respect of all classes by his judicious policies and his unquestioned patriotism.

Gibbons, James Sloan. 1810-1892. American abolitionist; to New York (1835); in banking business there. Active member of American Anti-Slavery Society, but opposed Garrison's disunion policies; home sacked by mobs in antislavery riots (July 13-16, 1863). Author of the war song, *We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong*. See Abigail Hopper GIBBONS.

Gibbons, Orlando. 1583-1625. English organist and composer; best known for his sacred music, which gained him the title "English Palestrina"; published also madrigals, motets, and fantasies. His brothers Edward (1570?-1653) and Ellis (1573-1603) and his son Christopher (1615-1676) were all organists and composers.

Gibbons, Stella Dorothea. 1902- . English poet and novelist; m. Allan Bourne Webb (1933). Her verse includes *The Mountain Beast* (1930), *The Priestess* (1934); her fiction includes *Cold Comfort Farm* (1932), *Miss Linsey and Pa* (1936), *Nightingale Wood* (1938).

Gibbons, Thomas. 1720-1785. English dissenting minister and poet; author of hymns.

Gibbons, Thomas. 1757-1826. See under Aaron OGDEN.

Gibbs (gibz), Arthur Hamilton. See under Sir Philip GIBBS.

Gibbs, George. 1815-1873. American historian and ethnologist; settled in Columbia, Ore. (1849); made study of Indians in the northwest. His brother Oliver Wolcott (1822-1908) was a chemist; known for investigations of vapor densities, platinum metals, and ammoniacobalt bases. His father George Gibbs (1776-1833), b. Bristol, R.I., was a mineralogist.

Gibbs, George. 1870-1942. American fiction writer and illustrator. Among the many tales which he wrote and illustrated are *Pike and Cutlass* (1900), *The Splendid Outcast* (1920), *The Joyous Conspirator* (1927), *The Isle of Illusion* (1929), *The Vanishing Idol* (1936).

Gibbs, Henry Hicks. See ALDENHAM.

Gibbs, James. 1682-1754. British architect.

Gibbs, James Ethan Allen. 1829-1902. American inventor of improvements in sewing machines (patented 1856-57); in partnership with James Willcox, Philadelphia, in making Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines.

Gibbs, Josiah Willard. 1790-1861. American philologist; publ. translation of a German-Hebrew dictionary, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament including the Biblical Chaldee* (1824). His son Josiah Willard (1839-1903) was a physicist, b. New Haven, Conn.; Ph.D., Yale (1863). Professor of mathematical physics, Yale (1871-1903). Author of *On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances* (1876, 1878), *Elementary Principles in Statistical Mechanics* (1902), and papers on mathematical physics. His investigations established the basic theory for physical chemistry.

Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott. See under George GIBBS.

Gibbs, Sir Philip. 1877- . English journalist, editor, and novelist; war correspondent with French and Belgian armies (1914) and British armies (1915-18); editor, *Review of Reviews* (1921-22). His many novels include

The Individualist and Venetian Lovers (1922), *The Unchanging Quest* (1925), *The Golden Years* (1931), *Cities of Refuge* (1936). Author also of historical studies and essays, as *The Battles of the Somme* (1916), *Now It Can Be Told* (1920), *Ordeal in England* (1937). His youngest brother, Arthur Hamilton (1888-), novelist, served in World War (major); resident in U.S. (from 1919); author of *Cheadle and Son* and *Soundings* (1925), *Labels* (1926), *Harness* (1928), *Chances* (1930), *Underlow* (1932), *Rivers Glide On* (1934), *The Need We Have* (1936), *A Half Inch of Candle* (1939). See also Cosimo HAMILTON (another brother).

Gib-ran' (jəb-rān'), Kah-lil' (kā-lēl'). 1883-1931. Syrian symbolist poet and painter; resident in U.S. (from c. 1910); author of *Broken Wings*, *The Madman*, *The Prophet*, *The Wanderer*, etc.

Gib'son (gib'sn), Charles Dana. 1867-1944. American illustrator, b. Roxbury, Mass. Contributed illustrations to magazines (*Life*, *Scribner's*, *Century*, *Harper's*); master of black-and-white drawing; created so-called "Gibson girl" type. Author of *The Education of Mr. Pipp*, *The Americans*, *The Social Ladder*, etc.

Gibson, Edmund. 1669-1748. English prelate; edue. Oxford; bishop of Lincoln (1716-20), London (1720-48); chief work, *Codex Juris Ecclesiae Anglicanae* (1713).

Gibson, Edward. See Baron ASHBURNE.

Gibson, Hugh Simons. 1883-1954. American diplomat; secretary of legation, Brussels, Belgium (1914-16); first U.S. minister to Poland (1919-24); U.S. minister to Switzerland (1924-27), Belgium (1927-33), Brazil (1933-37), Belgium (1937-38).

Gibson, John. 1740-1822. American Revolutionary officer; member, expedition that captured Fort Duquesne (renamed Fort Pitt), 1758. Fur trader (1758-74). In Washington's Continental army; colonel (1777). In command, Fort Pitt (1781-82). After Revolution, judge, court of common pleas, Allegheny County. Appointed by Jefferson secretary of Indiana Territory; settled at Vincennes (1800-16).

Gibson, John. 1790-1866. English sculptor; modeled statue of Queen Victoria for the houses of Parliament, and a statue of Sir Robert Peel for Westminster Abbey.

Gibson, John Bannister. 1780-1853. American jurist.

Gibson, Randall Lee. 1832-1892. American army officer and legislator; served in Confederate army through Civil War; brigadier general (1864). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1875-83); U.S. Senate (1883-92); interested esp. in measures for improving navigation in Mississippi River. Instrumental in founding Tulane U.

Gibson, Thomas Mil'ner- (mīl'nēr-). 1806-1884. English statesman; M.P. (1837-39; 1841 ff.); president of Board of Trade (1859-66); promoted commercial treaty with France.

Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson. 1878 - . English poet; author of *Stonefolds* (1907), *Daily Bread* (1910), *Fires* (1912), *Thoroughfares* (1914), *Borderlands* (1914), *Battle* (1915), *Whin* (1918), *Neighbors* (1920), *The Golden Room* (1928), *Hazards* (1930), *Islands* (1932), *Fuel* (1934), *The Alert* (1941).

Gibson, William Hamilton. 1850-1896. American illustrator. Best known for illustrations of nature articles in *Harper's*, *Century*, and *Scribner's*. Collected works in *Pastoral Days* (1881), *Sharp Eyes* (1892), *Eye Spy* (1897), *My Studio Neighbors* (1898), *Our Native Orchids* (1905).

Gid'dings (gid'ingz), Franklin Henry. 1855-1931. American sociologist; professor, Columbia (from 1894). Author of *The Principles of Sociology* (1896), *The Responsible State* (1918), *The Scientific Study of Human Society* (1924), etc.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īch, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, ū = ū in Fr. menu;

- Giddings, Joshua Reed.** 1795-1864. American legislator, b. in Bradford County, Pa.; taken as a child to Ohio. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1838-42); violent antislavery advocate; censured by house for activities (1842); resigned, but was re-elected and served (1842-59); opposed Mexican War and Compromise of 1850. U.S. consul general to Canada (1861-64).
- Gide (zhè), Jean Paul Guillaume.** 1832-1880. French jurist; professor of Roman law, in Paris (1866-80). His brother **Charles** (1847-1932), economist, was professor at Collège de France. Jean Paul's son **André** (1869-1951), writer, whose works include *Le Voyage d'Urien* (1893), *Paludes* (1895), *Les Nourritures Terrestres* (1897), *Prométhée Mal Enchaîné* (1899), *Isabelle* (1911), *La Symphonie Pastorale* (1919), *Les Faux Monnayeurs* (1925), *Voyage au Congo* (1928), *École des Femmes* (1929); a number of critical studies, as of Dostoevski and Wilde; translations of English classics, as of Shakespeare, Whitman, Blake, etc.
- Gl'del' (zhè'dèl'), Charles Antoine.** 1827-1900. French literary historian.
- Gl'd'e-on (gìl'è-àn).** Surnamed **Jer'ub-ba'al (jër'ù(h)-bā'āl)**. In Douay Version **Ged'e-on Jer'o-ba'al (gèd'è-àn jër'ò-bā'āl)**. In Bible (*Judges vi-viii*), leader of the Jews who, with a band of 300 men, defeated Midianites and delivered his people from their oppression; father of Abimelech.
- Gl'd'e-onse (gìl'è-nuz), Harry David.** 1901- . Economist and educator, b. Rotterdam, Netherlands; to U.S. (1904); president of Brooklyn Coll. (from 1939).
- Glé (zhya).** A branch of the Rohan family of France holding a seignury. See **ROMAN**, esp. *René de Rohan* (1550-86).
- Glél'gud (gìl'gòod), Arthur John.** 1904- . English actor; among his prominent roles are Lewis Dodd in *Constant Nymph*, Richard II in *Richard of Bordeaux*, Romeo, and Hamlet.
- Gl'em'sa (gè'm'zì), Gustav.** 1867-1918. German chemist.
- Gier'ke (gër'kè), Otto von.** 1841-1921. German legal scholar; professor, Breslau (1872), Heidelberg (1884), Berlin (1887). His son **Julius** (1875-), also a legal scholar; professor, König-berg (1903), Halle (1919), Göttingen (1925).
- Giers, Nikolai Karlovich de.** Russ. surname **Girs (gër's)**. 1820-1895. Russian statesman of Swedish descent; minister to Teheran (1863), Bern (1869), and Stockholm (1872); married into family of Prince Gorchakov, whom he succeeded (1882-95) as minister of foreign affairs; exercised restraining influence in European diplomacy, esp. in negotiations with Great Britain on Afghan boundary.
- Gle'se (gè'zè), Friedrich.** 1882-1958. German legal scholar.
- Giese, Wilhelm Oskar Fritz.** 1890- . German psychologist; known for work in psychotechnology.
- Gle'se-brecht (gè'zè-brèkt), Wilhelm von.** 1814-1889. German historian.
- Gle'se-king (gè'zè-kìng), Walter Wilhelm.** 1895-1956. Pianist, b. Lyons, France, of German descent. On tours as concert pianist in Europe (from 1920), and Europe and U.S. (from 1926).
- Gle'sel (gè'zèl), Fritz.** 1852- . German chemist; discovered emanum; pioneer in preparation of pure radium compounds.
- Gil'fard (gìl'èrd), Hardinge Stanley.** 1st Earl of Hals'bury (hòlz'bèr-I; -brì). 1823-1921. British statesman. Solicitor general (1875); lord chancellor (1885-86; 1886-92; 1895-1905). Led die-hards in House of Lords against Parliament Act (1911). Presided over preparation of digest of *Laws of England* (1905-16).
- Gil'fard' (zhè'fàr'), Henri.** 1825-1882. French engineer. Constructed 5 h.p. steam engine which he used to propel an elongated balloon (1851); invented the injector for steam boilers.
- Gil'fen (gìl'èn), Sir Robert.** 1837-1910. English economist and statistician; chief of statistical department, Board of Trade (1876-97). His many works include *Essays in Finance* (2 series, 1880-86), *The Case against Bimetallism* (1892).
- Gil'ford (gìl'èrd), Countess of.** See under **Frederick BLACKWOOD.**
- Gilford, Adam.** Lord **Gilford.** 1820-1887. Scottish jurist; bequeathed £80,000 to establish Gilford lectureship in natural theology.
- Gilford, Fannie Stearns, nee Davis.** 1884- . American writer, b. Cleveland, Ohio; m. Augustus McKinsty Gilford (1914). Author of *Myself and I* (1913), *Crack o' Dawn* (1915), and *The Ancient Beautiful Things* (verse, 1923).
- Gifford, Robert Swain.** 1840-1905. American landscape painter and etcher.
- Gifford, Sanford Robinson.** 1823-1880. American landscape painter.
- Gifford, William.** 1554-1629. English prelate. Entered Benedictine order (1608); renowned as pulpit orator throughout France. First president of English Benedictines (1617). Archbishop of Reims (1622-29).
- Gifford, William.** 1756-1826. English literary critic and poet; in his *Baciel* (1794) and *Marriad* (1795), ridiculed the Della-Cruscans and the minor playwrights. First editor (1809-24) of *Quarterly Review*; credited with writing the magazine's attack on Keats's *Endymion* (1818). Edited Juvenal; translated Persius; edited plays of Massinger, Ben Jonson, and Ford.
- Gi'gli (gè'lyè), Beniamino.** 1890-1957. Operatic tenor, b. Recanati, Italy. Member, Metropolitan Opera Co., New York City (1920-32). Appeared in concert performances in Europe and South America (from 1932).
- Gi'gout' (zhè'gòu'), Eugène.** 1844-1925. French organist and composer.
- Gi'goux' (zhè'gòu'), Jean François.** 1806-1894. French painter and illustrator.
- Gil'bert (gìl'bèrt), Sir Alfred.** 1854-1934. English sculptor and goldsmith; among his notable works are a seated statue of Queen Victoria for Winchester, the tomb of the duke of Clarence in Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle, a memorial to Queen Alexandra in Marlborough House, and portrait busts.
- Gilbert, Anne, nee Hart'ley (hàrt'li).** 1821-1904. Actress, b. Rochdale, England; m. George H. Gilbert (1846). To U.S. (1849); on American stage (from 1850); excelled in portraying elderly characters in comedy.
- Gilbert, Cass.** 1859-1934. American architect; among his notable works are the U.S. Custom House and the Woolworth Building in New York City, the Minnesota capitol in St. Paul, the Detroit Public Library, the St. Louis Central Public Library.
- Gilbert, Charles Henry.** 1859-1928. American ichthyologist; professor, Cincinnati (1884-89), Indiana (1889-91), Stanford (1891-1925). Author of *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (with David Starr Jordan; 1882), *The Deep Sea Fishes* (of Hawaii; 1905), etc.
- Gilbert, Grove Karl.** 1843-1918. American geologist; chief geologist, U.S. Geological Survey (1889-92).
- Gilbert, Henry Franklin Belknap.** 1868-1928. American composer. His *Comedy Overture* (1905) was performed by Boston Symphony Orchestra (1911), *Negro Rhapsody* (1912) at Norfolk Music Festival (1913), *Dance in Place Congo* (1906) at Metropolitan Opera

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- House, New York (1918); *Nocturne, from Whitman* (1925) by Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra (1928).
- Gilbert, Sir Humphrey.** 1539?-1583. English navigator and soldier. Half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. Served under Sir Henry Sidney in Ireland (1566-70); served in Netherlands, but failed to capture Goes (1572). Undertook expedition for exploration and colonization in New World (1578), but failed in first attempt (1579); succeeded in second attempt (1583), establishing first British colony in North America at St. John's, Newfoundland.
- Gilbert, Sir John.** 1817-1897. English historical painter and book illustrator.
- Gilbert, John Gibbs.** 1810-1889. American comedian, b. Boston. With Wallack's company, New York (1862-88); in Joseph Jefferson's company (1888-89).
- Gilbert, Sir John Thomas.** 1829-1898. Irish historian.
- Gilbert, Sir Joseph Henry.** 1817-1901. English agricultural chemist; collaborated with John Bennet Lawes in experiments at Rothamsted.
- Gilbert, Linda.** 1847-1895. American philanthropist, b. Rochester, N.Y. Established the Gilbert Library (to provide books for prisons) and the Prisoner's Aid Society (1876).
- Gilbert, Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna.** See **Lola Montez**.
- Gil'bert' (zhēl'bār'), Nicolas Joseph Laurent.** 1751-1780. French poet; known for satirical verse.
- Gil'bert (gil'bērt), Rufus Henry.** 1832-1885. American physician and inventor; patented (1870) elevated railway system; incorporated Gilbert Elevated Railway Co. (1872); railway built in New York City (1876-78).
- Gilbert, Seymour Parker.** 1892-1938. American lawyer and financier; practiced law in New York City (1915-18). Counsel to U.S. secretary of the treasury in war loan matters (1918-20); undersecretary of the treasury (1921-23). Agent-general for reparation payments in Germany (1924-30). Partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. (1931-38).
- Gilbert, William.** 1540-1603. English physician and physicist. His experiments in magnetism, and his use for the first time of terms *electric force*, *electric attraction*, and *magnetic pole* have gained him title of "father of electricity." His treatise *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus* (1600) was the first great scientific work published in England. The gilbert, the C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force, is named after him.
- Gilbert, Sir William Schwenck.** 1836-1911. English playwright, b. London, B.A., London U. (1857). Called to the bar (1863). First literary work, *Bab Ballads* (2 series, 1869, 1873). Began collaboration with Arthur Sullivan (Gilbert writing the librettos, Sullivan the music) with the burlesque *Thespis* (1871), and continued with the famous comic operas, performed by D'Oyly Carte's opera company, *Trial by Jury* (1875), *The Sorcerer* (1877), *II. M. S. Pinafore* (1878), *The Pirates of Penzance* (1879), *Patience* (1881), *Iolanthe* (1882), *Princess Ida* (1884), *The Mikado* (1885), *Ruddigore* (1887), *The Yeomen of the Guard* (1888), *The Gondoliers* (1889), *Utopia, Limited* (1893), *The Grand Duke* (1896). Also wrote independently *The Palace of Truth* (1870), *Pygmalion and Galatea* (1871), *The Wicked World* (1873), *The Happy Land* (1873), *Charity* (1874), *Broken Hearts* (1875), *Don't Druce* (1876).
- Gil'bert' de La Porrée (zhēl'bār').** See **PORRÉE**.
- Gil'bert of Sem'pring-ham (gil'bērt, sēm'pring-ām).** 1083?-1189. English priest; founder of the Gilbertine order. Supported Becket against Henry II, but continued to be held in high regard by Henry and Queen Eleanor. Canonized (1202).
- Gil-ber'tus Por-re-ta'nus (gil-būr'tās pōr-ē-tā'nās).** See **Gilbert de La Porrée**.
- Gil'breth (gil'brēth), Frank Bunker.** 1868-1924. American contracting engineer and efficiency expert, b. Fairfield, Me. In business in Boston (1895-1904) and New York (1904-11); consulting engineer (from 1911). Organized Society for the Promotion of the Science of Management, later called Taylor Society after Frederick Winslow Taylor (q.v.). Author of *Primer of Scientific Management* (1911). His wife (m. 1904), Lillian Evelyn, nee Mol'ler [mōl'ēr] (1878-), also an engineer, took over her husband's efficiency-engineering projects at his death. Author of *Psychology of Management* (1912), *The Home-Maker and Her Job* (1927), *Living With Our Children* (1928). Collaborated with husband in *Fatigue Study* (1919), *Time Study* (1920), etc.
- Gil'christ (gil'krīst), John Borthwick.** 1759-1841. Scottish Orientalist; studied Hindustani, Sanskrit, and Persian. Published *Hindustani Dictionary* (1787-90), *Hindustani Grammar* (1796), and Persian textbooks.
- Gilchrist, Percy Carlyle.** See **SIDNEY C. THOMAS**.
- Gilchrist, William Wallace.** 1846-1916. American composer of choral works, orchestral compositions, and chamber music.
- Gil'das (gil'dās).** 516?-7570. British monk and historian; known as "Saint Gildas the Wise." Author of *De Excidio Britanniae*, a history of Britain from earliest times.
- Gil'de-mel'ster (gil'dē-mī'stēr), Johanna.** 1812-1890. German Oriental scholar.
- Gil'der (gil'dēr), Richard Watson.** 1844-1909. American poet and editor, b. Bordentown, N.J. Assistant editor, *Scribner's Monthly* (1870-81); editor, the *Century*, which succeeded *Scribner's* (1881-1909). Contributor of verse to the magazines of the day. Wrote *Lincoln the Leader* (1909), *Grover Cleveland* (1910). His brother **William Henry** (1838-1900) was a journalist and explorer; accompanied expedition to King William Land to locate Sir John Franklin party (1878-80); proved loss of Franklin and his companions and found some records of the Franklin expedition; also with expedition to locate De Long party in the Arctic (1881-83); after ship was crushed made 2000-mile winter journey across Siberia to telegraph news of disaster. Their sister **Jeannette Leonard** (1849-1916) was a journalist; cofounder (1881) and editor (1881-1906) of the *Critic*; author of *The Autobiography of a Tomboy* (1900), *The Tomboy at Work* (1904).
- Gilder, Robert Fletcher.** 1856-1940. American journalist, landscape painter, and archaeologist; discoverer of Nebraska "loess man," oldest human remains found in America.
- Gil'der-sleeve (gil'dēr-slēv), Bas'il (bās'ī) Lan'neau (lān'ō).** 1831-1924. American classical scholar; professor of Greek, U. of Virginia (1856-76), Johns Hopkins (1876-1915). Served in Confederate army. Founded (1880) and edited (1880-1920) *American Journal of Philology*. Author of *A Latin Grammar* (1867).
- Gildersleeve, Virginia Cro'che-ron (krō'shē-rōn).** 1877- . American educator; teacher of English, Barnard Coll. (from 1900), professor and dean (1911-47).
- Gil Fanes.** See **GILIANES**.
- Giles (jīlz), Saint.** 7th-century Greco-Latin-born saint; a hermit in a desert region near Arles, France; became patron saint of cripples, beggars, and lepers; St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, is so named in his honor.
- Giles, Blessed.** See **ARGIDIUS OF ASSIST**.
- Giles, Herbert Allen.** 1845-1935. English Oriental scholar; member of China consular service (1867-93); professor of Chinese, Cambridge U. (1897-1932). Com-

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), said; éve, hère (18), évent, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; fodd, fōt; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

- piler of a *Chinese-English Dictionary* (1892) and a *Chinese Biographical Dictionary* (1897); author of *Chinese Sketches* (1876), *Confucianism and its Rivals* (1915), *Chaos in China* (1924), etc.
- Giles, Howard Everett.** 1876-1955. American landscape painter.
- Giles, William Branch.** 1762-1830. American legislator; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1790-98; 1801-03); opposed to Hamilton; supporter of Jefferson. U.S. senator (1804-15); opposed Gallatin and Monroe; leader of malcontents opposing administration in War of 1812. Governor of Virginia (1827-30).
- Gil-ál-lan** (gil-ál-lán), **George.** 1813-1878. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and writer; friend of De Quincey, Carlyle, Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith. His overstrained literary style associated him with the spasmodic school of writers.
- Gillilan, Robert.** 1798-1850. Scottish poet; author of the humorous satire *Peter McCraw* (1828), praised in John Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianae*.
- Gil-lia'nes** (zhé-lyá'nesh) or **Gull-lia'nes** (gū-lyá'nesh) or **Gil Ea'nes** (zhí yá'nesh). Portuguese navigator; first to round Cape Bojador (1433).
- Gillmer.** See GELIMER.
- Gil'kin'** (zhí'kán'), **I'wan'** (é'vān'). 1858-1923. Belgian poet. A founder of *La Jeune Belgique* (1881; cf. Albert GRAUD). Among his volumes of verse are *La Nuit* (1897), showing influence of Baudelaire, and *Le Cerisier Fleuri* (1899).
- Gill** (zhēl), **André.** Professional name of **Louis Alexandre Gos'set' de Guignes** (gō'sē' dē gēn'). 1840-1885. French painter, illustrator, and caricaturist; best known for his political caricatures.
- Gill** (gīl), **Collin Unwin.** 1892-. English painter; official war artist (1918-19); best known for his portraits and murals.
- Gill, Sir David.** 1843-1914. Scottish astronomer; astronomer royal at Cape of Good Hope (1879-1907). A pioneer in applying photography to astronomy; made photographic survey of southern heavens (1885-98).
- Gill, Eric.** 1882-1940. English sculptor and engraver. Author of *Sculpture...* (1917), *Christianity and Art* (1927), *Money and Morals* (1934), *25 Nudes* (a book of engravings, 1938), etc.
- Gill, Theodore Nicholas.** 1837-1914. American zoologist; member of staff, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (from 1861). On staff of Library of Congress (1866-74). Specialist in ichthyology.
- Gill, William John.** 1843-1882. English military engineer and traveler. In India (1869-71); traveled in Persia, China, eastern Tibet, and the region between Tunis and Egypt. His map of eastern Tibet was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal.
- Gille** (zhēl), **Philippe Émile François.** 1831-1901. French playwright and literary critic. Author of, or collaborator in writing, the librettos of *Vent du Soir* (1857) and *Les Bergers* (1865), both with music by Offenbach, *Le Boef Apis* (1865), *Jean de Nivelle* (1880), *Lakmé*, the last three with music by Delibes.
- Gille, Valère.** 1867-1950. Belgian poet.
- Gilles de la Tourette'** (zhēl' dē lá tōō'rēt'), **Georges.** 1857-1904. French physician; known for work relating to hypnotism and to neuropathology.
- Gil-les'pie** (gil-lēs'pī), **George.** 1613-1648. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman; author of theological and controversial works.
- Gillespie, Thomas.** 1708-1774. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. Educ. Edinburgh. Deposed by general assembly of his church; preached in Dunfermline and on the open highway for over six years. He and his followers formed a presbytery and founded the Relief Church in Scotland (1761).
- Gillespie, William Mitchell.** 1816-1868. American engineer; author of *Treatise on Leveling, Topography, and Higher Surveying* (1871), etc.
- Gil'let'** (zhé'lé'), **Louis.** 1876-1943. French art historian.
- Gil-lett'** (jī-lēt'), **Frederick Huntington.** 1851-1935. American lawyer and politician, b. Westfield, Mass. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1893-1925), and speaker (1919-25); member, U.S. Senate (1925-31).
- Gil-lette'** (jī-lēt'), **King Camp.** 1855-1932. American inventor of the safety razor; organized and headed Gillette Safety Razor Co. (1901-32). Author of *Human Drift* (1894), *Gillette's Industrial Solution* (1900), *The People's Corporation* (1924).
- Gillette, William.** 1855-1937. American actor, b. Hartford, Conn.; best known for his dramatization of Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes*; also starred in *Diplomacy*, *The Admirable Crichton*, *Dear Brutus*, etc.
- Gil'lié'ron'** (zhé'lyá'rōn'), **Jules.** 1854-1926. French Romance language scholar; by his work, with collaboration of E. Edmont, in preparing *Atlas Linguistique de la France* (1902-09), he founded study of linguistic geography.
- Gil'lies** (gī'lis, -lɪz), **John.** 1747-1836. Scottish historian and classical scholar.
- Gil'liis** (gī'lis), **James Melville.** 1811-1865. American astronomer; instrumental in obtaining appropriation for new Naval Observatory in Washington (1841-44). In charge, expedition to South America to study Venus and Mars and determine solar parallax (1849-52); observed solar eclipse, in South America (1858), and in Washington Territory (1860). In charge, Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. (1861-65).
- Gilliss, Walter.** 1855-1925. American typographer; secretary of the Grolier Club for over twenty years; typographical adviser to Doubleday, Page & Co. (1911-25).
- Gill'more** (gīl'mūr), **Inez Haynes.** See under WILL IRWIN.
- Gillmore, Quincy Adams.** 1825-1888. American military engineer, b. Black River, Ohio. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1849). In Civil War, brigadier general of volunteers (1862); major general (1863); in command, Department of the South (1865). President, Mississippi River Commission (1879).
- Gil'lot'** (zhé'lō'), **Claude.** 1673-1722. French engraver, esp. of comedy scenes and burlesques.
- Gillot, Firmin.** 1820-1872. French lithographer; originator of the gillotype.
- Gil'louin'** (zhé'lwān'), **René.** 1881-. French philosopher; student of problems of social and religious philosophy.
- Gill'ray** (gī'rā), **James.** 1757-1815. English caricaturist; known esp. for his political caricatures, many satirizing the royal family.
- Gil'man** (gī'mān), **Arthur.** 1837-1909. American educator, b. Alton, Ill. Instrumental in obtaining Harvard collegiate instruction for women (from 1879); developed Radcliffe College (incorporated 1893); regent, Radcliffe College (1893-95).
- Gilman, Arthur Delevan.** 1821-1882. American architect.
- Gilman, Caroline,** see **Howard.** 1794-1888. American author, b. Boston; m. (1819) Samuel Gilman (q.v.); settled at Charleston, S.C. Editor of the *Southern Rosebud* (later *Southern Rose*), one of the first children's papers in U.S. (1832-39).
- Gilman, Charlotte,** see **Perkins.** 1860-1935. American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger, ich, ach; Fr, bon; yet; zh = z in azure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

lecturer and writer; m. (1884; div. 1894) Charles Walter Stetson, American painter, and (1900) George H. Gilman. Lecturer on ethics, economics, and sociology (from 1890); associated with movements to improve conditions of labor and to advance the cause of women.

Gilman, Daniel Coit. 1831-1908. American educator; drew up plans for scientific school at Yale (1856); librarian, secretary, and professor of geography, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale (1861-72). President, U. of California (1872-75); first president, Johns Hopkins (1875-1901); retired. First president, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. (1901-04); resigned. President, National Civil Service Reform League (1901-07).

Gilman (gil'mán), Lawrence. 1878-1939. American author and critic, b. Flushing, N.Y. Music critic, *Harper's Weekly* (1901-13), and managing editor (1911-13); music, dramatic, and literary critic, *North American Review* (1915-23); music critic, *New York Herald-Tribune* (1923-39).

Gilman, Samuel. 1791-1858. American Unitarian clergyman and poet; author of *Fair Harvard*. See CAROLINE GILMAN.

Gilmer (gil'mér), Elizabeth, nee Mer'l-weth'er (mèr'l-wèth'èr). Pseudonym Dorothy Dix (diks). 1870-1951. American journalist; m. George O. Gilmer (1888). Editor of woman's department, New Orleans *Picayune* (1896-1901); began writing her famous column of advice to the lovelorn. Joined staff of *New York Journal* (1901), *Wheeler Syndicate* (1917), and *Ledger Syndicate* (1923). Author of *How to Win and Hold a Husband* (1939), etc.

Gilmer, Thomas Walker. 1802-1844. American politician; governor of Virginia (1840-41); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1841-44); advocated governmental economy; opposed dictation by Henry Clay; became Tyler's administration spokesman in House. U.S. secretary of the navy (1841).

Gilmore (gil'mór), Eugene Allen. 1871-1953. American educator; president, State U. of Iowa (1934-40); dean of law school, U. of Pittsburgh (1940-42); professor of law, U. of Iowa (from 1942).

Gilmore, James Roberts. Pseudonym Edmund Kirke (kàrk). 1822-1903. American businessman and Civil War mediator, b. Boston. Sent unofficially by Lincoln (1864) to Jefferson Davis to discuss terms for ending Civil War; conferred with Davis at Richmond, Va. (July 17, 1864); Davis's rejection of Lincoln's proposals because not recognizing independence of the Confederacy made conference futile. When account of conference was published in *Atlantic Monthly* (1864), it did much to undermine the peace party in North and aided in Lincoln's re-election. Author of *Among the Pines* (1862), *The Life of James A. Garfield* (1880), *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War* (1898), etc.

Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield. 1829-1892. American bandmaster, b. near Dublin, Ireland; to U.S. (c. 1850); author, under pseudonym Louis Lambert (lám'bèrt), of *When Johnny comes marching home again*.

Gil-pat'ric (gil-pát'rik), Guy. 1896-1950. American fiction writer, b. New York City. Aviator and test pilot (1912-17); in advertising business (1918-30); devoted time to writing (from 1930). Creator of character "Mr. Glencannon," Scottish engineer.

Gil'pin (gil'pín), Bernard. 1517-1583. English clergyman; his annual journeys through neglected sections of Northumberland and Yorkshire, where he preached and ministered to the poor, gained him the title "Apostle of the North."

Gilpin, Charles Sidney. 1878-1930. American Negro actor, b. Richmond, Va. Appeared as William Cullen

the Negro clergyman in Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln*, New York (1919); great success as Brutus Jones in O'Neill's *Emperor Jones* (1920-24). Received Drama League award for his outstanding performance (1921), and Spingarn medal by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1921).

Gil Po'lo (hél pō'lo), Gaspar. 1535?-1591. Spanish poet, b. Valencia; author of the widely translated pastoral romance *La Diana Enamorada*, a continuation of Montemayor's *Diana* (1564).

Gil Ro'bles Qui'ño'nes (hél rō'blās ká-nyō'nās), José María. 1898- . Spanish Catholic political leader; editor of Catholic newspaper *El Debate* (1922); deputy (1931 ff.); leader of Catholic faction Acción Popular (1931 ff.); minister of war (May-Sept., 1935); fled to Portugal at outbreak of civil war (1936).

Gil'son' (zhel'sōn'), Étienne Henry. 1884- . French Neo-Thomist philosopher.

Gil y Zá'ra-te (hél y thá'rá-tá), Antonio. 1793-1861. Spanish dramatist and literary historian. Works include dramas *Carlos II el Hechizado* (his best known play, 1837), *El Gran Capitán*, *Guzmán el Bueno*, *Un Monarca y su Privado*; tragedies, as *Doña Blanca de Borbón* and *Don Rodrigo*; comedies, as *Don Pedro de Portugal*, *Un Año después de la Boda*, *El Cuidado con las Novias*; and critical studies.

Gim'bel (gím'bél). Family of American merchants, owners of a chain of department stores, in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Chicago. Its members, many of whom came from Vincennes, Ind., include Jacob (1850-1922), founder of New York Gimbel Brothers' store; Charles (1861-1932), one of founders of Gimbel Brothers and a chairman of the board; Ellis A. (1865-1950), a vice-president and a chairman of the board of Gimbel Brothers; Bernard F. (1885-), associated with Gimbel Brothers (from 1907) and president of the firm (from 1927).

Gin'de-ly (gín'dé-ly), Anton. 1829-1892. Bohemian historian.

Gin'gue-né' (zhāng'ná'), Pierre Louis. 1748-1816. French literary historian; chief work, *Histoire Littéraire de l'Italie* (1811-19).

Gin'is'ty' (zhé'nēs'té'), Paul. 1858-1932. French man of letters; director of the Odéon (1896-1906); author of novels, plays, and historical works.

Gin'kel (gín'kál), Godert de. 1st Earl of Ath-lone' (ath-lón'). 1644-1703. Dutch-born general in British service. Accompanied William of Orange to England (1688); captured Athlone; won victory of Aughrim; took Limerick (1691); defeated earl of Athlone (1692); second in command to Marlborough (1702).

Ginn (gín), Edwin. 1838-1914. American publisher; opened publishing house, Boston (1867), known as Ginn & Co. (from 1885); esp. successful in textbook field.

Gin'ne-ken (gín'ē-kén), Jacobus Johannes Antonius van. 1877- . Dutch Jesuit and philologist.

Gins'burg (gínz'búrg), Christian David. 1831-1914. Bible scholar, b. in Poland; adopted Christian faith (c. 1847); to England, naturalized (1858); an original member of Old Testament revision group; published an edition of *The Massorah* (1880 ff.).

Gin'tl (gín'tl), Wilhelm Julius. 1804-1883. Austrian telegraphist. Inventions include field telegraph and first duplex system of telegraphy.

Ginz'berg (gínz'búrg), Asher. See ACHAD HAAM.

Ginzberg, Louis. 1873-1953. Talmudic scholar, b. Kovno (Kaunas), Russia. Ph.D., Heidelberg (1898). To U.S. (1899); professor of Talmud and Rabbinics (current Jewish customs and ceremonies) at Jewish Theol. Sem., New York (from 1902).

àle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sòfà, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; ice, ìl, charìty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòot; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, òrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu;

- Glo-ber'ti** (jò-bèr'té), **Vincenzo**. 1801-1852. Italian philosopher and politician; premier of Sardinia (1848-49); ambassador at Paris (1849-51). Among his books are *Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia* (1839-40), *Del Rinascimento Civile d'Italia* (1851).
- Glo-con'do** (jò-kón'dò), **Fra Giovanni**. 1433?-1513. Italian architect and antiquary; published editions of Latin authors and collected numerous Latin inscriptions; credited with design of Loggia del Consiglio (Verona).
- Glo'ja** (jò'yá), **Flavio**. Italian mariner of the 14th century; contributed to improvement of the compass, and was in later centuries incorrectly credited with its invention.
- Glo'ja or Glo'la** (jò'yá), **Melchiorre**. 1767-1829. Italian economist and statistician.
- Glo-ll'ti** (jò-ll'é-té), **Giovanni**. 1842-1928. Italian statesman; minister of the treasury (1889) and of finance (1890). Prime minister of Italy (1892-93; 1903-05; 1906-09; 1911-14; 1920-21). Opposed Italy's entry into the World War.
- Glo'no'** (jò'nó'), **Jean**. 1895-. French novelist, depicting esp. peasant life in remote districts of the Basses-Alpes. Author of *Harvest* (trans. 1939).
- Glor-da'ni** (jór-dá'né), **Giuseppe**. c. 1744-1798. Italian composer of operas and songs; his song *Caro Mio Ben* achieved wide popularity. His brother **Tommaso** (c. 1740-1806) was a conductor and composer, esp. of operas.
- Giordani, Pietro**. 1774-1848. Italian writer; known chiefly as classical stylist. His works include critical essays, eulogies (as *Panegirico a Napoleone*), pamphlets, addresses, and *Epistolario* in *Opere Complete* (14 vols., 1854-65).
- Glor-da'no** (jór-dá'nó), **Luca**. Called **Fa Pre'sto** (fá prè'stò). 1632-1705. Neapolitan painter, esp. of decorative frescoes, as in Corsini chapel (Florence) and the Escorial (Spain).
- Giordano, Umberto**. 1867-1948. Italian composer of operas.
- Giorlo, Francesco di**. See **FRANCESCO DI GIORGIO**.
- Gior-gio'ne**, **II** (jór-jó'nó). Also **Gior-gio'ne da Castel-fran'co** (dà k'astél-frán'kò). Orig. **Giorgio Bar'ba-rel'li** (bór'bar-el'li). c. 1478-1511. Venetian painter; chief master of Venetian school in his day; influenced contemporaries, including Titian; aided in decoration of façade of Fondaco dei Tedeschi (Venice); died of plague at Venice (1511). Of unquestioned authenticity are his altarpiece *Enthroned Madonna* (Castelfranco Cathedral), *Gypsy and Soldier* (Palazzo Giovanelli, Venice), and *Brander Showing Aeneas the Site of Rome* (Vienna Museum).
- Giot-ti'no** (jót-té'nó). Italian painter of 14th century; employed at Vatican (1369).
- Giot'to** (jót'tó). In full **Giot'to di Bon-do'ne** (dà bòn-dó'ná). 1276?-1337. Florentine painter, architect, and sculptor; chief Italian pre-Renaissance painter; pupil of Cimabue; friend of Dante. Works attributed to him include series of frescoes depicting life of St. Francis and life of Christ (both in Church of St. Francis at Assisi), altarpiece for St. Peter's (now in the sacristy), fresco fragment entitled *Boniface VIII Proclaiming the Jubilee* (St. John Lateran, Rome), decorative frescoes *Life of Christ*, *Life of the Virgin*, *Last Judgment*, *Allegories*, etc. (Arena chapel, Padua), allegorical frescoes *Marriage of St. Francis with Poverty*, *Triumph of Charity*, *Triumph of Obedience*, *Glorification of St. Francis* (all in St. Francis lower church, Assisi), fresco series depicting life of John the Evangelist and life of John the Baptist (both in Peruzzi chapel, Church of Santa Croce, Florence), *Last Supper* (Munich), and *Presentation of Christ in the Temple* (Boston). As chief architect of the Duomo in Florence, designed the campanile and façade.
- Giovane, Palma**. See under **JACOPO PALMA**.
- Giovanna**. See **JOANNA** (of Naples).
- Giovanni**. Italian form of **JOHN**.
- Gio'vio** (jò'vyó), **Paolo**. Latin **Paulus Jo'vi-us** (jò'vi-ús). 1483-1552. Italian biographer and historian; distinguished as Latin stylist.
- Gipps** (gíps), **Sir George**. 1791-1847. British colonial administrator; governor of New South Wales (1838-46), where he did much to open up the country and prevent exploitation of the native population.
- Gi-ral'di** (jé-rál'dé), **Giovanni Battista**. See **CYNTHIUS**.
- Gi-ral'dus** (jé-rál'dés) or **Ger'ald** (jér'áld) **de Bar'ri** (dè bári). Best known by his literary name **Giraldus Cam-bren'sis** (kám-brén'sis). 1146?-1220. Welsh ecclesiastical scholar, geographer, and historian. Son of William de Barri of a Norman family and a princess of the Welsh royal family. Elected by chapter to succeed his uncle as bishop of St. David's, but rejected by Henry II (1170); described natural history and inhabitants of Ireland in *Topographia Hibernica* after accompanying Prince John thither (1185); described Wales in *Itinerarium Cambriae* after assisting archbishop of Canterbury preach third crusade; again elected to see of St. David's (1198); excluded by archbishop of Canterbury; devoted rest of life to study.
- Gi-rard'** (zhé-rár'), **Abbé Gabriel**. 1677-1748. French grammarian; author of *La Justesse de la Langue Française, ou les Différentes Significations des Mots Qui Peuvent pour Être Synonymes* (1718), *Vrais Principes de Langue Française*... (1747).
- Girard, Jean Baptiste**. Known as **Le Père** (lè pâr) **Girard** and (in Franciscan order) **Le Père Gré'goire'** (grá'gwár'). 1765-1850. Swiss educator; entered Franciscan order. Principal of primary school at Fribourg (1804-23) and of free school at Lucerne (1827-34); retired (1834) to devote himself to writing on theory of education. In Switzerland, regarded as an educator second only to Pestalozzi.
- Girard, Jules Augustin**. 1825-1902. French Hellenic scholar; among his notable works are *Thucydide* (1860), *Le Sentiment Religieux en Grèce* (1868).
- Girard, Paul Frédéric**. 1852-1925. French jurist.
- Girard, Philippe Henri de**. 1775-1845. French mechanician, inventor, and industrialist; invented a flax-spinning machine.
- Gi-rard'** (jé-rár'; Fr. zhé-rár'), **Stephen**. 1750-1831. Businessman and philanthropist, b. Bordeaux, France; merchant in Philadelphia (from 1777). Founded banking house, Bank of Stephen Girard (1812), to take over business of Bank of United States. Aided government in financing the War of 1812; aided in establishing the Second Bank of the United States (1816). Bequeathed funds used to build Girard College, Philadelphia, for "poor, white, male orphans" to be trained in the arts and trades.
- Gi-rar'din'** (zhé-rár'dán'), **Émile de**. 1806-1881. French journalist; inaugurated low-priced journalism in France with his editorship of *La Presse* (1836-56; 1862-66) at annual subscription cost of only 40 francs; later, edited *La Liberté* (1867), *L'Union Française* (1871), *Le Petit Journal*, *Journal Officiel*, *La France*; member of Chamber of Deputies (1834-51; 1877-81). His wife, **Delphine**, nee **Gay** (gá) (1804-1855), pseudonym **Vicomte Charles de Lau'nay'** (lò'ná'), daughter of Sophie Gay, was a writer of novels, comedies, verse, and a series of *Lettres Parisiennes*.
- Girardin, Saint-Marc**. See **SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN**.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); **x**=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; **zh**=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gir'ar'don' (zhé'rá'r'dón'), François. 1628-1715. French sculptor; employed under direction of LeBrun in decoration of Versailles and the Trianon; also, executed tomb of Cardinal Richelieu in the Sorbonne and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV in Paris.

Gir'aud' (zhé'rô'), Albert. Pseudonym of Marie Émile Albert Ka'ye'n-bergh (ká'yén'bèrk). 1860-1929. Belgian poet, b. Louvain. A founder of *La Jeune Belgique* (1881; cf. Iwan GILKIN); editor of *Étoile Belge*. Author of *Héros et Pierrots* (1898), etc.

Gir'aud' (jè-rá'ôd), Conte Giovanni. 1776-1834. Italian playwright, b. Rome; appointed director of theaters in Italy by Napoleon (1809).

Gir'aud' (zhé'rô'), Henri Honoré. 1879-1949. French general; served through World War (1914-18), except for short imprisonment in Germany (escaped Nov., 1914); served in Morocco against Riffa (1925-26); commanded allied defenses in northern France (1940); captured after fall of Sedan; escaped from Germany (Apr., 1942) to unoccupied France; to Algeria (Nov., 1942) to co-operate with allies by organizing French colonial army; succeeded Darlan (Dec., 1942) as high commissioner of French North and West Africa.

Gir'au'doux' (zhé'rô'dô'), Jean. 1882-1944. French writer; chief of propaganda (1939-40). Among his many novels are *Simon le Pathétique* (1919), *Adorable Clio* (1920), *Siegfried et le Limousin* (1922; awarded Goncourt prize, 1926), *Bella* (a roman à clef, 1926), *Églantine* (1927), *Le Sport* (1928); author also of the successful play *Amphitryon 38* (1929) and the political essay *Pleins Pouvoirs* (1939).

Gir'ling' (gûr'ling), Zo'é (zô'é). Mrs. Aleksandre Piotr Zaj'dler (zid'ler). Pseudonym Martin Hare (hâr). Writer, b. in a vicarage in Ireland; author of *Describe a Circle* (1933), *If this be error* (1934), *Mirror for Skylarks* (1935), *English Rue* (1938), *Polonoise* (1940).

Gir'o'det'-Tri'o'son' (zhé'rô'dé'trè'dzôn'). Orig. Anne Louis Girodet de Rou'cy' (dè rô'sé'). 1767-1824. French painter.

Girón, Francisco Hernández. See HERNÁNDEZ GIRÓN.

Girón, Pedro Téllez y. See Duke of OSUNA.

Gir'tin' (gûr'tin), Thomas. 1775-1802. English landscape painter; regarded as founder of art of modern water-color painting. Among his notable works are *Melrose Abbey*, *St. Asaph*, *Bolton Bridge*.

Gir'ty' (gûr'ti), Simon. 1741-1818. Known as "The Great Renegade." American soldier who turned against Americans (1778) and became leader of British and Indian raiding expeditions along the northern and western frontier; fled into Canada when the British gave up Detroit (1796).

Gleander. See Johann Gottfried SCHNABEL.

Gl'e-la' (gè'zè'lá), d. 1043. Roman empress; m. Conrad II (1016) and was crowned with him in Rome (1027); mother of Emperor Henry III.

Glah' (glah), Lillian. 1896?- . American stage and motion-picture actress; appeared in *Birth of a Nation*, *Way Down East*, *Orphans of the Storm*, *Scarlet Letter*, *Cemille*. Her sister Dorothy (1898?-), also an actress; m. James Rennie (1920); appeared in *Hearts of the World*, *Orphans of the Storm*, *Romola*, *Nell Gwyn*, *Madame Pompadour*, etc.

Gla'sing' (gis'ing), George Robert. 1857-1903. English novelist, b. Wakefield. Became prominent for depiction of middle-class life in England, and esp. for portrayals of degrading effect of poverty on character. His novels include *The Unclassed* (1884), *Demos* (1886), *The Nether World* (1889), *New Grub Street* (1891), *The Town Traveller* (1898), *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* (1903, autobiographical).

Glet' (glát), Christopher. 1706?-1759. American frontiersman; accompanied George Washington on trip to Fort Duquesne (1753-54); guide in Braddock's expedition (1755).

Glu'lia'ni' (jôo'lyá'nè), Giambattista. 1818-1884. Italian philologist; known esp. as Dante scholar.

Giulio Romano. See (1) Giulio CACCINI; (2) Giulio ROMANO.

Giun'ta' (jôon'tá) or **Giun'ti'** (jôon'tè). Span. **Jun'ta'** (hôn'tá) or **Jun'ti'** (hôn'tè) or **Zon'ta'** (thôn'tá). Fr. **Junte'** (zhônt). Italian family of printers and bookbinders, including: Luca Antonio (d. about 1537), who founded publishing house in Venice (c. 1494); his brother Filippo (1450-1517), who established printing house in Florence; the latter's sons Benedetto and Bernardo (d. about 1551), printers of Boccaccio's *Decameron*; Giulio and Tommaso, printers to king of Spain (1595-1624); Giacomo, who founded publishing house at Lyon (1520).

Giunta Pi-sa'no' (pè-sá'nò). 1202?-1258. Italian painter.

Giu'ria'ti' (jô-ryá'tè), Giovanni Battista. 1876- . Italian politician; prime minister of D'Annunzio in Fiume (1919); member of Fascist legislature (from 1921) and senator (1934). Minister of public works (1925-29); president, Chamber of Deputies (1929-34); general secretary of Fascist party (1930-32).

Giu'sti' (jôos'tè), Giuseppe. 1809-1850. Italian satirical poet.

Giu'sti-nia'ni' (jôos'tè-nyá'nè). Italian family, including: Leonardo (1388-1446), Venetian poet, author of *Canzoni e Strambotti d'Amore*; his son Bernardo (1408-1489), historian and diplomat; Agostino (1470-1536), Orientalist, professor of Hebrew at Paris; Vincenzo (1519-1582), Roman Catholic prelate, general of the Dominican order (1558).

Gjal'ski' (djál'ské). Variant of DJALSKI.

Gjel'le-rup' (gè'lè-rôop), Karl. 1857-1919. Danish writer; long resident in Germany; wrote many of his later works in German. Among his works are *En Idealist* (1878), *G-Dur* (1882), *Minna* (1889), *Die Hügelmühle* (1896), *Der Pilger Kamenita* (1906; trans. as *The Pilgrim Kamenita*), *Die Weltwanderer* (1909), and *Reis für das Leben* (1915). Recipient, jointly with Henrik Pontoppidan, of the Nobel prize for literature (1917).

Gla'ber' (glá'bâr'), Raoul. Early 11th-century French chronicler, whose *Chronique* in five books covers the period from 900 to 1046.

Glack'ens' (glák'enz), William James. 1870-1938. American painter.

Glad'den' (glád'n), Washington. Orig. Solomon Washington. 1836-1918. American Congregational clergyman; joined editorial staff of *Independent* (1871-75); pastorate at Springfield, Mass. (1875-82) and Columbus, Ohio (1882-1918). Preached the practical application of the principles of religion to current social problems. Author of *Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living* (1868), *Being a Christian* (1871), *Applied Christianity* (1886), *Ultima Veritas and Other Verses* (1912), etc.

Glad'kov' (glát-kóf'), Fëdor Vasilievich. 1883-1958.

Russian novelist. Author of *The Fiery Steed*, *Cement*, etc.

Glad'stone' (glád'stôn), Brit. usn. -stân), Herbert John. Viscount Gladstone. 1854-1930. British statesman, b. London; youngest son of W. E. Gladstone. Educ. Oxford. M.P. (1880-1910); created viscount (1910). Chief liberal whip (1899); influential in maintaining neutrality within liberal party through Boer War (1899-1902). Secretary of state for home affairs (1905-10). First governor general and high commissioner of Union of South Africa (1910-14).

âle, chaotic, çûre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), soâd; âve, hère (18), évent ênd, silént, makër; ice, âl, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

- Gladstone, John Hall.** 1827-1902. English chemist; known for work on optical refractivity and on the chemistry of the lead storage battery; used copper-zinc couple to prepare organic compounds; made spectroscopic studies of rising and setting sun.
- Gladstone, William Ewart.** 1809-1898. British statesman, b. Liverpool. B.A., Oxon. (1831). M.P. (1832-95, with a break of only a year and a half). President of Board of Trade in Sir Robert Peel's cabinet (1843-45), and secretary of state for colonies (1845-46). Chancellor of the exchequer in Aberdeen's cabinet (1852-55), again in Palmerston's cabinet and at queen's request continued in office under Lord Russell (1859-66). Succeeded Lord Russell as leader of the Liberal party (1867). Prime minister (1868-74; 1880-85; 1886; 1892-94). Among important measures and policies with which he is identified are the disestablishment of the Irish church (1869), an Irish land bill (1870), denunciation of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria (1875), reform of Irish government by a new land bill and a home-rule bill (presented to Parliament, but defeated, 1886 and again 1893). Author of *The State in its Relations to the Church* (1838), *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age* (1858), *Juventus Mundi* (1869), *Bulgarian Horrors* (1876-77), *Homeric Synchroism* (1876), *Gleanings of Past Years* (1879).
- Glaes'er (glä'sër), Ernst.** 1902-. German novelist; author of *Class of 1902* (trans. 1929), *Last Civilian* (trans. 1935), etc.
- Glaire (glä'r), Jean Baptiste.** 1798-1879. French theologian and Orientalist.
- Glais'-Bézoin' (glä'bë'zwän'), Alexandre Olivier.** 1800-1877. French politician; opposed Louis Napoleon (1848); member of corps législatif (1863-70) and of the Government of National Defense (1670).
- Glaisher (glä'shër), James.** 1809-1903. English astronomer and meteorologist; chief of magnetic and meteorological department at Greenwich (1838-74); made balloon ascents to obtain meteorological data (1862-66). Prepared meteorological reports for the registrar-general (1847-1902).
- Glaisher, James Whitbread Lee.** 1848-1928. English mathematician and astronomer; educ. Cambridge. On academic staff of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, as lecturer (1871-1901). President, London Mathematical Society (1884-86) and Royal Astronomical Society (1886-88, 1901-03).
- Glaize (glä'z), Auguste Barthélemy.** 1807-1893. French painter.
- Glan'vill (glän'vîl), Joseph.** 1636-1680. English clergyman and philosopher; attacked scholastic philosophy in *The Vanity of Dogmatizing* (1661); defended pre-existence of souls in *Lux Orientalis* (1662), and belief in witchcraft in . . . *Witches and Witchcraft* (1666; also known as *Saducismus Triumphatus*).
- Glan'ville (glän'vîl), Bartholomew de.** See BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS.
- Glan'ville or Glan'vil (glän'vîl), Ranulf de.** d. 1190. English statesman and jurist. Justiciar of England (1180-89), and influential adviser of King Henry II.
- Glanville, Stephen Ran'ulph (rân'ûlf) Kingdon.** 1900-1956. English Egyptologist.
- Glaph'orne (gläp'thörn), Henry.** fl. 1639-42. English playwright.
- Gla're-a'nua (glä'rä'ä'nüä), Henricus.** Real name Heinrich Lo'ris (lö'ris). 1488-1563. Swiss Humanist; published treatises on classical Latin writers and books on music.
- Glas, John.** See John GLASS.
- Glas'e-napp (glä'zë'näp), Karl Friedrich.** 1847-1915. German writer on Wagner and Wagnerian music.
- Gla'ser (glä'sër), Christoph.** fl. 2d half 17th century. Swiss chemist; apothecary to Louis XIV of France; credited with discovery of potassium sulphate. The mineral glaserite (aphthitalite) was named after him.
- Glaser, Eduard.** 1855-1908. Austrian explorer in southern Arabia.
- Glaser, Julius.** 1831-1885. Austrian jurist and statesman; minister of justice (1871); general procurator to court of cassation, Vienna (1879).
- Glas'gow (gläs'gö), Ellen Anderson Gholson.** 1874-1945. American novelist, b. Richmond, Va. Author of *The Descendant* (1897), *The Battle-ground* (1902), *The Wheel of Life* (1906), *Life and Gabriella* (1916), *The Builders* (1919), *Barren Ground* (1925), *The Romantic Comedians* (1926), *The Sheltered Life* (1932), *Vein of Iron* (1935), *In This Our Life* (1941).
- Glas'pell (gläs'pël), Susan.** 1882-1948. American writer, b. Davenport, Iowa; m. (1913) George Cram Cook (d. 1924); Norman H. Matson (1925). Associated with Little Theater movement. Author of novels, *The Glory of the Conquered* (1909), *The Visioning* (1911), *Brook Evans* (1928), *Ambrose Holt and Family* (1931), *Norma Ashe* (1942); plays, *Trifles* (1917), *Suppressed Desires* (with George Cram Cook, 1917); *Bernice* (1920), *Inheritors* (1921), *Verge* (1922), *The Comic Artist* (with Norman H. Matson, 1927), *Alison's House* (1930, awarded Pulitzer prize).
- Glass (gläs), Carter.** 1858-1946. American statesman, b. Lynchburg, Va. Acquired interest in Lynchburg newspapers *Daily News* and *Daily Advance*. Member of U.S. House of Representatives (1902-19); patron and floor manager in the House of Federal Reserve Bank Act (passed 1918). U.S. secretary of the treasury (1918-20). U.S. senator from Virginia (1920-46). See Robert L. OWEN and Henry B. STEAGALL.
- Glass or Glas, John.** 1695-1773. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman; organized at Dundee a sect of independent Presbyterians; moved to Perth (1733) and was joined by Robert Sandeman. Members of the sect were known as *Glassites*, or *Sandemanians*.
- Glass, Montague Marsden.** 1877-1934. Fiction writer and playwright, b. Manchester, Eng.; to U.S. (1890). Established himself as writer with success of *Potash and Pearlmutter* (1910), successfully dramatized (1913, in collab. with Charles Klein). Other works: fiction, *Abe and Mauruss* (1911), *Worrying Won't Win* (1918), *Y' Understand* (1925), etc.; plays, *Abe and Mauruss* (with R. C. Megrue, 1911), *Business Before Pleasure* (1917), *Lucky Numbers* (1922), etc.
- Glass'bren'ner (gläs'brën'ër), Adolf.** Pseudonym Adolf Brenn'glas' (brën'gläs'). 1810-1876. German writer. b. Berlin. Best known for humorous and satirical sketches of Berlin life.
- Glasse (gläs), Hannah.** fl. 1747. English writer on cooking, housekeeping, etc.
- Glas'ser (gläs'ër), Otto.** 1895-. Biophysicist, b. in Germany; to U.S.; head of department of biophysics, Cleveland Clinic Foundation (from 1927). Worked on biological effects of radiations, esp. of X rays and the gamma rays of radium; developed a dosimeter.
- Glass'ford (gläs'fôr'd), William Alexander, II.** 1886-1958. American naval officer; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1906); rear admiral (1939); vice-admiral in command in South West Pacific (1942).
- Gla'ti'gny' (glä'të'nyë'), Joseph Albert.** 1839-1873. French strolling minstrel.
- Glau'ber (glou'ber), Johann Rudolf.** 1604-1668. German chemist and physician; investigated decomposition of common salt through action of acids and bases. Glauber's salt is named after him.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Glaucus** (glô'kûs). Chian artist of 6th century B.C.; worked esp. in metals; reputed inventor of art of soldering metals.
- Glazebrook** (glâz'brôök), Sir Richard Tetley. 1854-1935. English physicist; director of National Physical Laboratory (1899-1919); chairman, Aeronautical Research Committee (1908-33); editor of *Dictionary of Applied Physics*.
- Gla-zu-nov'** (glû-zôô-nôf'), Aleksandr Konstantinovich. 1865-1936. Russian composer; friend of Liszt; won successes with his symphonies at Weimar (1884), Paris (1889), and London (1897); a director of Russian symphony concerts at St. Petersburg (1896-97); professor of music at St. Petersburg Conservatory (1900-06) and its director (1906-17); visited U.S. (1929).
- Glea'son** (glê's'n), Frederic Grant. 1848-1903. American composer of *The Culprit Fay* (a cantata), two symphonies, two grand operas, *Otto Visconti* and *Montezuma*, and many lesser works.
- Gleaves** (glêvz), Albert. 1858-1937. American naval officer, b. Nashville, Tenn.; rear admiral (1915). Promoted vice-admiral and admiral during World War (1917-19); retired (1922), and promoted admiral on retired list. Conducted convoy operations in Atlantic (1917-19); commanded Asiatic station (1919-21).
- Glei'chen** (glî'kên). Lord Edward, in full **Albert Edward Wilfred**. 1863-1937. British soldier; major general (1917); in World War (1914-18) organized and directed a new intelligence bureau in the department of information; retired (1919); chairman, Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. His sister Lady **Feodora Georgina Maud** (1861-1922), b. London, was a sculptor, designed and carved Queen Victoria group for the Children's Hospital, Montreal, the Edward VII Memorial at Windsor, the Florence Nightingale Memorial at Derby, the Kitchener Memorial in Khartoum Cathedral, and a number of portrait busts.
- Gleim** (glîm), Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. 1719-1803. German poet; best work contained in *Preussische Kriesslieder* (1758).
- Gleis'pach** (glîs'pâk), Count Wenzel. 1876-1944. Austrian jurist.
- Gleizes** (glâz), Albert Léon. 1881-1953. French painter and illustrator; identified with cubist movement.
- Glénard'** (glâ'nâr'), Alexandre. 1818-1894. French chemist. His son **Frantz** (1848-1920), physician, first described entroposis (Glénard's disease).
- Glencairn**, Earl of. Title held by Scottish family of Cunningham; see **Alexander Cunningham** (d. 1574).
- Glen'dow'er** (Eug. glên'dou'ér; glên'dou'ér), Owen. **Welsh Ow'ain ab Gruff'fydd** (ô'in âb grîf'fith). 1359-?1416. Welsh rebel; lord of Glyn-dwr' (Welsh glîn-dôor') and Sychlarth. Head of Welsh rebellion against Henry of Bolingbroke when he ascended English throne as Henry IV (1399). Proclaimed himself prince of Wales, and waged war until 1415; finally defeated and pardoned (1415).
- Gleyre** (glâr), Charles Gabriel. 1808-1874. Swiss painter.
- Glid'den** (glîd'n), Carlos. See under **Christopher Latham Sholes**.
- Glidden**, Charles Jasper. 1857-1927. American pioneer in telephone industry, b. Lowell, Mass. Organized first telephone exchange, Lowell, Mass. (1877); developed system rapidly through country under New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Etic Telephone & Telegraph Co.; sold out interests to Bell organization (about 1901). Presented Glidden Trophy to American Automobile Association. Interested also in aeronautics; made many balloon ascensions.
- Glin'ka** (glyên'kû), Fëdor Nikolaevich. 1786-1880. Russian soldier and author, b. Smolensk. Fought in campaigns of Austerlitz (1805) and against French invasion (1812-14); became a mystic (after 1853); wrote account of his army experiences (1815-16), poem *Kareliya* (1830), and poetical translations of parts of the Bible. His nephew **Mikhail Ivanovich** (1803-1857), composer, composed *A Life for The Czar* (first Russian national opera; 1836), and a second opera, *Russian and Ludmilla*, based on a poem of Pushkin (1842), both successful; lived in Spain (1845-47) and wrote two overtures on Spanish national themes; other works include symphonies, songs, and orchestral suites.
- Glis'son** (glîs'n), Francis. 1597-1677. English physician; one of founders of Royal Society.
- Gloag** (glôg), John Edwards. 1896-. English architect, designer, and writer; author of books on architecture and design, a book of verse, and several novels.
- Glotz** (glôts), Gustave. 1862-1935. French historian.
- Glouces'ter** (glôs'tér; glôs'-), Dukes of. For early creations see **THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK** (1355-1397), **HUMPHREY** (1391-1447), **RICHARD III**. Later creations included **Henry** (1639-1660), 3d son of Charles I and **Henrietta Maria**, **Frederick Louis** (1707-1751), Prince of Wales, and his 3d son and grandson, **Prince Henry William Frederick Albert** 1900-. Son of George V and brother of Edward VIII and George VI, m. (1935) Lady **Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott** (1901-), daughter of 7th duke of Buccleuch; governor general of Australia (1945-46).
- Gloucester**, Earls of. See **ROBERT** (d. 1147), Earl of Gloucester; de CLARE family.
- Glovuet, Jules de**. Pseudonym of **Jules QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE**.
- Glov'er** (glûv'ér), John. 1732-1797. American Revolutionary officer; colonel of Massachusetts militia regiment (1775); joined Continental army (1776); commanded vessels that transported American troops from Long Island; manned boats and led advance on Trenton (Dec. 25, 1776). Brigadier general (1777); in campaign against Burgoyne. Succeeded Sullivan in command at Providence, R.I. (1779). On court that sentenced Ando to be hanged as a spy (1780). Retired (1782). Member, Massachusetts convention to ratify constitution (1788).
- Glover, John**. 1767-1849. English landscape painter; a founder of the Society of British Artists.
- Glover, Julia**, nee **Bet'ter-ton** (bêt'ér t'n; -tûn). 1779-1850. English actress; m. Samuel Glover (1800); excelled in comedy. Her son **William Howard** (1819-1875), music critic on London *Morning Post* (1849-65), composed *Tam o' Shanter* (cantata; 1855), *Ruy Blas* (opera; 1861), overtures, and many songs.
- Glover, Richard**. 1712-1785. English poet, b. London; author of the ballad *Hovier's Ghost* (pub. in *Percy's Reliques*), the plays *Isabella* (1753) and *Medea* (1763), and an epic in 30 books, *Athenaid* (pub. 1787).
- Glover, Sarah Ann**. 1785-1867. English music teacher; invented (c. 1812) tonic sol-fa system of notation.
- Glover, Stephen**. 1812-1870. English composer of popular songs and ballads. His brother **Charles William** (1806-1863) was a violinist and composer of songs.
- Glover, Terrot Reaveley**. 1869-1943. English classicist; public orator, Cambridge U. (1920-39); author of many works on classical and early Christian times, including studies of Vergil (1904), Jesus (1917), Herodotus (1924), St. Paul (1925 and 1942), Horace (1932).
- Glowacki, Aleksander**. See **Boleslaw Prus**.
- Glox'in** (glôk'sên), Benjamin Peter. Eighteenth-century German physician and botanist for whom the genus *Gloxinia* is named.

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; ôve, hêre (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, mak'ér; îc, îll, char'ity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôfft (41), ônnect; fôdd, fôdt; out, oll; cûbe, ûnite, ôrn, ûp, circûs, û = y in Fr. menu;

Gluck (glöök), Al'ma (äl'mä). Maiden name **Reba Fier'sohn** (fēr'zön). 1884-1938. Operatic soprano, b. Bucharest, Rumania; to U.S. (1890); m. 1st Bernard Gluck, 2d (1914) Efrem Zimbalist (q.v.). Operatic debut, in New York (1909). Widely known also as concert singer.

Glück (glük), Barbara Elisabeth. Pseudonym **Betty Pa'o-li** (pä'ö-lē). 1814-1894. Austrian writer of verse, fiction, and critical studies.

Gluck (glöök), Christoph Willibald. 1714-1787. German composer, b. Erasbach in Bavaria; court Kapellmeister (1754) and settled at Vienna (1756). Turned to new style of opera in effort to reform this musical form; produced masterpieces, as *Orfeo ed Euridice* (1762), *Alceste* (1767), *Paride ed Elena* (1769), *Iphigénie en Aulide* (1774), *Armide* (1777), and *Iphigénie en Tauride* (1779), which revolutionized opera by the expressive power and dramatic force of the music.

Glücksburg. See **OLDENBURG**, 2 b and 4 b.

Gly'con (glī'kōn) of Athens. Sculptor of 1st century B.C. (or later), who carved the so-called Farnese Hercules, discovered (1540) in the baths of Caracalla in Rome and now in the National Museum at Naples.

Glyn (glīn), Elinor, nee **Suth'er-land** (sūth'ēr-länd). 1864-1943. British novelist, b. Island of Jersey; m. Clayton Glyn (1892; d. 1915). Author of *The Visits of Elizabeth* (1900), *Three Weeks* (1907), *Halcyone* (1912), *Man and Maid* (1922), *It* (1927), *Did She?* (1934), *Romantic Adventure* (1936); author also of motion-picture scenarios.

Gmelin (gmē'līn). Name of German family of scientists at Tübingen, including: **Johann Georg** (1709-1755); with Berz and others explored Siberia as far as the Lena (1733-43); professor of botany and chemistry in Tübingen (1749). His nephew **Samuel Gottlieb** (1744-1774), botanist and traveler; explored southeastern Russia. **Johann Friedrich** (1748-1804), another nephew of Johann Georg, was professor of medicine and chemistry in Tübingen; made mineralogical researches; wrote a history of chemistry. His son **Leopold** (1788-1853), professor of medicine and chemistry in Heidelberg (1788-1853), discovered potassium ferriyanide (hence also called Gmelin's salt). Gmelin's test is named for him. **Christian Gottlob** (1792-1860), nephew of Samuel Gottlieb, was professor of chemistry in Tübingen; one of first to prepare artificial ultramarine.

Gne'dich (gnē'dī'ch), **Nikolai Ivanovich**. 1784-1833. Russian poet; best-known work a metrical translation (1809-29) of the *Iliad*; translated many works of Shakespeare, Voltaire, Schiller, Byron, and others.

Gnel'se-nau (gnē'sē'nou), Count **August Neit'hardt** (nīt'härt) von. 1760-1831. Prussian field marshal; with British mercenary force in America (1782-83); in Prussian army (1786-1806). Served in Poland (1793-95); fought against Napoleon (1806-07); after Peace of Tilsit (1807), engaged with Scharnhorst in military reorganization of Prussia (1807-09); served in War of Liberation (1813-14); played important part at Leipzig and on Blücher's staff at Ligny and Waterloo; governor of Berlin (1818); made field marshal general (1825).

Gneist (gnē'ist), **Rudolf von**. 1816-1895. German jurist and politician, b. Berlin. Professor, Berlin (1844). Member of Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus (1858-93) and of German Reichstag (1868-84). Judge of Prussian supreme court and member of Prussian privy council (1875).

Gno'li (nyō'lē), **Domenico**. Pseudonyms **Giulio Or-si'ni** (ōr-sē'nē) and **Dario Gad'di** (gād'dē). 1838-1915. Italian scholar and writer; professor of Italian literature, Turin.

Go (gō). Japanese prefix meaning "coming after"; used with names of rulers, as *Go-Taigo*, etc., equivalent to the numeral II. See **DAIGO II**.

Go'bat' (gō'bā'), **Charles Albert**. 1843-1914. Swiss lawyer and statesman; member of Nationalrat (1890-1914). Prominent advocate of international peace and awarded, jointly with Élie Ducommun, Nobel prize for peace (1902).

Gobbo. See **SOLARI**.

Go'bel' (gō'bēl'), **Jean Baptiste Joseph**. 1727-1794. French Roman Catholic prelate; member of States-General (1789); accepted principles of the Revolution, and favored the worship of reason and marriage of the clergy; became constitutional archbishop of Paris; joined Hcbettists and was guillotined with them.

Gob'e-lin (gōb'ē-līn; Fr. gō'bēlān'). Family of 15th-century French dyers, including Gilles and Jehan (fl. 1450), who established near Paris a factory, later famous for its tapestry, which was made a royal establishment by Louis XIV and is now the Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins.

Go'bert' (gō'bār'), **Jacques Nicolas**. 1760-1808. French general in the Napoleonic armies. His son Baron **Napoléon** (1807-1833) founded two prizes of 10,000 francs each to be awarded each year to outstanding works on French history.

Go'bi'neau' (gō'bē'nō'), Comte **Joseph Arthur de**. 1816-1882. French diplomat, Orientalist, and writer; most important work, a sociological treatise, *Essai sur l'Inégalité des Races Humaines* (1854 and 1884), in which he advanced the theory (Gobinism) that the dolichocephalic blond Aryan, or Teuton, is the superior race among the races of men.

Go'blet' (gō'bēl'), **René**. 1828-1905. French lawyer and politician; premier of France (1886-87).

Goblet d'Al'viel'la' (gō'bēl'vye'lā'), **Albert Joseph**. 1790-1873. Belgian soldier and statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1832-33); lieutenant general (1835); minister at Lisbon; again minister of foreign affairs (1843-45).

Gobler d'Alviella, Comte **Eugène**. 1846-1925. Belgian politician and writer on religious history.

Go'blot' (gō'bēl'), **Edmond**, in full **Léonce Laurent Edmond**. 1858-1935. French philosopher.

Go'brecht (gō'bēkht), **Christian**. 1785-1844. American engraver, b. Hanover, Pa. Engraver, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia; his name appears on some of the specimens of U.S. pattern coins, known as Gobrecht dollars, of series struck in 1836, 1838, and 1839.

Gob'ry-as (gōb'rī'ās; gō'bri'ā). Persian governor of Gutium, region east of the Tigris below Nineveh; commanded army of Cyrus the Great that captured Babylon (539 B.C.; see **NAUONIDUS**). Father of Mardonius (q.v.).

Goch. See **JOHANNES VON GOCH**.

Go-clē-ni-us (gō-clē'nī-ūs). Lat. name of **Rudolf Goeck'el** (gūk'ēl). 1547-1628. German logician and philosopher. In logic, the Goclenian, or regressive, sorites derives its name from him.

Go-Daigo. See **GO**.

Go'dard' (gō'dār'), **Benjamin**, in full **Benjamin Louis Paul**. 1849-1895. French composer of symphonic and chamber music, several operas, and piano pieces and songs.

God'dard (gōd'ērd), **Arabella**. 1836-1922. English pianist; m. J. W. Davison (1859); best known for interpretations of Beethoven.

Goddard, **Henry Herbert**. 1866-1957. American psychologist; professor, Ohio State U. (from 1922). Author of *The Kullikak Family* (1912, a study similar to that of the "Jukes family" by R. L. Dugdale, q.v., 1877), *Feeble-Mindedness* (1914), *The Criminal Imbecile* (1915).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Goddard, John.** 1724-1785. American colonial cabinet-maker, b. Dartmouth, Mass.
- Goddard, Phiny Earle.** 1869-1928. American ethnologist; on staff of American Museum of Natural History, New York (1909-28); writer of monographs on American Indian tribes.
- Goddard, Ralph Bartlett.** 1861-1936. American sculptor, b. Meadville, Pa.; best known for portrait busts.
- Goddard, Robert Hutchings.** 1882-1945. American physicist; engaged in rocket research for reaching high altitudes, in Roswell, N.Mex. (from 1934).
- Godden, Rumer.** Pseudonym of Mrs. Laurence FOSTER.
- Go'deb'ski' (gô'dêb'skê'),** Cyprien. 1835-1909. French sculptor of Polish descent; carved statues of Marshal Laulon and Marshal Peter Jacy at Vienna, the monument commemorating the Crimean War at Sevastopol, the tomb of Théophile Gautier in the Montmartre cemetery in Paris, and the marble group *La Force Brutale Étouffant le Génie*.
- Go'de-froy' (gôd'frwâ').** Lat. Goth'o-fre'dus (gôth'-ô-frê'dûs). French family, including: Denis the elder (1549-1621), jurist. His two sons Théodore (1580-1649), historian, and Jacques (1587-1652), jurist. Théodore's son Denis the younger (1615-1681), jurist.
- Godfrey, Frédéric Eugène.** 1826-1897. French literary historian and lexicographer.
- Goderich, Viscounts.** See Frederick John ROBINSON.
- Go'det' (gô'dê'),** Frédéric. 1812-1900. Swiss Protestant theologian; tutor to Prince Frederick William (who became Frederick III); professor, Neuchâtel (1850). A founder of Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel (1873), independent of the state, and a professor on its theological faculty. His son Philippe Ernest (1850-1922) was a poet and historian of literature.
- Go'dey (gô'dî),** Louis An'toine (ân'twân). 1804-1878. American publisher, b. New York City. With Charles Alexander, established in Philadelphia the *Lady's Book* (1830), later known as *Godey's Lady's Book*, the first woman's periodical in the U.S.
- God'frey (gôd'frî),** Sir Edmund Berry. 1621-1678. English jurist; received first depositions of Titus Oates (1678); found murdered shortly thereafter, and believed by some to have been assassinated by agents of Oates.
- Godfrey, Hollis.** 1874-1936. American engineer and educator; president, Drexel Inst. (1913-21). Associated with Elihu Root and others in creating Council of National Defense. Author of *The Man Who Ended War* (1908), *Creating Wealth* (1927), *Stable Profits* (1933), etc.
- Godfrey, Thomas.** 1704-1749. American mathematician and inventor, b. Philadelphia; asserted to be inventor of the improved quadrant now known as *Hadley's Quadrant*. His son Thomas (1736-1763) was a poet and playwright; author of lyric and narrative verse, and the *Prince of Parthia*, first drama by a native American to be produced on professional stage.
- God'frey of Bouill'lon' (gôd'frî ôv bôw'yôn').** Fr. Go'de-froy' de Bouill'lon' (gôd'frwâ' dê bôw'yôn'). 1061?-1100. French crusade leader. Made duke of Lower Lorraine by Henry IV (1088), having Bouillon as his capital. Joined First Crusade (1096-99); after capture of Jerusalem, elected "Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulcher" (1099); defeated sultan of Egypt at Acalon (1099). Subject of many legends; hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*.
- Godfrey of Vi-ter'bo (vê-têr'bô).** 12th-century chronicler, prob. of Italian birth; his *Gesta Friderici I* is a valuable source book for period 1155 to 1180.
- Go'din' (gô'dîn'),** Jean Baptiste André. 1817-1888. French industrialist and social reformer; head of iron-works at Guise; influenced by Fourierism, established the familistère among his operatives. Author of *Solutions Sociales* (1871), *Le Gouvernement et le Vrai Socialisme en Action* (1883), etc.
- Godin, Louis.** 1704-1760. French astronomer.
- Go-di'va (gô-di'vâ; -dê'vâ) or** God'gl'fu (gôd'gl'fûdê). fl. 11th century. Wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. According to legend, rode naked through Coventry to win from her husband relief for the people of the town from burdensome taxation. Built and endowed monasteries at Stow and Coventry.
- God'kin (gôd'kîn),** Edwin Lawrence. 1831-1902. Editor and author, b. Moyne, County Wicklow, Ireland. To U.S. (1856); founder and editor, the *Nation*, a weekly periodical (from 1865; merged into New York *Evening Post*, 1881, becoming the *Post's* weekly edition); editor in chief, N.Y. *Evening Post* (1883-1900).
- God'lee (gôd'lê),** Sir Rickman John. 1849-1925. Nephew of Lord Lister. English surgeon; performed first operation for removal of a tumor from the brain (Nov. 25, 1884). President, Royal Coll. of Surgeons (1911-13) and Royal Society of Medicine (1916-18).
- God'ley (gôd'lî),** Alfred Denis. 1856-1925. British poet and scholar, b. in County Cavan, Ireland. Author of *Verses to Order* (1892), *Lyra Fivola* (1899), etc.; also of *Socrates*, and *Athenian Society in his Age* (1896), etc.
- God'love (gôd'lîv),** Isaac Hahn. 1892-1954. American physicist and chemist; professor, U. of Oklahoma (1921-25). Colorimetrist in dyestuffs division of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (from 1935). Special editor for color terms, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.
- God'man (gôd'mân),** John Davidson. 1794-1830. American physician and naturalist.
- Go-dol'phin (gô-dôl'fîn),** Sidney. 1st Earl of Godolphin. 1645-1712. English statesman; secretary of state (1684); chamberlain to Queen Mary of Modena (1685); loyal to James II, with whom he kept up secret correspondence after James left England (1688). Lord high treasurer of England, and ally of Marlborough (1702-10). Dismissed from office by Queen Anne (1710), but allowed a pension for life.
- Go-dow'sky (gô-dôw'skê),** Leopold. 1870-1938. Piano virtuoso and composer, b. Wilno, Russia. Director of piano department, Chicago Conservatory of Music (1895-1900). Settled in St. Louis, Mo. (1912), and became editor for Art Publication Society.
- Go-doy', Manuel de.** In full Manuel de Go-doy' y Al'va-rez de Pa'ria (dâ gô-thoi' ê al'vâ-rêth thâ fâ'ryâ). 1767-1851. Spanish statesman, b. in Badajoz. Gained favor of King Charles IV and Queen Maria Louisa (1788-91). Granted title of Duke of Alcudia (1791); made minister (1792-97); declared war against France (1792-95); defeated; negotiated Treaty of Basel (1795), for which he was granted title of "Prince of the Peace." Returned to power (1801); compelled by French to lead Spain in attack on Portugal (1801); aided France in war with England (1801-05) but made very unpopular by arbitrary acts and by defeat of Spanish fleet at Trafalgar (1805). Imprisoned by king; aided by Napoleon (1808). Lived in Rome, Paris, and Madrid (1808-51); wrote *Memoirs* (pub. in English 1836).
- Go-du-nov' (gô-dôb-nôf'),** Boris Fëdorovich. 1551?-1605. Czar of Russia. A favorite of Ivan IV; chief member of regency during reign (1584-98) of his brother-in-law, the young Czar Fëdor Ivanovich; said to have caused death (1591) of Czarevitch Demetrius (Dmitri); defeated the Crimean Tatars (1591), recovered territory from Sweden (1595), and recognized Siberia. On Fëdor's death (1598), elected to throne; died in struggle with false Demetrius and boyars. His career

île, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sôd, ève, hîre (18), èvent, ènd, silênt, makêr; îpe, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; oût, oil; cûbe, ûnits, ûrn, ûp, circûle, û-ê in Fr. menu;

subject of a play by Pushkin and an opera by Musorgski, based on the play.

God'win (gōd'wīn) or **God'wī'ne** (gōd'wī'nē). d. 1053. Earl of the West Saxons. Instrumental in placing Edward the Confessor on the throne (1042); arranged a marriage between his daughter Edith (Eadgyth) and the king.

God'win (gōd'wīn), **Francis**. 1562-1633. English ecclesiastic; bishop of Llandaff (1601), of Hereford (1617). From his romance *Man in the Moone* (pub. 1638), John Wilkins and Cyrano de Bergerac are supposed to have borrowed their sketches of life in the moon.

Godwin, Mary, nee Woll'stone-craft (wōl'stōn-kraft). 1759-1797. English author. Formed connection in Paris with Gilbert Imlay (1793-95) and on his desertion of her and their daughter Fanny, attempted suicide; m. William Godwin the elder (1797) and died on birth of daughter Mary (second wife of Shelley; see *Mary Wollstonecraft SHELLEY*). Author of *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), plain-spoken attack on conventions.

Godwin, Parke. 1816-1904. American journalist and author. On staff, N.Y. *Evening Post* (1837-81); editor in chief (1878-81). Editor, *Commercial Advertiser* (from 1881). Author of *A Popular View of the Doctrine of Fourier* (1841), *Democracy, Constructive and Pacific* (1844), *Out of the Past* (1870). Compiled *Hand-Book of Universal Biography* (1852).

Godwin, William. 1756-1836. English philosopher, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. Dissenting minister (1777-82); became atheist and devoted himself to study and writing. Married (1797) Mary Wollstonecraft, who died same year; m. 2d (1801) Mrs. Clairmont. Later converted by Coleridge to theism. Started a publishing business (1805) which failed (1822); published Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* and some children's books of his own (under pseudonym **Edward Baldwin** [bōld'wīn]). Author of *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice* (1793); which gained him a reputation as philosophical representative of English radicalism, the novels *Adventures of Caleb Williams* (1791) and *St. Leon* (1799), *Life of Chaucer* (1803), an essay *Of Population* (1820; in answer to Malthus), and a *History of the Commonwealth* (1824-28). See *Mary Wollstonecraft GODWIN* and *Mary Wollstonecraft SHELLEY*.

God'win-Aus'ten (-ōs'tēn; -tīn), **Henry Haversham**. 1834-1923. English explorer and geologist. Attached to Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (1856); carried on survey work in northern India in regions not theretofore visited by Europeans (1856-77).

Godwin-Austen, Robert Alfred Cloyne. 1808-1884. English geologist; B.A., Oxon. (1830); author of treatises on geological formations in England, esp. a paper (1854) *On the Possible Extension of the Coal-Measures beneath the South-Eastern Parts of England*.

Goeb'els (gū'ēls), **Joseph Paul**. 1897-1945. German politician; district leader of Nazi party in Berlin (1926); organized party membership in northern Germany. Founder (1927) and editor of the Nazi journal *Der Angriff*. Nazi party propaganda leader (1929); minister for propaganda and national enlightenment (1933 ff.); member of Hitler's cabinet council (1938 ff.); suicide. **Goe'bel** (gū'bēl), **Julius**. 1857-1931. Philologist, b. Frankfurt, Ger. To U.S. (1882); professor of Germanic philology and literature, Stanford (1892-1905) and Illinois (1908-26). Editor, *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* (1909-26).

Goe'bel (gū'bēl), **Julius**. 1892-. American lawyer and educator; professor of law (1931), and of legal history (1937), Columbia.

Goe'bel (gū'bēl), **Karl Eberhardt von**. 1855-1932. German botanist; wrote esp. on organography of plants.

Goe'ben (gū'bēn), **August von**. 1816-1880. Prussian soldier; distinguished himself in battles of Spichern (Aug. 7, 1870) and Gravelotte (Aug. 18, 1870); succeeded Manteuffel in command of 1st army and won decisive battle of St.-Quentin (Jan. 18-19, 1871).

Goeckel, Rudolf. See **GOELENUS**.

Goe'deck-e-mey'er (gū'dē-kē-mī'ēr), **Albert**. 1873-. German philosopher.

Goe'de-ke (gū'dē-kē), **Karl**. Pseudonym **Karl Stahl** (stāl). 1814-1887. German scholar; author of *Deutsche Dichtung im Mittelalter* (1854), and *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung* (3 vols., 1859-81).

Goe'je (gū'yē), **Jan de**, in full **Michael Jan de**. 1836-1909. Dutch Arabic scholar; professor at Leiden (from 1866); edited many Arabic works.

Goering. = **GÖRING**.

Go'es (gū'ēsh), **Damião de**. 1501-1573. Portuguese Humanist, historian, and diplomat; engaged in diplomatic missions in Flanders (1523), Poland (1529), Denmark and Sweden (1533); historiographer and archivist, Lisbon (1546 ff.); arrested by Inquisition on charges of Lutheranism (1571); imprisoned in monastery at Batalha (1572 ff.). Known esp. for *Crónica do Felicíssimo Rei Dom Manuel* (4 vols., 1566-67).

Goes (gū'ē), **Hugo van der**. 1440?-1482. Dutch painter, b. Ghent; painted great altarpiece, *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, for chapel in hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, Florence, Italy, now preserved in Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Goes, Jan Antonisz van der. Latin **Joannes An-to-ni-des** (ān-tō'nī-dēs; Du. ān-tō'nē-dēs). 1647-1684. Dutch poet; chief work, *De IJstroom* (1671).

Goe'tel (gē'tēl), **Ferdynand**. 1890-. Polish novelist; author of a number of exotic novels, including *Kar-Chat*, *The Pilgrim of Kurupet*, *Across the Flaming Orient*.

Goe'thals (gū'thālz), **George Washington**. 1858-1928. American army officer and engineer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1880). Appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as chief engineer on Panama Canal Commission (1907) after two civilian engineers had successively resigned. Carried canal construction through to completion (1914). **Goethals**, promoted major general (1915), remained as governor of Canal Zone (until 1916). During World War, on active duty as acting quartermaster general and director of purchase, storage, and traffic. Head of consulting engineering firm, **George W. Goethals & Co.** (1923-28).

Goe'the (gū'tē), **August von**. 1789-1830. Son of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (q.v.). German government official; chamberlain to the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar. His wife, **Ottile**, **Baroness von Pog'wisch** (pōk'vish) (1796-1872), took care of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe during his last years, after the death (1816) of his wife. Children of August and Ottile were **Walther Wolfgang** (1818-1885), a composer; **Wolfgang Maximilian** (1820-1883), a jurist and writer; and **Alma** (1827-1844).

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. 1749-1832. German poet, b. at Frankfurt am Main. Educ. Leipzig; studied law at Strasbourg; licensed to practice law (1771). During his year at Strasbourg, was strongly influenced by Herder. Returned to Frankfurt (1772) and published (1773) his tragedy *Götz von Berlichingen*; its success established Shakespearean form of drama on German stage, and inaugurated German literary movement known as "Sturm und Drang." A year later (1774), he published *Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers*, a romantic love story inspired by an affair with **Charlotte Buff**

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For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(g.s.). On invitation from Charles Augustus, heir apparent to duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Goethe settled in Weimar (1775), then the literary and intellectual center of Germany; became a leader in the life at Weimar, and an associate of Wieland, Herder, and later, of Schiller; formed romantic attachment for Charlotte von Stein, wife of a Weimar official. Was ennobled, created a privy counselor, and appointed to administrative posts, where he acquitted himself with credit; produced chiefly lyrics during this period. Visited Italy (1786-88; 1790), and received new inspiration; published the verse dramas *Iphigenie auf Tauris* (1787), *Egmont* (1788), *Torquato Tasso* (1790). Firm literary friendship (from 1794) with Schiller stimulated Goethe; he published *Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre* (1796), the epic idyll *Hermann und Dorothea* (1798), and a number of poems, including *Der Zauberlehrling*, *Der Gott und die Bajadere*, *Die Braut von Korinth*, *Alexis und Dora*, *Der Neue Pausias*, *Die Schöne Müllerin* (a verse cycle); wrote also first part of *Faust* (not pub. until 1808). Married Christiane Vulpius (1806), who had been a member of his household (from 1788); but even after this period formed romantic attachments with various women, including Bettina von Arnim, Minna Herzlieb, Marianne von Willemer, Ulrike von Levetzow. His later years were distinguished by completion of his novel *Die Wahlverwandtschaften* (1809), his autobiography under the title *aus meinem Leben, Dichtung und Wahrheit* (vol. I, 1811; II, 1812; III, 1814; IV, 1833), *Italienische Reise* (1816-17), *Westöstlicher Diwan* (a collection of lyrics, 1819), *Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre* (1821-29), *Trilogie der Leidenschaft* (1822), and the second part of *Faust* (1832). Exercised dominant influence on development of German literature; his *Goës von Berlichingen* inaugurated the romantic school; his *Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers*, the sentimental school; his *Faust*, the modern spirit in literature.

Goethe-Tischbein. See J. H. W. TISCHBEIN

Goe'tchi-us (gēch'i-tā), Percy. 1853-1943. American music educator; professor, New England Conservatory of Music (1892-96); on teaching staff of Inst. of Musical Art, New York (1905-25). Author of books on musical art, history, and appreciation.

Goetz. See GÖTZ.

Goe'ze (gū'tsē), Johann Melchior. 1717-1786. German Lutheran theologian; known esp. for long controversy with Lessing because of publication of Reimarus's *Fragmente eines Ungenannten* in Lessing's "Wolfenbüttel Fragments."

Goff (gōf), John William. 1848-1924. American jurist, b. in County Wexford, Ireland; to U.S. as a child. Counsel for Lexow Committee investigating New York City police administration (1893-94); justice, New York State supreme court (1906-19).

Goffe or Gough (gōf), William. d. about 1679. English regicide; one of judges at trial of Charles I; held military command under Cromwell at Dunbar (1650), Worcester (1641); major general for Sussex, Berkshire, and Hampshire (1655). At Restoration, fled to America and lived for years in hiding.

Go'ga (gō'gā), Octavian. 1881-1938. Rumanian writer and politician; author of poems on Transylvanian life; awarded national prize for poetry. Joined Rumanian army in World War (1914-18); member of Rumanian delegation at Peace Conference in Paris (1919). Founded (1921) National Agrarian party, which was merged (1935) with League for National Christian Defense. Prime minister of Rumania (1937-38); promulgated anti-Semitic decrees.

Go'gar-ty (gō'gēr-tī), Oliver St. John. 1878-1957. Irish

physician and writer; senator (1922-36), Irish Free State. Author of *Poems and Plays* (1920), *An Offering of Swans* (1924), *As I was going down Sackville Street* (1937), *Tumbling in the Hay* (1939), etc.

Gogh (gōk), Vincent van. 1853-1890. Dutch painter, etcher, and lithographer; associated with postimpressionist school. Studio at Brussels (1880), Antwerp (1885), and Paris; settled at Arles, Provence (1888); committed suicide while insane (1890). Among his notable canvases are *The Potato Eaters*, *The Restaurant on Montmartre* (in the Luxembourg), *L'Arlesienne*, *Berceuse*, and *Mairie au 14 Juillet*.

Go'gol (gō'göl-y'), Nikolai Vasilievich. 1809-1852. Russian writer, b. near Mirgorod, Poltava. Left Russia (1836), living most of time in Rome; after 1835, devoted himself to literature. His first works two series of Ukrainian sketches, *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka* (1831) and *Mirgorod* (1835), including *Taras Bulba* (rewritten and enlarged, 1842), one of the best of his historical novels, a tale of Cossack struggles with Poles and Tartars in 16th century; also wrote *Dead Souls*, a social satire (1842, first part only), *Revizor*, or *The Inspector General*, a comedy ridiculing corruption and ignorance of petty officials (1836), and *Cossack Tales* (1836); called father of realism in Russian literature.

Go'guel' (gō'gēl'), Maurice. 1880-1955. French Protestant theologian; professor, faculty of Protestant theology, Paris (from 1910); director, École des Hautes Études, Paris (1927); author of *Jésus de Nazareth: Mythe ou Histoire* (1925), *Jésus et les Origines du Christianisme* (1934).

Go'hier' (gō'yā'), Louis Jérôme. 1746-1830. French jurist and politician.

Gohl. See JACOBUS GOLUIS.

Goljen, Jan van. See JAN VAN GOYEN.

Go'ing (gō'ing), Charles Buxton. 1863- . American writer; on staff of *Engineering Magazine* (1896-1915). Author of *Summer-Fallow* (1892), *Star-Glow and Song* (1909), *Principles of Industrial Engineering* (1911), *Adventures in Statecraft* (1940), etc.

Go'kha-le (gō'kā-lān), Gopal Krishna. 1866-1915. East Indian educator and politician; taught history and political economy at Ferguson Coll., Poona (1881-1902). Became identified with National Indian Congress movement; served as its president (1905); founded Servants of India Society (1905); member of Indian Public Services Commission (1912-15); a leader of the moderate Nationalists.

Golaw, Salomon von. Pseudonym of Baron Friedrich von LOGAU.

Gol'dast (gōl'dāst), Melchior. Known as Goldast von Hal'mens-feld (fōn hā'mēns-fēlt). 1578-1635. German jurist and historian.

Gold'beck (gōld'bēk), Robert. 1839-1908. Pianist, teacher, and composer, b. Potsdam, Prussia; to U.S. (c. 1861); with Eben Lourjée founded (1867) New England Conservatory of Music.

Gold'berg (gōld'búrg), Isaac. 1887-1938. American writer, b. Boston. A.B. (1910) and Ph.D. (1912), Harvard. Literary editor, *American Freeman* (1923-32). Special lecturer on Hispano-American literature, Harvard; instrumental in introducing to English readers the modern literature of Spanish and Portuguese America (*Studies in Spanish-American Literature*, 1920; *Brazilian Literature*, 1922). Among his other books are *The Fine Art of Living* (1929), *What Makes You Laugh and Why* (1938), and *The Wonder of Words* (1939).

Goldberg, Reuben Lucius, known as Rube (rōb). 1883- . American cartoonist and comic-strip artist, b. San Francisco. B.S., California (1904). On staff of

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, u = u in Fr. menu;

- New York *Evening Mail* (1907-21); syndicate cartoonist (from 1921); known for cartoons of mechanical contrivances whose humor derives from the absurdly unnecessary complexity of the contrivances depicted, and as creator of comic characters "Boob McNutt," "Lala Palooza," etc.
- Gold'ber'ger** (gôl'd'bûr'gër), Joseph. 1874-1929. American physician, b. in Austria; to U.S. as a child. On staff of Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D.C. (from 1904); discoverer of nature of and remedy for pellagra (1913-25).
- Gold'en** (gôl'dën), John. 1874-1955. American playwright and producer, b. New York City. Among plays written or produced by him are *Turn to the Right*, *Lightnin'*, *Three Wise Fools*, *When Ladies Meet*, *Susan and God*. Composer also of many songs, and producer of musical comedies.
- Gold'en-wei'ser** (gôl'dën-vî'zër), Alexander A. 1880-1940. American anthropologist and sociologist, b. Kiev, Russia. To U.S.; A.B. (1902) and Ph.D. (1910), Columbia. Lecturer, Columbia (1910-19), New School for Social Research, New York (1919-26), Rand School of Social Science (1915-29); professor of thought and culture, Oregon State System of Higher Education, Portland Extension (from 1930). Author of *Totemism* (1910), *Early Civilization* (1922), *Our Changing Morality* (1924), *Population Problems* (1925), *Sex in Civilization* (1929), *Robots or Gods* (1932), *History, Psychology and Culture* (1933), *Anthropology, An Introduction to Primitive Culture* (1937).
- Gold'ie** (gôl'dî), Sir George Dashwood Taub'man (?ôb'mân). 1846-1925. English colonial administrator, b. on the Isle of Man. Visited Niger region (1877) and deliberately set out to add this region to the British Empire; accomplished his purpose by merging commercial companies trading in the Niger region and obtaining a charter from the British Parliament conferring governmental powers on officers of the combine, which became known as the Royal Niger Co. (1886); government organized with Lord Abderare as governor (1886-95), succeeded by Goldie (1895 ff.). The Royal Niger Co. transferred its territories to the British government (1900) and they were organized into the protectorates of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria.
- Gold'ing** (gôl'dîng), Arthur. 1536?-1605. English translator; best known for his translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (1565-67), which was known to Shakespeare.
- Golding**, Louis. 1895-1958. English writer, b. Manchester. Author of verse, as in *Sorrow of War* (1919), *Shepherd Singing Ragtime* (1921), and *Prophet and Fool* (1923), and novels, as *Forward from Babylon* (1920), *Store of Ladies* (1927), *Give up your Lovers* (1930), *Magnolia Street* (1932; dramatized 1934), *The Camberwell Beauty* (1935), *Mr. Emmanuel* (1939), etc.
- Gold'man** (gôl'mân), Edwin Fran'ko (fräng'kô). 1878-1956. American composer and band conductor.
- Goldman**, Emma. 1869-1940. Anarchist, b. in province of Kovno (Kaunas), Russia; to U.S. (1886) and soon after identified herself with anarchist party. For agitation in New York, was arrested and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Blackwells Island (1893). Delegate to first (1899) and second (1907) anarchist congresses. Author of *Anarchism and Other Essays* (1910), *Living My Life*, autobiography (1931).
- Goldman**, Solomon. 1893-1953. Russian-born American rabbi; congregations in Brooklyn (1917-18), Cleveland (1919-29), Chicago (from 1929).
- Gold'mann** (gôl'mân), Na'hûm (nâ'hôöm). 1894- . Jewish scholar and Zionist leader, b. in Russia. Lived in Germany (1900-33); to U.S. (after 1933).
- Gold'mark** (gôlt'märk; Eng. gôld'märk), Karl. 1830-1915. Hungarian composer of operas, symphonies, symphonic poems, overtures, violin concertos, chamber music, piano pieces, songs. His nephew **Rubín** (1872-1936), b. New York, composed symphonic poems, tone poems, sonatas, overtures, and songs.
- Gold'mark** (gôld'märk), Peter Karl. 1906- . Engineer, b. Budapest, Hung.; chief engineer, television department, Columbia Broadcasting System (from 1936); credited with invention of color television (1940).
- Gol-do'ni** (gôl-dô'nî), Carlo. 1707-1793. Italian playwright, b. Venice. Wrote for Teatro Sant'Angelo (1848-52) and Teatro San Luca (1852 ff.) in Venice. Created modern Italian comedy in style of Molière, superseding conventional buffoonery (commedia dell'arte) typified by Harlequin and Pantaloeone. Among his comedies, about 150 in all, are *La Donna di Garbo*, *Un Curioso Accidente*, *Pamela Nubile*, *I Rusteghi*, *Il Vero Amico*, *Toderò Brontalon*, *La Casa Nuova*, *La Locandiera*, *Il Vecchio Bizzarro*, *L'Adulatore*, and *Ventaglio*.
- Gold'ring** (gôl'dîng), Douglas. 1887- . English editor and writer; author of *Ways of Escape*, *A Book of London Verses*, *Margot's Progress*, *Cuckoo*, *The Façade*, *The Coast of Illusion*, *Pot Luck in England*, etc.
- Golds'bor'ough** (gôldz'bûr'ô), Louis Males/herbes' (?mâl'zër'h'). 1805-1877. American naval officer; explored California and Oregon (1849-50). In command of blockading squadron at outbreak of Civil War. Commanded fleet that captured Roanoke Island and destroyed Confederate fleet (Feb. 7-9, 1862). Rear admiral (July 16, 1862).
- Gold'schmidt** (gôlt'shmît), Adolph. 1863-1944. German art scholar; professor, Halle (1904), Berlin (1912), Harvard (1927-28; 1930-31), New York U. (1936-37).
- Goldschmidt**, Hans. 1861-1923. German chemist; invented the aluminothermic, or Goldschmidt's, process of producing great heat for reducing certain metals from their oxides and for obtaining molten iron for welding.
- Goldschmidt**, James. 1874- . German jurist; professor, Berlin (1908-33).
- Goldschmidt**, Levin. 1829-1897. German jurist; specialist in commercial law.
- Gold'schmidt** (gôlt'shmît), Meyer (or Meir) Aaron. 1819-1887. Danish journalist, fiction writer, and politician. Author of *En Jøde* (1845; trans. as *The Jew of Denmark*), *Hjemløs* (5 vols., 1853-57; trans. as *Homeless; or, A Poet's Inner Life*), and an autobiography *Læserindringer* (1877).
- Gold'schmidt** (gôlt'shmît), Otto. 1829-1907. German-born pianist and composer in England; toured in America with Jenny Lind (1851), and married her (1852). Settled in England (1856); pianoforte professor at Royal Academy of Music (1863). Composer esp. of piano works.
- Goldschmidt**, Richard Benedikt G. 1878-1958. German zoologist; professor, U. of California (1936 ff.). Author of *Physiological Genetics* (1938), *The Material Basis of Evolution* (1940), etc.
- Goldschmidt**, Rudolph. 1876-1950. German engineer; inventor of high-frequency generator used in wireless telegraphy.
- Goldschmied**, Johann. = Johann AURIFABER (both).
- Gold'smid** (gôld'smîd). Prominent English Jewish family, including: Benjamin (1753?-1808) and his brother Abraham (1756?-1810), financiers. Abraham's nephew Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid (1778-1859), financier and philanthropist, England's first Jewish baronet. Isaac's son Sir Francis Henry (1808-1878), first English Jewish barrister; M.P. (from 1860). Benjamin's grandson Sir Frederick John (1818-1908), army officer in

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16); nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

China (1840), Crimean War (1854-55), and Sepoy Mutiny; major general. See C. J. Goldsmid-Montefiore. **Goldsmid-Montefiore**, **Claude Joseph**. See C. J. Goldsmid-Montefiore.

Goldsmith (gôl'smith), Oliver. 1728-1774. British poet, playwright, and novelist, b in County Longford, Ireland. Studied medicine in Edinburgh. After a year of roaming through Europe, tried practice of medicine in London (1756), but failed, devoted himself to literary back work to make a living. Became acquainted with Dr. Johnson (1761) and a member of the famous club centered around Johnson. Author of *Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe* (1759), *The Citizen of the World* (1762, orig. contributed as "Chinese Letters" to Newbery's *Universal* (1760)), *The Traveller* (didactic poem, 1764), *The Vicar of Wakefield* (novel, 1766), *The Good-natured Man* (comedy, 1768), *The Deserted Village* (poem, 1770), *A History of England* (1771), *She Stoops to Conquer* (comedy; 1773), *The History of Greece* (1774), etc.

Goldstein (gôlt'shtin), Eugen. 1850-1930. German physicist, investigated electrical phenomena in gases, studied cathode rays, credited with discovery of canal rays (1886).

Goldstein (gôlt'shtin, Angl. gôld'shtin), Kurt. 1878- . German neuro-psychiatrist, head of neurophysiology laboratory, Montefiore Hospital, N. Y. (1936-40), professor, Tufts Medical School (1940-45).

Goldstück'er (gôlt'shtuk'ér), Theodor. 1821-1872. German-born Sanskrit scholar in England (from 1850).

Goldwyn (gôl'win), Samuel. Family name *or* **Goldfish** (gôld'fish). 1892- . Motion picture producer, b Warsaw, Poland to U. S. (1896), naturalized (1902). Organized Goldwyn Pictures Corp. (1919). Instrumental in inducing eminent authors and actors to enter motion picture field. Merged Goldwyn Pictures Corp. with other companies (see Louis Burt Mayer) to form Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corp.

Goldziher (gôlt'sé'ér), Ignaz. 1850-1921. Hungarian Arabic scholar.

Goller (gô'l'ér), George Washington. 1864-1940. American physician, medical inspector (1892-96) and health officer (1896-1932), Rochester Board of Health, established first municipal milk depots in U. S. (1897), established Rochester Hospital for Infectious Diseases (1904).

Golgi (gôl'jé), Camillo. 1844-1926. Italian physician. First to use silver nitrate to stain nerve tissue for study, proved that there is interlacement of nerves instead of a network. The Golgi apparatus, Golgi cell, etc., are named after him, discovered three varieties of malarial parasites. Shared with Santiago Ramón y Cajal 1906 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

Golli'ath (gôl'i'ath). In Bible (*1 Samuel* xvii), the Philistine giant of Gath killed by David with a sling.

Golitsyn (gôl'y'tsin). Noble Russian family, descended from the boyar Mikhail Ivanovich Bul-ga'kov (bôl'gâ'kôv), called Golitsa (d. 1554) and including Prince Vasil Vasilevich Golitsyn (1643-1711) general and statesman, reorganized Russian army, prime minister during regency of Sophia Alekseevna (to 1689), exiled to Siberia. His cousin Prince Mikhail Mikhailovich (1674-1730), general, served under Peter the Great in defeating Charles XII of Sweden at Poltava (1709). Mikhail's brother Prince Dmitri Mikhailovich (1654-1738), diplomat and statesman, ambassador to Constantinople and to Vienna (1713-19), member of High Council and supporter of charter forced upon Anna Ivanovna at her elevation to throne (1730); imprisoned by Empress Anna when she repudiated charter (1731). Prince Boris Aleksandrovich (1654-1714), minister under

Peter the Great. Prince Dmitri Aleksandrovich (1738-1803), ambassador to France and at The Hague; author of scientific treatises. See also Demetrius Augustine GALLITZIN, Nikolai Borisovich (d. 1865), friend and patron of Beethoven, to whom Beethoven dedicated three quartets and an overture Boris Borisovich (1862-1916), physicist, known for his work in seismography, Nikolai, successor of Aleksandr Trepov (Jan. 7, 1917) as prime minister of Russia, holding office for a month just before the Revolution.

Goll'ius (gô'l'us) *or* **Gohl** (gôl), Jacobus. 1596-1667. Dutch Oriental scholar.

Goll (gôl), Friedrich. 1829-1903. Swiss physician, first described fasciculus gracilis, or column of Goll, a tract of the spinal cord (1860).

Goll, Jaroslav. 1846-1929. Czech poet and historian.

Gollancz (gôl'ants), Sir Hermann. 1852-1930. Rabbi and Semitic scholar, b. Bremen, educ. University Coll., London, first Jew to obtain D. Litt. degree there; preacher at the Baywater Synagogue (1892-1923), professor of Hebrew, University Coll., London (1902-23), knighted (1923), first British rabbi so honored, widely known as philanthropist and as founder of synagogues in working class areas. His brother Sir Israel (1864-1930), educ. University Coll., London, and Cambridge, was lecturer at Cambridge (1896-1906), professor of English language and literature, University Coll., London, edited and published *Chaucer's Works* (1892), *Elder Book of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (1895), *Temple Shakespeare* (1894-96), and *The Songs of Hamlet* (1926), edited also *The Temple Classics* and *The Canon Manuscript of Anglo-Saxon Bible and Poetry*.

Golovnin (gôl'uf'ny'n'), Vasil Mikhailovich. 1776-1831. Russian navigator. Served in British navy under Nelson and Cornwallis, on return to Russia (1806) given command of sloop *Diana*, in which he surveyed coasts of Russian empire and circumnavigated globe, made second circumnavigation in corvette *Kamchatka* (1817-19), wrote accounts of his adventures.

Golschmann (gôlsh'man), Vlad'mir (vl'd'mêr). 1893- . Conductor, b. Paris, France; founder and director of Concerts Golschmann Paris (1919-24), conductor of St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (from 1931).

Gol'ter-mann (gôl'tér'mân), Georg. 1821-1898. German violoncellist and composer.

Gol'ther (gôl'tér), Wolfgang. 1863-194. German scholar, author of *Deutsche Hellenisten* (1894), *Handbuch der Germanischen Mythologie* (1913), *The Deutsche Dichtung im Mittelalter* (1913), etc., editor of Wagner's letters and collected works (1914).

Goltz (gôltz), Count August Friedrich Ferdinand von der. 1765-1832. Prussian statesman, b. Prussia. Prussian minister at St. Petersburg (1802), minister of foreign affairs (1807), concluded Treaty of Tilsit (1807) with Napoleon and represented Prussia at Congress of Erfurt (1808), under Hardenberg's instructions, negotiated with Napoleon (1812), member of Prussian Bundestag (1816-24).

Goltz, Bogumil. 1801-1870. German humorist and moral philosopher.

Goltz, Friedrich Leopold. 1834-1902. German physiologist; professor in Strasbourg (1872 ff.). Authority on the physiology of the nervous system.

Goltz, Baron Kolmar von der. 1843-1916. German general, in Turkey (1883-96), reorganized Turkish army, in Germany, general of infantry (1900) and lieutenant general (1908). Again in Turkey (1908-10). Military governor of Belgium after its conquest (1914). After entry of Turkey into World War, directed the Turkish armies; died on Turkish front (Apr. 19, 1916).

âle, chaotic, cme (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), asô, éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; fô, fl, charky; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), aêft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôdt; ou, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

Goltz, Count Robert von der. 1817-1869. Prussian diplomat; minister at Athens (1857), Constantinople (1859), St. Petersburg (1862), Paris (1863); at Paris, carried through skillfully negotiations with Napoleon III at time of Seven Weeks' War (1866)

Goltz, Count Rüdiger von der. 1865-1930. German general in the World War (1914-18), commanded a Landwehr division in battle of the Masurian Lakes (1915), commander in chief in the Baltic countries (1918)

Goltzi-us (gòl'tsè ña), Hendrik 1558-1617 Dutch engraver, etcher, and painter, founded engraving school at Haarlem (1582), among his best works are engraved portraits, many of them miniatures, and prints after Italian painters

Go lu-chow'ski (gò'lòò kòl'ské), Count Agenor von. 1812-1875 Austrian statesman of Polish descent, b in Lwów governor of Galicia (1848-59 1866-69, 1871-75) and Austrian minister of the interior (1859-61) His son Agenor (1849-1921) was Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs (1895-1906)

Go'ma-ra (gò'mí'rá), Francisco I.ó'pez de (lò'pith thá) 1510-1560 Spanish historian author of early history of America generally considered unreliable

Go'ma'tus (gò'má'tus) **Franciscus** *Orig. urnam.*

Gom'mer (gom'fí) 1563-1611 Dutch Calvinistic theologian, leader of the opponents of Arminius His followers were known as Gomarians, Gomarists, or Gomarites

Gombaud. See GAMBORAD

Gom'berg (gom'búrg), Moses 1906-1947. American chemist; asst. professor (1899), professor (1904-36), Michigan Work includes studies of fissionable and on tautomerism

Gom'ber ville' (gò'm'bér'vél') **Marie Le Roy** (lé'rwá') de. 1600-1674 French writer of romances

Gom'bos (gom'bósh) **Gyula** (Fag Julius) von. 1880-1936 Hungarian general and statesman, served in World War (1914-15) notably in Serbian and Russian campaigns. Leader (1923-24) of Rice Defense party committed to exception to the Jews to legitimists and to the civil of the capitalist system Premier of Hungary (1923-24)

Go'mes (gò'més) **Antônio Carlos** 1839-1996 Brazilian composer

Go'mes (gò'més) **Manuel Tel-xe'ra** (tí'è sh'è'ra) 1802-1911 President of Portugal (1913-25)

Go'mes de A mo'rim' (gò'mézh thá' á mçò'í'ç'n') **Francisco** 1827-1891 Portuguese writer to Brazil in early youth as liberator, studied natives in Brazilian forests to Portugal (1846 ff) in government service (1851 ff) Works include lyric novels, dramas and memoirs

Gó'mez (gò'mia) **José Miguel** 1858-1921 Cuban general and politician, president of Cuba (1909-13) His son Miguel Mariano president of Cuba (May to December, 1936), in continuous struggle with Col. Fulgencio Batista chief of staff of the army, impeached and removed on charges instituted by Batista forces, to U.S. (1936)

Gómez, Juan Vicente 1857-1935 Venezuelan soldier and political leader supporter of Castro (1899) vice-president and commander of army (1902-08) in Castro's absence, seized government (1908), supreme dictator (1906-35) provisional president of Venezuela (1908-10), elected president (1910-15 1922-29, 1931-35) also elected for intervening periods but declined to serve commander in chief of army (1915-35), completely dominated two provisional presidents, V. M. Bustillos (1915-22) and Juan Bautista Pérez (1929-31)

Gó'mez de Avellaneda y Arteaga (gò'més; -mèñ), **Gertrudis.** See AVELLANEDA Y ARTEAGA

Gó'mez de la Ser'na (gò'mézh thá' lè'sér'na), **Ramón.** Known as **Ra-món'** (rá'món') 1891- Spanish writer, leading exponent of expressionism in Spain; known esp. for *Greguerías*, metaphoric maxims or aphorisms in prose and verse (1917)

Gó'mez y Bá'ez (gò'más' f' bá'ás), **Máximo** 1826-1905 Cuban patriot and general, served in Spanish army in Santo Domingo and Cuba, settled in Cuba as farmer. Joined insurgents during revolution of 1868-78, general in chief of Cuban forces of second Cuban revolution (1895), on American intervention, placed troops at disposal of U.S. army, deposed from supreme command (1899) by Cuban military assembly for accepting for Cuban army \$3,000,000 voted by U.S. government

Gomme (gom), St. **George Laurence** 1833-1916 English folklorist founded folklore society edited *Archaeological Review*, *Folklore Journal*, *Antiquary*

Gom'pers (gom'pérz) **Samuel** 1830-1924 American labor leader, b. London England to America as a boy. Journeyman cigarmaker (1845) in organization of Cigarmakers' Union (1877) Gom'pers became president of his local. Chairman Committee on Constitution, newly created Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (1881) which was reorganized as American Federation of Labor (1886) president, A.F. of L. (1886-1924 except 1895) chiefly responsible for determining its nature and development. Appointed by President Wilson a member Council of National Defense (1917) member, Commission on International Labor Legislation, at Peace Conference (1919)

Gom'pertz (gom'pérts) **Benjamin** 1779-1865 English mathematician astronomer and actuary. Brother in law of Moses Montefiore. Collaborated with Francis Baily in preparing a catalogue of stars (1822) worked out new series of monthly tables for Royal Society propounded (1828) a law of human mortality known as *Gompertz's law*

Gom'perz (gò'm'pérts) **Theodor** 1832-1912 German philologist His son **Heinrich** (1873-1942) professor of philosophy Vienna (1920-34)

Gon'çal'ves Di'as (gò'n'sál'vesh th'as) **Antônio** 1823-1864 Brazilian poet considered leading lyric poet of Brazil His works include collections of lyric poems as *Primeiros Cantos* (1846) *Segundos Cantos* (1848) and *Ultimos Cantos* (1851) an epic *Os Irmãos* (1857), a dramatic *Ilha* (1858) and historical and ethnographic studies

Gon'cha-rov' (gun'chu'róf'), **Ivan Aleksandrovich** 1812-1891 Russian novelist

Gon'court' (gò'n'kò'rt') **Edmond Louis Antoine de** (1822-1896) and **Jules Alfred Huot de** (1830-1870) French novelists brothers and collaborators Their novels include *Charles Demais* (1860) *Sœur Philomène* (1861), *Ramé Masparin* (1864) *Madame Germaine* (1869), authors also of works on 18th century French history Edmond bequeathed most of his fortune to endow the Académie des Goncourts, a group of noted literary men charged with awarding each year the Prix Goncourt of 10,000 francs to the author of an imaginative prose work of high merit, usually a novel.

Gondebaud. See GAMBORAD

Gondemar. See GONDIMAR

Gondéric or Gondioc. See GONDERRIC

Gondi, Jean François Paul de. See CARDINAL DE RETZ.

Gondicaire. See GONDICAR

Gon'di'net' (gò'n'dè'né') **Edmond** 1828-1888 French playwright, author of vaudeville sketches and comedies.

Gondola, Giovanni. See IVO GONDULIC

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gon'do-mar' (gôn-dô-mâr'), Count of. **Diego Sarmien'to de A-cu'ña** (sâr-myân'tô thâ k-kôô'nyâ). 1567-1626. Spanish diplomat; ambassador to England (1613-18 and 1619-22); sent at first to negotiate marriage between Infanta Maria and Charles, son of James; successful in keeping James from aiding Spain's enemies.

Gón'go-ra y Ar-go'te (gông'gô-râ ê-âr-gô'tâ), **Luis de**. 1561-1627. Spanish poet. Son of Francisco de Argote, of Córdoba; adopted his mother's name (Góngora). Wrote fine lyrical poems and several dramas in early years (1585-c. 1610); later, originator in Spain of affected elegance and euphuism of style known as *Gongorism* or, in a later exaggerated form, *cultism*; this poetry obscure and often meaningless, full of conceits, artificial antitheses, extreme inversions of root meanings, exaggerated metaphors, etc.

Gonne (gôn), **Maud**. 1866-1953. Irish patriot and philanthropist; m. (1903) Major MacBride [măk-brîd'] (executed by British after Easter Rebellion, 1916). Engaged in constant political agitation against the British. Heroine of many of the lyrics and plays of William Butler Yeats.

Gonneville, Marie de. See COMTESSE DE MIRABEAU.

Gonsalvo di Cordova. See GONZALO DE CORDOBA.

Gontaut, de. See BIRON.

Gon-za'ga (gôn-dzî'gâ). Italian princely family, descended from **Luigi Gonzaga** (1267-1360), who gained control of Mantua (1328) with title of captain general; the captaincy became a marquise (1432) and a dukedom (1530). Among notable members of the family were: **Giovanni Francesco** (d. 1414), **Giovanni Francesco II** (d. 1519); m. (1490) Isabella d'Este; governed Mantua (1484-1519). **Federigo II** (d. 1540), who made Mantua during his reign (1519-40) the most magnificent court in Europe. **Guglielmo** (reigned 1550-1587), an enlightened ruler. **Vicenzo** (reigned 1587-1612), friend and patron of Tasso.

Gon-za'ga (gôn-dzî'gâ; *Angl.* gôn-ză'gâ, -zî'gâ, -zâ'gâ), **Saint Aloysius**. 1568-1591. Italian Jesuit; died while ministering to those stricken by famine and pestilence in Rome; canonized (1726).

Gon-za'ga (gôn-ză'gâ), **Tomaz Antônio**. Pseudonym **Dir-ceu'** (dêr-să'ô). 1744-1807. Portuguese poet; to Brazil (1768 ff.); judge at Villa Rica (Ouro Preto), Minas Geraes; nominated member of supreme court of Bahia; exiled to Mozambique (1792) for alleged complicity in conspiracy; died insane. Known esp. for his *Murilia de Dirceu*, collection of love poems.

Gon-zá'lez (gôn-să'las), **Manuel**. 1833-1893. Mexican general and political leader; president of Mexico (1880-84).

Gon-zá'lez Bra'vo (gôn-thâ'lâth bră'vô), **Luis**. 1811-1871. Spanish statesman; prime minister (1843-44); ambassador to Lisbon (1844-47, 1854 ff.); minister of interior (1864-65, 1866-68); succeeded Narvaez as prime minister (1868); forced to resign at deposition of Queen Isabella II after revolution of Sept., 1868; joined Carlists.

Gon-zá'lez-Car'va-jal' (-kâr'vâ-jâl'), **Tomás José**. 1753-1834. Spanish poet and statesman; minister of supreme council of war (1829). Author of *Los Salmos* (1819), metrical translations of poetical books of the Bible.

González de Ávila, Gil. See ÁVILA.

González de Cla-vi'jo (thâ klâ-vê'hô), **Ruy**. d. 1412. Spanish diplomat; ambassador of Henry III of Castile to Tamerlane (1403); author of *Historia del Gran Tamerlane*,

Gon-zá'lez Na-ve'ro (gôn-să'lâs nă-vă'ro), **Emiliano**. 1861-1938. Paraguayan statesman; vice-president of

Paraguay (1908; 1928-32); president (1908-10); provisional president (1912; 1931-32); minister of war and marine (1917-18).

González Vi-gil' (vê-hêl'), **Francisco de Paula**. 1792-1875. Peruvian scholar and statesman; led opposition to Bolívar (1826) and Gómara (1832). Excommunicated for his *Defensa de la Autoridad de los Gobiernos contra las Pretensiones de la Curia Romana* (12 vols., 1848-56); author also of *Los Jesuitas*, *Diálogos sobre la Existencia de Dios*, etc.

Gon-za'lo de Ber-ce'o (gôn-thâ'lô thâ bër-thâ'ô). 1180?-after 1246. Spanish poet, b. Berceo; earliest name known in history of Castilian poetry; author of about 13,000 verses dealing principally with lives of saints, miracles of the Virgin, and other devotional subjects.

Gon-za'lo de Cór-do-ba (gôn-thâ'lô thâ kôr-thô'hâ), **Hernández**. *Ital.* **Gon-sal'vo di Cor'do-va** (gôn-sal'vô dê kôr-dô-vâ). Also **Gonzalo Fernán'dez** (fêr-nân'dâth) de Córdoba. Known as **El Gran Ca'pi-tán'** (êl grân kâ'pê-tân'), i.e. the Great Captain. 1453-1515. Spanish soldier, b. Montilla; fought in Spanish wars against Portugal (1475-76) and the Moors (1486-92); negotiated surrender of Granada (1492); sent (1495) to aid king of Naples against French; won victories for Spain in southern Italy (1495-96); again victorious over Moors (1499-1500); led army into Italy (1500) and conquered kingdom of Naples (1503-04), esp. by battles of Aubigny and the Garigliano; forced to retire (1506).

Gooch (gôuch), **Sir Daniel**. 1816-1889. English engineer; designed important improvements in locomotive construction; interested himself also in inauguration of submarine cable telegraphic communication with U.S.

Gooch, Frank Austin. 1852-1929. American chemist; professor, Yale (1885-1918); developed analytical methods. The Gooch crucible or filter is named after him.

Gooch, George Peabody. 1873- . British historian; educ. Cambridge U. Among his works are *History of Our Time*, *History of Modern Europe, 1878-1919*, *Germany*, *Recent Revelations of European Diplomacy*, etc. See HAROLD W. V. TEMPERLEY.

Gooch, Sir William. 1681-1751. British colonial administrator in America; lieutenant governor of Virginia (1727-49).

Good (gôôd), **James William**. 1866-1929. American lawyer and politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1909-21); U.S. secretary of war (1929).

Good, John Mason. 1764-1827. English physician and writer; practiced (after 1793) in London. Author of *A History of Medicine* (1795), a translation of Lucretius under the title *The Nature of Things*, an annotated translation of *The Song of Songs*, etc.

Good'ale (gôôd'âl), **Elaine** (1863-1953) and her sister **Dora Read** (1866-1953). American poets, b. in Berkshire County, Mass.; collaborated in writing *Apple Blossoms* (1878), *In Berkshire with the Wildflowers* (1879), *All round the Year* (1880), *Verses from Sky Farm* (1880). Elaine became a teacher in Hampton (Va.) Institute for educating Negroes and Indians (1883); received appointment as superintendent of Indian schools in Dakota (1890); m. (1891) Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman (q.v.).

Goodale, George Lincoln. 1839-1923. American botanist; professor, Harvard (1878-1909). Also, director, Botanical Museum (1879-1909). Author of *Wild Flowers of North America* (1882), *Vegetable Physiology* (1885), *Vegetable Histology* (1885), etc.

Good'all (gôôd'âl), **Edward**. 1795-1870. English line engraver; esp. known for his engravings of Turner's paintings. His son **Frederick** (1822-1904) was also a

âle, chaotic, càre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makê; île, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôët; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

painter; among his canvases were *The Nubian Slave*, *The Flight into Egypt*, *Sheep Shearing in Egypt*, and many portraits and English landscapes.

Goode (gōd), **George Brown**. 1851-1896. American ichthyologist; with Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (from 1877); U.S. Fish Commissioner (1887-88). Author of *Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas* (1876), *Oceanic Ichthyology* (with T. H. Bean, 1895), etc.

Goodhue (gōd'hū), **Bertram Grosvenor**. 1869-1924. American architect, b. Pomfret, Conn. Head draftsman with Cram & Wentworth, Boston (1889); admitted as partner (1891); firm became Cram, Goodhue, & Ferguson; office in New York (1903). In competition, designed successful plans for buildings of United States Military Academy, West Point. Work shows influence of English Gothic revival. Other examples of his work: St. Thomas's Church and St. Bartholomew's Church in New York; Trinity Church, Havana, Cuba; St. Stephen's Church, Fall River, Mass.; Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.; Nebraska State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr.

Goodman (gōd'mān), **Jules Eckert**. 1876- . American playwright.

Goodnow (gōd'nō), **Frank Johnson**. 1859-1939. American educator; professor of administrative law, Columbia (1891-1907). President, Johns Hopkins (1914-29). Author of *Politics and Administration* (1900), *Principles of Constitutional Government* (1916), etc.

Goodrich (gōd'rich), **Alfred John**. 1847-1920. American music teacher, b. Chilo, Ohio. Taught at Grand Conservatory, New York (1866), at Fort Wayne (Ind.) Conservatory (1876), and in Chicago for nearly ten years. In Paris, France (1910-20). His works include songs, two concert overtures, and many piano compositions.

Goodrich, Annie Warburton. 1866-1954. American trained nurse and educator; asst. professor of nursing and health service, Columbia (1914-23); dean of Yale U. school of nursing (1923-34); consulting director of nurses, Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford (Conn.) Retreat (to 1940).

Goodrich, Arthur Frederick. 1878-1911. American writer; author of the plays *So This Is London* (1922), *Caponsachi* (1926; awarded Theatre Club Gold medal for best play of the year), *The Plutocrat* (1929), *Perfect Marriage* (1932), *A Journey by Night* (1935), and the libretto for the grand opera *Tragely in Arczzo* (1932; later called *Caponsachi*).

Goodrich, Benjamin Franklin. 1841-1888. American industrialist, b. Ripley, N.Y.; founder of B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers.

Goodrich, Chauncey. 1836-1925. American clergyman and educator, b. Hinsdale, Mass.; missionary to China (1865-1925).

Goodrich, Edwin Stephen. 1868-1946. English zoologist; professor, University Museum, Oxford. Authority on morphology and on comparative anatomy.

Goodrich, Elizur. 1734-1797. American Congregational clergyman; pastor, Durham, Conn. (1756-97). His son **Chauncey** (1759-1815) was a lawyer and politician; practiced in Hartford; member of U.S. House of Representatives (1795-1801), U.S. Senate (1807-13); lieutenant governor of Connecticut (1813-15). Another son, **Elizur** (1761-1849), was also lawyer and politician; practiced in New Haven (from 1783); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1799-1801); U.S. collector of customs at New Haven (1801) but removed by Jefferson to make way for a Jefferson supporter (1801); member of governor's council (1803-18); professor of law, Yale (1801-10); member of Yale Corporation (from 1809) and secretary (1818-46). A son of **Elizur** (1761-

1849), **Chauncey Allen** (1790-1860), clergyman and lexicographer, grad. Yale (1810); professor of rhetoric, Yale (1817-38); professor of pastoral theology, Yale Divinity School (1839-60); editor in chief, Webster's dictionaries (1829-60).

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. Pen name **Peter Parley** (pār'lē). 1793-1860. American writer, b. Ridgefield, Conn. Store clerk (1808); served in War of 1812. In publishing business, Hartford, from 1816. First of Peter Parley books, *The Tales of Peter Parley about America*, appeared 1827; followed by over a hundred others of the series, written under Goodrich's direction on similar lines by members of a staff assembled for the purpose. Stories represented instructive tales told to children by a kindly old man; gained enormous popularity in their day. Founded and edited *Robert Merry's Museum* (1841-50). U.S. consul, Paris, France (1851-53). His brother **Charles Augustus** (1790-1862) was a Congregational clergyman; author of *History of the United States of America* (1822), *Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence* (1829), *The Universal Traveller* (1837). Samuel's son **Frank Boott** [būt] (1826-1894), b. Boston, was a writer; in Paris (1851-55) and reported Louis Napoleon's coup d'état, marriage, and elevation to the throne in letters to *New York Times*; in New York (from 1855); author of *The Court of Napoleon* (1857), and the plays *Fascination and Romance after Marriage* (both with F. L. Warden, 1857), *The Dark Hour Before Dawn* (with actor John Brougham, 1859), *The Poor of New York* (with Dion Boucicault, produced 1858-59).

Goodrich, Wallace, in full **John Wallace**. 1871-1952. American organist and conductor; organist with Boston Symphony Orchestra (1897-1909); conductor, Boston Opera Co. (1909-12).

Good'sir (gōd'sēr), **John**. 1814-1867. Scottish anatomist; best known for his investigations in field of cellular pathology.

Good'speed (gōd'sped), **Arthur Willis**. 1860-1943. American physicist; known for studies on X rays and on radioactivity.

Goodspeed, Edgar Johnson. 1871- . American Greek scholar and educator; professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek, Chicago (from 1915), and chairman of New Testament department (1923-37).

Goodspeed, Thomas Wakefield. 1842-1927. American Baptist clergyman; co-operated with William Rainey Harper in plans for founding the new U. of Chicago; secretary, board of trustees, U. of Chicago (1890-1912).

Goodwin (gōd'win), **Daniel Raynes**. 1811-1890. American clergyman and educator; ordained in Protestant Episcopal Church (1818); president, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (1853-60); provost, U. of Pennsylvania (1860-68); dean, Philadelphia Divinity School (1868-83), and professor in this school (1865-90).

Goodwin, Hannibal Williston. 1822-1900. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and inventor of photographic film (patent applied for, May 2, 1887; patent issued, after long litigation, Sept. 13, 1898).

Goodwin, Nat, in full **Nathaniel Carll**. 1857-1919. American actor; chief successes in Henry Guy Carleton's *The Gilded Fool*, as Sir Lucius in *The Rivals*, in Clyde Fitch's *Nathan Hale*, as Fagin in *Oliver Twist*. See Maxine Elliott.

Goodwin, William Watson. 1831-1912. American Greek scholar; author of *An Elementary Greek Grammar* (1870), *Greek Reader* (1871).

Good'year (gōd'yēr), **Charles**. 1800-1860. American inventor, b. New Haven, Conn. Began experiments in treatment of rubber (c. 1834). Purchased patent rights of N. M. Hayward to a sulphur treatment process

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); κ = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1839); with this aid, developed vulcanization process (patented June 15, 1844), the basic patent of rubber manufacturing industry. A son, **Charles** (1833-1896), b. Germantown, Pa., was a pioneer in the field of machine-made shoes, associated (from c. 1880) with **Gordon McKay**. Another son, **William Henry** (1846-1923), b. New Haven, Conn., was an art museum curator and a historian; grad. Yale (1867); curator, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1882-90) and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1890-1923); discovered that ancient Gothic architecture was marked by planned irregularities which enlarged the apparent size of structures and the beauty and vitality of their style.

Googe (gōj; gōj), **Barnabe**. 1540-1594. English poet; author of *Eglogs*, *Idylls*, and *Sonnets* (1563), etc.

Goo'kin (gō'kīn), **Daniel**. 1612-1687. English colonial pioneer in America; settler in Virginia (1641); emigrated to Massachusetts (1644). Chosen assistant on the governor's council (1652-75, 1677-87); major general of Massachusetts militia troops (1681); superintendent of Indians in Massachusetts (1656, 1661).

Goossens (gō'sēnz), **Eugene**. 1893-. Conductor and composer, b. London, Eng.; to U.S. (1923) as conductor of Rochester (N.Y.) Philharmonic Orchestra (1923-31). Conductor, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra (1931-47), Sydney (Australia) Symphony Orchestra (from 1947).

Gor. See **BAHRAM V**, of Persia.

Gor'cha-kov' (gōr'chū-kōv'). Name of a noble Russian family tracing ancestry to Vladimir the Great and Rurik, and including among its members:

Prince Aleksandr Ivanovich (1764-1825), soldier; served under his uncle Suvorov in Turkey and Poland; lieutenant general (1795), distinguished himself in Napoleonic Wars, esp. at Heilsberg (1807) and Friedland (1807); minister of war (1812-14); member of imperial council (1814-25).

Prince Andrei Ivanovich (1768-1855), soldier; brother of Aleksandr; major general under Suvorov in Italy (1799); wounded at Borodino (1812), where he commanded a division of grenadiers; fought with distinction at Leipzig and Paris; general of infantry (1819-28; retired).

Prince Pētr Dmitrievich (1790-1868), soldier; fought in Napoleonic Wars (1807, 1813-14), in Caucasus, in Russo-Turkish War (1828-29); signed preliminaries of Treaty of Adrianople; governor general of Western Siberia (1843-51); retired; returned in Crimean War to serve as a commander at Alma and Inkerman (1854).

Prince Mikhail Dmitrievich (1795-1861), soldier; brother of Petr; fought in Russo-Turkish War (1828-29); distinguished himself in Polish campaign (1831), esp. at Ostrołęka and Warsaw; military governor of Warsaw (1846); commanded Russian artillery against Hungarians (1849); chief of staff (1853); commanded Russian army on Danube in war with Turkey (1853-54); in Crimea, succeeded Menshikov as commander in chief (1855); conducted famous defense of Sevastopol; rewarded by emperor with governorship of Poland (1856-61).

Prince Aleksandr Mikhailovich (1798-1883). Statesman and diplomat; cousin of Mikhail. In diplomatic service at various posts (1821-41); plenipotentiary at Stuttgart (1841-50); represented Russia at Vienna (1854-56) during Crimean War. Succeeded Nesselrode (1856) as minister of foreign affairs (1856-82); restored prestige of Russia by his tact and ability; friendly with Bismarck but hostile to Austria. Chancellor of the empire (1863-83); kept Russia neutral during Seven Weeks' War (1866) and maintained neutrality in Franco-Prussian

War (1870-71); guided Russian policy through war with Turkey (1877-78); in later years, suspected German attitude and established entente with France; attended Congress of Berlin (1878).

Gor'di-a'nus (gōr'di-a'nūs). **Eng. Gor'di-an** (gōr'di-ān). Name of three Roman emperors:

Marcus Antonius Gordianus I. Surnamed Afri-ca-nus (ā'f'ri-kā'nūs). 158-238. Emperor (238); twice chosen consul; appointed proconsul of Africa by Alexander Severus (237); elected emperor by insurgents in his province against Emperor Maximinus (238); after a reign of a little more than a month committed suicide in grief for death of his son **Marcus Antonius Gordianus II** (192-238), who was associated with him as emperor and who was killed in battle before Carthage by Capellianus, Governor of Numidia.

Marcus Antonius Gordianus III. Usually known as Gordianus Pi'us (pi'ūs). 244-244. Grandson of Gordianus I; on death of father and grandfather, proclaimed Caesar by populace at Rome along with Pupienus Maximus and Balbinus, chosen by the Senate; made sole emperor (238-244) by the Praetorian Guard; aided by Timotheus, his father-in-law, raised army and defeated Goths, forced Antioch, and won several victories (242) over Persians under Shapur; during further campaign in Persia, slain by Philip the Arabian, an officer in the guard who succeeded Timotheus (q.v.).

Gor'din (gōr'dīn; -d'n), **Jacob**. 1853-1909. Yiddish playwright, b. Minsk, Russia; to U.S. (1891). Became leading Yiddish playwright of New York City; produced over thirty original plays, including *Siberia*, *The Jewish King Lear*, *Kreutzer Sonata*.

Gor'don (gōr'd'n). Name of Scottish family having, according to genealogists, 157 main branches, taking its name from the village Gordon in Berwickshire, where a younger son of an Anglo-Norman nobleman settled in time of David I as Adam de Gordon. His descendant **Sir Adam de Gordon** (d. 1333), statesman and warrior, aided with Edward I in latter's struggle for Scottish throne (1305); justiciar of Scotland (1310-14); after Bannockburn, attached himself to Robert Bruce, who granted him lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, on which lordship Gordon bestowed name Huntly from a village on his Berwickshire estate; killed fighting for David II in battle of Halidon Hill (1333); from him descended almost all of Gordons of eminence in Scotland. **Sir Adam's** great-grandson **Sir John Gordon** (d. 1394) was ancestor of earls of Aberdeen and other northern Gordon stocks; **Sir Adam's** other great-grandson, **Sir Adam Gordon** (d. 1402), took prominent part in raid of Roxburgh (1377) and invasion of Northumberland ending in battle of Otterburn (1388); was confirmed in lands of Strathbogie by Robert II; killed in battle of Homildon Hill (1402). His daughter Elizabeth, heiress of Gordon-Huntly estates, who married Alexander Seton (d. 1470), was ancestress of Seton-Gordons holding earldom of Huntly (see below) and of dukes of Gordon and Sutherland.

EARLS AND MARQUESSES OF HUNTLY (hūnt'li) AND DUKES OF GORDON: **Alexander Seton-Gordon** [sēt'n-] (d. 1470), 1st Earl of Huntly (created 1449), son of Elizabeth Gordon and Alexander Seton (see SETON family), accompanied Margaret of Scotland to France on marriage with Dauphin Louis (1436); held command at siege of Roxburgh Castle (1460). His son **George Gordon** (d. 1502?), 2d earl, was lord high-chancellor of Scotland (1498-1501); m. Princess Annabella, daughter of James I of Scotland; from their third son were descended the turbulent Gordons of Gight, maternal ancestors of Lord Byron. **Alexander Gordon** (d. 1524),

āle, chālotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvenī, ēnd, āllēnt, makē; īos III, charky; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōddē (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cōbe, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcle, ū-u īn Fr. menu;

3d earl, eldest son of 2d earl, led Scots vanguard at Flodden (1513); supported Albany against Angus; lieutenant of Scotland and twice member of council of regency; made his house supreme in north. His grandson **George Gordon** (1514-1562), 4th earl, a regent (1536-37), supported Cardinal Beaton against Arran (1543); as lieutenant of north, crushed Camerons and Macdonalds (1544); lord chancellor (1546); received earldom of Moray (1548) but, when stripped of it through queen's jealousy of his power, joined lords of the congregation (1560) and died in revolt against royal authority. George's (1514-1562) second son, **George Gordon** (d. 1576), 5th earl, restored to his father's lands and dignities (nominally, 1565; actually, 1567), allied himself with Bothwell and Queen Mary (1566); lord chancellor; aided in murder of Darnley, divorce of his sister from Bothwell, and Mary's marriage with Bothwell; conspired for Queen Mary's deliverance from Loch Leven Castle (1567), but seceded from her cause (1572); held with Argyll north of Scotland, took Edinburgh Castle, captured Regent Lennox, and came to terms with Regent Morton. **George Gordon** (1562-1636), 1st Marquis (created 1559) and 6th Earl of **Huntly**, son of 5th earl and head of Roman Catholics of Scotland, corresponded secretly with Spain for Catholic restoration; took part in plot leading to execution of Morton (1581) and in conspiracy that delivered King James VI from Ruthven raiders (1583); raised rebellion in north (1589) but had to submit to king; in private war with Grants and Mackintoshes, who were aided by earls of Atholl and Murray both of Stewart family and hereditary enemies of his house, murdered "bonnie earl" of Murray (1592), an act commemorated in ballad *Bonnie Earl of Moray* and punished by ravaging of his lands; after interception of his Spanish letters, his attempt to imprison the king, and the destruction of his castle Strathbogie by the king, had to leave Scotland (1595), charged with treason; pardoned, received into kirk, created marquis of Huntly and joint lieutenant of the north (1599); again suspected, excommunicated (1608), and imprisoned until he signed confession of faith (1610); for private war over fishing rights (from 1630) with the Crichtons, twice summoned before privy council and imprisoned. His eldest son, **George Gordon** (d. 1649), 2d marquis (created 1632), 1st Viscount **Aboyne** (*á-boin'*), was brought up in England as Protestant; refused to subscribe covenant (1638); as lieutenant of the north, driven from Strathbogie by Montrose; in civil war, took king's side, stormed Aberdeen (1645); excepted from general pardon (1647); beheaded by order Scots parliament. George's (d. 1649) grandson **George Gordon** (1643-1716), 1st Duke of **Gordon** (created 1684) and 4th Marquis of **Huntly**, saw military service abroad; held Edinburgh Castle for James II in Revolution of 1688; his son **Alexander Gordon** (1678?-1728), 2d duke, also a Jacobite, as marquis of Huntly led 2300 men to Old Pretender at Perth (1715); Alexander's (1678?-1728) son **Lord Lewis Gordon**, Jacobite, defeated laird of Macleod (1745), died in exile (1754). **Lord George Gordon** (1751-1793), agitator, 3d son of 3d duke of Gordon, rose to rank of lieutenant in navy (1772); M.P. (1774-81); headed Protestant associations organized to secure repeal of act relieving Roman Catholics of certain disabilities (1778); headed mob of about 50,000 in march from St. George's Fields to houses of parliament with repeal petition, precipitating so-called No-Popery, or Gordon, Riots (June 2-8, 1780), which destroyed Roman Catholic chapels, broke open prisons, attacked Bank of England; acquitted of treason through Erskine's skillful defense;

excommunicated (1786); convicted of libel on *Marie Antoinette* (1787); lived at ease in Newgate, giving dinners and dances; became proselyte to Judaism; died in Newgate. **Alexander Gordon** (1743-1827), 4th duke, grandson of 2d duke, was a Scottish representative peer (1767) and British peer (1784); author of song *There is Could Kail in Aberdeen*; his wife, *Jane, nee Maxwell* [*máks'wēl*; -wēl] (1749?-1812), Duchess of **Gordon**, famous beauty (portrait painted by Joshua Reynolds, 1775), conducted Tory salon in Pall Mall (1787-1801). Their son **George Gordon** (1770-1836), 5th and last duke, raised Gordon Highlanders regiment and commanded it in Spain, Corsica, Ireland, Holland; general (1819); commanded division in Walcheren Expedition (1809); created Baron **Gordon Huntly** (1807); left barony and dukedom extinct at death. His cousin **George Gordon** (1761-1853), soldier, succeeded as 5th Earl of **Aboyne** (1794) and 9th Marquis of **Huntly** (1836). *Lady Charlotte Gordon*, sister of 5th duke of Gordon, m. Charles Lennox (q.v.), 4th Duke of Richmond, and for their grandson, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox (see **LENNOX**), the dukedom of Gordon was revived (1876).

EARLS OF SUTH'ER-LAND (*sūth'ér lánd*): **Adam Gordon** of Aboyne (d. 1537), 2d son of George Gordon, 2d Earl of Huntly, took courtesy title earl of Sutherland in right of his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, sister of 9th earl. Their grandson **John Gordon** (1526?-1567), 10th or 11th earl of **Sutherland**, accompanied queen mother of Scotland to France (1550); received earldom of **Ross** [*rós*] (1555); was sent on diplomatic errands by his relative Huntly. John's (1526?-1567) great-grandson **John Gordon** (1609-1663), 13th or 14th earl, active and popular Covenanter, was one of leaders at battle of Auldearn (1645); lord privy seal in Scotland (1649); raised force against Cromwell (1650). John's (1609-1663) grandson **John Gordon** (1660?-1733), 15th or 16th earl, served under William III in Flanders; privy counselor to Queen Anne (1704); Scottish representative peer; president of board of trade (1715); his great-grandson, the 17th or 18th earl, had a daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, who married (1785) George Granville Leveson-Gower (q.v.), created duke of Sutherland (1833).

VISCOUNTS KEN'MUR' (*kén'mūr'*): **Sir John Gordon** of Loch-in-var' [*lók'in-vär'*; *lók'-*] (1599?-1634), 1st Viscount **Kenmure** (created 1633) and Baron **Loch-in-var**, descendant of William Gordon, laird of Stichel and Lochinvar, younger son of Sir Adam de Gordon (d. 1333) and founder of Galloway branch of family. Puritan Presbyterian friend of Samuel Rutherford, minister; brother-in-law of marquis of Argyll. **William Gordon** (d. 1716), 6th viscount; Jacobite; in rising of 1715 commanded in southern Scotland; captured at Preston and beheaded.

EARLS AND MARQUIS OF AB'ER-DEEN' (*áb'ér-dēn'*; *áb'ér-dēn*): **George Gordon** (1637-1720), 1st Earl of **Aberdeen** (created 1682); Scottish statesman; great-grandson of James Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, Aberdeenshire; according to tradition descended from illegitimate brother of Sir Adam Gordon (d. 1402); professor at Aberdeen four years; practiced law in Edinburgh; member Scots parliament; chancellor of Scotland under James, Duke of York (1682-84); dismissed for leniency to nonconformists; supported treaty of union (1705-06). **George Hamilton Gordon** (1784-1860), 4th earl; British statesman, b. Edinburgh; succeeded grandfather as earl (1801); British foreign secretary under Wellington (1828-30) and Peel (1841-46). Established friendly relations with France, and with U.S. by

chair; go; sing; then, thin; ver'düre (16), nat'üre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Ashburton and Oregon treaties. Headed coalition ministry (1852) which was forced into Crimean War; resigned (1855) upon vote of censure on mismanagement of war. His grandson John Campbell Gordon (1847-1934), 1st Marquis of Aberdeen and Témair' [tê-mâr'] (created 1915), British colonial governor, was lord lieutenant of Ireland (1886, 1905-1915); governor general of Canada (1893-98). His wife, Ishbel Ma-rî'a (mâ-rî'â), nee Marjori'banks [mârç'h'bängks] (1857-1939), Marchioness of Aberdeen and Témair, British social worker, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth and sister of Edward Marjoribanks; m. (1877); president of Canning Town women's settlement (1890-1939); founder of Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada; leader of feminist movement; author, with her husband, of *We Two* (1925).

BARONS STAN'MORE' (stân'môr'): **Arthur Charles Hamilton-Gordon** (1829-1912), 1st Baron Stanmore (created 1893), British colonial governor, son of 4th earl of Aberdeen; M.A., Cantab.; lieutenant governor of New Brunswick (1861); governor of Trinidad (1866-70), Mauritius (1871-74), Fiji (1875-80), New Zealand (1880-83), Ceylon (1883-90); biographer of Lord Aberdeen (1893) and Sidney Herbert (1906). His only son, **George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon** (1871-), 2d baron; B.A., Cantab.; M.P. (1900); treasurer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1921-37); chief Liberal whip in House of Lords.

Gordon, Dukes of. See GORDON family.

Gordon, Adam Lindsay. 1833-1870. Australian poet, b. in Azores, son of retired Indian officer; sent to South Australia (1853), where he joined mounted police; member, House of Assembly (1865); renowned as steeplechase rider; moved to Victoria (1867). Author of *Sea Spray and Smoke Drift* (1867), *Achiaroth* (1867), *Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes* (1870).

Gordon, Alexander. 1692?-1754. Scottish antiquary; the Sandy Gordon of Scott's *Antiquary*; known as "Singing Sandie."

Gordon, Armistead Churchill. 1855-1931. American lawyer and writer, b. in Albemarle County, Va. Rector, U. of Virginia (1897-98, 1906-18). Author of *The Ivory Gate* (verse, 1907), *Robin Aron—A Comedy of Manners* (1908), *Maje: A Love Story* (1913), *Jefferson Davis* (1918), *The Western Front* (verse, 1928), etc.

Gordon, Caroline. See under Allen TATE.

Gordon, Charles George. Called **Chinese Gordon** and **Gordon Pa'sha** (pâ'shâ). 1833-1885. British soldier, b. Woolwich; descended from cadet branch of house of Huntly (see GORDON family). Took part in capture of Peking and destruction of Summer Palace; explored Chinese Wall (1860-62); commander of "Ever Victorious Army," a Chinese force, suppressed Taiping rebellion in thirty-three actions, took walled towns, opened rich provinces of silk district (1863-64); made mandarin of first class; C.B. (1865). Employed by Ismail Pasha, khedive of Egypt, in opening up equatorial provinces of Africa (1874-76); resigned because thwarted in suppression of slave trade; returned as governor of Sudan, equatorial provinces, and Red Sea littoral (1877-80); established communications, developed natural resources, overawed slave trader Suleiman, and suppressed slave trade, established law and justice. Visited India and China; commanded Royal Engineers in Mauritius (1881-82); spent year of quiet in Palestine (1883). On overwhelming disaster to Hicks Pasha's army at hands of the Mahdi, sent to rescue Egyptian garrisons in Sudan preparatory to its abandonment (1884); given executive powers by khedive; met refusal by British government of his requests for help from Zobeir and Turkish troops;

evacuated about 2500 women, children, and wounded from Khartoum before being hemmed in by Mahdi (Mar. 12, 1884); met refusal by British government of his request that road from Suakin to Berber be opened by British; isolated by surrender of garrison at Berber; only Englishman in Khartoum after murder of two companions; repelled besieging forces for 10 months; with tardy relief expedition under Wolseley only two days' march distant, killed when Khartoum fell (Jan. 26, 1885).

Gordon, Charles William. Pseudonym **Ralph Con'nor** (kôn'ôr). 1860-1937. Canadian Presbyterian clergyman and novelist, b. in Glengarry, Ontario. To Canadian Northwest as missionary among miners and lumberjacks (1890-94); pastor in Winnipeg (1894-1924). Chaplain in Canadian overseas forces during World War; senior chaplain, 9th brigade (1916); served with British mission in U.S. (1917). Moderator, general assembly of Presbyterian Church of Canada (1922); influential in promoting union of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational denominations into United Church of Canada. His novels, under pseudonym of Ralph Connor, written against background of Canadian Northwest, include *Black Rock* (1898), *The Sky Pilot* (1899), *The Man from Glengarry* (1901), *To Him That Hath* (1921), *The Rock and the River* (1931), *The Girl from Glengarry* (1933).

Gordon, Lady Duff-. See DUFF-GORDON.

Gordon, George Angier. 1853-1929. Congregational clergyman, b. in Scotland; to U.S. (1871); pastor of Old South Church, Boston (1884-1929).

Gordon, George Byron. 1870-1927. Archaeologist, b. on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Chief, Harvard archaeological expedition to Honduras (1894-1900). Director of the museum, U. of Pennsylvania (1910-27). Author of *The Serpent Motive in the Ancient Art of Central America and Mexico* (1906), *In the Alaska Wilderness* (1917), *Baalbek* (1919), etc.

Gordon, George Henry. 1823-1886. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1846). Resigned from service (1854) to study law; adm. to bar (1857). Raised regiment at outbreak of Civil War; brigadier general (1862); brevetted major general (1865).

Gordon, George Phineas. 1810-1878. American inventor of improved job-printing presses; b. Salem, N.H. **Gordon, Sir James Alexander.** 1782-1869. British naval officer; commanded the *Sea Horse* and squadron that entered the Potomac, reduced Fort Washington, captured Alexandria, Va. (1814); took part in expedition against New Orleans (1814-15); admiral (1854); admiral of the fleet (1868).

Gor'don (gôr'dôn). Je-hu'da (jê-hôo'dâ) Leb (lâb). Also known as **Le'on** (lê'ôn) **Gordon.** Orig. **Ju'dah Loeb ben Ash'er** (jôo'dâ lûb ben ash'êr). 1830-1892. Russian-Jewish poet and novelist; a leader in modern renaissance of Hebrew language and literature.

Gor'don (gôr'd'n), **John Brown.** 1832-1904. American army officer; in Confederate army through Civil War; brigadier general (1862); major general (1864); lieutenant general (1865); led last charge at Appomattox. U.S. senator from Georgia (1873-80; 1891-97). Governor of Georgia (1886-90).

Gordon, Sir John Watson-. 1788-1864. Scottish portrait painter. Son of Captain Watson of the Royal navy; succeeded to practice of portraitist Henry Raeburn; assumed name of Gordon (1826); exhibited at Royal Academy, London (from 1827).

Gordon, Patrick. 1635-1699. Scottish soldier of fortune and friend of Peter the Great; took service in Russian army (1661), suppressed Cossacks in Ukraine (1670-76),

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oll; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

fought Turks and Tatars (1677); governor of Kiev (1679); not allowed to quit Russia for English service; quartermaster general in expedition against Crimean Tatars (1687, 1689); turned scale in favor of Czar Peter I against conspirators in Moscow (1689); crushed revolt of Strelitzes (1697); made general in chief; buried in Moscow.

Gordon-Lennox. See under LENNOX family.

Gore (gôr), Catherine Grace Frances, nee Moo'dy (moo'di). 1799-1861. English novelist and playwright.

Gore, Charles. 1853-1932. Anglican prelate; canon of Westminster (1894-1902); bishop of Worcester (1902-04), Birmingham (1905-11), Oxford (1911-19). Regarded as a leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement.

Gore, Christopher. 1758-1829. American lawyer, diplomat, and politician. Governor of Mass. (1809-10); U.S. senator (1814-17).

Gore, John Francis. 1885-. English journalist and biographer. Author of *A Londoner's Calendar* (1925), *King George V* (1940); undertaken at express desire of King George VI and Queen Mary), etc.

Gore, Thomas Pryor. 1870-1949. American lawyer and politician, b. in Webster County, Miss. Lost eyesight (1881). Began practice of law (1892); moved to Texas (1896) and Oklahoma (1901). U.S. senator from Oklahoma (1907-21, 1931-37).

Go-rec'ki (gô-rêts'kê), Antoni. 1787-1861. Polish poet.

Gorell, Barons. See John Gorell BARNES.

Go-re-my'kin (gû-ryê-mil'kyln), Ivan Longinovich. 1839-1917. Russian statesman, b. Novgorod government; minister of interior (1895-99); succeeded Witte as prime minister (1906); again prime minister during World War (1914-16); Czarist supporter; arrested after revolution (1917); imprisoned and murdered in Caucasus by Bolsheviks.

Gor'gas (gôr'gâs), Josiah. 1818-1883. American army officer; chief of ordnance for the Confederacy, through Civil War; efficient in producing munitions under heavy handicaps; brigadier general (1864). President, U. of Alabama (1878-79).

His son **William Crawford** (1854-1920) was a sanitarian and army surgeon, b. near Mobile, Ala.; officer, medical corps, U.S. army (1880). In charge, yellow-fever camp in Cuba (1898); chief sanitary officer, Havana, Cuba (1898-1902); following discoveries of Walter Reed board that mosquitoes were carriers of yellow-fever germ, Gorgas applied strict measures to destroy mosquitoes; succeeded in freeing Havana from yellow fever. Chief sanitary officer, Panama Canal Commission (1904-13); did notable work again in suppressing yellow fever and thus making digging of the canal possible. Surgeon general, U.S. army, with rank of brigadier general (1914); retired (1918).

Gor'ges (gôr'jêz; -jîz), Sir Ferdinando. 1566?-1647. English soldier, mariner, and proprietor in America. With John Mason, received (1622) grant of region between Merrimack and Kennebec rivers; when new grant made to each (1629), received land between Piscataqua and Kennebec rivers; grant confirmed (1639) under title Province of Maine.

Gör'gey or Gör'gel (gôr'gêf), Arthur von. 1818-1916. Hungarian general; served in war of 1848-49; appointed commander in chief (Feb., 1849) and won a series of victories, culminating in capture of Buda (May 21, 1849). Succeeded Kossuth as dictator of Hungary; was overwhelmed by Russian armies intervening to restore Austrian power; surrendered at Világos to the Russians (Aug. 13, 1849). Was interned (1849-67) by the Austrians.

Gor'gl-as (gôr'gl-âs). 485?-7380 B.C. Greek Sophist and chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

rhetorician, b. in Sicily. Settled in Athens and taught oratory and rhetoric. Immortalized by Plato in his dialogue *Gorgias*.

Gor'ham (gôr'âm), Jabez. 1792-1869. American silversmith, b. Providence, R.I.; founder of Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Gorham, Nathaniel. 1738-1796. American statesman; member of Massachusetts board of war (1778-81) and of Continental Congress (1782, 1783, 1785-87; president 1786); as delegate to Federal Convention (1787), signed the Constitution.

Go'ring (gô'ring; gô'ring), George. Earl of Nor'wich (nôr'ij). 1583?-1663. English Royalist. Negotiated marriage between Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria of France; fought for Charles I; after capitulation at Colchester (1648), was sentenced to death, but was reprieved; with Charles II on Continent (1649); pensioned (1661). His son **George** (1608-1657), Baron Goring, also fought for Charles I, commanding left wing at Marston Moor (1644); at end of Civil War went to Spain and commanded English regiments in Spanish service.

Gö'ring (gû'ring), Hermann. 1893-1946. German politician, b. in Rosenheim, Bavaria. Served in German air force in World War (1914-18); commanded Richthofen squadron. Involved in National Socialist uprising in Munich (1923), and took refuge in Italy (1923-27). Active member of the National Socialist party (the Nazis); member of the Reichstag (from 1928) and its president (1932 ff.). In Hitler's government became (1933) Reich cabinet minister for air forces, Prussian minister president and minister of the interior, and general of infantry; commissar for execution of the 4-year plan (1936); succeeded Schlacht (g.a.) as economic dictator of Germany (Nov., 1937); field marshal (Feb., 1938); member of cabinet council (from 1938) and secret war cabinet (from 1939); president of council for war economy (from 1940); committed suicide in jail.

Gor'ki (Angl. gôr'ki; Russ. gôr'y'-kû-i), Maksim. Also Maxim Gorky. Pseudonym of **Aleksel Maksimovich Pesh'kov (pyêsh'kôf).** 1868-1936. Russian writer, b. Nizhni Novgorod (renamed Gorki in his honor, 1932). Orphan at early age; had little formal education; followed various trades (1878-90); wrote first sketch (1892) for a Tiflis newspaper, using name *Gorki*, i.e. "the bitter one." Returned to Nizhni Novgorod and began journalistic career; his second tale, *Chelkash* (1895), attracted wide attention; wrote many realistic stories (1895-1900) portraying life of tramp, winning great success. Arrested and exiled as revolutionist (1901); worked with Communists; although a pacifist, fought in World War until wounded in Galicia. Gave support to Bolshevik revolution; chief of Soviet propaganda bureau (1918); member of Petrograd Soviet (1919); lived in Italy for his health (1921-32). Author of short stories, including *The Orlov Couple and Malva* (1901), *Twenty-six Men and a Girl* (1901), *My Fellow Traveller* (1901), *Tales* (1902), *The Spy* (1908); novels, including *Foma Gordeev* (1900), *Mother* (1907), *A Confession*; plays, including *The Lower Depths* (1903, his best known), *The Night Lodgings* (1905), *The Judge* (1924); several autobiographical and critical works, as *Reminiscences of My Youth* (1924) and *Fragments from My Diary* (1924); biographies of Andreiev, Tolstoi, and Lenin.

Gorm (gôrln; Dan. gôrln). Surnamed the Old. d. 940? First king of united Denmark (883?-940).

Gor'man (gôr'mân), Arthur Pue. 1839-1906. American political leader; U.S. senator from Maryland (1881-99; 1903-06). Advocated moderate protective tariff; co-author of the Wilson-Gorman Act (1894).

Gorman, Herbert Sherman. 1893-1954. American

writer; author of *The Pool of Love* (1920), *James Joyce—His First Forty Years* (1924), *A Victorian American—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (1926), *Hawthorne...* (1927), *The Mountain and the Plain* (1936), *James Joyce* (biography; 1940), *Brave General* (1941).

Görres (gür'és), Joseph von. 1776-1848. German journalist and man of letters; opposed Napoleon; after Napoleon's fall, opposed Prussian reactionary measures; founded (1814) and edited (1814-16) *Der Rheinische Merkur* (suppressed, 1816); in despair at reactionary measures throughout Germany, became ardent Ultramontane. Professor of history at Munich (1827).

Gorria, Tobio. See ANIGO BORTO.

Görrie (gór'i), John. 1803-1855. American inventor, b. Charleston, S.C. Took out patent (May 6, 1851) on artificial refrigeration process containing basic principle of present-day mechanical refrigerators.

Göringe (gór'ing), Sir George F. 1868-1945. British soldier; aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener (1900); served in South Africa during Boer War. Brigadier general (1909); major general (1911), served in Mesopotamia with Indian troops (1915-16). Commanded 47th division in France (1916-19), 10th division in Egypt (1919-21); promoted lieutenant general, and retired (1921).

Gorst (górst), Sir John Eldon. 1835-1916. English lawyer and legislator; B.A., Cantab; M.P. (1866 ff.); solicitor general (1885), undersecretary of state for India (1886).

Gort (gört), 6th Viscount. John Standish Surtees Prndergast Ver'e-ker (vör't-ker). 1886-1946. English soldier; served in World War (1914-18); major general (1935); general (1937), chief of imperial general staff (1937-39); commander in chief of British Field Force in France, through the evacuation from Dunkirk (1939-40); inspector general of forces in Britain (1940); commander at Gibraltar (1941-42), Malta (1942-44), Palestine and Trans Jordan (1941-45).

Gortchakov. Variant of GORCHAKOV.

Gorton (gór't'n), Samuel. 1592? 1677. Founder of a religious sect, b. Gorton, England. Emigrated to Massachusetts Colony (1637); tried for heresy, and banished (1637-38). Had similar difficulties in other settlements until he obtained a safe-conduct from the earl of Warwick (1648). Settled in Rhode Island; named town Warwick; represented Warwick in Rhode Island legislature almost continually (1649-66). His sect, the Gortonians, rejected outward religious ceremonies, held that Christ was both human and divine, and that heaven and hell exist only in the mind.

Göschel (gü'shel), Karl Friedrich. 1781-1862. German jurist and philosopher.

Göschén (gö'shén), George Joachim. 1st Viscount Goschen. 1831-1907. British statesman, b. London. Entered father's banking firm; attracted favorable attention by his *Theory of the Foreign Exchanges* (1861). M.P. (1863-1900); member of various ministries (from 1865); chancellor of the exchequer in Salisbury's ministry (1886-92) and first lord of the admiralty (1895-1900); created viscount (1900). Vigorous supporter of Lord Hartington in forming Liberal Unionist party (1886); aided in defeating Gladstone's home-rule bill (1886); showed firmness and courage in threatened financial panic (1890); had a share in building huge British navy. His brother Sir William Edward (1847-1924), diplomat, was minister to Belgrade (1889-1900), Copenhagen (1900-05), Vienna (1905-08), and Germany just before outbreak of World War (1914).

Go-shun (gö-shöön). 1741? or 1752?-1811. Japanese painter, of Chinese realistic school; favorite subjects, flowers and animals.

Gos'ling (gös'ling), Harry. 1861-1930. English trade-union leader.

Gos'nold (gös'nöld), Bartholomew. d. 1607. English navigator; in command of expedition that touched southern Maine shore and coasted southward as far as Narragansett Bay (1602); second in command of expedition that carried settlers to Jamestown, Va. (1606-07).

Goss (gös), Sir John. 1800-1880. English organist of St. Paul's Cathedral (1838-72), and composer of anthems, orchestral works, and glens.

Gossaert, Jan. Or Jenni Gossart. See JAN MABUSE.

Gosse (gös), Etienne. 1773-1834. French journalist and playwright.

Gosse (gös), Philip Henry. 1810-1888. English naturalist; published *The Canadian Naturalist* (1840) and *Introduction to Zoology* (1843). To Jamaica (1814-46) to collect specimens for British Museum; published *Birds of Jamaica* (1847) and *A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica* (1851).

His son Sir Edmund William (1849-1928), poet and man of letters. On staff of British Museum (1865-75); lecturer in English literature at Cambridge (1885-90), librarian to House of Lords (1904-14); noted for sound literary criticisms and for introducing Scandinavian literature to the English reading public. Author of several volumes of verse (*Collected Poems*, 1911), several autobiographical works, the most important being *Father and Son* (1907), and many volumes of literary criticism, surveys, and biographies, including *Seventeenth Century Studies* (1883), *A History of Eighteenth Century Literature* (1889), studies of Fielding (1898), Donne (1899), Jeremy Taylor (1904), Ibsen (1907), Swinburne (1912; 1917), and others, *French Profiles* (1905), *Leaves and Fruit* (1927).

Sir Edmund's only son, Philip (1879-), physician, served in World War (1914-18); authority on the history of piracy and collector of works on piracy; author of *The Pirates' Who's Who* (1924), *My Pirate Library* (1926), *The History of Piracy* (1932), as well as works in medicine and natural history.

Gos'sec' (gös'sék'), François Joseph. 1734-1829. French composer; under French Revolution, was commissioned to write revolutionary hymns and songs and published *Chant du 14-Juillet*, *Hymne à l'Être Suprême*, *Hymne à la Liberté*, *Hymne à l'Égalité*, etc. Conceived plan for École Royale de Chant (1781), much as for later Conservatoire; when Conservatoire was founded (1795), became an inspector and a director of a class in composition. Composer of many symphonies, overtures, oratorios, and choral and orchestral works. Credited with doing much to advance orchestral music in France.

Gos'sen (gös'tn; Angl. gös'n), Herman Heinrich. 1810-1858. German economist; expounded what has become known as "Gossen's law of satiety."

Gos'son (gös'n), Stephen. 1554-1624. English ecclesiastic and writer; attacked poets and players in his *Schools of Abuse* (1579). Dedicated his works to Sir Philip Sidney without authority, calling forth from Sidney the *Apologie for Poetrie* (1595).

Gosz-czyń'ski (gösh'chín'y'ské), Seweryn. 1801-1876. Polish poet.

Got (gö), François Jules Edmond. 1822-1901. French actor; excelled in comedy roles.

Gotama Buddha. See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.

Gotch (göch), John Alfred. 1852-1942. English architect.

Gothofredus. See GODEFROY.

Gothofredus. Pseudonym of Johann Philipp ASKLIN.

Go-to (gö-tö), Count Shimpel. 1856-1929. Japanese statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1914-18); mayor

äle, chloëc, càre (7), ädd, äccout, ärm, äsk (11), söfö; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; koe, ill, charit'y; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öfft (41), önnect; fööd, fööte; out, öll; cöbe, önite, örn, öp, örcids, ü = u in Fr. menu;

of Tokyo (1921-22). Created viscount (1922) and count (1926).

Got'ter (gōt'ēr), Friedrich Wilhelm. 1746-1797. German poet and playwright; one of literary group with which Goethe was associated.

Gott'fried von Strass'burg (gōt'frīt fōn strās'burk). Medieval German poet of late 12th and early 13th century; author of epic *Tristan und Isolde* (Celtic in origin), which in his verse gained form by which it influenced later literature and furnished Wagner the title for his opera; the poem was unfinished at Gottfried's death and two attempts were made to complete it, one by Ulrich von Türlin (c. 1236) and the other by Heinrich von Freiburg (1300).

Gott'heil (gōt'hil), Richard James Horatio. 1862-1936. Oriental scholar, b. Manchester, Eng; to U.S.; A.B., Columbia (1881); Ph.D., Leipzig (1901); professor of Semitic languages, Columbia (1887-1936); editor of a number of Syriac texts.

Gott'heff, Jeremias. Pseudonym of Albert Brizius.

Got'tl-Ott-Il'll-en-feld' (gōt' lōt' il'lyen-fēlt'), Friedrich von. 1868-. German economist.

Gottorp. See Oldenburg, 3.

Gott'schalk (gōt'shalk), 805?-868. German Benedictine monk; his doctrine of predestination provoked long controversy.

Gotts'chalk (gōts'chōk), Louis Moreau' (mō'rō'). 1829-1869. American pianist and composer, b. New Orleans, La. Among his compositions are *Tremolo Flute*, *Bamboula*, and *Last Hope*.

Gott'schall (gōt'shāl), Rudolf von. 1823-1909. German writer; editor of *Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung* (1861-88) and the *Neue Zeit*; author of lyrics, plays, historical novels, and literary treatises.

Gott'sched (gōt'shēt), Johann Christoph. 1700-1766. German scholar and writer, by works in field of literary criticism, exercised for a time (c. 1730-40) great influence over development of German literary style and thought.

Gotz (gōts), Hermann. 1840-1876. German composer of operas, symphonies, choral works, chamber music, etc.

Gou'cher (gou'chēr), John Franklin. 1845-1922. American Methodist Episcopal deacon and educator, benefactor of Woman's College of Baltimore (renamed Goucher College, 1910), and president of the college (1890-1908).

Goudge (gōdji), Elizabeth. 1900-. British fiction writer, author of *Pedlar's Pack*, *Towers in the Mist*, *The Bird in the Tree*, etc.

Gou'di'mel' (gō'di'mēl'), Claude. 1505-1572. French composer.

Gou'dy (gou'di), Frederic William. 1865-1947. American printer and type designer, b. Bloomington, Ill. Established the Village Press, in Park Ridge, Ill. (1903); moved it (1906) to New York City, and (c. 1908) to his estate near Marlborough, N.Y. Designer of over 90 type faces.

Gough (gōf), Hubert de la Poer. 1870-. English soldier; served in Boer War (1899-1902). Commanded 3d cavalry brigade (1914), 2d cavalry division and 7th division (1915), 1st army corps (1916), and 5th army in France and Flanders (1916-18); promoted lieutenant general; retired with rank of general (1922).

Gough, Sir Hugh. 1st Viscount Gough. 1779-1869. British soldier. Commanded battalion at Talavera de la Reina (1809); distinguished himself at Barrosa and Tarifa (1811); major general (1830). In command at capture of Chinese forts at Canton (1841); commander in chief in India at defeat of the Marathas (1843) and Sikhs (1845; 1848-49). General (1854); field marshal (1862).

Gough, William. See Goffe.

Gou'in' (gō'wān), Sir Lomer. 1861-1929. Canadian statesman, b. in Province of Quebec. Prime minister and attorney general of Province of Quebec (1905-20). Canadian minister of justice (1921). Canadian representative at Imperial and economic councils in London (1924).

Gou'jon' (gō'zhōn'), Jean. 1510?-?1568. French Renaissance sculptor; engaged (1541) in Paris with Pierre Lescot in decorating Saint Germain l'Auxerrois; and later (1544-47) in decorating Château d'Ecouen for Constable Anne de Montmorency. Assisted Lescot in work on the Louvre (1547-50), decorated the château of Diane de Poitiers at Ins (1550), and then returned to his work on the Louvre (1550-62).

Goul'burn (gōl'būrn; -lūrn), Henry. 1784-1856. English statesman; commissioner to negotiate peace with U.S. (1814). Chief secretary for Ireland (1821-27); chancellor of exchequer (1828-30 and 1841-46); home secretary (1834-35). His nephew Edward Mayrick Goulburn (1818-1897), educ. Oxford, was headmaster of Rugby (1849-57) and dean of Norwich (1866-89).

Gould (gōld), Augustus Addison. 1805-1866. American zoologist; practicing physician in Boston. Specialized in study of mollusks. Author of *Principles of Zoology* (with Louis Agassiz, 1848), etc.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. 1787-1859. American educator, b. Lancaster, Mass. Headmaster of Boston Public Latin School (1814-28). His son Benjamin Apthorp (1821-1896) was an astronomer, b. Boston; grad. Harvard (1844), founded *Astronomical Journal* (1849); edited it (1849-61; 1886-96), director, longitude determinations, U.S. Coast Survey (1852-67), director, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y. (1855-59); interested in study of southern celestial hemisphere (from 1865); instrumental in establishing observatory at Córdoba, Argentina (1870) and meteorological stations south to Tierra del Fuego (1872), determined magnitudes of southern stars, published in *Uranometria Argentina* (1879), prepared zone catalogs of the southern stars, published in *Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino en Córdoba* (15 vols., 1879-96). See also Hannah Flagg Gould.

Gould, Carl Frelinghuysen. 1873-1939. American architect, practiced in Seattle, Wash. (from 1908). Founded and headed department of architecture, U. of Washington (1914-26).

Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers. 1844-1925. English caricaturist, contributor of cartoons to *Pall Mall Gazette*, asst. editor, *Westminster Gazette*; editor and illustrator of *Picture Politics*. Published *Who Killed Cock Robin?* (1897), *Tales Told in the Zoo* (with one of his sons, 1900), and *Professor's Modern Chronicles* (2 vols.).

Gould, George Milby. 1818-1922. American physician and medical xerographer, practiced medicine, Philadelphia, specialized in ophthalmology, invented bifocal lens eyeglasses. Compiler of medical dictionaries.

Gould, Gerald. 1885-1936. English poet and critic. Author of *Lyrics* (1906), *Poems* (1911), *Odes and Sonnets* (1920), and *Collected Poems* (1929), among his prose works are *Essay on the Nature of Lyric* (1909), *Essays and Parodies* (1931), and *Refuge from Nightmare, and Other Essays* (1933).

Gould, Hannah Flagg. 1789-1865. Sister of Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1787-1859). American poet.

Gould, Helen Miller. See Helen Miller Gould Shepard.

Gould, Jay, christened Jason. 1836-1892. American financier, b. Roxbury, N.Y. As a youth, was clerk in a country store, and a surveyor. In New York, a leather merchant (1859-60). Engaged in stock-market manipu-

chair; gōt sing; then, thin; verd'fere (16), nat'fere (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

lation of railroad securities (from about 1860); associated with James Fisk and Daniel Drew in struggle against Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of Erie Railroad (1867-68); looted the Erie's treasury (1868). Attempted to corner gold, causing panic of Black Friday (Sept. 24, 1869). Extended railroad control to western roads, to include Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, International & Great Northern (by 1890). Also owned New York World (1879-83), New York Elevated Railway (1886), and controlled Western Union Telegraph Co. His son George Jay (1864-1923), b. New York City, inherited vast railway interests but lost these, one by one, to opposition financiers led by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Edward H. Harriman. Another son, Edwin (1866-1933), was a businessman and financier; head of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad; organizer (1894) of Continental Match Co., consolidated (1899) with Diamond Match Co.; president of Bowling Green Trust Co., New York, which later was merged with Equitable Trust Co. See Helen Miller SHEPARD.

Gould, John. 1804-1881. English ornithologist; author of *Birds of Europe* (1832-37), *Birds of Australia* (1840-48; with supplement, 1851-69), *Birds of Asia* (1850-80), *Birds of Great Britain* (1862-73).

Gould, Thomas Ridgeway. 1818-1881. American sculptor; studio in Florence, Italy (from 1868).

Gou-na'ris or Gou-na'ris (gōō nā'ris), Demetrios. 1866-1922. Greek statesman; prime minister (1915-17, 1920-22). After revolution following Greek defeat by Turks in Asia Minor, was court-martialed and executed (1922).

Gou'nod' (gōō'nō'; *Anal.* gōō'nō), Charles François. 1818-1893. French composer, b. Paris. Organist in Paris; conductor of Orphéon in Paris (1852-60). First striking success achieved by his opera *Faust* (1859); among his other operas are *Philemon et Baucis* (1900), *La Reine de Saba* (1862), *La Colombe* (1866), *Roméo et Juliette* (1867), and *Cinq Mars* (1877). Among his church music, are *Messe de Sainte Cécile* and oratorios *La Rédemption* and *Mors et Vita*. Among his songs is the famous *Ave Maria*, based on Bach's first prelude.

Gou'pil' (gōō'pē'), Saint René. 1607-1642. Jesuit lay brother, b. Anjou, France. Missionary in Canada (1640). Captured and tortured by Iroquois (Aug., 1642); killed with tomahawk (Sept. 29, 1642). Canonized (June 29, 1930).

Gou'raud' (gōō'ro'), Henri Joseph Eugène. 1867-1946. French army officer, general of brigade (1914) and of division (1915), commanded French expeditionary force at Dardanelles (1915) and lost an arm there, commanded 4th army in Champagne sector to end of World War. Served as French high commissioner in Syria (1919-23), governor of Paris, and member of the supreme war council (1923-37).

Gour'gaud' (gōō'gō'), Baron Gaspard. 1783-1852. French army officer; served in Napoleonic armies, and was chosen as one of three persons to accompany Napoleon into exile at St. Helena (1815). At Napoleon's dictation he wrote *Mémoires pour Servir à l'Histoire de France sous Napoléon* (publ. 1822-23). Returned to France (1821); promoted lieutenant general (1835); member of Legislative Assembly (1849).

Gourgues (gōō'g), Dominique de. 1530-1593. French soldier and adventurer, b. in Gascony. Learned of Spanish peacetime massacre (1565) of French Huguenot settlement at Fort Caroline, Florida; outfitted three ships, landed near mouth of St. John's River, joined forces with Indians, and avenged hanging of French Huguenots by hanging Spaniards from same trees.

Gour'mont' (gōō'mōn'), Remy de. 1858-1915.

French writer; on staff of *Mercur de France*. Among his novels and prose works are *Merlette* (1886), *Sixtine* (1890), *Fleurs du Jadis* (1893), *Le Pèlerin du Silence* (1896), *Le Songe d'une Femme* (1899), *Un Cœur Virginal* (1907); among his critical and philosophical works are *Épilogues*, *Reflexions sur la Vie* (in 4 series, 1895-1912), *Œuvres des Masques* (2 vols., 1896 and 1898), *La Culture des Idées* (1900), *Le Problème du Style* (1902), *Promenades Littéraires* (5 series, 1904-13), *Promenades Philosophiques* (1905-09); a verse collection, *Diversissements* (1912); plays, *Lilith* (1892) and *Théodot* (1893).

Gour'nay' (gōō'nā'), Seigneur Jean Claude Marie Vincent de. 1712-1759. French economist; intendant of commerce in France (1757); encouraged free trade and worked to suppress monopolies; reputed author of the phrase *laissez-faire*, or in full, *Laissez faire, laissez passer*.

Gour'sat' (gōō'sā'), Édouard Jean Baptiste. 1858-1936. French mathematician; known esp. for work in infinitesimal analysis.

Gour'ville' (gōō'vī'), Jean Hérault' (ā'īō') de. 1625-1703. French financier and diplomat.

Gou'thière' (gōō'tyār'), Pierre. 1740-1806. French metal worker. Executed piers for the duchesse de Mazarin, and Madame du Barry.

Gouvion Saint-Cyr, Marquis de. See SAINT-CYR.

Gou'vy' (gōō'vī'), Théodore. 1819-1898. French composer of symphonies, overtures, religious music (including *Messe Brève*, *Requiem*, *Stabat Mater*, cantata under title of *Galoptha*), choral work, piano pieces, etc.

Go-vind' Singh (gō vīnd' sīn'ha). 1666-1708. Tenth and last guru (apostle or teacher) of the Sikhs (1675-1708). Founded Sikh military power to oppose the Mohammedans; assumed leadership with title *Singh* ("Lion"); formed strong fraternity, termed the *Khal a* ("Pure"), with new oaths and ceremonies, waged war against Mogul power; murdered in the Deccan by an Afghan. Cf. NANAK.

Gow (gou), Niel. 1727-1807. Scottish violinist and composer, esp. of reels and strathspeys, for some of which Burns wrote words.

Gower (gōr, gōt), Earls. See DIVISION GOWER family.

Gow'er (gōō'ē, gōr; gōt), John. 1325-1405. English poet, friend of Chaucer, who referred to him as "the moral Gower." Chief works, *Spectulum Mentis* (written in French), *Four Chamaris* (in Latin elegiac), *Confession Amantis* (in English).

Gow'ers (gōō'ēz), Sir William Richard. 1845-1915. English neurologist.

Gowrie, Baron and earls of. See RUTHVEN family.

Go'yan' (gō'yan'), Georges, in full Pierre Louis Théophile Georges. Pseudonym Léon Grégoire' (grē'gwār'). 1869-1939. French historian; on staff of *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1894); author of treatise on religious history. His wife, Lucie Rose Séraphine Élise, nee Félix' Faure [fā'lēks' fā'] (1866-1913), daughter of François Félix Faure (president of France, 1895-99), was author of *Néroman, sa Vie et son Œuvre* (1901), *Les Femmes dans l'Œuvre de Dante* (1902), *La Vie Nuané* (verse, 1905), etc.

Goya y Lucien'tes (gō'vā y lū'ciēn'tēs), Francisco José de. 1746-1828. Spanish painter, etcher, and lithographer; chief master of Spanish school in 18th century. Employed by Raphael Mengs to design cartoons for tapestries, Madrid (intermittently, 1775-79); member (1788) and lieutenant director (1793), Acad. of San Fernando, Madrid, painter to king (1788), chief painter (1798). Supported Bonapartists during French occupation (1808-13); on accession of Ferdinand VII, was reinstated as royal painter, but left Spain because of political views (1814), settling at Bordeaux, France.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, īl, charāty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cābe, ūnite, ārn, ūp, crēds, ū u in Fr. menu;

Considered foremost painter of Spanish national customs, realistically portraying battle, bullfighting, and torture scenes

Go'ye'n (gô'yē'n) or **Go'l'-jen** (gô'ē'yē'n), Jan van. 1596 1656 Dutch painter, best known for landscapes
Go'yon' (gô'yōn'), **Jacques** Comte de Ma'ti'gnon' (dē ma'ti'nyōn') 1525 1597 Marshal of France (1576-97), friend of the Huguenots, governor of Guenne, supported Henry of Navarre. A descendant, **Jacques de Goyon-Matignon** (d 1781), Count of Tho'rigny' (to're'nyē'), married (1715) Louise Hippolyte, daughter of last member of Grimaldi line, thus inheriting Monaco. See GRIMALDI, Monaco

Goz'lan' (gôz'lan'), Léon 1803 1866 French journalist, novelist, and playwright, author also of familiar memoir of Balzac, whom he served for a time as secretary. *Balzac en Pantoufle* (1865)

Goz'zi (gôz'si) **Gasparo** 1713 1786 Italian writer, founded and edited *Osservatore Veneto* on the model of the English *Spectator*. Contributed to revival of interest in Italy of Dante. His brother Conte Carlo (1720 1806) was a successful playwright, author of many fary plays.

Goz'zo li (gôz'zô'li) **Benozzo** Real name Benozzo di Le'se di San'dro (dē lē'sē dī san'drô) 1320 1398 Florentine painter, goldsmith, assisted Ghiberti on bronze door of Florence baptistry (1443-47), employed also at Arezzo, Prato (1456) Florence (1454-57), Lucca (1469-88), etc., notable as portrait painter

Graaf (grāf) **Re'pner'** (rē'tner') de. 1611 1673 Dutch physician and anatomist. Studied at Louvain, Utrecht, and Leiden and settled at Delft. Author of works on the nervous system and of the pneumatica, and of the generative organs, discovered the Graafian follicles in the ovary.

Gra'bar' (grā'bar') **Igor Emmanuilovich** 1872 . Russian painter and writer on art, leader among Moscow artists of the modern movement. *Portrait of a Man*

Gra'bau (grā'bau) **Amadeus William** 1840 1916 Austrian naturalist, geologist, geographer (1905-19), and Naturalist, Peimig, China (1920 ff.), author of *Journal of Sinography* (1913), *Text-Book of Geology* (2 vols. 1920 1921), *Siberian Fauna of Yunnan* (1920), etc. See Mammals

Gra'b'e (grā'bē) **Christian Dietrich** 1801 1836 German dramatist and poet, among his plays are *Don Juan* and *Frei* (1820), *Freiheit für uns* (1829), *Heinrich VI* (1830), *Napoleon in Hünfeld* (1831)

Gra'b'mann (grā'b'man) **Martin** 1875 1949 German Roman Catholic theologian.

Gra'b'ski (grā'b'ski), **Wladyslaw** 1873 . Polish economist and statesman, member of Russian Duma (1905-17), prime minister of Poland (1920, 1923-25, retired)

Gra'ça A ra'nha (grā'ça a rā'nha) **José Pe-rei'ra da** (pē'rē'rā dā) 1868 1941 Brazilian jurist, diplomat, and novelist

Grac'h'us (grā'ch'us). Name of a plebeian family, Sempronius gens, of ancient Rome, including notably **Tiberius Sem-pro'ni-us Grac'h'us** (sem pro'ni'us), consul (238 B.C.). **Tiberius Sempronius Grac'h'us**, probably son of the preceding, consul (215, 213), killed (212). **Tiberius Sempronius Grac'h'us** (210-215), brother of Cornelia (q.v.) and father of "the Gracchi", praetor in Illyria Spain (181), censor (169); consul (164)

Tiberius Sempronius Grac'h'us (164-133) and his brother **Gaius Sempronius Grac'h'us** (153 121), known as the **Grac'h'i** (grā'ch'i), Roman statesmen, Tiberius, as tribune of the people (133), sponsored pro-

posals to restore the class of small independent farmers by restricting amount of public land a citizen might occupy and by instituting greater subdivision of lands; at end of his term of office, tried (unconstitutionally) to be re-elected and was killed in a riot, Gaius, as tribune of the people (123 122), renewed agrarian law sponsored by his brother and proposed measures leading to establishment of a democratic government in place of existing aristocracy, advocated extension of citizenship to the Latins, killed in election riot (121)

Grace (grās), **Eugene Gifford** 1876- . American industrialist, b. Goshen, N.J. I.F., Lehigh (1899). Joined staff of Bethlehem Steel Co. (1899), president Bethlehem Steel Corporation (1913-46), chairman (from 1946)

Grace, William Gilbert 1848 1915 English cricketer. Physician by profession, practicing at Bristol (1879-99). Regarded as one of greatest of cricketers and the best batsman in his day, played for England in test matches against Australia (1880, 1882). His older brother **Edward Mills** (1841 1911) also a physician (practicing at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, 1869 1911) and cricketer, played in test matches (1880)

Grace, William Russell 1832 1904 Merchant and shipowner b. Queenstown, Ireland. In New York, organized W. R. Grace & Co. to engage in South American trade (1865), organized New York and Pacific Steamship Co., and Grace Steamship Co. Elected mayor of New York (1880 and 1884)

Gra-ci'án' (grā'ciyān') **Baltasar** Pen name Lorenzo **Gracián**. 1601 1658 Spanish writer, entered Jesuit order (1619), rector of Jesuit college at Tarragona. Chief representative of conceptism in Spanish literature, belongs to cult of equilibrium. *The Criticon*, his best work, is a philosophic novel in analyzing civilization through its effects on society (3 parts, 1651 1653, 1655)

Gra-de-ni'go (grā'dē'nē'gō), **Pietro** 1249 1311 Doge of Venice (1289 1311), conducted unsuccessful war against Genoa (1294-99)

Gra'dy (grā'di), **Henry Woodfin** 1851 1889 American editor and editor, b. Athens, Ga. Editor and part owner, *Athens Constitution* (1879-89), prominent as public speaker on questions involving the South

Grae'be (grā'bē) **Karl** 1841 1927 German chemist. With Liebermann, produced first synthetic alizarin (1869), worked on quinone group, naphthalene, carbazole, phenanthrene, etc.

Grae'fe (grā'fē) **Karl Ferdinand von**. 1787 1840 German surgeon, pioneer in German plastic surgery, also known oculist. His son **Albrecht** (1825 1870), oculist, considered founder of modern ophthalmology, introduced use of Helmholtz's ophthalmoscope in diagnosis of cataracts successfully. Albrecht's son **Albrecht** (1868 1933) was a politician and army major, served in World War, member of German National party in Weimar National Assembly (1919), in Reichstag (1920-28), cofounder (1922) and leader of German National Independent party

Grae'ner (grā'nēr) **Paul** 1872 1944 German music teacher and composer

Graetz (grā'ts) **Heinrich** 1817 1891 German-Jewish historian, chief work is *Geschichte der Juden von den ältesten Zeiten* (orig. 11 vols. 1853 ff.). His son **Leo** (1856-), physicist, author of *Die Atomtheorie*, etc.

Grae'vi-us (grā'vē'us), **Johann Georg** Real surname **Grä'Ve** (grā'vē) or **Gref'fe** (grā'fē) 1632 1703 German classical philologist, appointed historiographer by King William III of England. Edited works of many classical authors

Graf (grāf), **Arturo** 1818 1913 Italian poet and critic,

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

b. Athens; educ. U. of Naples; professor of Italian literature, Turin (1882 ff.)

Gräfe (grá'fē). See GRAEFE

Gräfe, Heinrich 1802-1868 German educator, author of *Angewandte Pädagogik* (1845), *Die Deutsche Volksschule* (3 vols., 1847), etc.

Graff (gräf), Anton 1736-1813 German portrait painter and etcher

Graff, Kasimir Romuald 1874- . German astronomer, director, Vienna observatory (1928), studied variable stars and surfaces of planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn

Graffigny' or Graf'figny' (grá'f'nyē'), Françoise née d'Issembourg d'Happoncourt' (dē'isē'bōōr' dā'pōn'koōr') 1695-1758 French writer, m. Hugues de Graffigny, from whom she soon separated, achieved fame by her *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* (an epistolary novel, 1747), wrote successful drama *Cécile* (1750). Her Paris salon was frequented by prominent literary figures of the day, her *Vie Privée de Voltaire et de Madame de Châtelet* (first pub. 1820) gives in letter form an intimate picture of Voltaire's life at Cirey, where she was guest for a few months (1735)

Graffly (grá'flī), Charles 1862-1920. American sculptor, b. Philadelphia. Instructor Penn. Academy of Fine Arts (from 1892), and in school of Boston Museum of Fine Arts (from 1917). His daughter Dorothy (1896-), writer, art critic for *Philadelphia North American* (1920-25), art editor for *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (1925-31) and *Philadelphia Record* (from 1934), author of a number of successful one-act plays

Grafton (grá'f'ṭn), Duke of See FITZROY family

Grafton, Charles Chapman 1830-1912 American Protestant Episcopal clergyman b. Boston. In England (1865), was associated with founding Society of St. John the Evangelist, known as the Cowley Fathers. Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis. (1889)

Grafton, Richard d. about 1572 English printer and chronicler. With Edward Whitchurch, hid Thomas Matthew's Bible printed in Antwerp and distributed in London (1537), published Coverdale New Testament (1538), printed Great Bible in London (1539) received exclusive patents for church service books and primers (1545), issued Book of Common Prayer 1st edition (1549). Compiled two sets of English historical chronicles (1562, 1568)

Graham (grá'dm grá'dm) Name of old Scottish family, settled (from 1325) at Old Montrose, near town of Montrose, which held titles of Lord Graham (1451) and earl, marquis, and duke of Montrose. See MONTROSE

Graham, Douglas 1724-1779 Scottish chapbook writer, involved in Jacobite rebellion of 1745 and wrote about it in doggerel verse

Graham, Ennis Pseudonym of Mary Louisa MOLISWORTH

Graham, Ernest Robert 1868-1936 American architect; partner in D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago (1904-12), senior partner in Graham, Burnham & Co. (1912-17) and Graham, Anderson, Probst & White (1917-36). Among buildings designed by him are Equitable Building, Flatiron Building and Chase National Bank, in New York City, Union Station and General Post Office in Washington, D. C., Field Museum of Natural History, Continental Illinois Bank, Marshall Field & Co. stores, Wrigley Building, in Chicago, Pennsylvania Station in Philadelphia, Selridge & Co. store in London, Eng.

Graham, Evans Ambrose 1883-1957 American surgeon; known for work on origin of inflammation of gall bladder, effect of alterations of normal intrathoracic pressures on mechanics of respiration and circulation,

treatment for chronic abscesses of the lung, and toxicity of chloroform and similar anesthetics

Graham, George 1673-1751 English mechanic, invented the mercurial pendulum, the deadbeat escapement, and special astronomical instruments for Halley, Bradley, and the French Academy

Graham, George Rex 1813-1894 American journalist, asst. editor, *Saturday Evening Post* (1839). Established *Graham's Magazine* (1841), and edited it (1841-53)

Graham, Sir Gerald 1831-1899 British soldier. Major general (1881) and lieutenant general (1883). Served in Crimea (1854-56) receiving Victoria Cross (1857), in China (1860-61), in Egypt and Sudan (1882-85)

Graham, Harry Jocelyn Chive 1874-1936. English poet, playwright, and miscellaneous writer, among his many works are *Ruthless Rhymes for Ruthless Homes* (1899), *Ballads of the Boer War* (1902), *Departmental Duties* (1909), *The Perfect Gentleman* (1912), *Busby and his Circle* (1919), *Strained Relations* (1926), *The Irish Papers* (1933), *The Private Life of George V.* (1936). He collaborated in a number of plays, including *Sybil*, *Tons*, *Rise and Shine*

Graham, Hugh See BARON ATHOLSTAY

Graham, Sir James Robert George 1792-1861 English statesman, educ. Oxford, M. P. (1818-21, 1826 ff.) first lord of the admiralty (1830-31, 1852-55), home secretary (1841-46)

Graham, often Graham of Claverhouse (klá'v'ēr klá'v'ēr, klav'it'hu:s), John 1st Viscount Dundee' (dun de') Known as **Bloody Claverhouse** (klá'v'ēr klá'v'ēr) and **Bonny Dundee**. 1647-1699 Scottish Royalist and Jacobite. Served in William of Orange's horse guards (1672) said to have saved William's life at Senefels (1674) under military of Montrose. Employed in repression of conventicles in favor of episcopacy in Scotland and in rigorous persecution of Covenanters not responsible for Wigtown martyrdoms but executed John Brown (the Christian carrier) of Priestfield (see John Brown), second in command of Scottish forces, match made to stem revolution (1688) permitted by William III to return to Scotland with troops on James II's command, collected three thousand men met attack of Scottish commander in chief at Killiecrankie in bloody victory but fell mortally wounded

Graham, Martha American dancer, b. in Pittsburgh. Pupil of Ruth St. Denis

Graham, Peter 1836-1921 Scottish painter, best known for Highland landscapes

Graham, Robert Soname later **Cunninghame-Graham** (kūn'ing am-) d. about 1497 Scottish poet, author of song *If doughty deeds my lady please*

Graham, Robert Bontine Cunningham 1852-1936 See CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM

Graham, Stephen 1884- English writer, long resident in Russia as a student of Russian life and customs among his many books are *Russia and the World* (1915), *Through Russian Central Asia* (1916), *Russia in Disunion* (1925), *Stalin* (1931), *A Life of Alexander II, Tsar of Russia* (1935)

Graham, Sylvester 1794-1851 b. West Suffield, Conn. American advocate of temperance and food reform, esp. of the use of the whole of wheat unboltheaded and coarsely ground in making flour (hence *graham flour*).

Graham, Thomas Baron Lynedoch (līn'ēdōk) 1748-1843 English soldier, commanded force blockading Malta (1799-1800), aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore in 1st Coruña campaign, commanded brigade in Walcheren Expedition (1809), lieutenant general (1810). Division commander under Wellington (1812-13), commanded

še, chaotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, èlènt, makè; ice, ill, charàty; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fèdd, fèet; out, òil; càbe, fínke, àrn, àp, cìrcle, à-u in Fr. menu;

British contingent in Holland (1814); general (1821).
Graham, Thomas. 1805-1869. Scottish chemist. Formulated law (Graham's law) that the relative speeds of diffusion of gases are inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities (1834); discovered and named the process of dialysis used for separating colloids from colloids; made study of the three forms of phosphoric acid that led to development of the concept of polybasic acids; investigated alcohols.

Graham, William. 1887-1932. British economist and leader in the Labor party.

Graham, William Alexander. 1804-1875. American politician; U.S. senator (1840-43); governor of North Carolina (1845-49); U.S. secretary of the navy (1850-52). Whig candidate for vice-president on the Scott ticket (1852); defeated. Leader of the moderates in North Carolina; opposed to secession, but went with his state in 1861; member, Confederate Senate (1864). Graham County, N.C., is named in his honor.

Gra'hame (grā'hām; grā'hām), James. 1765-1811. Scottish poet; author of *The Sabbath* (1804), *Birds of Scotland* (1806), etc.; satirized by Byron.

Grahame, Kenneth. 1859-1932. British writer, b. Edinburgh. On staff of Bank of England, acting secretary (1893) and secretary (1898-1908). Author of *Pagan Papers* (1893); stories about children, *The Golden Age* (1895) and *Dream Days* (1898); children's story *The Wind in the Willows* (1908).

Gra'hame-White' (hwt'), Claude. 1-79-. English aviator and aeronautical engineer. First Englishman to gain aviator's certificate of proficiency (1909), founded at Pau, France, first British school of aviation (1909); took part in numerous air races in Europe and America, where he won Gordon Bennett trophy; established Grahame-White Aviation Co., later known as Grahame-White Co.; superintendent of government airplane construction (1914).

Grain'ger (grā'njēr), James. 1721?-1766. Scottish physician and poet; friend of Dr. Johnson, Shenstone, and Bishop Percy. Published *The Sugar Cane* (verse; 1764), a translation of the *Elegies of Tibullus*, etc.

Grainger, Percy Aldridge. 1882-. British pianist and composer, b. Melbourne, Australia. Settled in London (c. 1899). Composer of orchestral and choral works (notably settings for English folk songs, Kipling poems, etc.), chamber music, and songs.

Gram (grām; Angl grām), Hans Christian Joachim 1853-1938. Danish physician after whom Gram's method, Gram's stain, etc., are named.

Gramme (grām), Zénobe Théophile. 1826-1901. Belgian electrician; invented alternating-current and direct-current machines; perfected first industrial dynamo (1872). The Gramme ring, Gramme armature, Gramme machine, etc., are all so named in his honor.

Gra'mont' (grā'mōn'), Antoine Alfred Agénor de. Duc de Guiche (dē gēch'). Prince de Bl'dache' (bl'dash'). 1819-1880. French diplomat and statesman; minister of foreign affairs (Jan.-Aug., 1870); considered responsible for precipitating Franco-Prussian War.

Gramont, Comte Philibert de. 1621?-1707. French nobleman; distinguished himself as volunteer under Condé and Turenne. A favorite in Louis XIV's court until a liaison with one of Louis's mistresses caused his banishment (1662); resident thereafter at the court of Charles II of England. The *Mémoires du Comte de Gramont* were written by Anthony Hamilton, his brother-in-law.

Gra-nac'ct (grā-nāt'chē), Francesco. 1469-1544. Florentine painter; pupil and associate of Ghirlandajo; friend in youth of Michelangelo.

Gra-na'da (grā-nā'thā), Luis de. 1504-1588. Spanish prelate; famed as a preacher; provincial of the Dominican order, and confessor and counselor to Catherine, Queen Regent of Portugal.

Gra-na'dos Cam-pi'na (grā-nā'thōs kām-pē'nā), Enrique. 1867-1916. Spanish pianist and composer of operas, a symphonic poem, orchestral suites, songs, and esp. piano works.

Gran'ber'ry (grān'bēr't; -bēr-ī), Edwin Phillips. 1897-. American writer; assoc. professor of creative literature, Rollins (from 1933). Author of *The Ancient Hunger* (1927), *Strangers and Lovers* (1928), and *The Erl King* (1930).

Granby, Marquises of. See MANNFUS family.

Grand (grānd), Sarah. Pseudonym of Frances Elizabeth M'Fall (māk-fāl'), nee Clarke (klark). 1862-1943. English fiction writer and feminist, b. in Ireland of English parents; m. Lieut. Col. M'Fall (1878; d. 1898); author of *The Heavenly Twins* (1893), *Behr the Impossible* (1900), *The Winged Victory* (1916), *Variety* (1922), etc.

Grand'-Car'te-ret' (grā-'kār'trē'), John (zhōn). 1850-1927. French journalist; published many illustrated books on the customs of the day.

Grand'gent (grān'jēnt), Charles Hall. 1862-1939. American educator; A.B., Harvard (1883). Professor of Romance languages, Harvard (1896-1932), and head of department (1899-1911). Author of many textbooks in the fields of Italian and French; authority on Dante.

Gran'di (grān'dē), Dino. 1895-. Italian diplomat and statesman; educ. Bologna. Served in World War (1914-18; captain). Joined Fascist party and participated in march on Rome; chosen member of general council of Fascist party. Minister of foreign affairs (1929-32); ambassador to Great Britain (1932-39); minister of justice (1939-43). Sent to the Italo-Greek war front in Albania (Mar., 1941).

Grandi, Francesco Luigi Guido. 1671-1742. Italian religious and mathematician. Author of works relating to rectification of the circle and on problems of the logarithmic curve, on sound, and on conics.

Grand'mou'qin' (grān'mō'zhōn'), Charles Jean 1850-1930. French poet and playwright; as poet, identified with Parnassians; as playwright, wrote several dramas in verse and a few opera librettos.

Grand ville' (grān'vīl'). Professional name of Jean Ignace Isidore Gérard' (zh'rār'). 1803-1847. French illustration and caricaturist; esp. known for his political cartoons; illustrated I. Fontaine's *Fables*, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Büchner's *chansons*, etc.

Grane (grān), Viscount. See Lord Leonard Grey, under GREY family.

Gra'net' (grā'nē'), François Marius. 1775-1849. French painter; studied under Constantin and David, and in Italy; curator of museum at Versailles (1830-48).

Gran'ger (grān'jēr), Gideon. 1767-1822. American political leader; U.S. postmaster general, appointed by Jefferson and continued in office under Madison (1801-14).

Granger, Gordon. 1822-1876. American army officer; served through Civil War, with special distinction in supporting General Thomas at Chickamauga. Brevetted major general.

Granger, James. 1723-1776. English biographer and print collector; educ. Oxford. Collected 14,000 engraved portraits, and used them for illustrations in his *Biographical History of England*. . . adapted to a *Methodical Catalogue of Engraved British Heads* (1769); hence the verb *grangerize* (to extra-illustrate).

Gra'nier' de Cas'sa'gnac' (grā'nvā' dē kās'sānyāk'), Adolphe. 1808-1880. French journalist; founded ultra-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Orleanist journal *L'Époque* (1845); became ardent Bonapartist (c 1850) and edited *Le Pouvoir*, editor in chief of *Le Pays* (1866), author of *Histoire du Directoire* (1851-63), *Souvenirs du Second Empire* (1879 ff.), etc. His son Paul Granier de Cassagnac, often referred to as Paul de Cassagnac (1833-1904), was his colleague on *Le Pays* (1866-70) and its editor in chief (1870-84), founder of Bonapartist organ *L'Autorité*, author of *Empire et Royauté* (1875) etc.

Gran'jon' (grānjōn'), Robert fl 16th century French type founder and engraver. Printer in Paris (1551) and Lyon (1558). In music notation one of first to introduce use of round notes, suppressed ligatures. Among types he designed and made were italic roman, Greek and Syriac. Known esp. for his *caractères de civilité*, based on French handwriting, and intended to be used in France in manner comparable to use of italics in Italy.

Grant (grant), Albert Weston 1856-1930 American naval officer, commander of the submarine fleet of Atlantic fleet (1915-17), rear admiral (from 1918), commanded 1 battleship force 1 Atlantic fleet (1917-18).

Grant, Sir Alexander 1826-1884 British educator, principal, Edinburgh U. (1865-84).

Grant, Anne nee Macvicar (mā'vik'ar) known as Mrs. Grant of Lag'gan (lā'g'gan) 1755-1838 Scottish writer, author of *Letters from the Mountains* (1803), *Memoir of an American Lady* (1808), *Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands* (1811).

Grant, Arthur James 1862-1945 English historian.

Grant, Duncan James Corrow 1885 Scottish painter, b in Inverness, best known for his decorative work.

Grant, Sir Francis 1803-1878 Scottish portrait painter. His brother Sir James Hope (1808-1875) British general, distinguished himself in Sikh wars (1843-46, 1848-49) and Sino-Japanese (1857-58) and held command in second Chinese War (1860-61).

Grant, George Monroe 1835-1902 Canadian educator, Glasgow U. principal of Queen's U. Kingston (1877-1902). Author of *Ocean to Ocean* (1873), *Picturesque Canada* (1881) etc.

Grant, Gordon 1875 American painter and illustrator, b San Francisco. Best known for marines and pictures of ships.

Grant, Heber Jedediah 1856-1915 American Mormon, b Salt Lake City. Elected member, Council of Twelve, Church of Latter Day Saints (1882), and president of the church (1915-18).

Grant, James 1822-1897. Scottish writer; author of historical romances.

Grant, Sir James Alexander 1830-1920 Canadian physician b in Scotland to Canada (1831). Announced discovery of X-ray therapy (1905), advocated electrical treatments for prolongation of life (1909).

Grant, James Augustus 1827-1892 British soldier and explorer in Africa. Accompanied John Hanning Speke in African exploration from Kum to Kariakwe (1861) and from Uganda to falls of Karamoja, and Gondokoro (1862-63).

Grant, Sir James Hope See under Sir Francis Grant.

Grant, Percy Suckney 1860-1927 American Protestant Episcopal clergyman b Boston. Pastorates, Fall River, Mass (1887-93), New York City (1893-1924). As pastor of Church of the Ascension, New York, noted for supporting socialism and for establishing a forum for expression of views on social conditions, became radical leader among the clergy. Engaged (1923) in doctrinal dispute with Bishop Manning resigned his church (1924).

Grant, Robert 1814-1892 Scottish astronomer, educ Aberdeen, professor, Glasgow (from 1859).

Grant, Robert 1852-1940 American lawyer, essayist, and novelist, practiced law in Boston, judge of probate court and court of insolvency, Suffolk County (1893-1923). Member of commission that approved verdict against Sacco and Vanzetti. Author of *The Confessions of a Foulmouthed Girl* (1880), *The Carletons* (1896), *The Chippenhales* (1909), *The Dark Horse* (1931) etc.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson 1822-1885 Eighteenth president of the United States. b Point Pleasant, Ohio. Registered at U.S.M.A., West Point as Ulysses Hiram Grant (his baptismal names transposed). Learning that his congressman had entered him as Ulysses Simpson Grant, he accepted this name, and U.S.M.A. (1843). Served through Mexican War, resigned from army (1854) in various business occupations without marked success (1854-61). Reentered service at outbreak of Civil War as colonel of an Illinois volunteer regiment, appointed brigadier general (Aug. 1861) in charge of district with headquarters at Cairo, Ill., operating against Confederates based on Columbus, Ky. Led expedition which captured Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and a Confederate force of 14,000 under General Buckner (Feb. 1862), it once appointed major general. In command at battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing (Apr. 6-7, 1862). Commanded Department of the Tennessee at Corinth (July 1862). Broke Confederate control of Mississippi by capturing Vicksburg with 30,000 Confederate troops under Pemberton (July 4, 1863), divided Confederate army in two. Confederate army enlarged, undertook operation in Tennessee, but at Bragg's Chattanooga disaster (October-November, Nov. 24, 1863) and Missionary Ridge (Nov. 2, 1863) received Congress in vote of censure. Promoted to lieutenant general, carrying command of Union army in the army of the United States. Grant and his headquarters with Army of the Potomac, sent to meet army of all armies to defeat Confederate army in a heavy losses in the battle of the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania continued attack and were defeated, retreated down Rappahannock, then to Appomattox Court House (Apr. 9, 1865). Grant promoted to general (1866). Elected president of the United States (1868), re-elected (1872). Though known as a still absolutely honest politician, his administration was a very serious scandal. The Credit Mobilier, the Whiskey Ring, and the attempt to speculate on the gold market. On returning from presidency made a world tour, received everywhere with honor. Wrote *Per-Memoir*, which yielded great fortune, but died July 25, 1885, before he could benefit from it.

Grant, William 1863-1946 Scottish philologist and lexicographer, author of *Phonetic Index of the Scottish Dialect*, *The Pronunciation of English in Scotland* (1913), and other works on Scottish speech, editor of *The Scots National Dictionary*.

Grant Duff or Grant-Duff. See Mount Stuart Duff.

Grantley, 1st Baron. See Fletcher Norton.

Gran'ville' (grān'vill') Cardinal de. Antoine Per'ce-not' (për'n') 1517-1586. Roman Catholic prelate, statesman b Besançon. Secretary of state under Charles V (1550), negotiated (1553) marriage of Mary of England and Philip II of Spain, prime minister to Margaret of Parma, regent of the Netherlands (1559-64), Archbishop of Malines (1560), and cardinal (1561). Victory of Naples (1570). Appointed by Philip II of Spain president of the Council for Italian Affairs (1575).

Gran'ville (grān'vill), Earls. See (1) John CARLETON, (2) Irverson-Gowen family.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōff (41), cōnnēct; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

Granville, Sir Bevil, George, and Sir Richard (1600-1658). See under Sir Richard GRANVILLE (1541?-1591).

Granville-Bar'ker (-bār'kēr) (-bār'kēr), **Harley Granville**. 1877-1946. English actor, manager, and playwright. Made stage debut with Ben Greet Co.; later, appeared in productions of Elizabethan Stage Society and acted in support of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Manager of Court Theatre (1904 ff.). Among his plays are *The Marrying of Ann Lisle* (1901), *The Voysey Inheritance* (1905), *Waste* (1907), *The Mudras House* (1910), *Vote By Ballot* (1917), and adaptations of Schnitzler, Guitry, and Romans; author also of *A National Theatre* (with William Archer; 1907), *The Exemplary Theatre* (1922), *Prefaces to Shakespeare, The Study of Drama* (1934), etc., m. (1918) **Helen Hun'ling-ton** (hūn'ling-tān), d. 1950, author of *Come, Julia* (1931), with whom he collaborated in translating a number of Spanish plays by G. Martínez Sierra and the Quintero brothers. See **Lillah McARTHUR**.

Granville-Smith' (-smith'), **Walter**. 1870-1938. American painter and illustrator, b. South Granville, N.Y.; best known for landscapes, esp. Long Island scenes.

Gras (grā), **Basile**. 1846-1901. French general, invented the *faul module* (or Gras rifle) with which French infantry was armed (1874).

Gras (grās), **Félix**. 1844-1901. French poet and fiction writer; a leader among the Félibristes, and succeeded (1891) his brother-in-law Joseph Roumanille as head of Félibrige.

Grasse (grās), **Edwin**. 1884-1954. American violin virtuoso, b. New York; blind from infancy, toured cities of Europe and U.S.

Grasse (grās), **Comte François, Joseph Paul de. Marquis de Grasse-l'Illy'** (grās'fān'zōzef pōl dē mār'kwēz dē grās'fān'zōzef). 1722-1788. French naval officer, commanded French fleet in Chesapeake Bay which prevented English fleet under Admiral Graves from coming aid to General Cornwallis at Yorktown (1781) and thus aided Washington in forcing the capitulation of Cornwallis; was defeated by Admiral Rodney in the West Indies (1782); wrote *Mémoire Justificatif* (1782) in justification of his defeat.

Grass-ell (grās'el), **Eugene Ra-mi'ro** (rā-mi'rō). 1810-1882. Chemical manufacturer, b. in Strasbourg of Italian parents. Educ. Strasbourg and Heidelberg; to U.S. (1835), established factories for the production of sulphuric acid at Cincinnati (1839) and Cleveland (1865). His son **Caesar Augustin** (1850-1927), b. Cincinnati, moved to Cleveland (1867), established Grass-ell Chemical Co. (1885); president (1885-1915) and chairman of the board (1915-27).

Gras'set' (grās'set'), **Joseph**. 1849-1918. French physiologist and philosopher; authority on nervous diseases; adherent of vitalistic school of philosophy of Montpellier.

Gras'si (grās'sē), **Giovanni Battista**. 1854-1925. Italian zoologist. Researches include work on life history of intestinal worms, eels, and termites.

Grass-mann (grās'mān), **Hermann Günther**. 1809-1877. German mathematician and Sanskritist; laid foundation of modern vector analysis; in linguistics, formulated law named after him; published Sanskrit dictionary and concordance (1875) and translation of *Rig-Veda* (1876-77).

Grati-an (grā'shī-ān; -shān). *Lat.* **Flavius Gra'ti-a-nus** (grā'shī-a'nūs). 359-383. Roman emperor (375-383). Son of Valentinian I, b. at Sirmium, Pannonia. Made Augustus with a share in the government (367); succeeded as emperor in the West (375) with a brother, Valentinian II, as joint Augustus; after defeat of Valens at Adrianople (378) became also emperor in the East;

chose Theodosius as his colleague (379); fought several campaigns against Goths, Alamanni, and others (379-381); killed at Lugdunum by rebels under usurper Maximus.

Gratian. *Full Latin name Franciscus Gratianus*. Italian ecclesiastic of early 12th century; compiler of *Concordia Discordantium Canonum* or *Decretum Gratiani*, and founder of the science of canon law.

Gra'try' (grā'trē'), **Auguste Joseph Alphonse**. 1805-1872. French Roman Catholic priest and philosopher; professor at the Sorbonne (1863).

Grat'tan (grāt'tān), **Clinton Hartley**. 1902-. American writer; author of *Butter Pie* (1929), *William J. Bryan* (with Paxton Hibben, 1929), *The Three Jameses—A Family of Minds* (1932), etc.

Grattan, Henry. 1746-1820. Irish orator and statesman, b. Dublin. Called to Irish bar (1772); member of Irish parliament (1775-97; 1800) and of British parliament (1805-20). Spoke and labored for Irish independence and Catholic emancipation; opposed esp. union with England (1800).

Grattan, Thomas Colley. 1792-1864. Irish writer. British consul at Boston (1839-46), aided in negotiating the Ashburton Treaty. Author of *Highways and Byways* (4 series, 1823-29), *Tracts of Travel* (1829), etc.

Grau (grōu), **Maurice**. 1849-1907. Operatic manager, b. Brünn, Austria, to U.S. (1854). Organized Clara Louise Kellogg English Opera Company; managed appearances of Tommaso Salvini in U.S. Associated (from 1882) with Henry Eugene Abbey and John B. Schofield in managing tours of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mme. Rejane. Business manager, under H. E. Abbey, Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y. (1883-84, 1891-96); later (1898-1903) its managing director as head of Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Grau (grōu), **Miguel**. 1838-1879. Peruvian naval commander; known esp. for success in holding Chilean navy at bay (1879); killed in battle off Point Augamos.

Graun (grōun), **Karl Heinrich**. 1701-1759. German tenor singer and composer of many operas (including *Metope*), oratorios (including *Der Tod Jesu*), cantatas, concertos, motets, etc.

Graunt (grānt), **John**. 1620-1674. English statistician; prepared original mortality table in his *Natural and Political Observations...made upon the Bills of Mortality* (1661); an original member of the Royal Society.

Graup'ner (grōup'nēr), **Johann Christian Gottlieb**. 1767-1846. b. in Verden, Hanover, Prussia. Musician; to Charleston, S.C. (1795), and Boston (1796); organized Philharmonic Society in Boston (c. 1810). First symphony orchestra in America; an organizer of Handel and Haydn Society (1815); gave first oratorio performance in U.S.

Grau' San Mar-tín' (grōu' sän mār-tēn'), **Ramón**. 1887-. Cuban physician; head of provisional junta and provisional president of Cuba (Sept. 10, 1933 to Jan. 15, 1934), president (Oct., 1944-).

Grave. See GRAVITAS.

Gra've-lot' (grav'lō'), **Hubert François**. *Real surname Bour'guignon'* (bōr'gī'nyōn'). 1699-1773. French engraver; in England (from 1732); illustrated Theobald's edition of Shakespeare, Gay's *Fables*, Pope's *Dunciad*, Fielding's *Tom Jones*. In France, engraved illustrations for works of Voltaire, Racine, and Marmontel.

Graves (grāvz), **Alfred Perceval**. 1846-1931. Irish poet and man of letters; a leader in the Irish literary renaissance; inspector of schools (1875-1910). Author of *Songs of Killarney* (1872), *Irish Songs and Ballads* (1879), *The Absentee* (an Irish play with music, 1908). His son **Robert Ran'ke** [rāng'kē] (1895-), poet, critic, and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

miscellaneous writer, author of *Poems 1914-1926*, *Poems 1926-30*, *Poems 1930-1933*, *Goodbye to All That*, an *Autobiography* (1929), *But It Still Goes On*, a *Miscellany* (1930), *T. E. Lawrence to his Biographer* (1937), *I, Claudius* (1934), *Claudius the God* (1941), *Count Belisarius* (1938), *Sergeant Lamb in America* (1940, based on memoirs of a British soldier in Revolutionary War) and its sequel, *Proctor, Sergeant Lamb* (1941), etc. See LAURENCE RIDEING.

Graves, Charles Larcom 1856-1944 Irish writer. On staff of *The Spectator* (1899-1917), *Punch* (1902-36). Author of *The Hoardest Horace* (1894), *Humours of the Fray* (1907), *The Brain of the Nation* (1912), *Punch's History of Modern England* (4 vols., 1921-22), *Lullaby and Lullies* (1927), collaborated with Kipling on English version of odes of Horace, Book V (1920).

Graves, Claude' (klô-têl') Inez Mary Pseudonym Richard De'han (dê-hân) 1863-1932. Irish novelist and playwright, her novels include *The Deep Dock* (1910), *Off Sands Hook* (1915), *Under the Hermes* (1917), *The Sower of the Wind* (1927), *The Man in the Mask* (1931), her plays include *Vivians* (1887), *A Matchmaker* (1896), *A Zennet's Comedy* (1907).

Graves, Frank Pierre'pont (pâr-pônt) 1869-1936 American educator, president, U. of Wyoming (1896-98) and Washington (1898-1903). President, U. of the State of New York, and N.Y. State commissioner of education (1921-30).

Graves, Henry Solon 1871-1951 American forester, professor and director, Yale School of Forestry (1900-10); chief, U.S. Forest Service (1910-20). Dean, Yale School of Forestry (from 1922).

Graves, John Temple 1856-1925 American journalist, editor (1907-15) of, and special writer (1915-25) for, *Heer's New York American*, widely known as a brilliant lecturer.

Graves, Richard 1715-1801 English poet and novelist. Author of *The Spiritual Quixote* (a novel ridiculing the Methodists, 1772), *The Reveries of Solitude* (1793), etc.

Graves, Robert See under Alfred Percival GRAVES.

Graves, Robert James 1896-1953 Irish physician, exophthalmic goiter is sometimes referred to as Graves' disease.

Graves, Thomas 1st Baron Graves. 1725?-1802 British admiral in command of British fleet operating against American colonies (July, 1781) and was defeated by the French fleet under de Grasse (Sept. 8, 1781).

Graves, William Sidney 1865-1940 American army officer, commanded American expeditionary force in Siberia (1918-20), major general (1925), commanded in Panama Canal area (1926-28), retired (1929).

Gra'vë-san'de (gr'vë-sân'de), Willem Jakob 1668-1742 Dutch mathematician and philosopher, friend of Sir Isaac Newton, credited with invention of first helicopter; introduced Newtonian philosophy into Leiden.

Gra-vi'na (gra-vë'nâ), Duque Federico Carlos de. 1756-1806 Spanish admiral, commander of Spanish fleet at Trafalgar, mortally wounded in action (1806).

Gra-vi'na (gra-vë'nâ), Giovanni (or Gian) Vincenzo 1664-1718. Italian jurist and writer.

Gravina, Conte Manfredi 1893-1932 Italian statesman, served in Italian navy (1900-22). Represented Italy in League of Nations assemblies (from 1922), League's High Commissioner for Danzig (1929-32), negotiated settlement of disputes between Poland and Danzig.

Gra'vî-us (grâ-vë-ôos). See GRAEVUS.

Grav'lund (grâv'lôon), Thorkild. 1879-1939 Danish novelist and folklorist.

Gray (grâ). See also GRAY.

Gray, Alexander 1882- Scottish political econo-

mist; professor, Aberdeen (1921-34), Edinburgh (from 1935).

Gray, Asa 1810-1888. American botanist, b. Sauquoit, N.Y. Assistant to John Torrey (1835), collaborator with him in preparing *Flora of North America* (2 vols., 1838-43). Professor of natural history, Harvard (from 1842); made Cambridge the American center of botanical study. Author of *Elements of Botany* (1836), *Botanical Text-Book* (1842, renamed, 1879, *Structural Botany*), *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States* (1848), *First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology* (1857), *How Plants Grow* (1856), *How Plants Behave* (1872), *Darwiniana* (1876). A member of the Hall of Fame.

Gray, David 1838-1861. Scottish poet, to London, where he was befriended by Sydney Dobell, Lord Houghton and others, died of tuberculosis. Author of lyrical verse including a group of sonnets written in his last illness, published posthumously (1862) in a volume *The Luggie and Other Poems*.

Gray, Elisha 1845-1901. American inventor of various telegraph and telephone appliances and adjuncts. With E. M. Barton, organized manufacturing concern Gray and Barton, from which developed the Western Electric Co. Claimed invention of telephone, long and bitter patent infringement battle was decided by U.S. Supreme Court in favor of Alexander Graham Bell. Patented teleautograph (1888 and 1891).

Gray, George 1840-1925 American jurist, practiced New York and Wilmington, Del. Attorney general of Delaware (1879-85). U.S. senator (1885-90). Member, joint high commission to adjust differences between United States and Canada (1898) and U.S. commission to negotiate peace with Spain (1898). Judge, U.S. circuit court, 3d circuit (1899-1914).

Gray, George Buchanan 1865-1922 English Congregational clergyman, professor of Hebrew and the exegesis of the Old Testament, Mansfield Coll., Oxford (1900-22). Author of commentaries on certain books of the Old Testament.

Gray, George William 1886- American writer on staff of Rockefeller Foundation (from 1937). Author of popular books on scientific discoveries, as *New World Picture* (1936), *Education on an International Scale* (1941).

Gray, Henry 1825-1861 English anatomist; author of *Anatomy of the Human Body*.

Gray, Henry Peters 1819-1877. American painter, b. New York City. Excelled in figure painting and portraits.

Gray, Horace 1828-1902 American jurist, associate justice, Mass. supreme judicial court (1864-73), chief justice (1873-81), Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1882-1902).

Gray, John Edward 1800-1875. English zoologist, on staff of British Museum (from 1824) and keeper of its zoological collections (1840-74). His brother George Robert (1808-1872), zoologist and entomologist, on staff of British Museum (from 1831), is best known for his ornithological works, including *Genera of Birds* (1844-49).

Gray, John Henry 1859-1946. American economist. On staff of Interstate Commerce Commission (1925-28), professor and head of department of economics, graduate school of America U. (1928-32).

Gray, Louis Herbert 1875-1955 American Orientalist. Author of *Indo-Iranian Phonology* (1904), *Introduction to Semitic Comparative Linguistics* (1935), etc.

Gray, Robert 1755-1806 American shipmaster and explorer, b. Thiverton, R.I. Served in American navy in American Revolution. Master of sloop *Lady Washington*.

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôld; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ând, silênt, makêr; âe, ill, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôlft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; câbe, ôni'e, ôrn, ôp, circûs, ô = ô in Fr. menu;

which sailed from Boston in Sept., 1787, on trip around Cape Horn to load furs on the northwest coast; transferred to the *Columbia* and completed voyage around the world, arriving in Boston, Aug. 10, 1790. Commanding *Columbia*, left Boston, Sept., 1790; arrived Vancouver Island, June, 1791; discovered Grays Harbor and Columbia River (named in honor of his vessel); again completed trip around the world, landing in Boston, July 20, 1793. His trip and discoveries were foundation of American claim to Oregon country.

Gray, Stephen. d. 1736. English electrician. First to divide substances into electric and nonelectric, according as they can or can not be electrified by friction; discovered that attractive power (static electricity) can be transferred from one body to another by contact.

Gray, Thomas. 1716-1771. English poet, b. London. Educ. Cambridge. Accompanied Horace Walpole on Continental tour (1739-41); settled at Cambridge, where he received an appointment as professor of modern history (1768). Chief work, *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* (1751); other works, *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College* (1747), *Progress of Poesy* (1758), *The Bard* (1758).

Grayson, (grá'sn), Cary Travers. 1878-1938. American naval physician; physician to President Woodrow Wilson; appointed medical director, U.S. navy, with rank of rear admiral (1916); retired (1928). Chairman, American National Red Cross (from 1935).

Grayson, David. Pseudonym of Ray Stannard BAKER.

Grayson, William. 1736?-1790. American Revolutionary leader, b. in Prince William County, Va.; practiced law, Dumfries, Va. Served in Continental army; aide-de-camp to Washington (1777); commissioner of the board of war (1779-81). Member, Continental Congress (1784-87); U.S. senator (1789-90).

Gra'zia'ni' (grá'zyá'né), Jean César. 1859-1912. French army officer; chief of staff of French army during World War.

Gra'zia'ni' (grá'tsyá'né), Rodolfo. Marchese di Neghel'li (dè ná-gèl'le). 1882-1955. Italian marshal and administrator; commander of Italian forces in Libya (1930-34); governor of Italian Somaliland (1935-36); victor of Ethiopia (1936-37); governor of Libya (1940-41); minister of defense (1943-45); surrendered Liguian army (1945).

Gra'zi-e, Marie Eugénie del'le (dél'á grá't-é-á). 1864-1931. Austrian poet and playwright, of Italian descent.

Graz-zí'ni' (grat'zē'né), Antonio Francesco. Known as *Il La'sca* (el lā'skē). 1503-1584. Italian writer, b. in Florence; an apothecary by profession. A founder (1550) of Accademia della Crusca, a literary society whose purpose was purification of the Italian language. Author of poems, stories, and plays, as *La Spiritata* (1561), and *La Gelosia* (1568).

Grea'cen (grē'sn), Edmund 1877-1949. American painter of portraits and landscapes.

Great'head (grát'héd), Henry. 1757-1816. English inventor of the lifeboat; received grant of £1200 for his boat.

Groathead, James Henry. 1844-1896. British engineer, b. in South Africa. To England (1859); studied shield method of tunneling that bears his name; constructed subway under the Thames near the Tower of London (1869) and the City and South London railroad tunnels.

Greathhead, Robert See Robert GROSSETESTE.

Gre'cha-ní'nov (grý'chū-nyé'nóf), Aleksandr Tikhonovich. -1864-1956. Composer, b. Moscow; to U.S. (naturalized 1946); known esp. for sacred music; composer of many songs, four symphonies, and two operas.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gre'co, El (el grá'kō; Angl. grēk'ō, grē'kō), i.e. the Greek. Also called **Do-me'ni-co (dō-mā'né-kō).** Real name: *Greek Kyriakos* *Te'o-to-ko'pou-los* (thá'ō-tō-kō'pōō-lōs); *Spanish Domingo* *Te'o-to-có'pu-li* or *'The'o-to-có'pu-li* (tā'ō-tō-kō'pōō-le); *Italian Domenico* *Te'o-to-co'pu-lo* (tā'ō-tō-kō'pōō-lō) or *Te'o-sco'po-li* (tā'ō skō'pō-le) or *Te'o-sco'pu-li* (-pōō-lē). 1548?-1614 or 1625. Painter, b. prob. at Candia, Crete; to Venice, pupil of Titian (c. 1560-70); protégé of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, Rome (1570 fl.); to Toledo (c. 1576 fl.). For most painter of Castilian school in 16th century; leading exponent of Spanish mysticism in painting. Works include *Christ Healing the Blind Man*, *Adoration of the Shepherds*, *Ascension*, *Christ Despoiled of His Garments*, *Baptism of Christ*, *Crucifixion*, and *The Pentecost*.

Gre'court' (grá'kōrt'), Jean Baptiste Joseph Will'art' de (vél'ár' dē). 1683-1713. French poet; most famous poem, *Le Solitaire et la Fortune*; composed also elegies, songs, fables in verse, etc.

Gre'e'ley (grē'li), Horace. 1811-1872. American journalist and political leader, b. Amherst, N.H. To New York (1831). With Josiah Winchester, founded the *New Yorker*, a weekly journal (1844). Founded *New York Tribune* (1841); merged the *New Yorker* into the *Tribune* (1841); made success with the *Tribune*, and became important influence in molding thought of the people of the North. Supported Free Soil movement; encouraged antislavery sentiment. Supported administration in prosecution of Civil War. After Civil War, advocated universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Believed long imprisonment of Jefferson Davis without trial was a violation of Davis's constitutional rights, so defied public opinion in the North by signing a bail bond for Davis. Accepted nomination for presidency by a body of liberal Republicans, and was endorsed by Democrats (1872); badly beaten in election (Nov., 1872). See Josiah Bushnell GRINNELL.

Gree'ly (grē'li), Adolphus Washington. 1844-1935. American army officer and arctic explorer, b. Newburyport, Mass. Volunteer at outbreak of Civil War; remained as officer in regular service after Civil War. In charge of stringing two thousand miles of military telegraph lines in Texas, the Dakotas, and Montana (1876-79). Commanded U.S. expedition (1881) to establish one of a chain of thirteen circum-polar stations; attained the most northerly point reached up to that time, 83° 24' N., and discovered new land north of Greenland. Promoted chief signal officer with rank of brigadier general (1887) and major general (1906). In charge of building and operation of telegraph lines in Cuba, China, Philippine Islands, Alaska. In charge of relief operations in San Francisco area after the fire and earthquake (1906). Retired (1908). Author of *Three Years of Arctic Service* (2 vols., 1885), *Handbook of Polar Discoveries* (1909), *Polar Regions in the Twentieth Century* (1928), etc.

Green (grēn), Alice Sophia Amelia, nee Stop'ford (stōp'fōrd). Known as Mrs. Stopford Green. 1817-1929. Irish historian; to England (1874), m. (1877) John Richard Green (q.v.). Became zealous radical and advocate of home rule for Ireland; returned to Ireland (c. 1910) and lived in Dublin. Among her works are *The Making of Ireland and its Undoing* (1908), *A History of the Irish State to 1014* (1925).

Green, Andrew Haswell. 1820-1903. American lawyer, b. Worcester, Mass. Adm. to bar (1844); practiced, New York City; partner of Samuel J. Tilden. Influential in New York City affairs; member, Central Park commission (1857-70); comptroller of New York (1871-76);

member, commission to consolidate adjacent municipalities into one metropolitan area, Greater New York (1890-98); influential in uniting Astor and Lenox libraries with New York Public Library. Murdered by insane Negro (Nov. 13, 1903).

Green, Anna Katharine. 1846-1935. American writer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. Charles Rohlfis (1884). Known esp. for detective fiction, as *The Leavenworth Case* (her first book, 1878), *The Sword of Damocles*, *Dr. Izard*, *That Affair Next Door*, *The Filigree Ball*, *The Millionaire Baby*, *The Chief Legatee*, *The House of the Whispering Pines*, *The Step on the Stair*, etc.

Green, Anne. See under Julian GREEN.

Green, Asa. 1789-1837. American physician and author, b. Ashby, Mass.; bookseller and author, New York City (from c. 1830). Works, chiefly satirical: *The Life and Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth*, A.N.Q. (1833); *Travels in America by George Bibleton, Esquire to His Majesty the King of Great Britain; A Glance at New York* (1837), etc.

Green, Ashbel. See under Jacob GREEN.

Green, Bartholomew. 1666-1732. Son of Samuel Green. American printer; in Boston (1692); became leading New England printer. Printed *Boston News-Letter* (1704-07; 1711 ff.) and became its publisher (1723). At his death publication was carried on by his son-in-law John Diaper (q.v.).

Green, Beriah. 1795-1874. American clergyman and abolitionist; president, convention at Philadelphia that organized American Anti-Slavery Society (1833).

Green, Duff. 1791-1875. American journalist and politician, b. in Woodford County, Ky. Moved to Missouri (1816); studied law; adm. to bar; bought *St. Louis Enquirer* and supported Jackson (1824). Moved to Washington (1825); bought *United States Telegraph*; attacked Adams's administration in his paper; became printer to Congress (1829-33) and influential leader of Democratic party. Broke with Jackson and supported Clay for presidency (1832). Moved to Baltimore (1840); supported Harrison and Tyler (1840); in England and France as unofficial representative of United States (1840-44). U.S. consul, Galveston, Texas (1844); sent to Mexico to negotiate for U.S. purchase of Texas, New Mexico, and California, but failed. After Mexican War, served as U.S. agent for making payments to Mexico under provisions of treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. During Civil War, supported the Confederacy. After the war, aided in industrial recovery of the South.

Green, George. 1793-1841. English mathematician.

Green, Henrietta Howland, nee Robinson. Known as *Hetty Green*. 1834-1916. American financier, b. New Bedford, Mass.; m. Edward Henry Green (1867; d. 1902). Inherited fortune from father and aunt and increased it by shrewd investment and manipulation; reputed to have been the richest woman in America.

Green, Horace. 1802-1866. American laryngologist, b. Chittenden, Vt. Practiced in New York (from 1835); first American physician to specialize in diseases of the throat and air passages.

Green, Jacob. 1722-1790. American Presbyterian clergyman, b. Malden, Mass.; strongly supported colonial cause in American Revolution. His son Ashbel (1762-1848) was also a Presbyterian clergyman; president, Princeton (1812-22); editor, *Christian Advocate* (1822-34). Ashbel's son Jacob (1790-1841), b. Philadelphia, was professor of chemistry, etc., Princeton (1818-22), and Jefferson Med. Coll. (1825-41).

Green, John Richard. 1837-1883. English historian, b. Oxford; educ. Oxford; ordained (1860); vicar of Saint Philip's, Stepney (1866); librarian at Lambeth (1869).

Author of a standard *Short History of the English People* (1874), *The Making of England* (1881), *Conquest of England* (1883). See Alice Sophia Amelia Stopford GREEN.

Green, Joseph Andrew. 1881- . American army officer; major general, and chief of U.S. Coast Artillery (from April, 1940).

Green, Joseph Coy. 1887- . American public official. Official, American Relief Administration in Europe (1915-19); taught history at Princeton (1920-30); on staff, U.S. Dept. of State (from 1930). Special editor for American Indian names and terms, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition.

Green, Julian. 1900- . American novelist, b. in Paris, France, of American parentage. Served in World War. Studied at U. of Virginia (1919-21). Lived thereafter in France and wrote in French. Author of *Mont Cindre* (1926; trans. as *Avarice House*, 1927), *Adrienne Mésurat* (1927; trans. as *The Cloud Garden*, 1928), *Léviathan* (trans. as *The Dark Journey* and awarded the Harper prize, 1929), *Épaves* (1931; trans. as *The Strange River*), *Le Visionnaire* (trans. as *The Dreamer*, 1934), *Minuit* (trans. as *Midnight*, 1936), *Varouna* (1941), etc., and of *Personal Record 1928-30* (1939; trans. from the French) and *Memoirs of Happy Days* (1942). His sister *Anne* (1899-), b. Savannah, Ga., resident in France, writes in English, author of *The Selbys* (1930), *Reader, I Married Him* (1931), *That Fellow Percival* (1935), *The Silent Duckess* (1939), *Just Before Dawn* (1943), etc.

Green, Matthew. 1696-1737. English poet, whose poem *The Spleen* (1731) drew favorable comment from Pope and Gray.

Green, Paul Elliot. 1894- . American playwright, novelist, and educator; author of *The Lord's Will and Other Plays* (1925), *In Abraham's Bosom* (1927; awarded Pulitzer prize), *The Field God* (1928), *In the Valley and Other Carolina Plays* (1928), *The Laughing Pioneer* (a novel, 1932), *Roll Sweet Charmot* (1934), *This Body the Earth* (a novel, 1935), *The Lost Colony* (a play, 1935).

Green, Samuel. 1615-1702. American printer, b. in England, to Massachusetts (c. 1633). Settled in Cambridge. Became manager of printing press belonging to President Dunster of Harvard Coll., only printing office in American colonies until 1665; retired from business (1692). See Bartholomew GREEN.

Green, Samuel Swett. 1837-1918. American librarian, b. Worcester, Mass. Incorporator and (1891) president of American Library Association; author of *Library Aid* (1881), etc.

Green, Seth. 1817-1888. American pisciculturist; succeeded in making fish hatcheries practical and profitable.

Green, Mrs. Stopford. See Alice Sophia Amelia Stopford GREEN.

Green, Thomas. 1735-1812. American printer. Founded *Connecticut Courant* (now *Hartford Courant*), Hartford, Conn. (1764), *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy* (now *New Haven Journal Courier*), in New Haven (1767).

Green, Thomas Edward. 1857-1940. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and lecturer, esp. in cause of international peace and the Red Cross, director of national speakers' bureau of American Red Cross (from 1918).

Green, Thomas Hill. 1836-1882. English idealist philosopher; professor, Oxford (1878-82). His *Prolegomena to Ethics*, left incomplete at his death, was edited by A. C. Bradley. He is the original of the character Mr. Gray in Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Robert Elsmere*.

Green, Valentine. 1739-1813. English mezzotint engraver; author of *Review of the Polite Arts in France* (1782).

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), solā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōxt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūla, ū-u in Fr. menu;

Green, William 1873-1952 American labor leader, b Coshocton, Ohio. Employed in mines in Ohio. President, American Federation of Labor (from 1924). Member of governing board, International Labor Organization (1935-37).

Green, William Henry 1825-1900 American Presbyterian clergyman and educator, noted Hebrew scholar and leader in America of ultraconservative school of Biblical criticism.

Green-a-way (grĕn'a wŭ), **Catherine, known as Kate** 1816-1901 English printer and illustrator, esp. of books for children. Published *Under the Window* (1879), *Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book* (1880), *Mother Goose* (1881), *Language of Flowers* (1884), etc.

Green'ble (grĕn'bĭl) **Marjorie nee Bar'stow** (bar'stō) 1891- American writer, m. Sydney Greenblat (1919). Author of *Yves of Reims* (verse, 1924), *Wild Rose* (play 1935), *American Sapa* (1938), etc.

Greene (grĕn), **Albert Gorton** 1802-1868 American lawyer and poet b Providence, R.I. Justice of municipal court of Providence (1855-67). Writer of lyrics and humorous verse, including *Old Gormes*, *To the Weathercock on our Steeple*, *Adulthood, Old and New*, *Death of the Rev. Dr. William F. Channing*, etc.

Greene, Francis Vinton 1850-1921 American army officer and U.S.M.A. West Point (1870). Resigned from service (1886) and went into business. Served in Spanish-American War, in Philippine (1898) major general of volunteers (1898) resigned (1899). New York city police commissioner (1903-04). Author of *The Russian Army and Its Campaign in Turkey in 1877-78* (1879), *The Russo-Japanese War* (1911), *On the Trenches in the Great War* (1918).

Greene, Frederick Stuart 1870-1939 American civil engineer, officer of engineers, served in France in World War (1917-19). New York State commissioner of highways (1919-21, 1925-26) also superintendent of public works of city of New York. Known also as writer of short stories.

Greene, George Washington 1811-1883 American historian and principal of National Geographic. Author of *Life of Nathaniel Greene* (3 vols. 1867-71), *The German Element in the War of Independence* (1876), *A Short History of Naval Warfare* (1887).

Greene, Graham 1904- English writer on staff of *London Times* (1926-30), motion picture critic for *The Spectator* (1935-39). Author of *The Man Within* (1929), *Stimulant Dream* (1932), *The Facemount Room* (short stories 1936), *The Confidential Agent* (1939), *The Power and the Glory* (1940 Hawthornden prize), etc.

Greene, Homer 1853-1940 American lawyer and writer, author of *Coal and the Coal Mines* (1889), *The Tale of a Coal-pit* (1892), *A Lincoln Centenary* (1909), *The Coal Miner* (1919), *What My Lover Said* (collected verse, 1931), etc.

Greene, Jerome Davis 1874-1959 American banker and administrator b Yokohama, Japan. General manager, Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research, New York (1910-12), secretary and trustee, Rockefeller Foundation (1913-17). Member of banking and brokerage firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. (1918-32). Trustee, Rockefeller Foundation (from 1924), General Education Board (from 1912), American Acad. in Rome (from 1920), etc.

Greene, Maurice 1696?-1755 English organist and composer of music for Pope's *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, Addison's *Spacious Firmament*, Spenser's *Amoniti*, and much church music.

Greene, Nathanael 1742-1786 American Revolutionary officer, b village of Potowomut, Warwick, R.I. Commissioned brigadier general in Continental army (June

22, 1775); major general (Aug. 9, 1776). Led left wing of American force at Trenton (Dec. 24, 1776); captured Hessian Quartermaster general of the army (Feb. 25, 1778), criticized by Congress, he resigned (1780), joined Washington. Succeeded Gates in command of the Army of the South (Oct., 1780). Conducted strategic retreat (1781) and finally turned and forced British out of Georgia and the Carolinas (1782) and back to three coastal bases. After war, lived on plantation near Savannah, Ga. See *George Washington GREEN*.

Greene, Nathaniel 1797-1877 American journalist, b Boscowen, N.H. Founded *American Statesman*, later called *Boston Statesman*, in Boston (1821); translated works from French, German, and Italian.

Greene, Robert 1601? 1592 English poet, playwright, and novelist. Chief dramatic work, *The Honorable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* (acted 1594), believed to have written part of the original Henry VI plays rewritten by Shakespeare. His plays and eclogues are found scattered through his prose works, as in the romances *Pericles the Black Smith* (1588) and *Menaphon* (1589). Author of many tracts and pamphlets, including *Euphrosyne's Consolation to Philantus* (a continuation of Lyly's *Euphrosyne*, 1577), *Panthea's Triumph of Time* (1588), *Greene's Menaphon* (1590), *Parcell's Lilly* (1591), *Good youth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance*, which attacks Marlowe and Peck and refers to Shakespeare (so it is thought) as an imitator.

Greene, Samuel Dana 1810-1884 American naval officer b Cumberland, Me. Executive officer of Federal naval Academy during its first year with the *Minnesota*.

Greene, Sarah Pratt nee McLean 1816-1935 American writer in Franklin D. Roosevelt (1884). Author of *The Col. Foss* (1881), *To what* (1885), *Let Charles Join in* (1889), *The Moral Intest* (1898), *Flood Tide* (1901), *Dearest Foss* (1904), *Power of a* (1906), etc.

Greene, Ward 1892-1956 American journalist and writer b Asheville, N.C., on staff of *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal* (1913-14, 1918-19). King Lecture Syndicate (from 1921). Author of *Civil Poets* (1929), *Ride in Vietnam* (1930), *Keep America* (1932), *Death in the Deep South* (1936), and *History* (1937).

Greene, William 1696-1758 Colonial administrator in America b Warwick, R.I., deputy governor of Rhode Island 1740-49, governor 1743-45, 1746-47, 1748-55. His son **William** (1701-1809) was a jurist, associate justice (1776) and chief justice (1777) Rhode Island superior court, governor of Rhode Island (1778-86).

Green'hill (grĕn'hĭl), **Sir George** 1817-1927, English mathematician.

Green'leaf (grĕn'let) **Simon** 1783-1853 American jurist, b Newburyport, Mass. practiced Portland, Me. (from 1818). Professor of law, Harvard Law School (1833-48), associated with Story in developing efficiency of this school. Chief work, *A Treatise on the Law of Torts* (3 vols., 1842-1846-1853).

Greenock, Lord = 2d Earl ACHILLES.

Gre'e'nough (grĕ'no), **Chester Noyes** 1874-1938 American educator, professor of English, Harvard (1915-38) also, dean of Harvard College (1921-27). Author of *A History of Literature in America* (with Barrett Wendell, 1904) and *English Composition* (with L. W. C. Hershey, 1917).

Greenough, George Bellas 1778-1855 English geographer and geologist, founder (1811) and first president of the Geological Society, London, also, president of the Royal Geographical Society (1839-40).

Greenough, Horatio 1805-1852 American sculptor, b Boston. Grad. Harvard (1825). Studied in Italy

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdŭre (16), natŭre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon, yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1825-26); studio in Florence (1828-51). Examples of his work. *Washington*, a colossal statue now in Smithsonian Institution, *The Rescue* a large group on a but-tress of the portico of the capitol Washington, D C. *Angel and Child* in Boston Museum of Art, *Cupid Bound* and a portrait bust of Alexander Hamilton, in Boston Athenaeum. Bust of Lafayette in Pennsylvania Academy of Art. Bust of John Quincy Adams, in New York Historical Society. *Abul Abdul*, in Chicago Art Institute. His brother **Richard Saltonstall** (1819-1904) was also a sculptor. studied in Florence (1837-38) studio in Boston (1845-46) and in Rome (from 1848); examples of his work. bust of Willm H. Prescott and *Shepherd Boy and Lamb* in Boston Athenaeum. colossal bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of Boston City Hall. *Carthaginian Maiden* in Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Greenough, James Bradstreet 1833-1901 American philologist, taught Latin at Harvard (from 1865), professor (from 1883). Author of *Analysis of the Latin Suffixes* (1870), *Latin Grammar* (with J. H. Allen, 1872) *Words and Their Ways in English Speech* (with G. I. Kittredge, 1901).

Green'slade (grin'slād) John Wills 1850-1950 American naval officer. b. Bellevue, Ohio. grad. U.S.N.A. Annapolis (1899). promoted through the grades to rear admiral (1932) vice admiral (1942) commodore, 12th naval district (1941-42), commander of western sea frontier (1942-44).

Green'swell (grin'wél, -wél), Dora 1921-1882 English writer, author of books of verse, including *Carmine Crucis* (1869), and biographies of Leonardo and John Woolman and *The Passion of Hope* (1860).

Greenwich, Duke of See John Campbell, 2d duke of Argyll.

Greenwood (grin'wud), Arthur 1890-1954 British politician and leader in the Labour party. M.P. (from 1922) minister of health (1929-31) minister without portfolio (1940-42) deputy leader of Labour party (from 1940), lord privy seal (from 1945).

Greenwood, Frederick 1830-1909 English journalist. Succeeded Thackeray as editor of *Cornhill Magazine* (1862-65) founded (with George Smith) and edited *Pall Mall Gazette* (1865-80) founded and edited *St James's Gazette* (1880-85).

Greenwood, Hamar 1st Viscount Greenwood. 1870-1948 British lawyer and statesman. chief secretary for Ireland (1920-22) M.P. (1906-10 1910-22 1924-29) treasurer of Conservative party (1933-38).

Greenwood, John d. 1593 English nonconformist clergyman. had part in organizing independent congregation in Nicholas Lane. believed by some to have been the beginning of Calvinistic mission among at Exbury.

Greenwood, John 1760-1819 American dentist. b. Boston. Office in New York (from c. 1785), reputed inventor of footpowder drill springs holding artificial plates in position and accepted first for artificial teeth, made sets of artificial teeth for George Washington.

Greenwood, Walter 1903- English novelist and playwright, worked famously as office boy stable boy car driver, warehouseman salesman, forced it times 'on the dock'. Author of novels *Love on the Dole* (1933) dramatized (1944), *Standards Room Only* (1936) *Only Men's Work* (1938) dramatized (1938) a collection of short stories *The Cleft Stick* (1937), plays, *My Son's My Son* (1935), *Come Us This Day* (1936).

Greer (grēr), David Hammell 1814-1919 American Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York (from 1908).

Greet (grēr), Sir Ben, in full Philip Ben 1857-1936 English actor and manager, b. London, acted in support

of Lawrence Barrett (1884), Mary Anderson, and others. Undertook management of summer open-air performances (1886 ff.), toured with own company (1890-1902) in such plays as *The Little Minister*, *Diplomacy*, *The Belle of New York*, specialized in Shakespearean productions in U.S. (1902-14) and in England (1914-24).

Greffle. See **GRAEVUS**.

Greg (gr'g), Walter Wilson 1875- English bibliographer. President of Bibliographical Society (1930-32), general editor of *Malone Society* (1906-39) Editor of *Handlows diary* (1904-08), and Elizabethan plays and Chester plays, author of *A List of English Plays* (1900), *Dramatic Documents from the Elizabethan Playhouses* (1931), etc.

Gregg (gr'g), David McMurtre 1833-1916 American army officer, brigadier general (1862), commanded cavalry on right wing of Meade's army at Gettysburg, and repulsed Confederate attempt to turn Union flank (July 3, 1863), brevetted major general (Aug. 1 1864).

Gregh (gr'g), Fernand 1873- French poet, author of *La Maison de l'Enfance* (1896), *Les Charles Humaines* (1904), *La Chaine Lorraine* (1910), *Contes de la Vie* (1921), etc.

Grégoire (gr'g'wair) Pere. See Jean Baptiste GIPARD. **Grégoire, Henri** 1750-1831 French Roman Catholic priest and revolutionary, bishop of Blois, member of the States General and Constituent Assembly (1789) the National Convention (1792), the Council of Five Hundred (1795) the Senate (1801).

Greg'or (gr'g'or), William 1761-1817 English clergyman, chemist, and mineralogist. Rector of Great Cornwall. Discovered tellurium (in the mineral monacanthite or ilmenite, at Mount Cornwall 1789).

Greg'o-ras (g'g'ō-ras) Nicophorus 14th century Byzantine scholar and historian, chief work a Roman history of the years 1204 to 1359 (37 books).

Grego-ri-a-nus (gr'g'or-i'anus) Roman jurist, prepared (c. 300 A.D.) a code of law (Gregorian Code), only fragments extant.

Grego-ro-vi-us (gr'g'or'v'ius) Ferdinand 1821-1891 German historian, author of *Das Licht der St. Rom im Mittelalt.* (8 vols., 1859-72) *Die neue Reichsgeschichte* (1874), *Geschichte der St. Rom im Mittelalt.* (1889) etc.

Greg'o-ry (gr'g'or'i) saint. Surnamed the Illuminator. 251-332 Apostle of Christianity among the Armenians, patriarch of Armenia (302 ff.), founder and patron saint of Armenia Church.

Gregory. Name of 16 popes (see *Table of Popes*, Nos. 61-89, 90, 101-140, 148, 157, 173-178, 181, 201, 205, 224-231, 236, 256) and one antipope among them.

Gregory I, Saint called **Gregory the Great**. 540-604. Pope (590-604) b. Rome, of a patrician family. As pope, restored monastic discipline enforced clergy, and was zealous in propagating Christianity sent Augustine as missionary to Kent (597).

He turned patriarchate of Rome into the papal system that endured through the Middle Ages exerted great influence in doctrinal matters, introduced changes in the liturgy, supposed to have arranged the Gregorian chant wrote religious works, as dialogues, letters, homilies and copy the *Moralia* (moralia from the Book of Job) Fourth

Victor of the Church (first of the Latin fathers).

Gregory II, Saint d. 731. Pope (715-731), b. Rome. With Pope Constantine I to Constantinople (710), at first a supporter of Eastern Empire, later (726-731) opposed iconoclastic edicts of Leo the Isaurian, sent (719) Boniface as missionary to the Germans.

Gregory III, Saint d. 741. Pope (731-741), b. Syria. Convoled a council in Rome (731), supported St. Boniface.

Gregory IV, Saint d. 759. Pope (759-768), b. Sicily. Convoled a council in Rome (768), supported St. Boniface.

Gregory V, Saint d. 900. Pope (885-886), b. Germany. Convoled a council in Rome (885), supported St. Boniface.

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), asid, ave, bare (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; odd, odd; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u - upon Fr. menu;

Gregory V. *Real name* Bru'no (brōō'nō) of Carinthia. d. 999. Pope (996-999). First German pope, nephew of Emperor Otto III. Expelled (997-998) and pontificate contested by Antipope John XVI, restored by Otto, had dispute with French king Robert, whom he excommunicated.

Gregory VI. *Real name* Johannes Gra'ti-a'nus (grā'thī a'nūs) d. 1048? Pope (1045-46), b. Germany. Opposed by Antipope Sylvester III (1045), accused of buying pontificate from Benedict IX, deposed and banished to Germany (1046).

Gregory VII. *Saint. Real name* Hil'de-brand (hil'dē brānd) 1020? 1085. Pope (1073-85), b. near Sona, Tuscany, Benedictine monk, as chaplain of Gregory VI (1045-47), accompanied him on exile to Germany, present at Diet of Worms (1049). On return to Rome, was created cardinal archdeacon (c. 1050), had much influence over succeeding popes (1050-73). As pope, aimed to establish supremacy of papacy within the church and of the church over the state, issued decree (1075) against lay investitures which aroused Henry IV of Germany to anger, summoned Henry to Rome to answer charges on his refusal excommunicated him (1076) received Henry in penance at Canossa (1077) and granted him absolution, again resisted by Henry in continuation of quarrel (1080) on which excommunicated him, driven from Rome by Henry and displaced by Guibert as Clement III (1084) retired to Salerno, under protection of Robert Guiscard died there.

Gregory IX. *Real name* U'go-li'no (ū'gō lī'nō), Count of Segni (an'yē) 1147?-1241. Pope (1227-41) b. Anagni Italy. In umbrella of many ecclesiastical and diplomatic offices in that field to Germany, before his election to papacy. Preached a crusade (1221), excommunicated Emperor Frederick II (1227) because he refused to keep his promise to go on crusade supported by Catholics who continued struggle against Frederick and Christians (1235-41), again excommunicated Frederick (1239) encouraged mendicant orders and helped to develop the Holy Office of the Inquisition.

Gregory X. *Real name* Teobaldo Viscon'ti (tēb kon'ti) 1210-1276. Pope (1271-76) b. Piacenza. Convoked Council of Lyon (1274) which effected temporary union between Eastern and Western churches.

Gregory XI. *Real name* Pierre Roger de Beau'fort' (pīr' rō'jōr') 1331-1378. Pope (1370-78), b. near Limoges France. Ended Babylonian captivity of popes by removing from Avignon to Rome (1377), issued bull against Wycliffe's doctrines.

Gregory XII. *Real name* Angelo Cor-ra'rio (kōr rā'ri) or Cor'rer (kōr'rē) 1327? 1417. Pope (1406-15) b. Venice. Elected by Roman cardinals in opposition to antipope at Avignon, Benedict XIII, deposed, along with antipope, by Council of Pisa (1409), refused to yield to new pope, Alexander V, until Council of Constance (1415) then resigned.

Gregory XIII. *Real name* Ugo Buon'com-pa'gni (ū'wōn'kōm pī'nyē) 1502?-1585. Pope (1572-85), b. Bologna. Held responsible offices (1539-72) under Paul III and Pius IV, vigorous in propaganda against Protestantism, aided Philip II in Netherlands and Catholic League in France, strengthened Jesuits, reformed the calendar (1582, the Gregorian calendar still in use), promoted education, built churches and many public works.

Gregory XV. *Real name* Alessandro Lu'do-vi'si (lōō'dō vē'sē) 1554-1623. Pope (1621-23), b. Bologna. Aided Emperor Ferdinand II in the Thirty Years' War; founded (1622) Congregation of Propaganda.

Gregory XVI. *Real name* Bartolommeo Alberto

Cap'pel-la'ri (kăp'pāl lā'rē). 1765-1846. Pope (1831-46), b. Belluno. With aid of Austria, suppressed revolution in Papal States (1831-32), his rule disturbed by French occupation (1832-38).

Antipope Gregory VIII. *Real name* Maurice Bour'din' (boor'dān') d. 1125. Antipope (1118-21) elected in opposition to Gelasius II by Emperor Henry V, abandoned by emperor and imprisoned by Pope Calixtus II (1121).

Gregory V. 1739?-1821. Greek patriarch of Constantinople (1791-99, 1806-08, 1819-21). On outbreak of Greek war for independence, was believed to have given secret aid to Greeks, and was hanged at door of his own church by Turkish Janissaries on Easter Day (1821).

Gregory, Lady Augusta, nee Persse (pūrs) 1859? 1932. Irish playwright, b. in County Cavan, m. Sir William Gregory (1881 d. 1892). With W. B. Yeats and others, aided in founding Irish National Theatre Society, became director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. Among her works are *Poets and Dreamers*, *Gods and Fighting Men*, *Saints and Wonders*, *Irish Folk History Plays*, *Our Irish Theatre*, *The Kiltartan History Book*, *The Kiltartan Poetry Book*, and *Three Fast Plays*. Among her plays produced by the National Theatre Society are *Spreading the News*, *The Canavars*, *The Jackdaw*, *The Cool Gals*, *The Full Moon*, *Haurahans Oath*, *The Golden Apple*, and *Sandwiches*.

Greg'ory (grē'gōrē) **Cas'par** (kăsp'ar) **Re né'** (rē nē') 1846-1917. German Biblical scholar, b. Philadelphia U.S.A. Resident of Leipzig, Germany (from 1873), professor Leipzig (from 1889). In turn, lived German citizen, Christian official in World War, killed during the bombardment of Nuremberg (April 9, 1947).

Gregory, David 1661-1708. Scottish mathematician and astronomer.

Gregory, Horace Victor 1898-. American poet and critic.

Gregory, James 1638-1675. Scottish mathematician and inventor. Perfected earliest form of reflecting telescope (the Gregorian telescope described in his *Optica Promota* 1663) published paper demonstrating original method of determining areas of geometric figures, provoking controversy with Huygens, corresponded with Newton on subject of calculus. His brother **John** (1624-1733) and **John's** son **James** (1733-1821) were professors of medicine at Edinburgh (1666-73 and 1776-1809 respectively).

Gregory, John 1879-1958. Sculptor, b. London, England U.S.A. (1893), naturalized (1912). Among his works are *Bacchante*, *Wood Nymph*, *Ophelia* and *Dancing Leopard*, and *Phenix*.

Gregory, John Walter 1864-1952. British geologist and explorer. He led expeditions to Lake Erie (1901-02), Cyrenaica (1908), southern Ang. (1912), Alps of Chinese Tibet (1922). Works include *The Foundations of British East Africa* (1901), *The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa* (1921), and *Human Migration and the Future* (1925).

Gregory, Sir Richard Arman 1864-1952. English astronomer. Editor, *Nature* (1919-29), author of *The Validity of Newton's Religion in Science and Civilization*, etc.

Gregory, Thomas Watt 1861-1933. American lawyer and politician, practiced law in Austin, Texas. Served as U.S. attorney general in charge of prosecuting N.Y. N.H. & H.R.R. for violation of Sherman Antitrust Act (1913). U.S. attorney general (1913-19). Practiced law in Washington, D.C. (from 1919).

Gregory, William King 1876-. American paleontologist; research assistant to Henry Fairfield Osborn (1899-1913) curator, department of comparative anat-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. sch, ach; f.r. bon, yet, zh=ss in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

omy (from 1921), American Museum of Natural History; professor of vertebrate paleontology, Columbia. Author of *The Orders of Mammals* (1910), *Our Face from Fish to Man* (1929), *In Quest of Gorillas* (1937), etc.

Gregory of Naz'i-an'zus (nāz'i-ān'zūs), Saint. Surnamed **The-o-l'o-gus** (thē-ōl'ō-gūs), i.e. the Theologian. 329?-389 A.D. Eastern Church ecclesiastic; known as one of the fathers of the Eastern Church. Bishop of Constantinople (380), head of the orthodox cause.

Gregory of Nys'sa (nī's'a), Saint. 331?-396 A.D. Younger brother of Basil the Great (q.v.). Eastern Church ecclesiastic; known as one of the fathers of the Eastern Church. Bishop of Nysa (371 or 372). A champion of orthodoxy at Council of Constantinople (381).

Gregory of Tours (tūrs; Fr. tūr), Saint. Real name **Georgius Flo-ren'ti-us** (flō-rēn'shī-ūs). 538? 593 A.D. Frankish ecclesiastic and historian; bishop of Tours (573 A.D.). Chief work, *Historia Francorum*, main source of knowledge of the Merovingians to 591.

Gregory Smith, George. 1865-1932. British man of letters; professor and librarian, U. of Belfast (1909-30). General editor, Scottish Text Society (1899-1906); contributor to *Cambridge History of English Literature*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and *Dictionary of National Biography*. Author of *The Book of Inlay* (1895), *Elizabethan Critical Essays* (1904), *Ben Jonson* (1919), etc.

Gregory Thau'ma-tur'gus (thō'ma-tūr'gūs), Saint. Also known as Saint **Gregory of Ne-o-cae-sa-re'a** (nē-ō-sā-sā-rē'a; -sē-zā-; -sē-zā-). 213? 270 A.D. Eastern Church ecclesiastic; known as one of the fathers of the Eastern Church. Bishop of his native city, Neocaesarea (c. 240 A.D.).

Gregory the Illuminator. 257? 332. See **GREGORY**.

Grě'gr (grā'gr), **Eduard**. Real surname **Grö'ger** (grū'gēr). 1829-1907. Czech politician; one of founders of Young Czech party, and an advocate of an independent Czech state. His brother **Julius** (1831-1896) was one of the founders of the Young Czech party; vigorously opposed German influence in Bohemia.

Greif. See **GRYPHUS**.

Greif'en-ha'gen (grī'tn-hā'gēn), **Maurice**. 1862-1941. British painter and illustrator.

Greig (grēg), **Sir Samuel**. 1735-1788. Scottish naval officer. Served in Russian navy (from 1764); commanded division of Russian fleet under Orlov which defeated Turks at Chesme (July, 1770). Rear admiral (1770); vice-admiral (1773). Commanded Russian fleet against Swedes in Gulf of Finland (1788). Created modern Russian navy. His son **Aleksei Samuilovich** (1775-1845), admiral in Russian navy, distinguished himself in Russo-Turkish wars of 1807 and 1828-29.

Grein ('grīn), **Jacob Thomas**. 1862-1935. English dramatic critic, b. Amsterdam; to England as a young man; naturalized (1895). On staff of *Literature* (1888-91), *Sunday Times* (1897-1918), *Illustrated London News* (1920-35). Founded Independent Theatre (1891) and People's Theatre (1923).

Grein (grīn), **Michael**. 1825-1877. German philologist; authority on Anglo-Saxon literature.

Grell (grēl), **Eduard**. 1800-1886. German composer, chiefly of church choral music.

Grel'let' (grē'lēt'), **Stē'phen** (stē'vēn). Orig. **Étienne de Grellet du Mo'bil'lier** (mō'hē'lyā'). 1773-1855. Quaker missionary and philanthropist, b. Limoges, France; to U.S. (c. 1795); traveling missionary minister in America and Europe, his reports on conditions in prisons and poorhouses being responsible for many reform measures.

Grel'ling (grē'līng), **Richard**. 1853-1929. German pacifist; a founder of German Peace Society; accused Germany

of responsibility for outbreak of World War (1914) and took refuge in Switzerland; author of *P'Accuse* (1915).

Gren'fell (grēn'fēl), **Bernard Pyne**. 1869-1926. English papyrologist; professor, Oxford (1916-26). With Arthur Surridge Hunt (q.v.) discovered, edited, and published many Greek papyri, including collections known as the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the Amherst papyri, Tebtunis papyri, and the Greek papyri in the Cairo Museum; co-author with A. S. Hunt of *Logia Jēsu*, *Sayings of Our Lord*... (1897) and *New Sayings of Jesus*... (1904).

Grenfell, Francis Wallace. 1st Baron Grenfell of Kil'vey (kil'vī). 1811-1925. British soldier; engaged in Kaffir War (1818), Zulu War (1879), Egyptian expedition under Wolseley (1882), Nile expedition for relief of Gordon at Khartoum (1884). Soldier of the Egyptian army (1885-92). Commander of forces in Egypt (1897-98). Governor of Malta (1899-1903); commander in chief in Ireland (1904-08). General (1904); field marshal (1908).

Grenfell, George. 1849-1906. English Baptist missionary and explorer in Africa. Surveyed Congo basin as far as the equator (1881), and affluents of the Congo (1885). As representative of King Leopold of Belgium, negotiated settlement with Portugal of boundary between Congo Free State and Angola (1893). Explored Annam River (1900-02).

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason. 1865-1940. English physician and missionary. Fitted out first hospital ship to serve fishermen in the North Sea; to Labrador (1892) for missionary work, and built hospital, established co-operative stores, introduced child welfare work, to St John's, Newfoundland (1917), and opened King George V Seamen's Inst. Cruised annually in hospital steamer *Strathcona II* along Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, keeping in touch with mission stations. Author of *Adrift on an Ice Pan*, *Labrador Days*, and *The Romance of Labrador*.

Gren'ville (grēn'vīl). Name of an English family including earls of **Temple** (tēmp'l) and dukes of **Buck'ing-ham** (būk'īng-dūm) and **Chan'dos** (shān'-dōs; -hān'-):

Richard Temple Grenville (1711-1779), 1st Earl **Temple**, political leader. Elder son of Richard Grenville (1678-1728) and Hester Temple, afterward Countess Temple; succeeded to mother's peerage (1752) and took name **Grenville-Temple**. M.P. (1734); first lord of admiralty (1756-57); lord privy seal (1757-61) under elder Pitt, opposed Bute; refused treasury and quarreled with Pitt (Chatham) over Stamp Act (1766); opposed conciliation of American colonies; paid Wilkes's law expenses; known to contemporaries as **Squire Gaw'key** (gō'kī); credited by some with authorship of *Letters of Junius* (cf. **Sir Philip FRANCIS**).

His brother **George Grenville** (1712-1770), statesman; educ. Oxford; barrister (1735); M.P. (1740); held subordinate office under Pelham and Newcastle; resigned trusteeship of navy on dismissal of Pitt and Temple (April, 1757) but held it again (June, 1757-62); carried bill improving system of paying seamen's wages; leader of House of Commons and member of cabinet (1761); first lord of admiralty (1762-63); first lord of treasury, cancellor of exchequer, and prime minister (1763-65); resisted Bute's influence with George III, but best known for enactment of Stamp Act (1765) and early proceedings against Wilkes (1763); nicknamed "the Gentle Shepherd" in allusion to his querulous request in parliament that the gentlemen tell him *where* to lay new taxes and Pitt's mocking recitation, in the same languid tone, of the old ditty "Gentle Shepherd, tell me *where*!"

The eldest of George's three surviving sons, **George**

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōfā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makē; icē, īll, char'ly; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u ān Fr. menu;

Nu'gent-Temple-Grenville [nū'jənt-] (1753-1813), 1st Marquis of Buckingham, educ Oxford, M P (1774-79), succeeded uncle as 2d Earl Temple (1779), lord lieutenant of Ireland (1782-83 1787-89) instituted order of St Patrick (1783), instrument of George III in defeating Fox's last India bill in House of Lords (1783)

Another son, **Thomas Grenville** (1755-1846) bibliophile educ Oxford, M P (1780) adherent of Fox later joined old Whigs, served as diplomat in negotiations with America and as envoy to Vienna and Berlin, first lord of admiralty (1806-07) best known as book collector whose bequest to British Museum contained first folio Shakespeare

The youngest son **William Wyndham Grenville** (1759-1834), Baron Grenville (created 1790) statesman educ Oxford, M P (1782) chief secretary for Ireland (1782-83), speaker of House of Commons (1799) home secretary (1789-90), foreign secretary (1791-1801) not always in agreement with Pitt, resigned because of George III's refusal of consent to a measure of Roman Catholic relief refused office without his ally Fox (1804), after Pitt's death nominal head of coalition government, so called All the Talents Administration (1806-07) which abolished slave trade resignation Catholic question

Colony's (1731-1813) son **George Nugent Grenville** (1788-1850) Baron Nugent, educ Oxford M P (1812), promoter of the Reform Bill for English commoners of London Islands (1832-35) *Baron of Oxford and Aske* (1842) *Memorial of John Hampden* (1832) and *Landed Estates of the Nation* (1845-46)

His eldest brother **Richard Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville** (1766-1839), 1st Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (cr 1822), earl Oxford (1791) M P 1811-18 Temple (1797-1813) minister of the treasury of England on formation of ministry of his uncle William Wyndham Grenville appointed deputy president of Board of Trade (1806-07) lord lieutenant of Buckinghamshire (1813) collector of tithes

Richard Grenville (1767-1861) 2d Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, only son of 1st duke marquis of Chandos (1822-39) educ Oxford M P (1818-39), introduced tenant right laws also called Chuders clauses, in Reform Act (1832), opposed repeal of corn laws author of many of the orders of George III George IV William IV and Victoria, forced by unfortunate daily speculations to dispose of pictures, furniture etc in Stowe sale (1848) at which earl of Ellesmere purchased Chandos bust of Shakespeare

Richard Grenville (1823-1889) 3d Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, only son of 2d duke marquis of Chandos (1839-61) educ Oxford chairman of London and North Western Ry (1853-61) president of privy council (1866-67) colonial secretary (1867-68) governor of Madras (1875-80)

Grenville (grē'n'vil) or **Greyn'ville** (grē'n'vil grēn') Sir **Richard** 1541-1591 British naval commander M P (1571), commanded (1585) fleet for colonization of Virginia, for his cousin Sir Walter Raleigh and captured Spanish ship on return trip, pillaged Azores (1556), organized defenses of west of England against Armada (1586-88) second in command (1591) under Lord Thomas Howard of Azores fleet sent to intercept Spanish treasure ships mortally wounded and captured when his ship, the *R Revenge*, was isolated from rest of fleet off Flores, as commemorated in Tennyson's ballad *The Revenge*, figures in Kingsley's *Westward Ho*

His grandson Sir **Richard Grenville or Gran'ville**

[grān'vil] (1600-1658), Royalist soldier, served under Buckingham at Cadix and on La Rochelle expedition created baronet (1630) arrested and forced to join Parliamentary army but joined King Charles at Oxford (1644) and served in west of England charged with misappropriation of war funds and insubordination (1646), lived in exile in Holland

Another grandson Sir **Bevil Grenville** (1596-1643), Royalist soldier BA Oxon (1611), M P (1621) supported Sir John Eliot but litted to king's side and under Sir Ralph Hopton defeated Parliamentarians at Braddock Down (1643), killed at head of Cornish infantry at Linsdowne

Sir Bevil's grandson **George Grenville or Granville** (1667-1735) Baron Lansdowne (1725) poet and dramatist M A Cantab (1679) M P (1702) secretary of war (1710), treasurer of the household (1713), imprisoned (1715-17) on suspicion of Jacobitism living in Paris for ten years wrote *Indications* of General Mordaunt and Sir Richard Grenville author of poems praised by Pope and plays acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane including *Henrik Love* (1698) and in opera

Grenville-Temple, Richard See Grenville family

Gresh'am (grēsh'am) Sir Thomas 1519? 1579 English financier member of Queen Elizabeth's first council (1558) Ambassador to Netherland (1559-61), remained there until driven home by political disturbances (1567) Crown financial agent (to 1571) Founded Royal Exchange and Gresham College in London Observed and commented on the tendency (called Gresham's Law) when two coins are equal in duty, the less valuable but more numerous will drive the other out of circulation and for the other to be hoarded

Gresham, Walter Quintin 1832-1895 American lawyer and army officer b in Harrison County Ind Served through Civil War brigadier general (Aug 11 1863) brevetted major general (Mar 13 1865) U S district judge district of Indiana (1869-83) U S postmaster general (1883-84) U S secretary of the treasury (1884) U S circuit judge 7th judicial district (1884) Opposition to protective tariff led him to leave Republican party and join Democrats U S secretary of state (1893-95)

Gres'set' (grēs'set') **Jean Baptiste Louis** 1709-1777 French poet and playwright, author of *Vert Vert*, *Histoire d'un Terré et de ses Vers* (amusing story of a malicious and indiscreet parrot 1734) *Edmond III* (tragedy 1740) and the comedies *Sincere* (1745), *Les Bourgeois* (1747), *Les Fariens* (1748)

Gress'mann (grēs'man) **Hugo** 1871-1927 German Protestant theologian

Gres'well (grēs'wel, wēl), **Edward** 1797-1860 English chronologist

Gretchaninoff Variant of GREGORIANOV

Grē try' (grē'tri'), **Andre Ernest Modeste** 1741-1813 French composer esp. of operas

Greuze (gruz) **Jean Baptiste** 1725-1805 French portrait and genre painter

Greville (grē'vil, -li) **Charles Cavendish Fulke** 1794-1865 English diarist Clerk to the privy council (1821-59), and thus familiar with the English statesmen of the period, for 40 years kept a diary in which he recorded his impressions and close knowledge of English politics and politicians (published as *Memoirs*, in 3 series, 1875, 1885, 1897)

Greville, Sir Fulke 1st Baron Brooke (brō'k) 1554-1628 English poet and statesman Friend of Sir Philip Sidney, favorite of Queen Elizabeth Secretary for principality of Wales (1593-1626), M P (1592-1620), chan-

chair; go; sing, then, thin, verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon, yet, zh=z in assure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

cellor of the exchequer (1614-21). Works include sonnets, tragedies, and a life of Sidney.

Gréville' (grá'vél'), **Henry**. *Pseudonym of Alice Du'rand'* (dú'rán'), nee *Fleu'ry'* (há'ré') 1842-1902. French novelist, b. Paris, resident for a time in St. Petersburg. Author of many novels, a number of them with a Russian background, as *Dusia* (1876), *Sonia* (1877), *Le Veu de Nadia* (1882), *Nikanor* (1887), *Fidelta* (1894), *La Mam elka* (1902), etc.

Gréville (gré'vél'; -l), **Leopold Guy Francis Maynard** 6th Earl of War'wick (wôr'ík). Known as Lord Brooke (brók) and Lord Greville (till his succession, 1924). 1882-1924. British soldier, served in Boer War (1899-1902); war correspondent with Russian army in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); aide-de-camp to General French at outbreak of World War (1914), brigadier general of Canadian infantry brigades (1915-18).

Grévin' (grá'vân'), **Alfred** 1827-1892. French illustrator and caricaturist; sketched humorous scenes of Parisian life for contemporary journals.

Grévin, **Jacques**. 1538-1570. French physician, poet, and playwright.

Grévy' (grá'vê'), **François Paul Jules** 1807-1891 Third president of the French Republic, b. Mont-sous-Vaudrev, near Dole, Jura. Studied law in Paris; showed Republican sympathies; deputy from Jura to Constituent Assembly (1848-49), withdrew from politics (1852); president of Paris bar. Returned to politics (1868-70), holding prominent place in Republican party (1871-73); president of Chamber of Deputies (1876-79). President of France (1879-87); popularity destroyed in second term (1885-87) by scandals affecting son-in-law; not personally directly implicated, but forced to resign.

Grew (grô'), **Joseph Clark** 1880-. American diplomat, b. Boston, A.B., Harvard (1902). Secretary of embassy, Vienna (1911-12) and Berlin (1912-16); on staff of U.S. Department of State (1917-18). U.S. minister to Denmark (1920), Switzerland (1921); negotiated treaty with Turkey (1923). Undersecretary of state (1924-27). Ambassador to Turkey (1927-32), Japan (1932-41); undersecretary of state (1944-45). Author of *Report from Tokyo* (1942), *Ten Years in Japan* (1944).

Grew, **Nehemiah**. 1641-1712. English plant physiologist; reputedly first to observe sex in plants. Author of *The Anatomy of Plants* (4 vols., 1682).

Grey (grî). See also GRAY.

Grey. Name of English family including Greys de Wil'ton (dê'wîl'tôn, -tôn), Greys de Ru'thin (rôo'thîn), Greys of Groby (grô'bî), and present earls of Stam'ford (stám'fôrd) and earls Grey:

GREY OF WILTON. **John de Grey** (1268-1323), 2d Baron Grey de Wilton, judge; lord ordainer (1310); justice of North Wales (1315). From a younger son of his were descended barons Grey de Ruthin. From his eldest son were descended barons Grey de Wilton, including **William Grey** (d. 1562), 15th baron, who distinguished himself in French war in reign of Henry VIII and as a leader of English army at Pinkie (1547), suppressed rebellion in Oxfordshire (1549); imprisoned as supporter of duke of Somerset (1551); involved in Northumberland's attempt to set Lady Jane Grey on throne (1553); pardoned, put in charge of defense of Guines, which he was forced to surrender (1558). His elder son, **Arthur** (1536-1593), 14th baron, helped defend Guines; lord deputy of Ireland (1580-82), having Edmund Spenser as secretary; figures as Artegal in *Fairie Queene*; responsible for massacre of 600 Italians and Spaniards at Smerwick (1580); one of commissioners who tried Mary, Queen of Scots; author of account of

defense of Guines used by Holinshed. Arthur's son **Thomas** (d. 1614), 15th and last baron, served against Spanish Armada (1588); general of horse against Essex and Southampton (1601).

GREY DE RUTHIN. **Roger de Grey** (d. 1353), 1st Baron Grey de Ruthin, soldier, younger son of John de Grey, 2d Baron Grey de Wilton (see above); M.P. (1324); served in Scottish campaigns (1318, 1327, 1341). His grandson **Reginald de Grey** (1362?-1440), 3d baron, won famous lawsuit (1401-10) for right to bear Hastings arms and title earl of Pembroke, from Edward Hastings, to whom title did not belong; governor of Ireland (1398); warred on Owain Glendower (1402); continued Welsh War (1409); member of council of regency (1415). Reginald's grandson **Edmund Grey** (1420?-1489), 1st Earl of Kent (kênt), deserted Henry VI for Yorkists at battle of Northampton (1460); lord high treasurer (1464); created earl of Kent (1465). **Henry Grey** (1594-1651), 9th Earl of Kent, was speaker of House of Lords (1645, 1647). Henry's grandson **Henry Grey** (1664? 1740), 11th Earl of Kent, lord justice (1714), was created duke of Kent (1710). **Thomas Philip de Grey** (1781-1859), Earl de Grey, descendant of Henry, 9th Earl of Kent; succeeded as 3d Baron Grant'ham [grán'tâm; grán'thâm] (1786); first lord of admiralty (1834-35); viceroy of Ireland (1841-43), first president of Society of British Architects (1834-39); author of *Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington* (1853).

From a grandson of Reginald, 3d Baron Grey of Ruthin, by a second marriage, namely John Grey, 8th Baron Ferrers of Groby (in his mother's right), were descended marquises of Dorset and duke of Suffolk (see below and earls of Stamford (c. 1628), beginning with **Henry Grey** (1599-1633), 1st Earl and 2d Baron Grey of Groby, Parliamentary general, who declared for Charles II (1639). To a branch of these Greys of Groby belong: Sir **George Grey** (1812-1898), colonial governor, grandson of Charles, 1st Earl Grey (see below), explored Swan River, Australia (1838); governor of South Australia (1841-45), New Zealand (1845-53, 1861-68), Cape Colony (1854-60); prime minister of New Zealand (1877-79) with radical program including adult franchise, triennial parliaments, taxation of land values, and leasing instead of sale of crown lands, all of which reforms were carried by later ministers; author of *Poynesian Mythology* (1855) and topographical works on Australia and New Zealand.

DORSET (dôr'set, -sét), **MARQUESS OF** (1475-1554) **Thomas Grey** (1451-1501), 1st Marquis of Dorset (c. 1475); son of John Grey (1432-1461), 7th Baron Ferrers (fêr'êrs) of Groby, a Lancastrian killed at St. Albans, and of Elizabeth Woodville (dau. of Richard Woodville), later queen of Edward IV (see ELIZABETH), as stepson of Edward IV, fought at Tewkesbury, had to flee from Richard, Duke of Gloucester, after supporting his half brother Edward V; one of leaders of Buckinghamian insurrection, from the Continent, supported invasion (1485) by Henry, Earl of Richmond, Lancastrian claimant to throne and later Henry VII; imprisoned on suspicion (1487); pardoned, helped quell Cornish uprising (1497). His third son, **Thomas** (1477-1530), 2d Marquis, styled Lord Har'ing-ton [hâr'ing-tân] (till 1501), spent last years of Henry VII's reign in prison, gained favor of Henry VIII, who gave him command in France (1512) and made him warden of Scottish marches (1523). Thomas's (1477-1530) brother **Lord Leonard Grey or Gray** (1490?-1541), Viscount Grane (grân) of Ireland; 6th son of 1st marquis; accused as lord deputy of Ireland (1536-37) of favoring Geraldines because of family connections; condemned for treason and beheaded.

âle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr, menu;

Henry Grey (d 1554), Duke of Suffolk (suf'sk) and 3d Marquis of Dorset; eldest son of 2d marquis, attached himself (from 1548) to John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, married his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, to Northumberland's son (1553), pardoned for support in Lady Jane Grey's cause executed for taking part in Wyatt's rising against Mary Tudor's Spanish marriage

Henry's daughter Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554) a great-granddaughter of Henry VII, made extraordinary progress in study of languages, married against her wish to Lord Guildford Dudley (1553) as part of plot to alter succession to her favor on death of Edward VI, proclaimed queen (July 9, 1553), on dispersal of her father in law's troops, imprisoned (July 19), rejected opportunity to recant Protestantism, beheaded with her husband, after her father's participation in Wyatt's Rebellion

FARIS GREY **Charles Grey** (1729-1807), 1st Earl Grey, soldier in American Revolution nicknamed 'No Flint Grey', youngest son of Sir Henry Grey (d 1749) 1st Baronet of Howick (hou'ik) Northumberland and Hinnah daughter of Thomas Wood of Ellodun near Alnwick defeated Anthony Wayne near Paoli (Sept 20 1777) committed 3d Light Infantry to Trenton (Oct. 1777) defeated Col George Baylor's Virginia dragoons at Old Tappan N.J. (1779), appointed major general (1778) and commander in chief in America (1782) co-operated with Jervis in capture of French West Indies (1794) appointed general and privy councillor (1795) created Baron Grey (1801), and Earl Grey and Viscount Howick (1806)

His son **Charles** (1761-1845) 2d earl statesman b. 1800 in Cambridge M.P. (1786 ff), pioneer of parliamentary reform a lieutenant of Fox moved in reaching in Pitt promoted Whig secession from House of Commons in 1801 first lord of the admiralty in Broadbottom and Administration under Fox (1806) and on Fox's death foreign secretary (1806-07), resurged on Foreign Affairs in argument of policy not to introduce further measures for Roman Catholic emancipation on Napoleon's return from Elba (1815) followed former policy of Fox maintaining right of France and other nations to choose own governments opposed renewal of war with Napoleon of 1815 as a result (1817) opposed bill for Queen Caroline's divorce (1820) prime minister of Great Britain (1830-34) by appointing William IV a rule that premises that sufficient new peers to swamp opposition in House of Lords carried Reform Bill (1832) providing reform of electoral system and suffrage, and bill abolishing slavery throughout British Empire (Charles's (1764-1815) son **Henry George** (1802-1894) 3d earl statesman educ. Cambridge, M.P. (1826 ff) secretary at war (1835-39), party leader in House of Lords (1845) secretary for colonies (1846-52) first minister to proclaim government of colonies for their own benefit first to accord self government in accordance with capacity for it first to introduce free trade between Great Britain and Ireland opposed Crimean War, opposed Gladstone's home rule policy (1885-86)

Henry's nephew **Albert Henry George** (1851-1917), 4th earl statesman, educ. Cambridge, M.P. (1880 ff) administrator of Rhodesia (1896-97), governor general of Canada (1904-11)

Sir George Grey (1799-1882), b. Gibraltar, grandson of 1st earl and nephew of 2d earl grad. Oxford (1821) and entered law, M.P. (1832 ff); judge advocate general (1839-41), home secretary (1846-52, 1855-58 1861-66), outmaneuvered Chartists' leaders and kept them in order (1848), by further suspension of Habeas Corpus

Act, repressed Irish discontent (1849); colonial secretary (1854-55) and chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (1841, 1859-61) Carried convict discipline bill (1846), which laid foundation for modern British prison system

Albert Henry George Grey (1851-1917), 4th earl, British administrator, grandson of 2d earl and nephew of 3d earl, grad. Cambridge (1873), Liberal M.P. (1880 ff), devoted himself to social reform and promotion of imperial unity one of 93 dissident Liberals who defeated home rule bill (1886), administrator of Rhodesia (1896-97), successful governor general of Canada (1904-11), promoter of proportion representation

Sir Edward Grey (1862-1933), Viscount Grey of Faldo (fal'do), b. in Northumberland, grandson of Sir George Grey (1799-1882), educ. Oxford, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (1892-95), secretary of state for foreign affairs (1905-16), consolidated Irish Land Tenure system, Great Britain France, and Russia to important part in negotiation of Balkan problems at London Peace Conference (1912-13), resigned because of ill health (1916), served temporarily as British ambassador to U.S. in connection with peace settlement (1919), chancellor of Oxford (1928), author of *Twenty-Five Years, 1892-1916* (2 vols, 1925) and *Faldo Papers* (1926)

Sir William Grey (1814-1879) colonial administrator grandson of Charles 1st earl Grey and cousin of 3d earl, secretary to government in Bengal (1854-57) and to government in India (1859) lieutenant governor of Bengal (1867-71) governor of Jamaica (1874-77)

Grey, Zane 1875-1939 American novelist b. Zanesville, Ohio Practiced dentistry in New York (1898-1904) devoted himself to writing (from 1904) Author of adventure stories esp. against background of American West including *Riders of the Purple Sage* (1912), *The Lone Star Ranger* (1915) *The Mysterious Rider* (1921), *The Wanderer of the West* (1923) *The Thundering Hoof* (1925) *The Vanishing American* (1926) *Code of the West* (1934), *West of the Pecos* (1937), and of many books on horseback riding, fishing

Grey Owl, Indian name Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin. 1869-1938 Canadian Apache Indian writer author of *Men of the Last Frontier* (1932) *Pilgrim of the Wild* (1935), *Adventures of Sago and her Beaver People* (1935), *Tales of an Empty Cabin* (1936), *Fire* (1937) etc.

Gri beau val' (gr'bo val'), **Jean Baptiste Vaquette' de (v'k'et' de)** 1715-1759 French general introduced reforms which made French artillery reputedly the best in Europe

Gri bo e'dov (gr'y bil' e'd'ov) **Aleksandr Sergeevich** 1795-1829 Russian poet and statesman, murdered at Tiflis with members of embassy staff by a mob chiefly known as author of satirical comedy in rhymed verse depicting the struggle between two generations, *Great Umla* (translated under various titles in English, as *The Misfortune of Being Clever* or *It's from You*)

Grid'ley (grid'li), **Charles Vernon** 1844-1898 American naval officer commanded *Olympic*, flagship of Asiatic squadron (1897-98) To him Dewey gave famous command 'Remember that when you are ready Gridley'

Gridley, Richard 1711-1796 American military engineer artillery officer with British army that besieged Louisbourg French fortress on Cape Breton Island (1745) also at capture of Quebec (1759) Joined colonial forces at outbreak of American Revolution chief engineer rank of major general (1775), built breastworks on Breed's Hill, wounded in battle of Bunker Hill fought Dorchester heights (1776) Engineer general eastern department (1777-80) His brother **Jeremiah** (1702-1767) was a lawyer, attorney general of Massachusetts Bay Prov-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach, Fr. bon, yet, zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

ince, defending (1761) legality of the Writs of Assistance; grand master of all the Masons of North America (1755-67).

Grieg (grîg), **Edvard**. 1843-1907. Norwegian composer, b. at Bergen. Studied at Leipzig and Copenhagen; among his teachers were Moscheles, Hauptmann, Reinecke, Richter, Gade, and Hartmann. His compositions include *Humoresken* (for the piano), two *Peer Gynt* suites (for orchestra), *Sigurd Jorsalfar* (an opera), *Olav Trygvason* (a choral work), a piano concerto, Norwegian dances, Norwegian folksongs, and other beautiful songs.

Grien, Hans. See **Hans BALDUNG**.

Grie'pen-kerl (grîp'en-kêrl), **Robert**. 1810-1868. German playwright and literary critic.

Grier (grîr), **Robert Cooper**. 1794-1870. American jurist; practiced, Bloomshurg, Pa. (1817-18), Danville (from 1818). Associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1846-70).

Grier'son (grîr's'n), **Benjamin Henry**. 1826-1911. American army officer; led cavalry and from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., through heart of Confederacy (Apr. 17 to May 2, 1863); promoted major general (1863); brigadier general, U.S. army (1890).

Grierson, Francis. **Orin Benjamin Henry Jesse Francis Shepard** (shêp'ôrd). 1848-1927. Musician and author, b. in Cheshire, Eng.; to U.S. in infancy. Studied in Paris (1869); under name of Jesse Sheppard, gave successful piano recitals in foreign capitals. Began writing (c. 1880), changing his name to Francis Grierson. Author of *Modern Mysticism*... (1899), *The Celtic Temperament*... (1901), *Parisian Portraits* (1910), *Illusions and Realities of the War* (1915), etc.

Grier'son (grîr's'n), **Sir George Abraham**. 1851-1911. Irish Orientalist; author of many studies of the vernacular languages of India. O.M. (1928).

Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford. 1866- . English scholar; authority on English literature of the 17th century; author of *The First Half of the Seventeenth Century* (1906), *Metaphysical Poets, Donne to Butler* (1921), *Prophets and Poets* (1937), etc.

Grieve, C. M. See **Hugh McDIARMID**.

Griffen-feld (grîf'en-fêlt), **Count Peder Schumacher**. 1635-1699. Danish statesman, of German descent. Librarian of new Royal Library (1662), gained favor of King Frederick III and advanced (1670-76) under Christian V; made chancellor (1673); unsuccessfully sought alliances with France and Sweden; opposed, tried for treason, and imprisoned (1676-98).

Griff'es (grîf'ez), **Charles Tomlinson**. 1884-1920. American pianist and composer, b. Elmira, N.Y.

Griff'in (grîf'in), **Cyrus**. 1738-1810. American jurist, b. in Richmond County, Va. Member, Continental Congress (1778-81; 1787; 1789); president of the congress (1788). U.S. district judge, district of Virginia (1789-1810).

Griffin, Gerald. 1803-1840. Irish playwright, novelist, and poet; his novels include *The Collegians* (1829), on which Dion Boucicault based his play *The Colleen Bawn*; his plays include *Gisippus* (produced 1842).

Griffin, Walter. 1861-1935. American painter; studio in France (1887-1915); best known for landscapes.

Griffin, Walter Burley. 1876-1937. American architect, practiced in Chicago (from 1901), offices later in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia. Awarded first prize by government of Australia in international competition for designs for a federal capital at Canberra (1912); in charge of construction there (1913-21). Assumed management of Greater Sydney Development Assoc. (1921), building new harbor suburbs, etc.

Griff'is (grîf'is), **William Elliot**. 1843-1928. American

clergyman and author; taught in Japan (1870-74). Author of *The Mikado's Empire* (1876), *Corea, the Hermit Nation* (1882), *Matthew Calbraith Perry* (1887), *Japan, in History, Folk-Lore, and Art* (1892), *The Religions of Japan* (1895), *The Japanese Nation in Evolution* (1907), *The Mikado, Institution and Person* (1915).

Griff'ith (grîf'ith), **Arthur**. 1872-1922. Irish political leader, b. Dublin. A printer by trade; joined Irish Republican Brotherhood (Fenians); a founder and editor of the journal *The United Irishman* (1899). Withdrew from Irish Republican Brotherhood to move for establishment of an Irish parliament united to the English Parliament only by the link of the crown; organized group (1902) to forward this movement and thus founded what became known as Sinn Féin; changed name of his journal to *Sinn Féin* (1906). Supported organization of Irish Volunteers (to oppose the Ulster Volunteers), but took no part in the Easter Rebellion (1916); was held in concentration camp (1916-17). Upon his release, reissued his journal under title *Nationality* and, when this was suppressed by the government, under the title *Eire Og*. Again seized and held in prison (1918), while in prison, was elected vice president of the "Irish Republic." When released from prison (1919), was acting head of "Irish Republic" while the head, de Valera, was in U.S. (1919-20). Leader of delegation which negotiated (1921) treaty with England involving recognition of the Irish Free State; elected president of the Dail Eireann (Jan. 10, 1922), died suddenly (Aug. 12, 1922).

Griffith, David Lowelyn Wark. 1875-1948. American motion-picture producer, b. La Grange, Ky. Among pictures produced by him are *The Birth of a Nation*, *Intolerance*, *Way Down East*, *Broken Blossoms*, *Orphans of the Storm*, and *America Reborn* (1933) of which award of Acad. of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievements as producer and director.

Griffith, Ernest Stacey. 1896- . American political scientist; authority on municipal government and author of *Modern Development of City Government in United Kingdom and United States* (1927), *Current Municipal Problems* (1933), etc.

Griffiths, Francis Llewellyn. 1862-1931. English Egyptologist; with Petrie and Naville in Egypt (1883-85). In charge of Oxford excavations in Nubia (1910-15, 1930 ff.).

Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker. 1845-1920. Australian lawyer and statesman; first chief justice of Australia (1903-19).

Griff'iths (grîf'iths), **Sir John Norton**. 1871-1949. English engineer and contractor; executed public works projects in West Africa, America, and England. During World War, organized companies for military munition service; planned and superintended tunneling operation under Messines Ridge, whereby this German stronghold point was destroyed (June 7, 1917).

Griffiths, John Willis. 1809-1882. American naval architect, b. New York City. Author of *A Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture* (1849), etc.

Grigg (grîg), **Sir James**, in full **Percy James**. 1890- . British civil servant (from 1913) and cabinet member, undersecretary for war (1939-42); secretary for war (1942-45).

Griggs (grîgz), **John William**. 1849-1927. American lawyer; adm. to bar (1871); practiced, Paterson, N.J. Governor of New Jersey (1895-98). U.S. attorney general (1898-1901). Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague (1901-12).

Grîgnard' (grî'nyâr'), **Victor**. 1871-1934. French chemist; discovered a reagent (Grignard reagent), an organometallic compound of magnesium, important in

âle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, account, ârm, âsk (11), sofô; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îcê, ill, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

- Grindal, William**. d. 1548. Tutor of Queen Elizabeth. **Grin'gore** (grin'gôr) or **Grin'goltre** (-gwôr), Pierre. 1475?-1538. French dramatic and satiric poet; author of *Folles Entreprises*, *Jeu du Prince des Noirs*, etc.
- Grin-nell** (grî-nêl), George Bird. 1849-1938. American editor and etymologist; assistant in osteology, Peabody Museum, Yale (1874-80). Editor, *Forest and Stream* (1876-1911). Member of Custer's expedition to the Black Hills (1874), William Ludlow's expedition to Yellowstone Park (1875), and Harriman Alaska expedition (1899). Author of *Blackfoot Lodge Tales* (1892), *The Indians of Today* (1900), *By Cheyenne Campfires* (1926), and a number of books for boys (*Jack Among the Indians*, *Jack the Young Explorer*, etc.).
- Grinnell, Henry**. 1799-1874. American merchant, b. New Bedford, Mass. In shipping business, New York City (1818-50). Financed Russia expedition under Lieut. E. J. De Haven of U.S. navy to find Franklin in the arctic (1850) and Dr. Kane's rescue expedition for same purpose (1853). Aided in financing other arctic expeditions. Grinnell Land was so named in his honor.
- Grinnell, Joseph**. 1877-1939. American zoologist; authority on distribution and ecology of vertebrates of California.
- Grinnell, Josiah Bushnell**. 1821-1891. American Congregational clergyman; loss of his voice caused him to leave ministry. It was he whom Horace Greeley advised, "Go west, young man, go west." Moved to Iowa (1854); founded town of Grinnell; instrumental in planning institution now known as Grinnell College, of which he was a trustee for thirty years. Practiced law, Grinnell; became leading abolitionist in his section of country. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-67); supported Lincoln's administration. Introduced Devon cattle and Clydesdale horses in Iowa.
- Gris** (grîs), Juan. 1887-1927. Spanish painter and lithographer; identified with cubist school of art; painter of portraits, still life, and figures.
- Gri'sar** (grê-zâr), Albert. 1808-1869. Belgian composer of comic operas and music romances.
- Gri'sar** (grê-zâr), Hartmann. 1845-1932. German Jesuit historian.
- Gris'com** (grîs'kôm), Lloyd Carpenter. 1872-1959. American diplomat; U.S. minister to Persia (1901-02) and Japan (1902-06); U.S. ambassador to Brazil (1906-07) and Italy (1907-09). Served in World War; with 77th division in France; liaison officer on staff of General Pershing (1918).
- Gri'se-bach** (grê-zê-bâx), August. 1814-1879. German botanist; a founder of plant geography; wrote on Oriental and South American plants.
- Grisebach, Eduard**. 1845-1906. German diplomat and writer; among his works are *Der Neue Tankduser* (verse, 1869), *Tankhäuser in Rom* (verse narrative, 1875), *Das Goethesche Zeitalter der Deutschen Dichtung* (1891), *Wrote Schopenhauers Leben* (1897), and edited many of Schopenhauer's works.
- Gri'si** (grê-zê), Giuditta (1805-1840) and her sister **Giulia** (1811?-1869). Italian operatic singers: Giuditta, a mezzo-soprano, created role of Romeo in Bellini's *I Capuleti ed i Montecchi*, esp. written for her; m. Count Barni (1833) and withdrew from the stage. Giulia, a soprano, sang in Italy, and was called to the Théâtre Italien in Paris (1832); later, sang in London and U.S.; m. Count de Meley (1836; divorced), and her singing associate Mario, Marchese di Candia. Their cousin **Carlotta Grisai** (1819-1899), wife of the dancing master M. Perrot, was a famous dancer.
- Gris'wold** (grîz'wôld; -wôld, -wôld), Alfred Whitney 1906-. American historian and educator; president
- of Yale (1950-).
- Griswold, Matthew**. 1714-1799. American jurist; deputy governor of Connecticut (1769-84); governor (1784-86). Presiding officer, constitutional ratification convention (1788).
- Griswold, Rufus Wilmot**. 1815-1857. American critic and anthologist; literary executor of E. A. Poe.
- Gro'cyn** (grô'sîn), William. 1440?-1519. English Greek scholar; one of the first to lecture in Greek at Oxford; friend of Linacre, More, Colet, and Erasmus.
- Gro'e'ner** (grô'nêr), Wilhelm. 1867-1939. German soldier; promoted general (1915) and served under von Mackensen in conquest of Rumania (1916); chief of staff to General Eichhorn in the Ukrainian offensive (1917-18); replaced Ludendorff as first quartermaster general (1918); informed the kaiser that the army would no longer support him (Nov., 1918), supported Marshal von Hindenburg in his presidency of the republic and in the problem of demobilizing the army; minister of transport (1920-23); minister of defense (1928).
- Groen van Prin'ste-rer** (grôon' vân prin'stê-rêr), Wilhelm. 1801-1876. Dutch journalist, politician, and historian.
- Groes'beck** (grôs'bêk), William Stocum. 1815-1897. American jurist; member of counsel for defense of President Johnson in impeachment trial.
- Groete, Gerhard**. See Gerhard Grootre.
- Gro'gan** (grô'gân), Ewart Scott. 1874-. English zoologist and explorer in Africa.
- Grog'ger** (grô'jêr), Paula. 1892-. Australian-born German poet and novelist.
- Gro'lier' de Ser'vières** (grô'lyâ' dê sêr'vyâ'r), Jean. 1479-1565. French bibliophile; treasurer general of France (1537); famous for his love of books excellent in subject matter, paper, printing, and binding; designed many of his own decorations and supervised the binding of a number of his books.
- Groll** (grôl), Albert Lor-ey' (lôr-â') 1866-1952. American landscape painter and etcher.
- Grol'man** (grôl'man), Karl von. 1777-1843. Prussian soldier; quartermaster general on Blücher's staff (1814), engaged at Waterloo, where he persuaded Groussenu to go to Wellington's aid.
- Gro-my'ko** (grô-mô'kô; Russ. grû-mî'kô), Andrei A. 1909-. Russian economist and diplomat, b. Gromyki, near Gomel; ambassador to U.S. (1943-46), delegate to the UN Security Council (from 1946).
- Gron'lund** (grôn'lând; Dan. grûn'lônd), Laurence 1816-1899. Socialist author and lecturer, b. in Denmark; to U.S. (1867). Adm. to bar (1869); practiced, Chicago. Converted to Socialism (about 1875); gave up law practice to write and lecture on Socialism.
- Gro-no'vi-us** (grô-nô'vî-ûs). Latinized name of a family of Dutch scholars, originally **Gro'nov** (grô'nov), including: Johann Friedrich (1611-1671), b. at Hamburg; professor, Leiden (1658-71); editor of works of Livy, Tacitus, and other classical authors; his son Jakob (1645-1716), also a classical scholar, professor at Leiden (from 1679) and compiler of *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Graecarum* (1697-1702); two sons of Jakob, Johann Friedrich (1690-1760), a botanist, author of *Flora Virginica* (2 parts, 1739, 1743) and *Flora Orientalis* (1755), and Abraham (1694-1775), classical scholar and librarian at U. of Leiden, editor of various Latin classics; and Johann Friedrich's son Lorenz Theodor (1730?-1778), a naturalist, published *Museum Ichthyologicum* (1754-56) and *Zoophylacium Gronovianum* (1763-81).
- Groom'bridge** (grôom'brîj), Stephen. 1755-1832. English West India merchant and astronomer; published (1838) *Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars*, in which

âle, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârra, âsk (11), solâ; âve, hêre (18), âvent, ând, âilent, makêr; îcâ, îll, char'y; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôft (41), ônnect; fôdd, fôët; out, oîl; ôûbe, ôûite, ôûra, ôp, circûs, ô = u in Fr. menu;

was listed no. 1830, first observed by himself; a founder of the Astronomical Society.

Groome (grōm), Francis Hinde. 1851-1902. English editor and student of Gypsy lore.

Groos (grōs), Karl. 1861-1946. German philosopher and writer on aesthetics and psychology.

Groot, Cornelis Hofstede de. See **HOFSTEDÉ DE GROOT**.

Groot, Huig de. = **HUGO GROOTIUS**.

Groot'e (grō't), Gerhard. Surname also **Groot** (grōt) or **Gros'te** (grō's't). Latinized name **Gerardus Magnus** (māg'nās). 1340-1384. Dutch religious reformer, b. Deventer; itinerant preacher, opponent of scholastic theologians and advocate of reading of the scriptures; founder of an order, Brothers of the Common Life, officially sanctioned by pope (1418).

Grop'i-us (grō'pī-ās; Ger. -pé-ous), Walter. 1883- . Architect, founder of Bauhaus school of architecture, b. Berlin. In private practice in Berlin (1910-14, 1928-34); founded, in Weimar, Bauhaus school of architecture having program of co-operation of art, science, and technology, and celebrated for achievement in abstract art, functionalism in architecture, and experimentation in glass, metals, and textiles as materials (1919); directed school (until 1928), which was removed (1925) to buildings in Dessau designed by him. To U.S.; professor and chairman, School of Architecture, Harvard (from 1938); in practice, in partnership with Marcel Breuer (qv), Cambridge, Mass.; adviser to New Bauhaus, American school of design opened in Chicago (1937) with program expanded upon that of original Weimar school.

Grop'per (grōp'pər), William. 1897- . American painter and illustrator, b. New York City; began as cartoonist for N.Y. *Tribune*. He espoused radical sympathies (from 1919), accompanied Theodore Driser to Russia as a guest of the Conference on Cultural Relations of Soviet Russia (1927). Commissioned to paint mural for U.S. Department of the Interior building in Washington, D.C. Illustrator of books by John Farrow, Jim Tully, Frank Harris, Burges Johnson.

Gros (grō), Baron Antoine Jean. 1771-1835. French historical painter; studied under David.

Grosart, Alexander Balloch. 1827-1899. Scottish scholar; entered Presbyterian ministry; edited reprints of rare Elizabethan and Jacobean literature.

Grose (grōs; grōz), Francis. 1731?-1791. English antiquary; published *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1785), etc.

Grose (grōs), George Richmond. 1849-1953. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and educator; president, D. Paul U. (1912-21). Bishop, Peking, China (1924-32).

Gro'seill'iers' (grō'sē'yē-ā'), Sieur de. Médart Chouart' (shwā). 1625?-1697. Explorer in Canada, b. in France; made expedition for British enterprisers (1668) which reached Hudson Bay and resulted in organization of Hudson's Bay Company (chartered 1670).

Gross (grōs), Charles. 1857-1909. American historian; author of *The Gild Merchant* (2 vols., 1890), etc.

Gross (grōs), Hans. 1847-1915. Austrian jurist and pioneer in criminology.

Gross, Samuel David. 1805-1884. American surgeon, b. near Easton, Pa. Grad. Jefferson Med. Coll. (1828); professor of surgery, U. of Louisville (1840), Jefferson Med. Coll. (from 1856). Author of *Elements of Pathological Anatomy* (1839), *A System of Surgery*... (2 vols., 1859), *A Manual of Military Surgery* (1861).

Grosscup (grōs'kūp), Peter Stenger (stēng'ər). 1852-1921. American jurist, b. Ashland, Ohio; practiced, Chicago (from 1883). U.S. district judge, northern district of Illinois (1892-99); issued injunction to keep

Debs and his union from interference with interstate commerce or the U.S. mails (1894). U.S. judge, circuit court of appeals (1899-1911); presiding judge (from 1905); reversed Judge Landis's decision in Standard Oil of Indiana case penalizing Standard Oil \$29,240,000 for accepting rebates. Resigned judgeship to resume private practice in Chicago (1911).

Gros'se (grō'sē), Ernst. 1862-1927. German ethnologist, and student of Japanese and Chinese art.

Grosse, Julius. 1828-1902. German journalist, fiction writer, and poet; among his poetic works are *Gundel vom Königssee*, *Das Volkslied*; among his comic operas, *Pesach Parden* (1871), *Der Wasunger Not* (1872); among his plays, *Tiberius* and *Die Engländer*; among his fiction, *Gegen den Strom* (3 vols., 1871), *Der Getreue Eckart* (2 vols., 1885), *Am Walchensee* (1893).

Grosse'teste (grō'stēst), Robert. Nicknamed **Great-head** (grāt'hēd). d. 1253. English theologian and scholar. Educ. Oxford and (probably) Paris. First rector of Franciscans at Oxford (1224), and chancellor of Oxford. Bishop of Lincoln (1235-53). Vigorously defended his rights and privileges, esp. against the pope and King Henry III.

Gros'set'ti' (grō'sē'tē'), Paul François. 1861-1918. French soldier; general of brigade (1914) and of division (1915); distinguished himself in the battle of the Marne, the 1st battle of Ypres, and the battle of the Yser.

Gros'si (grōs'sē), Tommaso. 1790-1853. Italian poet and novelist; among his works are poems in Milanese dialect, verse novels, an heroic epic, and historical novel.

Gross'mith (grōs'mīth), George. 1847-1912. English comedian and singer in light opera; sang in many Gilbert and Sullivan operas. His son **George** (1874-1935) achieved success in the same field, appearing in many musical comedies; entered motion-picture field (1932); reputed to have introduced the revue in England.

Gros've-nor (grōv'nēr), Edwin Augustus. 1845-1936. American historian, b. Newburyport, Mass. Professor, Robert Coll., Constantinople (1873-90), and Amherst (1892-1914). Author of *Constantinople* (2 vols., 1895, 1900), *Contemporary History* (1899), *The Races of Europe* (1919), etc. Editor of *Reference History of the World in Webster's New International Dictionary* (1909). His son **Gilbert Hovey** (1875-), geographer, b. Constantinople; director (from 1899) and president (from 1920), National Geographic Society; editor in chief (from 1903), *National Geographic Magazine*; author of *Young Russia* (1914), *Discovery and Exploration* (1924), *A Maryland Pilgrimage* (1927), etc.

Grosz (grōs), George (jōrj). 1893- . German painter of ultramodern school, expressing hatred of bourgeoisie, militarism, and capitalism; a leader in school of German expressionism known as "The New Objectivity"; his paintings were among those condemned as "degenerate" by Nazi regime in Germany because they satirized World War and post-war conditions in Germany. To U.S. (1932) and established studio near New York.

Grot (grōt), Yakov Karlovich. 1812-1893. Russian philologist; private tutor to Grand Duke Alexander (later Czar Alexander III); wrote important work on philological investigations (12 vols., 1885) and revised edition (first 2 vols., 1891-92) of Russian lexicon of Academy of St. Petersburg. His son **Nikolai Yakovlevich** (1852-1898), philosopher, taught at Nezhin (1876-83), Odessa (1883-86), and Moscow (after 1886); wrote philosophical works in French and Russian.

Grote (grōt), George. 1794-1871. English historian; in banking business (to 1843); vice-chancellor, London U. (1862); chief work, *History of Greece* (8 vols., 1846-56). His wife, **Harriet**, nee **Lew'n** [lū'n] (1792-1878).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'üre (16), nat'üre (54); k=ch in Ger. Ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

biographer, wrote *Personal Life of George Grote* (1873). **Gro'te-fend** (grô't-î-ént), **Georg Friedrich**. 1775-1853. German cuneiform authority; famous for success in deciphering cuneiform inscriptions. His grandson **Hermann** (1845-1931) was a historian; author of treatises on determination of medieval chronology.

Groth (grôt), **Klaus**. 1819-1899. German writer, author of *Quickborn* (poems in Low German depicting the simple life of common people, 1853; 2d part publ. 1871), *Hundert Matter* (poems in High German, 1854), *Vertelln* (prose tales; 2 vols., 1855-59), *Rothger-Meister Lamp un sin Dochder* (an epic, 1862), etc.

Gro'ti-us (grô'shî-ûs), **Hu'go** (hû'gô). Latinized form of **Huig de Groot** (houk' dâ grôt'). 1583-1645. Dutch jurist and statesman, b. Delft. Studied for the law at Leiden; appointed historiographer by the States-General (1603), established reputation by editing works of Martinus Capella (1598), the literary remains of Aratus of Soli (1600), and by writing three dramas in Latin, created pensionary of Rotterdam (1613). As a leader of the Remonstrants, was condemned to life imprisonment (1619); escaped to France (1621). There he finished and published *De Jure Belli et Pacis* (1625), regarded as real beginning of science of international law. Swedish ambassador to France (1634-45).

Grott'ger (grôt'gêr), **Artur**. 1837-1867. Polish painter and illustrator; his paintings depict scenes from the lives of the Polish people.

Grou'chy (grô'shê'), **Marquis Emmanuel de**. 1766-1847. French soldier in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies; general of brigade (1792) and of division (1794); commanded cavalry reserve in Waterloo campaign; defeated a detachment of Blücher's army at Ligny (June 16, 1815), but did not prevent Blücher's main force from joining Wellington and did not aid Napoleon at Waterloo, a few miles away; in exile (1815-21); created marshal of France (1831); member of Chamber of Peers (1832).

Grove (grôv), **Sir George**. 1820-1900. English engineer and writer on music, b. near London. Superintended construction of lighthouses in Jamaica (1842) and Bermuda (1846). Editor, *Macmillan's Magazine* (1873). Author of analytical essays on *Beethoven's Nine Symphonies* (1884; rev. ed. 1896). Edited a standard *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (4 vols., 1878-89), subsequently revised and continued under editorship of J. A. Fuller-Maitland (4 vols., 1900; 5 vols., 1904-10) and H. C. Colles (5 vols., 1927-28), with American supplement, ed. by W. S. Pratt and C. N. Boyd (1920). First director, Royal College of Music, Kensington (1883-94).

Grove, **Sir William Robert**. 1811-1896. British jurist and physicist, b. in Swansea, Wales. Professor of physics, London Institution (1840-47); invented two voltaic cells, known as the Grove cell and Grove gas cell; author of *Correlation of Physical Forces* (1846), establishing theory of mutual convertibility of forces. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1871); judge of the Queen's Bench (1880); privy councillor (1887).

Gro'yer (grô'yêr), **La Fayette**. 1823-1911. American lawyer and political leader, b. Bethel, Me. Sailed to California (1850-51), practiced law, Salem, Ore.; governor of Oregon (1870-77); U.S. senator (1877-83).

Grover, **Oliver Dennett**. 1861-1927. American painter, muralist for Blackstone Memorial Library in Chicago.

Groves (grôvz), **Leslie Richard**. 1896-. American army officer, b. Albany, N.Y.; grad. U.S.M.A. (1918); major general (1944); military head of atomic bomb project (from 1942).

Grubb (grûb), **Thomas**. 1800-1878. Irish optician; known for construction of fine machinery and instru-

ments, esp. reflecting telescopes. His son **Sir Howard** (1844-1931) was an astronomer and instrument maker. **Grü'ber** (grô'bêr), **Franz**. 1787-1863. German organist and choir director at Hallein; composer (1818) of *Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht*.

Gruber, **Johann Gottfried**. 1774-1851. German writer and scholar; collaborator with J. S. Eisch in editing *Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste*.

Gruber, **Max von**. 1853-1927. German hygienist and bacteriologist; discovered specific agglutination of bacteria by the serum of an organism naturally immune to a certain disease, such as typhoid fever, cholera, or cerebrospinal meningitis, or immune as result of recovery from it; this reaction was first utilized by Fernand Widal in his test (Widal test) for diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Gru-elle (grô-êl'), **John**. 1880-1938. American cartoonist and writer, b. Arcola, Ill.; originator of comic strip "Brutus," winner (1910) of New York *Herald* competition; author of many juveniles, including *Ruggerdy Ann*.

Gru'en-berg (grô'ên-bûrg), **Louis**. 1884-. Pianist and composer, b. in Russia; to U.S. as a child; best known as composer of scores for operas, as for *Green Mansions*, *Empire Jones*, and as composer of orchestral music, as *Jazz Suite*, *Enchanted Isle*, etc.

Gruenberg, **Sid'onie** (sid'ô-nî), *nee Matz'ner or Mats'ner* (matz'nêr). 1881-. Educator, b. near Vienna, Austria; to U.S. (1895); m. Benjamin Charles Gruenberg (1903); on staff of Child Study Association of America (from 1906) and its director (from 1921). Lecturer, Columbia U. Teachers College (1928-36) and N.Y.U. (from 1936). Author of *Your Child Today and Tomorrow* (1913), *Sons and Daughters* (1916), *Parent, Children and Money* (with her husband, 1933), *We, the Parents* (1939), etc.

Grue'ning (grü'nîng), **Ernest**. 1887-. American editor and public official, b. New York City. A.B. (1907) and M.D. (1912), Harvard. In newspaper editorial work (1914-34); on staff of U.S. Department of the Interior (1935-37), administering esp. Puerto Rico reconstruction (from 1935); governor of Alaska (1939-). Author of *Mexico and Its Hostage* (1928), *The Public Pays* (1931).

Gru'lic (grô'lyê'; *And.* grô'lich), **Sava**. 1840-1911. Serbian general and statesman; served in war against Turks (1876); minister of war (1876-79). Prime minister of Serbia (1888; 1889-91; 1892-93; 1903-04; 1906).

Grumb'kow Pa'sha (grûmp'kô pash'a), **Viktor von**. 1849-1901. German army officer who reorganized the Turkish artillery.

Grün, **Anastasius**. See A. A. von AUERSBERG.

Grün, **Hans**. See HANS BALDUNG.

Grün'berg (grün'lxîrk), **Karl**. 1861-. Rumanian-born German economist and authority on socialism.

Grundt'vig (grôont'vêg), **Nikolai Frederik Severin**. 1783-1872. Danish theologian and poet; priest in the church of Vartov Hospital, Copenhagen (1839); received titular rank of bishop (1861) but was not assigned to a see; advocated system of church organization under which each congregation would be virtually an independent community. As poet, published the epic *Decline of the Heroic Life in the North* (1809-11), the *Rhyme of Roskilde*, a collection of religious poems *Songs for the Danish Church* (1837-41). His son **Svend Hørslev** (1824-1883) was a philologist and folklorist; devoted himself to study of Danish folk songs and legends, and compiled and published a great collection *Danmarks Gamle Folkeviser* (1853 ff.).

Grun'dy (grün'dî), **Felix**. 1777-1840. American political leader, b. in Berkeley County, Va. Settled in Kentucky (1780). Member, U.S. House of Representatives

âle, châtotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofô; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îco, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôfft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôft; out, oll; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û = u in Fr. menu;

- (1811-14). U.S. senator (1829-38); supported Andrew Jackson. U.S. attorney general (1838-39). Again U.S. senator (1839-40).
- Grü'ne-wald** (grü'nē-väلت), **Matthias** or **Matthias**. fl. 1500-1530. German painter, regarded as last and greatest representative of German Gothic; court painter to Albert of Brandenburg, cardinal and elector of Mainz.
- Grup'pe** (gröp'pē), **Otto Friedrich**. 1804-1876. German philosopher, antiquary, and poet; author of *Andrus* (1831), *Gegenwart und Zukunft der Philosophie in Deutschland* (1855); also, *Gedichte* (1835), *Kaiser Karl* (1852), *Pirdusi* (1856), *Vaterländische Gedichte* (1866).
- Grusenberq, Mikhail Markovich**. See **BORODIN**.
- Gru'son** (gröö'zōn), **Hermann**. 1821-1895. German industrialist; founded shipyard at Buckau (1855) which became Gruson Works (1869) and later (1893) was bought by Krupp. Developed case-hardening process; manufactured armored turrets and shells, and, later, rapid-fire cannon, gun carriages, cranes, etc.
- Gruter**. See **GRUYÈRE**.
- Grütz'ma'cher** (grüt'smä'kēr). Name of a family of German violinists, including **Friedrich** (1832-1903), his brother **Leopold** (1835-1900), and **Leopold's son Friedrich** (1866-1919).
- Grütz'ner** (grüt'snēr), **Eduard**. 1846-1925. German genre painter; known esp. for depiction of humorous scenes from Shakespeare's plays (e.g., Falstaff in various situations) and from monastic life.
- Gruy'tère'** (grü'e'tär'), **Jan van**. Surname also **Gru'ter** (grü'tēr). 1560-1627. Dutch humanist and archaeologist. Published *Inscriptiones Antiquae Totius Orbis Romani* (1603), *Chronicon Chronicorum Ecclesiastico-Politicum* (1614).
- Gryph'i-us** (grīf'i'ūs; Gr. grū'f'ōs), **Andreas**. Latinized form of **Greif** (grīf). 1616-1664. German poet and playwright, sometimes called "the German Shakespeare." Author of lyric poetry (odes, sonnets, hymns), but best known for his plays, including the comedies *Absurda Comica*, oder *Herr Peter Squentz* (1650?), *Horribilicribrifax* (1650?), *Die Geliebte Donrose* (1660?), and the tragedies *Leo Armenius* (1646), *Katharina von Georgien* (1647), *Candemo und Candide* (1647), *Ermordete Majestat* oder *Carolus Stuartus* (1649).
- Gryphius, Sebastian**. 1493-1556. German printer and bookseller, established press in Lyons, where he published over 300 books in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.
- Grypus**. See **ANTIOCHUS VIII** of Syria.
- Gua'da-gni'ni** (gwā'dā-nyē'nē). Family of Italian violinmakers, including the brothers **Giambattista** (c. 1685-1770) and **Lorenzo** (c. 1695-1760), and a son of **Lorenzo**, **Giovanni Battista** (c. 1745-1790).
- Guadalupe Victoria**. See **VICTORIA**.
- Gua'der** (gwā'dēr) or **Wa'der** (wā'dēr), **Ralph de**. Earl of Norfolk (nōt'tāk). fl. 1070. Sole English noble to fight on William the Conqueror's side at Hastings. Forfeited earldom upon being outlawed for revolting against William (1075).
- Gua'det'** (gū'dā'tē'), **Marguerite Élie**. 1758-1794. French politician; leader among the Girondists in opposing the Montagnards; guillotined (June 15, 1794).
- Gualandi, Anselmo**. See **FRANCESCO DOMENICO GUERRAZZI**.
- Guardati, Tommaso del**. See **MASUCCIO DI SALERNO**.
- Guar'di** (gwā'dē), **Francesco**. 1712-1793. Venetian painter; pupil of Canaletto; known esp. for scenes of Venice, as of lagoons.
- Guar'dia** (gwā'r'thiā), **Rafael Ángel Calderón**. See **CALDERÓN GUARDIA**.
- Guar'dia** (gwā'r'thiā), **Ricardo Adolfo de la**. 1899-. President of Republic of Panama (1931-45), following coup d'état that overthrew President Arnulfo Arias (Oct., 1941).
- Guardia, Tomás**. 1832-1882. Costa Rican politician; elected president (1870-76); virtual dictator (1876-82).
- Guar'dio'la** (gwā'r'thiō'lā), **Santos**. 1812?-1862. Honduran politician and general; called "the Tiger of Central America"; b. Tegucigalpa. Led revolt that drove out president of Honduras (1855); president of Honduras (1856-58); assassinated.
- Gua-ri'ni** (gwā'rē'nē), **Giovanni Battista**. 1538-1612. Italian poet; lived at courts of Ferrara, Mantova, Florence, Urbino; known esp. for pastoral tragicomedy *Il Pastor Fido* (1590).
- Guarini, Guarino**. 1624-1683. Italian architect; developed Italian baroque to its highest degree.
- Gua-ri'no da Ve-ro'na** (gwā'rē'nō dā vī'rō'nā). *Latin* **Va-ri'nus** (vā'rī'nūs). 1370-1460. Italian Humanist; studied Greek at Constantinople; professor of classics in Florence (1402), Venice (1415), Verona (1422), Ferrara (1436). Works include editions of Plautus, Livy, Pliny the Elder, and Catullus.
- Guarnerius**. See **IRNERIUS**.
- Guar-nie'ri** (gwār-nyā'rē). *Lat.* **Guar-ne'ri-us** (gwār-nēr'i'ūs). Family of Italian violinmakers, including: **Andrea** (1626-1698); b. Cremona; studied under Niccolò Amati. Andrea's sons **Pietro** (1655-1728) and **Giuseppe** (1666-1739). Giuseppe's son **Pietro II** (1695-1765). Andrea's nephew **Giuseppe Antonio** (1683-1745); studied under Stradivari and became most noted of the family.
- Guarnieri, Giuseppe**. 1856-1918. Italian pathologist; discovered method of diagnosing smallpox and cowpox; described minute cell inclusions found in cases of smallpox and cowpox and named Guarnieri bodies after him (1892).
- Guaspri, Jc**. See **GASPARD DUCHET**.
- Gua'te-mo'tzin** (gwā'tēm'ōt'sin) or **Gua-tem'oc** (gwā'tēm'ōk) or **Cuauh-tem'oc** (kwau-tēm'ōk). 1495?-1525. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico; nephew of Montezuma II. Leader of Aztec forces opposing Spanish under Cortes; organized attack (June 30, 1520; "la Noche triste") driving Spaniards out of Mexico City; chosen emperor after Montezuma's death. Defended city against siege by Cortes (1521); captured and tortured but did not reveal location of Aztec treasure; taken as hostage by Cortes on his march to Honduras and executed on charge of treachery.
- Gub'bins** (gūb'inz), **John Harrington**. 1852-1929. British diplomat in Japan. Entered Japan consular service (1871); secretary in legation (1886-1903). Author of *Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Words in Japanese Language* (3 vols.), *The Waking of Modern Japan* (1922), and other works on Japan.
- Gu'ber-na'tis** (gū'bār-nā'tis), **Conte Angelo de**. 1840-1913. Italian Orientalist and editor; professor of Sanskrit, Florence (1863, 1867), of Italian literature, Rome (1891 ff.); founded and edited various literary periodicals (1859-87). His works include plays, Oriental studies, mythological studies, biographical compilations, and a literary history.
- Gu'bitz** (gū'bīts), **Friedrich Wilhelm**. 1786-1870. German journalist and illustrator; dramatic critic on staff of *Vossische Zeitung* (1832-66).
- Guch-kov'** (gūch-kōt'), **Aleksandr Ivanovich**. 1861?-1936. Russian politician; fought with Boers against British (1899-1900). Member of First Duma; leader of Octobrists in Third Duma (1907-12) and elected its president (1910). In revolution (March, 1917), was delegated to make formal demand of Czar Nicholas II for his abdication; a short-time minister of war under Kerenski; later (1919), emigrated to Paris.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdūre (16), natūre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gud'den (gōd'ēn), Bernard Aloys von. 1824-1886 German neurologist, known for work on the histology of the brain, Gudden's commissure, a bundle of nerve fibers of the hypothalamus, being named after him

Gu'de (gō'dē), Hans 1825-1903 Norwegian painter; best known for his landscapes

Gu'de'a (gō'dā') fl about 2350 B.C. Ruler (patol) of Lagash, a Sumerian city state in southern Babylonia, a temple builder and patron of arts, greatly influenced religion of Sumer, deified by later generations

Gu'de-hus (gō'dē hōō), Heinrich 1845-1909 German operatic tenor

Gude'man (gōd'mān) Alfred 1862- . American philologist, professor of Greek and Latin, Johns Hopkins (1890-93), Pennsylvania (1893-1903), Cornell U. (1902-04), asst editor, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (1904-16)

Gu'de-ri-an (gō'dā'rē an), Heinz 1886-1954 German general, commander in chief of armored units, against Poland (1939), France (1940), Russia (1941).

Gud'ger (gū'jēr), Eugene Willis 1866-1956 American ichthyologist. Investigator, U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Beaufort, N.C. (1902-11), taught biology, N.C. Coll. for Women (1903-19), on staff American Museum of Nat. History (1919-36), asst. curator (1935-38). Author numerous papers on ichthyology. Special editor for ichthyology, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, Second Edition

Gu'din' (gū'dān'), Théodore. 1802-1880. French painter of marines

Gud'munds-son (gūth'mūnts sōn), Kristmann 1902- . Icelandic novelist, whose works, widely translated, include *Icelandic Love* (1926), *The Morning of Ice* (1928, Eng. translation, 1936), *The Holy Mountain* (1931), *The Children of Earth* (1935), *Winged Citadel* (Eng. translation 1940)

Gué'bri'ant' (gū'brān'), Comte Jean Baptiste Budes (bū'dē). 1602-1643 French soldier, served under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in Germany (1635-39), after Bernhard's death negotiated transfer of Bernhard's army to France, and commanded it in the defeat and capture of the imperialist general Tilly at Kempen (Jan. 17, 1642), created marshal of France, mortally wounded in action at Rottweil (Nov. 19, 1643)

Gué-dal'ia (gū'dāl'ā), Philip 1889-1944 English writer, educ. Oxford. Practiced law (1913-23). Among his books are *Ignes Fatuus, a Book of Parodies* (1911), *Supers and Supermen* (1920), *The Second Empire* (1922), *Palmerston* (1926), *Conquistador* (1927), *The Duke* (biography of Wellington 1931), *Argentine Tangs* (1932), *The Hundred Days* (1934), *The Hundred Years* (1936), 1936 *The Hundredth Year* (1940)

Guelde, Duke of See F. MONTE

Guelph or Gueff (gu'lf) *See* Welf (velf) *Ital* Guel'fo (gwē'fō), *pl* Guel'fi (gwē'fē) In Italy (12th to 15th century), a supporter of the Welts (gw) against the Hohenstaufen, opponents of the Ghibellines (gw) these two becoming the great political factions of medieval Italy. The Guelphs in general supported the church and were represented by Florence, Bologna, and Milan (central Italy), the Ghibellines in general were strongest in northern Italy (Pisa, Verona, and Arezzo) and were supporters of the Holy Roman emperors. Toward the end the contest degenerated into a mere struggle of rival factions

Gué'mé'née' (gū'mā'nē') *Later* Gué'mé'né'. A princely branch of the Rohan family of France, deriving its name from a village in Morbihan, Brittany. This branch originated in the 15th century with Charles de Rohan (d. 1425?), later (16th century) it gave rise to the Montbazou ducal branch. See Louis René

Édouard, Cardinal de ROHAN, his brother Ferdinand Maximilien Mériadec de Rohan (1738-1813), Prince de Guéménée, was a prelate

Gué'mez de Hor-ca-si'tas (gwā'māth thā ōr'kī sē'tās), Juan Francisco Conde de Revill'la Gí-gē'do (thā rā ve'yā hē hā'thō) 1682-1768 Spanish soldier and administrator, captain general of Cuba (1734-1746), viceroy of Mexico (1746-1755). To Spain (1755); captain general of Spanish army, president, council of war. His son Juan Vicente Gué'mez Pa-che'co de Pa-dil'la Horcasitas (pa chī'kō thā pā thē'lyā), Conde de Revilla Gí-gē'do (1740-1799), was also Spanish soldier and administrator, captain of viceregal guard, Mexico, viceroy of Mexico (1788-94), on return to Spain was appointed director general of artillery

Guen'ther (gūn'tēr), Konrad 1814 . German zoologist, sought to reawaken a feeling for nature through stimulation of appreciation of the natural history, etc., of Germany. Author of *Das Antlitz Brasiliens* (1927, English translation by Bernard Miall, 4 *Naturalist in Brazil*, 1931) etc.

Gué'pratte' (gū'prat'), Émile Paul Aimable 1856-1939 French rear admiral in World War (1914-19) made bold attempt to force D. D. (Muller) (Mar. 18, 1915) promoted vice-admiral

Gué'ran-ger' (gū'rān'zhā'), Prosper Louis Pascal 1805-1875 Benedictine monk and liturgist, restored Benedictine order in France, its rules approved by Pope Gregory XVI (1837)

Gué'rad' (gū'rād'), Albert Léon 1880- . Educator and writer, b. Paris in U.S. from 1906, professor of general literature, Stanford (from 1925). Author of *French Prophet of Yesterday* (1915), *The Napoleonic Legend* (1923), *Life and Death of an Ideal* (1928), *Art for Art's Sake* (1936), etc.

Guer-cl'no (gwā'chē'nō) *Real name* Giovanni Francesco Bar-bi-eri (bār by'ērē) 1591-1666 Bologna painter of Eclectic school, pupil of Lodovico Carracci, protégé of Gregory XV

Gue'rick-e (gā'rlē) Otto von. 1602-1656 German physicist, invented air pump (1650) devised Magdeburg hemispheres to illustrate pressure of the air. Credited with devising first electric generating machinery: ball of sulphur on a crank turned by the friction of the hand held against the turning ball generating static electricity

Gué'rin' (gū'rān'), Charles 1875-1907 French poet author of *Il est de Neige* (1893), *Le Semeur de Cendres* (1901), etc.

Guérin, Georges Maurice de. 1810-1839 French poet author of *Le Centaure*, published by George Sand in *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1840). His sister Eugénie (1805-1844) also a writer is known esp. for her posthumously published *Journal and Letters*

Guérin, Jean Baptiste Paulin 1783-1855. French painter, esp. of religious scenes

Gue'rin' (gū'rān') Jules 1866-1946 American painter studied under Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, best known for his murals, as in Lincoln Memorial Building in Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City, Civic Opera Building in Chicago, etc.

Gué'rin' (gū'rān'), Jules René 1801-1886 French surgeon, founded orthopedic institute at Muret and did valuable research work on dislocations of the bones, esp. of the spine

Guérin, Baron Pierre Narcisse 1774-1833 French painter, studied under Regnault, professor at École des Beaux Arts (Paris, 1814); director of Académie des France at Rome (1822-28)

ile, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), asid, ave, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), salt (41), connect; fidd, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u-u is Fr. menu;

Guerlain' (gè'lä'n'), Pierre François Pascal. Early 19th-century French perfume manufacturer, of Paris.

Guernsey (gür'n'z), Egbert. 1873-1903. American physician; author of *Homoeopathic Domestic Practice* (1853); reputed memorialized in Bret Harte's story *The Man Whose Yoke Was Not Easy*.

Guérout' (gä'rö'), Adolphe. 1810-1872. French journalist and politician; founder of *L'Opinion Nationale* (1839). Author of *La République en France* (1871), etc.

Guer-raz'zi (gwär-rät'sé), Francesco Domenico. Pseudonym Anselmo Gua-lan'di (gwä-lan'dé). 1804-1873. Italian statesman and novelist, b. Livorno (Leghorn). Premier of Tuscany (1848); triumvir and dictator of Florentine republic (1849); imprisoned (1849-1853); banished to Corsica (1853-1861); member of parliament (1862, 1865).

Guer-re'ro (gër-ré'rö), Francisco. 1527?-1599. Spanish composer, esp. of church music.

Guerrero, Manuel Amador. See AMADOR GUERRERO.

Guerrero, María. 1868-1928. Spanish actress; director of Teatro Español, Madrid, where she presented and appeared in Spanish classics and the best modern plays.

Guerrero, Vicente. 1783?-1831. Mexican soldier and political leader, joined in war for independence under Morelos (1810); became leader of Mexican guerrilla forces. Vice president of Mexico (1824-26); chosen president by Congress (Mar., 1829) and served until Dec., 1829, when revolution broke out against him, led by Bustamante; captured and shot (Feb., 1831).

Guer-ri'ni (gwär-ré'né), Olindo. Pseudonym Lorenzo Stecchet'ti (sték-kät'té). 1845-1916. Italian poet; chief representative of verismo. Works include esp. lyrics and, under pseudonym De'la (d'é-lä), many humorous poems in Venetian dialect.

Guesclin, Bertrand Du. See DU GUESCLIN.

Guesde (gè'd), Jules. Real name Mathieu Ba'sile' (bä'zé'), 1845-1922. French Socialist, b. in Paris. Editor, *Les Droits de l'Homme* (1870), defended the Commune of Paris (1871) and had to flee to Switzerland. Returned to France (1876) and edited Socialist journals. Collaborated with Marx and Engels in preparing program adopted by national congress of the Labor party at Le Havre (1880); caused split among Socialist groups, the Guesdists rejecting all compromise with capitalistic government.

Guesse, George. See SIROUYA.

Guest (gè'st), Lady Charlotte Elizabeth, nee Ber'tie (bär'ti, bär'té). 1812-1895. Welsh writer; m. Sir Josiah John Guest (1833, d. 1852) and Charles Schreiber (1855, d. 1884). Published *Mabinogion* (1838-49) from old Welsh manuscripts with translations.

Guest, Edgar Albert. 1881-. Writer, b. Birmingham, Eng.; to U.S. (1891). On staff of Detroit *Free Press* (from 1895); conductor of columns of verse and humorous sketches. Author of many volumes of popular verse.

Guest, Edwin. 1800-1880. English historian; chief founder of the Philological Society (1842). Author of *History of English Rhythms* (1838), and papers on the Roman period in British history.

Gueva'ra (gå-vü'ra), Luis Vélez de. See LUIS VÉLEZ DE GUEVARA.

Guevara, Meraud, nee Guin'ness (gün'is; gñ-nés'). 1910/-. English painter; m. Álvaro Guevara; excels in figure and genre painting.

Guevara y de No-ro'ña (é thä nö-rö'nvä), Antonio de. 1480?-1545. Spanish writer, b. Tricelco, Santander. Franciscan monk; court preacher and historiographer (1518); inquisitor (1523); bishop of Guadix (1527 ff.); bishop of Mondoñedo (1537 ff.). Author of popular didactic works; known esp. for rhetorical style; said to

have influenced English euphuism. Works include *Roloz de Principes con el Libro de Marco Aurelio* (idealized portrayal of the perfect prince and an imaginary life of Marcus Aurelius, source for La Fontaine's fable *Le Paysan du Danube*, 1529), *La Década de Césares* (biographies of ten Roman emperors, 1539), *Epistolae Familiars*, often called "Golden Letters" (collection of 85 letters dealing with diversity of topics: Part I, 1539; Part II, 1542), etc.

Guffens (gü'fens), Godefried. 1823-1901. Belgian painter; executed murals for Antwerp bourse, church of Notre Dame at Saint-Nicolas, near Antwerp, etc.

Gug'gen-helm (gög'én him), Meyer. 1828-1905. Capitalist, b. Langnau, Switzerland; to U.S. (1847). Interested himself in copper industry; with aid of his seven sons, gained dominating place in industry; controlled American Smelting and Refining Co. (from 1901). His son Daniel (1856-1930), b. Philadelphia, was in business in Switzerland (1873-84); joined father in copper industry in U.S.; established himself as leading figure in copper industry; extended his interests to gold mines in Alaska, rubber plantations in Africa, tin mines in Bolivia, and nitrate deposits in Chile. Noted also for philanthropy on great scale, as in establishing (1924) Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation to promote "the well-being of mankind," and in establishing (1925) school of aeronautics at N.Y. Univ. and (1926-30) the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Other sons, all associated with the Guggenheim business interests and members of the firm, were Isaac (1854-1922), Murry (1858-1939); Solomon R. (1861-1949), Benjamin (1865-1912), lost on the *Titanic*; Simon (1867-1941), U.S. senator from Colorado (1907-13), who established (1925) as memorial to his son the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to provide annual fellowships for advanced study and research; William (1868-1941).

Gug-gia'ri (güöl jä'ri), José Patricio. 1834-1937. Paraguayan lawyer and political leader; president of Paraguay (1928-31); forced from office by radicals (Oct., 1931); resumed presidency (Jan.-Aug., 1932).

Gu-gliel'mi (güöl'yé'mé), Pietro. 1727-1804. Italian composer of operas and, later, of church music.

Gugu. = GYGES.

Gulart (gyar), Guillaume. French chronicler of 13th and early 14th century.

Guil'bert' (gü'bär'), Comte Jacques Antoine Hippolyte de. 1743-1790. French soldier and writer, served in Seven Years' War; field marshal (1786). Author of *Essai de Tactique Générale* (1772), *Défense du Système de Guerre Moderne* (1779).

Guibert de No'gent' (dè nö'zhän'). 1053-1124. French Benedictine theologian and historian; author of a history of the Crusades, regarded as best of contemporary accounts.

Guibert of Ravenna. See ANTIPOPE CLEMENT III.

Guic'ciar-di'ni (gwé't'chéar-de'né), Francesco. 1483-1540. Florentine historian and statesman; papal governor of Modena and Reggio (1516-21); governor of Romagna under Clement VII (1523 ff.), in service of Alessandro de' Medici (1534 ff.); retired after patron's assassination (1537). Author of *Storia d'Italia*, principal historical work of 16th century (16 books, pub. 1561; 4 books, 1564).

Guic'cio-lli (gwé't'chö-lé), Countess Teresa. 1801?-1873. Italian noblewoman; m. Count Guiccioli (c. 1817). Known for her liaison with Lord Byron, and her book *My Recollections of Lord Byron* (written orig. in French, 1868).

Guil'chard' or Guil'schard' (gë'shär'), Karl Gottlieb.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- Pseudonym* **Quin'tus I-ci'll-us** (kvín'tóus é-tá'í-lé-óus). 1724-1775. German soldier and writer; served under Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War.
- Guí'chen** (gě'shán'), Comte Luc Urbain du Bouex'le' (dū bwěk'sěk') de. 1712-1790. French naval officer; engaged against Admiral Rodney in the Antilles (1780) with indecisive results, defeated by Admiral Kemptelt in Bay of Biscay (Dec. 12, 1781).
- Guí'dí** (gwě'dě), Carlo Alessandro. 1650-1712. Italian poet; a founder of Accademia Arcadia; introduced canzone with free strophes, later developed by Leopardi.
- Guidi, Ignazio**. 1844-1935. Italian Orientalist; professor of Semitics, Rome (1878-1920); advanced theory that lower Euphrates was original home of Semites.
- Guidi, Tommaso**. See MASACCIO.
- Guí'dic-cio'ni** (gwě'dét chio'ně), Giovanni. 1500-1541. Italian prelate and poet, b. Lucca; in diplomatic service of Paul III, known esp. for patriotic sonnets.
- Guí'do d'A-rez'zo** (gwě'dó da-rát'só) or **Guí'do A're-ti'no** (a'rā tē'nó). Also called **Fia Guít-to'ne** (gwě'tō'nā). 995? 1050. Benedictine monk and musical reformer, b. prob. near Paris, though tradition gives Arezzo as his birthplace. Monk in monasteries of St. Maur des Fossés near Paris, or Pomposa near Ferrara, and at Arezzo; perhaps prior of Camaldolese monastery near Avellano. Reputed inventor of the medieval "great scale" or gamut, the hexachord, and hexachord solmization. Among his works on musical theory are *Musilogus de Disciplina Artis Musicae*, *Antiphonarium*, *Regulae de Ignoto Cantu*, *Epistolae Michaeli Monacho de Ignoto Cantu Duclia*.
- Guido del'le Co-lon'ne** (dāl'lā kō-lōn'nā) or **da Co-lon'na** (dā kō-lōn'nā). 13th-century Sicilian poet. Chiet work, *Historia Troiana* (in Latin; 1242), based on a poem by Benoît de Sainte Maure (q.v.), was used as source of Trojan War material by Boccaccio, Chaucer, Shakespeare. Causton's English version of it was first printed English book.
- Guido of Crema**. See ANTIOPE PASCIAL III.
- Guido of Lusignan**. See GUY OF LUSIGNAN.
- Guido of Spoleto**. See GUY OF SPOLITO.
- Guido Reni**. See RENI.
- Guil'frey** (gě'frā'), Jules Marie Joseph. 1840-1918. French art historian; director of the Manufacture des Gobelins (1893-1908).
- Guil'gne-ber't** (gě'n'y'-bār'), Charles Alfred Honoré. 1867-1940. French historian; professor of Roman history and early Christianity, Sorbonne (from 1906); author of *Le Problème de Jésus* (1911), *La Vie Cachée de Jésus* (1921), *Le Monde Juif vers le Temps de Jésus* (1935).
- Guignes** (gě'n'y'), Joseph de. 1721-1800. French Orientalist and Chinese scholar; professor of Syriac at Collège de France (1757); wrote (1756-58) *History of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, and other Western Tatars*.
- Guil'bert** (gě'l'bār'), Yvette. 1865? 1914. French singer, b. Paris; m. Dr. M. Schiller (1895). Famed as singer of topical songs, often in argot, with subjects drawn from Latin Quarter or from lower-class Parisian life; received award of Legion of Honor (1912).
- Guild** (gild), Curtis. 1827-1911. American journalist, b. Boston. Founder (1859) and editor (1859-98), *Boston Commercial Bulletin*. His son Curtis (1860-1915) was on staff of *Boston Commercial Bulletin* (from 1881) and its owner and editor (from 1902); governor of Massachusetts (1906-08); U.S. ambassador to Russia (1911-13).
- Guilford**, Baron and earl of. English titles borne by NORTH family.
- Guil'lain** (gě'yān'), Simon. 1581-1658. French sculptor.
- Guil'lau'mat'** (gě'yō'mā'), Marie Louis Adolphe. 1863-1940. French soldier; commanded 2d army in defense of Verdun (1916-17); commander in chief of allied armies in the East (1918); commanded 5th army in forcing passage of the Aisne River (Oct.-Nov., 1918); commander of French army on Rhine (1924).
- Guil'laume** (gě'yōm'). French form of WILLIAM.
- Guil'laume** (gě'yōm), Alfred. 1888-. English theologian; professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at U. of Durham (1920-30); principal of Culham Coll., Abingdon (from 1930).
- Guil'laume** (gě'yōm'), Charles Édouard. 1861-1938. French physicist, b. Fleurier, Switzerland. Assistant (1883), assoc. director (1902), director (1915), Bureau of International Weights and Measures at Sèvres. Known esp. for invention of nickel steel alloy Invar that, because of very slight expansion or contraction with changes in temperature, is used for standard measures and precision instruments, awarded 1920 Nobel prize for physics.
- Guillaume, Jean Baptiste Claude Eugène**. 1822-1905. French sculptor, among his works are portrait busts of Napoleon I, Anacreon, two bronze busts of the Gracchi.
- Guillaume de Cham'peux'** (shān'pě'). 1070?-1121. French scholastic philosopher; teacher and rival of Abelard.
- Guillaume de Gellone, Saint**. See GUILLAUME D'ORANGE.
- Guillaume de Lor'ris** (dē lō'rēs'). d. about 1235. 13th-century French poet; author of the first part of *Roman de la Rose*. See JEAN DE MEUNG.
- Guillaume de Ma'chaut** or **Ma'chault** (mā'shō'). 1305? 1377. French poet and composer, author of *Le Livre du Voir dit*, best known of his verse, composer of a Mass (sung at coronation of Charles V), and lais, motets, ballads, and rondeaux.
- Guillaume de Pa'ris** (pā'rē'; Angl. pā'ris). Also known as **Guillaume d'Au'vergne** (dō'vēn'y'). 1180? 1249. French prelate and natural philosopher, consecrated bishop of Paris (1228). Author of *De Universo*, etc.
- Guillaume de Poi'tiers** (pwa'tyā'). Norman chronicler of 2d half of 11th century, chronicler of William the Conqueror; author of *Gesta William*.
- Guillaume de Poitiers**. d. 1127. Duke of Aquitaine. Latest known Provençal troubadour.
- Guillaume d'O'range** (dō'rānz'). Also known as **Fie'ra'brace** (fyē'rā'brās'), as **St. Guillaume de Gel'lone** (zhā'lōn'), and as **Mar'quis au' court'nez'** (mar'kē'ō'kōr'nā'). d. 812. Central figure of a southern cycle of French chansons de geste, in which he appears as grandson of Charles Martel and a commander under Charlemagne; fought the Moors at Villedaigne (793) and, though defeated, caused them to retreat into Spain; captured Barcelona (803), founded monastery of Gellone (804), to which he retired (806). His exploits are probably compounded from those of a dozen or more historical personages.
- Guil'lau'met'** (gě'yō'mē'), Gustave Achille. 1840-1887. French painter, esp. of Algerian scenes.
- Guil'lau'min'** (gě'yō'mān'), Jean Baptiste Armand. 1841-1927. French painter of landscapes and marines.
- Guil'le-met'** (gě'yō'mē'), Jean Baptiste Antoine. 1842-1918. French landscape painter.
- Guil'le-min'** (gě'yō'mān'), Amédée Victor. 1826-1893. French writer of popular books on scientific subjects.
- Guillanes**. See GUILLANS.
- Guil'lim** (gwil'im), John. 1565-1621. English authority on heraldry.
- Guil'lo'tin'** (gě'yō'tān'), Joseph Ignace. 1738-1814.

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōdā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, īll, charīty; ōld, ōley, ērb, ōdd (40), ōftt (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, ōll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūā, ū = u in Fr. menu;

French physician; deputy to States-General (1789); first to demand doubling of Representatives of Third Estate. Defended capital punishment and proposed use of beheading machine (1789), called *guillotine* after him.

Guil'mant' (gē'mān'), Félix Alexandre. 1837-1911. French organist and composer; for over 30 years organist at the Church of the Trinity, Paris; also, professor of organ at the Conservatory of Music; composer of many organ works.

Gui-ma-rães' (gē-mā-rāens'), Bernardo Joa-quim' da Sil'va (zhwā-kēnn' dā sil'vā). 1827-1884. Brazilian poet and novelist; among his books of verse are *Cantos da Solidão* (1852), *Poesias* (1865), *Fôlhas de Outono* (1883); among his novels, *O Seminário* (1872), *Maurício* (1877).

Guilmard' (gē'mār'), Marie Madeleine. 1743-1816. French dancer; star of Paris Opéra for twenty-five years; notorious for licentiousness, and for exhibition of legally prohibited plays in her private theater; retired (1789).

Guil'me-rà' (gē'mā-rā'), Àngel. 1847-1924. Catalanian dramatist and poet, b. in Canary Islands. Works, written in Catalan, include *Judith de Welp* (1883), *Mar y Cielo* (1888), *Maria Rosa* (1894), *Tierra Baja* (considered his masterpiece, 1896).

Guil'met' (gē'mē'), Jean Baptiste. 1795-1871. French chemist; founded factory near Lyon for manufacture of artificial dyes; Guimet's blue, an ultramarine, is named after him. His son Émile Étienne (1836-1918) was an industrialist and scholar; succeeded his father in the dye factory; founded (at Lyon; moved to Paris, 1888) Musée Guimet, or Musée National des Religions, containing exhibits from Egypt and the Far Eastern countries; composer of a ballet, an oratorio, and an opera.

Guil'ney (gē'nē), Louise Imc. 1861-1920. American poet and essayist, b. Boston. Resident, Oxford, England (from 1901). Her volumes of verse include *Songs at the Start* (1884), *The White Sail and Other Poems* (1887), *Happy Ending* (1909); her essays, *Goose Quill Papers* (1885), *A Little English Gallery* (1894), *Poems* (1897).

Guil'ni-zel'li (gē'nē-tsel'li) or **Guil'ni-cel'li** (-chēl'li), Guido. 1240? 1274. Bolognese poet; considered generally as founder of the *dolce stil nuovo*; held by Dante as father of Italian love poetry.

Guil'n'ness (gē'n'is; gē'n'is). Name of a family of brewers in Ireland, including Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness (1798-1869); became (1855) sole proprietor of brewing business founded by his father, Arthur; first Lord Mayor of Dublin (1851); restored St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin (1860-65); created baronet (1867). His sons Sir Arthur Edward (1840-1915), 1st Baron Ar'di-laun' (ar'di lōn'), head of the business (1868-77), benefactor to Dublin and Church of Ireland, and Edward Cecil (1847-1927), 1st Earl of Iveagh [i'vā] (cr. 1919), chairman of Guinness brewery at Dublin (1886-89), erected workmen's dwellings in London and Dublin, destroyed Dublin slums, endowed Foster Inst. for bacteriological research. Rupert Edward Cecil Lee (1874-), 2d Earl of Iveagh; son of 1st earl; educ. Cambridge; winner of Diamond Skulls at Henley (1895, 1896); chairman of the business; chancellor of Dublin U. (from 1927). His brother Walter Edward (1880-1944), 1st Baron Moyne (mōyn), politician; served in Boer War and as major in World War; M.P. (1907-31); minister of agriculture (1925-29; 1940-41); colonial secretary (1941-42); leader of House of Lords (1941-42); deputy minister of state, Cairo (1942-44); assassinated; father of Bryan Walter (1905-), poet and novelist, author of *Landscape with Figures* (1934), *Johnny and Jimma* (1936), etc.

Guil-rai'des (gē-rāi'dās), Ricardo. 1882-1927. Argentine writer; author of *Don Segundo Sombra* (an epic of gaucho life on the Argentine pampas, 1926).

Guil'raud' (gē'rō'), Ernest. 1837-1892. French composer; professor, Paris Conservatory. Composer of an orchestral suite, a concert overture, a caprice, and esp. of several operas.

Guil'scard' (gēs'kār'), Robert. 1015?-1085. Norman adventurer, bro. of Roger I of Sicily; founder of the Norman state of the Two Sicilies. Confirmed by pope in his title duke of Apulia and Calabria (1059). Conquered part of Sicily from the Saracens, capturing Palermo (1072) and Salerno (1077). Defeated Alexius Comnenus at Durazzo (1081); captured Rome (1084) and delivered Pope Gregory VII from Emperor Henry IV.

Guiscard, Roger. See ROGER I of Sicily.

Guischard. See GUICHARD.

Guise (Angl. gēz or, less often, gwēz; Fr. gū-ēz' or gēz). Name of a powerful ducal family of Lorraine, derived from a town near Laon. Family formed branch of house of Lorraine (1528-1675); see LORRAINE. Its members included:

Claude I. Duc d'Au'male' (dō'māl'). 1496-1550. Son of René II, Duc de Lorraine. 1st duc de Guise (1528). Fought under Francis I in Italy (1515) and the Champagne (1523) and under Charles, Duc d'Orléans, in Flanders (1542). His daughter Mary married James V of Scotland and was mother of Mary, Queen of Scots.

François de Lorraine. Known as le Ba'la'fré' (lē bā'la'frā'), i.e. the Scared. 1519-1563. Son of Claude I. 2d duc de Guise, b. Barcette. Soldier and politician. Fought at Montmédy (1542), at siege of Landrecies (1543) and Boulogne (1545); especially efficient in defense of Metz (1552) against Charles V. Took Calais from English (1558). After death of Francis II (1560), forced to retire by Catherine de Médicis. Opposed Huguenots; assassinated by Protestant fanatic, Jean de Poltrot, Seigneur de Miré (Feb., 1563).

Charles de Lorraine' (dē'lō'rān'). 1524-1574. Brother of François. Archbishop of Reims (1538); created (1547) cardinal of Guise and (1550) cardinal of Lorraine. Powerful in political intrigues; zealous and intolerant Catholic; introduced Inquisition into France (1558).

Henri I de Lorraine. Also known as le Balafre'. 1550-1588. Son of François. 3d duc de Guise, fought against Huguenots (1567-69); forced Coligny to raise siege of Poitiers (1569). Took active part in Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572); prime mover in establishing Holy League (1576) against Bourbons. Involved in Wars of the Three Henrys, defence of King Henry III's order to keep away from Paris followed by Day of Barricades (May 12, 1588). Assassinated by Royal Guard (Dec., 1588).

Louis II de Lorraine. 1555-1588. Younger brother of Henri I de Lorraine. Archbishop of Reims; cardinal (1578). Assassinated at Blois the day after Henri's death (1588).

Louis III de Lorraine. 1575?-1621. Son of Louis II de Lorraine. French cardinal.

Charles de Lorraine. Duc de Ma'yenne' (dē mā'yēn'). 1554-1611. Brother of Henri I. Fought in Huguenot Wars under his brother; after Henri's assassination, took command of Holy League forces. Proclaimed cardinal of Bourbon king (1588) but defeated at Arques (1589) and Ivry (1590) by Henry IV. Submitted to Henry IV (1596) and remained loyal until his death.

Charles de Lorraine. 1571-1640. Son of Henri I. 4th duc de Guise. Soldier under Henry IV; fought with princes against Louis XIII (1617). Failed (1630).

Henri II de Lorraine. 1614-1664. Son of Charles. Trained for the church but became involved in wars against Richelieu (1641-42). Held prisoner by Spaniards (1648-52).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

François Joseph, d. 1675 Last duc de Guise; after his death and death (1688) of his great-aunt Marie title went to Bourbon-Orléans family.

Gui-teau' (gi tō'), Charles J. 1840?-1882. American lawyer; disappointed office seeker who shot President Garfield in Washington D.C. (July 2, 1881), hanged in Washington (June 30 1882).

Gui-te'ras (gi ta'ras), Juan. 1852-1925 Physician, b. Matanzas, Cuba (M.D.), Pennsylvania (1873). Appointed by U.S. government member of Havana Yellow Fever Commission (1879). Entered U.S. Marine Hospital service (1880-89). Professor of pathology, U. of Pennsylvania (1889-99). Served with American army in Cuba (1898). Study of yellow fever brought him into association with Major Gorgas and Major Reed, verified Reed's findings by independent experiments. Professor of pathology and tropical medicine, U. of Havana (1900-20); director of public health in Cuba (1909-21).

Gui't'er-man (gi't'er mán), Arthur. 1871-1943. American poet, b. Vienna, of American parentage. In magazine editorial work (1891-1906). Contributor of "Rhymed Reviews" to *Life* and light verse to periodicals.

Gui'try' (gi'tri'), Lucien Germain. 1860-1925. French actor at the Odéon (1891), the Théâtre de la Renaissance (1895), the Vaudeville (1898), Comédie Française (1902), manager of the Renaissance (1902-09), in his later years, appeared in a number of plays written by his son Sacha (1885-1957), actor and dramatist, author of *Vovo* (1905), *Le Vendeur de Nuit* (1911), *Un Beau Mariage* (1911), *Pastor* (1919), *Heranger* (1920), *Jacqueline* (1921), *Déjà* (1922), *Mon Double et Ma Mort* (1935), and the operettas *L'Amour Masqué* (1923), *Mozart* (1925), *Marié* (1928), writer and producer of motion pictures, as *Les Perles de la Couronne*, *Le Mot de l'ambroisie*.

Gui'to'ne'd'a rez'zo (gi'tō'nē dā-rē'tō'sh) d. 1294. Italian poet, author of love lyrics of the troubadour type and, later, of poems on moral, religious, and political subjects, known also as writer of earliest extant letters in the Italian language.

Gui'zot' (gi'zō'), François Pierre Guillaume. 1787-1874. French historian and statesman, b. Nîmes. Member of Chamber of Deputies (1830), premier of France (1840-48), forced into retirement by events of the Revolution of 1848. Among his many works are *Histoire de la civilisation en Europe* (1828) and *en France* (1830), *De la Démocratie en France* (1849), *Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre* (1850), *Histoire Parlementaire de France* (1863). His first wife, *Elisabeth Charlotte Pauline, nee de Meulan'* [d. mǔ'lan'] (1773-1827), was author of a few novels and *Les Enfants* (1812), *Le Journal d'une Mère* (1813), *Raoul et Victor ou l'École* (1821), *lettres de l'amielle sur l'éducation Domestique* (1826). His second wife, *Marguerite Andrée Elise, nee Dil'lon'* [dē'lōn'] (1801-1833), wrote *Le Maître et l'Élève* (1829), *Madame Lusa Gussot* (1834), etc. A son of Guizot by his second wife, *Maurice Guillaume* (1833-1892), was professor of Germanic literatures at Collège de France (from 1874), translator of *Macaulay's Lays* (1882), and author of a critical study, *Montaigne* (1899).

Gui'bran-son' (gi'brān sōn'), Ellen, nee Nord'gren' (nōrd'grān') 1863-1947. Swedish operatic soprano, best known as interpreter of Wagnerian roles.

Gui'brans-son (gi'brān sōn), Olaf. 1873-1958. Norwegian illustrator, on staff of *Simplicissimus* in Munich (from 1902); a leader among modern caricaturists.

Guld'berg (gōl'bārg), Cato Maximilian. 1836-1902. Norwegian chemist and mathematician; with Peter Waage, established the law of mass action (the law of Guldberg and Waage).

Guld'berg (gōl'bārg), Ove Høegh- (hōg'-). 1731-1808. Danish scholar and statesman, took part in overthrow (1772) of Queen Caroline Matilda and Struensee, and served as head of the administration (1772-81); when Crown Prince Frederick came to power as regent, he appointed Guldberg governor of Aarhus (1784-1802).

Gul'din (gōl'dēn), Paul. 1577-1643. Swiss mathematician, introduced centrobatic method (called also Guldin's properties), a method of reckoning area and volume of revolution.

Gul'lick (gū'lik), John Thomas. 1832-1923. American Congregational missionary and evolutionist, b. Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, missionary, Kalgan, in North China (1865-75), in Japan (1875-90). Chief work, *Evolution, Racial and Habitual* (1905). His brother *Luther Halsey* (1828-1891), b. Honolulu, was a missionary in the Caroline Islands, Hawaii, Japan, and China. Luther's son *Luther Halsey* (1865-1919) was a specialist in physical education, director, physical training course, Y.M.C.A. College, Springfield, Mass. (to 1903), co-operated there with James Naismith in inventing game of basketball, director, child hygiene department, Russell Sage Foundation (1907-13), an organizer of the Camp Fire Girls of America (1912). The younger Luther's brother *Sidney Lewis* (1860-1935), Congregational missionary in Japan (1887-1913) and lecturer at the Imperial U. Kyoto, Japan (1907-13) author of books in English and Japanese, esp. on the I Ching. A son of Sidney Lewis *Gulick, Luther Halsey* (1892-), b. Osaka, Japan, educator, director, New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and director of Institute of Public Administration, lecturer in political science, director of Regents Inquiry into Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York (from 1935).

Gul'strand (gū'strānd), Alvar. 1862-1930. Swedish ophthalmologist, pioneer in ophthalmology (from 1891) investigated dioptries of the eye, developed new conception of theory of optical images, awarded 1911 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

Gum'mer-e (gū'mē-ē), Francis Barton. 1855-1919. American scholar, b. Burlington, N.J. Professor of English and German, Haverford (1887-1909), professor of English literature, Haverford (1909-19). Author of *Handbook of Poetics* (1885), *Old English Ballads* (1894), *The Oldest English Epic* (1909, a translation of *Beowulf*), *Democracy and Poetry* (1911), etc.

Gummere, John. 1784-1845. American educator, author of *Treatise on Surveying* (1814) and *Elementary Treatise on Astronomy* (1822). His son *Samuel James* (1811-1874) was president of Haverford Coll. (1864-71).

Gummere, Samuel René. 1819-1920. American diplomat, b. Trenton, N.J. Consul general for Morocco (1898-1905) at time Ferdinand was kidnapped by Raisuli for ransom, transmitted John Hay's famous dispatch, "Ferdinand alive or Raisuli dead", U.S. minister to Morocco (1905-09). See RAISULI.

Gum'plo'wicz (gūm plo'wīch), Ludwig. 1838-1909. Austrian economist and sociologist.

Gu-na'ris (gū nā'ris). Var. of GONARES.

Gundelinger. See GUNDORI.

Gun'de-ric (gūn'dē rik). Fr. *Gon'dioc'* (gōn'dyōk') or *Gon'dé'ric'* (gōn'dā'rēk') d. 473? Second king of Burgundy (436-443), widened boundaries of kingdom, left four sons who disputed for the throne.

Gun'di-car (gūn'dī kar). Fr. *Gon'di'caire'* (gōn'dē-kār'). d. 436 A.D. First king of Burgundy (413-436). Crossed Rhine (c. 413) and established new kingdom, ally of Romans (435), killed in war against Attila.

Gun'di-mar II (gūn'dī mār). Fr. *Gon'de-mar'* (gōn'dē-mār'). d. 532. Second son of Gundobad. King of

ale, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sófó; áve, háre (18), évent ánd, silént, máker; íce, áll, cháry; áld, ábey, árb, ádd (40), sóft (41), cónnect; fídd, fíót; out, oíll; cúbé, ánite, árn, áp, círcle, ú-u á Fr. ménu;

Burgundy (523-532), succeeding his brother Sigismund; defeated Franks (524); made peace with Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; killed by sons of Clovis.

Gun'do-bad (gün'dô-bäd). *Erroneously* Gun'do-bald (gün'dô-bôld) or Gun'di-bald (-di-). Fr. *Gon'de-baud* (gônd'lo') or *Gom'baud* (gôn'bô'), d. 516. Son of Gundric. King of Burgundy (473-516); at first shared kingdom with three brothers; later became sole ruler with capital at Vienne; defeated by Clovis (500); issued (c. 500) codification of Burgundian law (*Lex Gundobada*, Fr. *Loi Gombette*); made alliance with Clovis (506). His niece Lotilda became wife of Clovis.

Gun'dolf (gün'dôlft), **Friedrich**. Pseudonym of **Friedrich Gun'del-fing'er** (gôn'dê-fing'êr). 1880-1931. German writer; published translation of Shakespeare's works, and studies on *Shakespeare und der Deutsche Geist* (1911), *Goethe* (1916), *Kleist* (1922), *Paracelsus* (1927), *Shakespeare* (2 vols., 1928).

Gun'du-lîc (gün'dô-lî'v); *Angl.* -lîch), **Ivan Franov**. Ital. **Giovanni Gon'do-la** (gôn'dô-lâ). 1588-1638. Croatian (or Illyrian) poet, b. Ragusa on coast of Dalmatia. Translated Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; author of lyric, epic, and dramatic poems, and of dramas *Cleopatra*, *Duhovka*, *Proserpina*, which laid foundation of Slavic drama at Ragusa.

Gunn (gun), **Neil M.** 1891-. Scottish novelist; author of *Grey Coast* (1926), *Morning Tide* (1931), *Highland River* (1937), *Wild Geese Overhead* (1939), *The Silver Darlings* (1941), etc.

Gunn, Rosa. 1897-. American physicist; invented electrical devices for military and naval use; investigated solar and terrestrial electricity and magnetism.

Gun'nar-son (gun'nâr-son), **Gunnar.** 1869-. Icelandic poet and novelist; of his many works, mostly written in Danish, several have been translated into English, including *Seven Days' Darkness*, *Night and the Dream*, *Ships in the Sky*, *The Good Shepherd* (1940).

Gun-ne'rus (gûn nâr'us), **Johan Ernst.** 1719-1773. Norwegian botanist; bishop of Trondheim; friend of Linnaeus; authority on Norwegian botany. Gunnera, a genus of herbs, named after him.

Gunn'laugr Orms'tung'a (gün'lô'f yôr ôrms'tûng'û). b. about 983 A.D. Icelandic scholar; author of *Gunnlaugs-saga*, etc.

Gun-sau'lus (gün-sô'lûs; -sô'lû), **Frank Wakeley** 1856-1921. American clergyman; ordained in Methodist ministry, and served until 1879, became Congregational minister (1879). Past or, Plymouth Church, Chicago (1887-99); Central Church, Chicago (1899-1919). With aid of Philip D. Armour, established Armour Institute (opened 1893); president of the Institute (1893-1921). Widely known as preacher and lecturer.

Gun'ter (gün'têr), **Archibald Clavering.** 1847-1907. Novelist and playwright, b. Liverpool, Eng.; to U.S. as a child. Author of the novels *Mr. Barnes of New York* (1887), *Mr. Potter of Texas* (1898), *That Frenchman!* (1889), *Miss Nobody of Nowhere* (1890), *A Prince in the Garret* (1905); plays, *Prince Karl* (produced 1886) and *Mr. Barnes of New York*.

Gunter, Edmund. 1581-1626. English mathematician; professor of astronomy, Gresham Coll., London (1619-26); invented the chain, line, quadrant, and scale known by his name (Gunter's chain, Gunter's line, etc.).

Gün'ther (gün'têr; *Angl.* gün'têr), **Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf.** 1830-1914. German-born zoologist in England; naturalized British subject (1862). On staff of British Museum; keeper of its zoological department (1875-95).

Günther, Hans. 1891-. German anthropologist; professor of social anthropology at Jena (1930), Berlin (1935).

Günther, Johann Christian. 1695-1723. German lyric poet.

Gun'ther (gün'thêr), **John.** 1901-. American journalist, b. Chicago; European correspondent for various American newspapers (from 1921). Author of *Inside Europe* (1936), *Inside Asia* (1939), *Inside Latin America* (1941).

Gup'ta (gôp'ta). A dynasty of kings (320-480) of northern India, ruling during a golden age (the Gupta period) of Hindu (Sanskrit) literature, art, and science (see KALIDASA). Its rulers were Chandragupta I (the founder), Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Kumara-gupta I, and Skandagupta. Kingdom overwhelmed by invasion of Huns (480-490); shorn of power, members of dynasty ruled in restricted area (490-647).

Gupta, Sir Krishna Govinda. 1851-1926. East Indian statesman; one of first Indian native students to compete for Indian Civil Service, studied at London, passed examination (1873), and held several positions (1873-1904); member of Provincial Board of Revenue (1904-07); first member of Hindu race of Indian Council (1907-15); K.C.S.I. (1911).

Gu'ra (gû'râ), **Eugen.** 1842-1906. German baritone; known as interpreter of Wagner, Lohwe, and Schubert.

Gurk (gôrk), **Paul.** 1880-1953. German novelist and playwright.

Gur'ko (gûr'kô), **Osip (or Iosif) Vladimirovich.** 1828-1901. Russian general. Served in Crimean War (1854-56) and in Poland (1863); commanded an army in Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), defeated by Suleiman Pasha; defended Słopka Pass, occupied Sofia (1878), defeated Turks (1878) in battle of Philippopolis (Plovdiv); governor general of Poland (1882-94); retired as field marshal. His son **Vasili Iosifovich** (1868-1937) served in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), in World War, fought under *Rennenkampf* (1914-16), Russian chief of staff (1916-17); commander on Rumanian front (1917).

Gur'ley (gûr'li), **Ralph Randolph.** 1797-1872. American philanthropist; agent, and later director, American Colonization Society, formed to colonize Liberia with American Negroes (1822-72).

Gur'litt (gûr'lit). Name of a German family, including: **Louis** (1812-1897), landscape painter; his brother **Cornelius** (1820-1901), a composer, esp. of piano-instruction pieces, Louis's sons **Cornelius** (1850-1938), art historian, and **Ludwig** (1855-1931), educator and writer on pedagogy; and the second Cornelius's son **Willibald** (1889-), music scholar.

Gur'ney (gûr'nî), **Edmund.** 1847-1888. English philosopher and psychologist; a founder of the Society for Psychical Research (1882). Author of *Phantasms of the Living* (with F. W. H. Myers and F. Podmore, 1886), *Tertium Quid* (1887).

Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy. 1793-1875. English inventor; invented oxyhydrogen blowpipe, a high-pressure steam jet for extinguishing fires in mines, the Gurney burner and Gurney light, and a steam carriage that traveled from London to Bath and back at rate of 15 miles per hour (1829).

Gurney, Joseph John. 1788-1847. English Quaker philanthropist; Quaker minister (1818); visited U.S., Canada, and West Indies (1837-40); active in movements for prison reform, abolition of capital punishment, Negro emancipation.

Gürt'ner (gürt'nêr), **Franz.** 1881-1941. German Nazi jurist; minister of justice (1932-41); one of those responsible for decrees (Nov., 1938) designed to destroy economic status of Jews in Germany in retaliation for murder of Ernst vom Rath, secretary of German embassy in Paris, by a young Polish Jew.

châi; gô; sing; then, thin; verô're (16), natô're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Gur'vich (gōr'vykh), **Aleksandr Gavrilovich**. 1874- . Russian biologist; credited with discovery of mitogenetic rays.

Gu'ry (gū'rē'), **Jean Pierre**. 1801-1866. French Jesuit theologian.

Gua-mão' (gōw-mou'), **Bartholomeu de**. 1675-1724. Brazilian Jesuit, mathematician, and inventor; regarded as pioneer in field of balloon navigation.

Güssefeldt (gus'fēlt), **Paul**. 1840-1920. German explorer; led expedition to Loango (1873-75); explored Arabian Desert (1876); visited Andes of Chile and Argentina (1882-83).

Gus'sow (gūs'ō), **Karl**. 1843-1907. German painter, esp. of genre pictures and portraits; professor in art school at Weimar (1870), Karlsruhe (1874), Berlin (1875).

Gus-tä'vus (gūs-tä'väs; -tä'väs). **Swe**. **Gus'taf** (gūs'tāv). Name of six kings of Sweden, the first four of the Vasa dynasty:

Gustavus I. *Known as Gustavus Va'sa* (vā'sä).

Also Gustavus E'riks-son' (ä'rīk-sōn'). 1496-1560.

King (1523-60), b. Lindholmen. Son of Eric Johansson.

First ruler of house of Vasa (q.v.). Descended on

mother's side from ancient house of Sture. Educ.

Uppsala (1509-14); entered service of Regent Sten Sture;

fought against Christian II of Denmark; held captive

as hostage in Denmark (1518-19); escaped and returned

to Dalecarlia, sought by Christian (1520), who beheaded

many Swedish nobles, among them his father and

brother-in-law; led successful revolt of Dalecarlians

(1521-23) against Danes, proclaimed administrator of

Sweden (1521-23), later king (1523-60); favored Lu-

therian doctrine, which was legalized as state doctrine

(1527-29); supported by peasantry; labored against

difficulties of party strife, opposition of nobles, devastation

of country by war, etc.

Gustavus II. *Known as Gustavus A-dol'phus*

(ä-dōl'fōs). 1594-1632. Called "Lion of the North,"

also "Snow King." King (1611-32). Grandson of

Gustavus Vasa; b. Stockholm. Brought up in Lutheran

faith; declared of age soon after accession (1611); forced

to wage wars with Denmark, Poland, and Russia; sup-

ported by his chancellor, Count Oxenstierna, changed

policy of repressing nobility and sought co-operation of

all classes; reorganized internal government; won back

districts in southern Sweden from Denmark (1611-13);

was victorious in war with Russia (1613-17) at peace of

Stolbova; fought long defensive war (1621-29) against

Sigismund (q.v.) of Poland, who claimed throne of

Sweden; won territory and full recognition as king of

Sweden; led by religious interest to support Protestant

cause in Thirty Years' War (1630-32); showed brilliant

generalship; secured aid of France against Holy Roman

Empire (1630); left Oxenstierna in control in Sweden;

defeated Tilly (1631) at Leipzig (or Breitenfeld) and

again at the Lach (1632), where Tilly was mortally

wounded; found road to Vienna open; confronted by

Wallenstein, whom Emperor Ferdinand II had reinstated

in command, at Lützen (1632); won the battle,

but mortally wounded; one of greatest generals of modern

times, saved Protestantism in Germany.

Gustavus III. 1746-1792. King (1771-92). Son of

Adolphus Frederick; b. Stockholm. Became king when

royal power was low and party strife intense; arrested

council in a body (1772); regained power; waged useless

war against Russia (1788); received new powers from

Diet (1789); assassinated by J. J. Anckarström (q.v.), one

of a conspiracy of nobles. Author of dramatic works and

poems of merit.

Gustavus IV. *Full name Gustavus Adolphus.*

1778-1837. King (1792-1809). Son of Gustavus III,

b. Stockholm. King under regency of his uncle, duke of Södermanland (1792-1800); crowned (1800); actuated by hatred of Napoleon, entered (1805) into coalition against him; lost Swedish Pomerania and last German possessions; received help of English, but lost Finland to Russia (1808); dethroned (1809); wandered about Europe; died in poverty at Saint Gallen, Switzerland.

Gustavus V. *Better known as Gustaf.* 1858-1950.

King (1907-50), of the Bernadotte dynasty (q.v.). Son

of Oscar II, b. Drottningholm. Educ. Uppsala (1877-78,

1880); m. (1881) Victoria, daughter of Frederick William

Louis, Grand Duke of Baden; lieutenant general (1892);

often acted as regent during father's absence (esp. 1899-

1900); strongly favored Allies in World War but kept

Sweden neutral; a popular sovereign, on 80th birthday

(1938) given sum of \$1,000,000 by Swedish people.

Gustavus VI. *Full name Oscar Fredrik Wilhelm*

Olaf Gustaf Adolf. 1882- . King of Sweden

(1950-). Son of Gustavus V; m. 1st (1905) Princess

Margaret of Great Britain (1882-1920), daughter of duke

of Connaught, 2d (1923) Princess Louise of Battenberg

(1889-).

Gustavus. See CHARLES X of Sweden.

Gus-tä'vus A-dol'phus (gūs-tä'väs [-tä'väs] ä-dōl'-

fās). **Swe**. **Gustaf Adolf.** See GUSTAVUS II and IV of

Sweden.

Gu'ten-berg (gō'tēn-bērk; *Angl* gō'tēn-bürg), **Johann**.

1400?-1468. German inventor of printing from move-

able type, b. in Mainz. Father's name, Gonsfleisch or

Ganzfleisch; assumed mother's family name, Gutenberg.

Began experiments in printing before 1439; settled in

Mainz (c. 1446) and formed partnership with a gold-

smith, Johann Fust, of that city to exploit his invention;

Fust's demand for repayment of money advanced caused

a settlement whereby Gutenberg abandoned his claims to

his invention and surrendered his stock to Fust, who

continued the business. Aided later by one Conrad

Humery, Gutenberg again established himself in the

printing business, and brought out the first printed

Bible, known as the *Gutenberg Bible* (or *Mazarin Bible*,

because of its discovery about 1760 in the library of

Cardinal Mazarin). Archbishop Adolph of Nassau,

Elect of Mainz, gave recognition to his works (1465)

by presenting him with a benefice yielding him an income

and various privileges.

Guth'nick (gōt'nīk), **Paul**. 1879-1947. German

astronomer.

Guth'rie (gūth'rī), **Frederick**. 1833-1886. English

physicist; studied under Bunsen at Heidelberg. Author

of *Elements of Heat* (1868), *Magnetism and Electricity*

(1873); also, under pseudonym **Frederick Cerny**

('sui'nī), of poems *The Jew* (1863) and *Logroño* (1877).

Guthrie, James. 1792-1869. American lawyer and

political leader; founder and president, U. of Louisville.

U.S. secretary of the treasury (1853-57). Supported

Union during Civil War. U.S. senator (1865-68); sup-

ported President Johnson; opposed congressional recon-

struction policies.

Guthrie, Sir James. 1859-1930. Scottish portrait

painter, of the Glasgow school; painted war statesmen

group for National Portrait Gallery in London.

Guthrie, Samuel. 1782-1848. American chemist; in-

vented percussion priming powder, with a punch lock

for exploding it, replacing flintlock muskets; discovered

chloric ether (chloroform) (1831); devised a process for

rapid conversion of potato starch into sugar.

Guthrie, Thomas. 1803-1873. Scottish clergyman and

philanthropist; known as "the apostle of ragged schools"

(i.e. schools for destitute children); platform speaker in

the cause of temperance.

āle, chaotic, càre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sōld; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, chark; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūba, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūls, ū-u in fr. menu;

Guthrie, Thomas Anstey. *Pseudonym F. An'stey* (ân'stē), 1856-1934. English novelist. Author of many novels, beginning with *Vice Versa* (1882) and including *Baboo Jabberjee*, B.A. (1897), and of plays, including adaptations from Molière.

Gut'rum (gōōt'h'rōm). Also **Gut'horm** or **Gut'torm** (gōōt'ōrm). d. 890. Danish king of East Anglia. Settled in Midlands (875); defeated by Alfred at Edington in Wiltshire (878); adopted Christianity (878); reigned in peace (878-890).

Gut'tér'rez (gōōt'yér'rāth), **Antonio García.** See **Antonio GARCÍA GUTIÉRREZ**.

Gut'tér'rez de la Con'cha (gōōt'yér'rās [-rāth] thā lā kōn'chā), **José.** 1809-1895. Spanish general and political leader, b. Córdoba, Argentina. Captain general of Basque Provinces (1843-46); governor of Cuba three times (1850-52, 1854-59, and 1874-75); senator in Spanish Cortes (1860-62); Spanish minister to France (1862); minister of war (1863); president of the Senate (1864-68); partisan of Isabella in revolution of 1868, and forced to leave Spain.

Gut'schmid (gōōt'shmīt), **Alfred von.** 1831-1887. German historian.

Guts' Muths' (gōōts' mōōts'), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** 1759-1839. German pioneer in physical education.

Gut'tin'guer' (gū'tān'gār), **Ulrich'** (ūl'rēk'). 1785-1866. French writer of the Romantic school.

Guttorm. See **GUTHURM**.

Gutz'kow (gōōts'kō), **Karl.** 1811-1878. German journalist, novelist, and playwright; a leader (c. 1830-50) of Young Germany. Founded *Deutsche Revue*, at Frankfurt (1835); publ. *Wally, die Zweiflerin* (1833), a satirical attack on the institution of marriage which is taken as the beginning of the revolt of young Germany against romanticism. Others of his novels are *Die Ritter vom Geiste* (regarded as beginning the modern German social novel; 9 vols., 1850-52), *Der Zauberer von Rom* (9 vols., 1858-61), *Hohenchwanau* (1868). Among his plays are *Richard Savage* (1839), *Zopf und Schwert* (1844), *Uriel Acosta* (1846), *Der Königsleutnant* (1849).

Guy (gī), **John.** d. about 1628. English colonizer in America. Merchant of Bristol, governor of Newfoundland, led colonists there (1610); returned to England. Mayor of Bristol, Eng. (1618-19); M.P. (1620-28).

Guy, Thomas. 1645? 1724. English bookseller and philanthropist; one of Oxford U. printers (1769-92); M.P. (1695-1707). Founder of Guy's Hospital, London.

Guy (or **Guido**) of **Lu'si'gnan'** (gī, gwē'dō, lū'zē-nvān'). Fr. **Gui de Lu'si'gnan'** (gī'dē lū'zē'nyān'). 1140-1194. King of Jerusalem (1186-87) and of Cyprus (1192-94). Descendant of ancient ruling family in Poitou; brother of Amalric I; m. (1180; d. 1190) Sibylla, daughter of Amalric I, King of Jerusalem; succeeded Baldwin V (1186); was defeated (1187) and taken prisoner by Saladin; released (1188) on renouncing his claim to throne; laid siege to Acre (1189); supported by Richard I of England; in exchange for his claim to throne of Jerusalem was granted Cyprus by Richard I (1192).

Guy (or **Guido**) of **Spole'to** (spō'lā'tō). Fr. **Gui** (gē). Ger. **Wi'do** (vē'dō). d. 894. King of Italy (889-894). Duke of Spoleto (from 882); defeated his rival Berengar (889); crowned emperor of the West (891) by Pope Stephen V.

Guy'au' (gū-ē'yō'), **Marie Jean.** 1854-1888. French poet and philosopher; author of *Vers d'un Philosophe* (1881), *L'Irréligion de l'Avenir* (1886), etc.

Guy'er (gī-ēr), **Michael Frederic.** 1874-. American zoologist.

Guy'némer' (gēn'mār'), **Georges Marie.** 1894-1917. French military aviator; served in World War, and was

credited with destruction of 54 enemy planes; killed in action.

Guy'on' (gū-ē'yōn'), **Madame.** *Best-known name of Jeanne Marie de la Motte-Guy'on'* (dē lā mōt'-), *nee Bou'vier'* (bōō'vyā'). 1648-1717. French mystic; m. Jacques de la Motte-Guyon (1664); preached and practiced semiquietism; imprisoned (1695) and later banished from Paris to Blois.

Guyon, Jean Casimir Félix. 1831-1920. French surgeon and urologist.

Guy'on (gī'ān; Fr. gū-ē'yōn'), **Richard Debaufre.** 1803-1856. English soldier of fortune; distinguished himself in command of Hungarian forces at battles of Tynau and Schwechat (1848). Joined Turkish service; appointed by the sultan lieutenant general (1852) with title Kurahid Pasha, the first Christian to hold a command under the Sultan; served against Russians in Anatolia (1853-55).

Guy'ot (gū'yō), **Arnold Henry.** 1807-1884. Geographer and geologist, b. in Switzerland. Ph.D., Berlin (1835). To U.S. (1848); professor, Princeton (1854-84); Guyot Hall, Princeton, is named in his honor.

Guy'ot' (gū-ē'yō'), **Yves.** 1843-1928. French economist and politician; advocate of free trade and opponent of strict government regulation and of Socialism. Minister of public works (1889-92). Author of *La Science Économique* (1881), etc.

Guys (gois), **Constantin, in full Ernest Adolphe Hyacinthe Constantin.** 1802-1892. Illustrator, b. in Holland; correspondent for *Illustrated London News* during Crimean War; settled in Paris (c. 1865) and sketched the life and manners of the Second Empire.

Guy'ton' de Mor'veau' (gū'tōn' dē mōr'vō'), **Baron Louis Bernard.** 1737-1816. French chemist. Published *Digressions Académiques* setting forth his ideas on phlogiston and crystallization (1772); used chlorine and hydrochloric acid gas for disinfecting (1773); collaborated with Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy in devising system of chemical nomenclature.

Guz'mán' (gōōth'mān'), **Alonso Pérez de** (pā'rāth thā). Called **el Bue'no** (ēl bwē'nō). 1256-1309. Spanish soldier, b. León; in service of sultan of Morocco, later, of Sancho IV, King of Castile; defended Tarifa (1294) against Moors led by rebel Infante Don Juan; captured Gibraltar from Moors (1308). Progenitor of dukes of Medina-Sidonia (q.v.).

Guzmán, Fernán Pérez de. 1377?-1460. Spanish chronicler and poet.

Guzmán, Gaspar de. See **OLIVARES**.

Guz'mán' Blan'co (gōōs'mān' blāng'kō), **Antonio.** 1829-1899. Venezuelan soldier and statesman, b. Caracas. Vice-president of Venezuela (1863-68); following overthrow of Páez (1868), led successful revolution. President (1870-72, and for alternate terms of two years until 1889); practically dictator for entire period; deposed by Congress (1889).

Gwath'mey (gwōth'mī), **James Tayloe.** 1863-1944. American physician; anesthetist, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and People's Hospital. Described ether-oil method of rectal anesthesia (1913); published *Anaesthesia* (1914); with Howard T. Karsner, introduced method of giving ether and oil by mouth for painful dressings; with Asa B. Davis, introduced obstetrical analgesia at Lying-in Hospital, New York (1923).

Gwill' (gwīlt), **Joseph.** 1784-1863. English architect.

Gwilym, Dafydd ap or **David ap.** = **DAFYDD AP GWILYM** (see **DAVID**).

Gwin'nett' (gwī-nēt'), **Button.** 1735?-1777. American Revolutionary leader, b. in Gloucestershire, Eng.; to America before 1765. Resident, Savannah, Ga. Member, Continental Congress (1776, 1777); a signer of Declara-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

tion of Independence. President of State of Georgia (1777).

Gwyn or Gwynne (gwín), Eleanor, known as Nell. 1650-1687. English actress; mistress of Charles II. Excelled in gay and sprightly roles; last stage appearance (1682). Retained affection of the king until his death; bore him two sons, Charles Beauclerk (1670-1726, later duke of St. Albans) and James (b. 1671).

Gwynn (gwín), Stephen Lucius. 1864-1950. Irish novelist and poet, London journalist (1896-1904). Irish M.P. (1906-18), served in World War. Member of Irish Convention (1917-18); president of the Irish Literary Society (from 1932). His many works include *The Decay of Sensibility* (1900), *The Queen's Chronicle* (verse; 1901), *The Fair Hills of Ireland* (1906), *Duffer's Luck* (stories; 1924), *Irish Literature and Drama* (1936), *Fond Opinions* (essays; 1938).

Gwynne-Vaughan (gwín'vôn'), Helen Charlotte Isabella, nee Fra'ser (frä'zer). 1879-. English botanist; m. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan (1911; d. 1915). Head of department of botany, Burkbeck Coll., London (1909-17 and from 1920). Organizer (1917) and chief controller, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (W.A.A.C.), whose members were called for duty in France (Feb., 1917-Sept., 1918). Created Dame of the British Empire (1919). Organizer (1938) and chief controller (until 1941), Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service (W.A.T.S.). Author of treatises on *Fungi* (1922 and 1927).

Gy'ges (jī'yēz; gī'-) or **Gu'gu** (goó'gōd). King of Lydia (c. 685-652 B.C.); founder of Mermnadæ dynasty. Menaced by Cimmerians; aided by Ashurbanipal (c. 663); became feudatory of Assyrian king (660); made war upon Greek Ionian cities; joined Psamtik I of Egypt in conspiracy against Ashurbanipal; defeated and slain by Cimmerians.

Gyl'dén (yul'dín'), Hugo. 1841-1896. Swedish astronomer; known chiefly for work on the motion of celestial bodies.

Gy-lip'pus (jī-lip'ús). Spartan general of 5th century B.C. Sent to aid in defense of Syracuse (414-413 B.C.); defeated Athenians under Demosthenes and Nicias. Later, embezzled money entrusted to him by Lysander and fled into exile.

Gyl'lem-bourg-Eh'ren-svärd (gyl'én-bör-y-é-rén-svård), Thomasine, nee Bunt'zen (böunt's'n). 1773-1856. Danish novelist; m. P. A. Heiberg (1790; divorced 1800) and Baron K. F. Ehrensvärd (1801; d. 1815), who adopted the name of Gyllembourg. Her chief work is *En Hverdags Historie* (transl., *An Everyday Story*).

Gyl'len-borg (yül'én-bör'y'), Count Carl. 1679-1746. Swedish statesman; president of the chancellery (1735); his policies led to war with Russia (1741-43) wherein Sweden lost the province of Viborg.

Gyl'len-stier'na (yül'én-shü'nä), Count Johan. 1635-1680. Swedish statesman; chief counselor to the young King Charles XI; at peace congress of Lund (1679), negotiated an alliance with Denmark.

Gyón'gyö-si (dyün'dyü-shí), István. 1620-1704. Hungarian poet, a founder of Hungarian poetry; author of *Murányi Venus* (epic; 1664), *Róza-Koszorú* ("Rose Wreath"; 1690), *Kemény-János* (1693), *Cupidó* (1695), and *Charikla* (1700).

Gyp. Pseudonym of Comtesse de MARTEL DE JANVILLE.

Gy'ro-wetz (gē'rō-vēts), Adalbert. 1763-1850. Austrian composer of 60 symphonies, 19 Masses, 40 ballets, 30 choral pieces, and much chamber music.

Gy'als (gē'als), Nikolaos. 1842-1901. Greek painter.

Gyu'lai (lyüöl'loi), Franz. Count von Ma'ros-Né'methi und Ná'das-ka (fön mö'ísh-nä'mít öbnt ná'dösh-kö). 1798-1868. Austrian soldier; major general (1846) and commandant in Trieste. At outbreak of revolution (1848), assumed command of Austrian naval vessels in the Adriatic and maintained strict coast defense. Minister of war (1849). Commander in chief of Austrian army in war with French and Prussians (1859); retired after defeat in battle of Magenta.

H

Haag (häg), Carl. 1820-1915. German-born British painter; to England (1847); naturalized; painted landscapes, and scenes in the life of the royal family at Balmoral Castle.

Haa'kon (hó'kōn). *Old Norse Há'kon* (há'kōn). Name of seven kings of Norway:

Haakon I. Called the Good. 914?-961. King (935-961). Natural son of Harold Haarfager. Brought up in Christian religion in England by King Athelstan; provided with fleet and sailed to Norway; defeated his half brother Eric Bloodaxe, who had seized the throne; wise and popular ruler, befriended landowners; brought Christian influences to Norway; killed in battle with Eric's sons.

Haakon II. Called Her'de-bred' (här'dē-brä'), i.e. Broadshouldered. 1147-1162. King (1161-62). Son of Sigurd. Reign a period of strife; killed in surprise attack.

Haakon III Sver'res-son (svär'rē-sōn). King (1202-06).

Haakon IV Haa'kons-son (hó'kōn-sōn). Called the Old. 1204-1263. King (1217-63). Said to be natural son of Haakon III. In early part of reign power in hands of Earl Skule; put Earl Skule to death when

openly opposed by him (1240); reign generally prosperous and quiet; united Iceland and Greenland to Norway (1262); made expedition to Hebrides and Scotland (1263).

Haakon V Mag'nus-son (máng'nōō-sōn). Called Haa'legg (hó'lēg), i.e. Longlegs. 1270-1319. King (1299-1319). Son of Magnus VI and last male descendant of Harold Haarfager. Succeeded his brother Eric Magnusson; fought war with Denmark.

Haakon VI Magnusson. 1339-1380. King (1355-80). Son of Magnus VII. Nominally king during regency of father (1343-55). King of Sweden also (1362-63); waged war with Sweden (1363-71); m. (1363) Margaret, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; their son Olaf named as heir to both kingdoms, which led to Union of Kalmar (see MARGARET, OLAF, of Denmark).

Haakon VII. Orig. Carl. 1872-1957. King (1905-57). Second son of Frederick VIII of Denmark; m. (1896) Maud (d. 1938), daughter of Edward VII of England; on separation of Norway from Sweden (1905) chosen king by Storting; crowned at Trondheim (1906). To England (1940), following German invasion; returned (1945).

Haakon, Earl, Norw. Jarl. 937?-995. Ruler in Norway

há, chaotic, cáre (7), háid, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sóid, éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; íca, íll, charity; óld, óbey, órb, ódd (40), sóit (41), cónspect; íðed, íðet; out, oil; cùbe, únite, úrn, úp, circúle, ú-u in fr. menu;

- (1870-1895), but not generally reckoned in line of kings. Gained power over Harold Bluetooth of Denmark during latter part of his reign (970-985); asserted control over Norway (985-995); upholder of paganism.
- Haar** (hār), Bernard ter. 1806-1880. Dutch theologian and poet.
- Haardt** (hārt), Georges Marie. 1886-1932. Explorer, b. Naples, Italy, of Flemish parents; naturalized French citizen. First to cross Sahara Desert and to traverse length of Africa by automobile; also headed expedition that crossed Asia.
- Haarhoff** (hār'hōf), T. J. 1892- . South African scholar; Rhodes scholar at Oxford (1913); professor of classics, U. of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (from 1922).
- Haas** (hās), Arthur Erich. 1884-1941. Physicist, b. Brünn, Bohemia; professor, Leipzig, Vienna, London, and (1936) Notre Dame, U.S.A.; worked on atomic theory.
- Haas** (hās), Jacob de. 1872-1937. English and American Jewish journalist, b. London. Editor, *Jewish World*, London (1892-1900); introduced Theodor Herzl, originator of Zionist movement, to London (1896). To U.S. (1902); became secretary of Zionist organization and editor of *Jewish Advocate*, Boston (1908-18).
- Haas** (hās), Johannes Hubertus Leonardus de. 1832-1908. Dutch painter, esp. of landscapes and animals.
- Haas** (hās), Joseph. 1879- . German composer of oratorios, chamber music, songs, and orchestral works, and the opera *Tobias Wunderlich*.
- Haas** (hās), Maurice Frederick Hendrik de. 1832-1895. Dutch marine painter, to U.S. (1858); studio in New York. Among his canvases are *Farragut Passing the Forts* and *The Rapid*, aben. V. 1894.
- Haase** (hā'se), Friedrich. 1806-1867. German classical philologist.
- Haase**, Friedrich. 1825-1911. Germ. actor; toured in U.S. (1869, 1882-83); excelled in interpretation of aristocratic roles in comedy.
- Haave**, Hugo. 1863-1919. German Socialist leader; succeeded Bebel as president, German Social Democratic Party; member of Reichstag (1897 ff.). Disagreed with majority war policy (1914-15); organized (1917) and led Independent Socialist Party, hostile to the government; spread propaganda credited with inspiring the naval mutiny (Aug., 1918); member of coalition cabinet (Nov.-Dec., 1918), assassinated.
- Haast** (hāst), Sir John Francis Julius von. 1824-1887. German-born geologist and explorer in New Zealand; discovered coal and gold deposits (1859). Professor of geology, New Zealand U., and founder of Canterbury Museum (1866).
- Há'ba** (há'ba), Alois. 1893- . Czech musician; champion of ultramodern quarter-tone music. Composer of orchestral, string, and piano works.
- Ha-bak'kuk** (há bák'ák; háb'a-kák). In Douay Bible **Ha-bac'uc** (há-bák'ák; háb'a-kák). A minor Hebrew prophet, of unknown date. The Old Testament book of *Habakkuk* contains a dialogue between the prophet and Jehovah on the oppression of the faithful by the Chaldeans and a prayer or hymn on promised deliverance.
- Habbema**, Koos. Pseudonym of Herman Heijermans.
- Hab'ber-ton** (háb'ér-tún; -tān), John. 1842-1921. American writer; on editorial staff, New York *Herald* (1876-93) and *Collier's Weekly* (1897-99). Wrote a number of stories and novels, including: *Helen's Babies* (1876), a great success; *Other People's Children* (1877), a sequel to *Helen's Babies*; *Budge & Toddie, or, Helen's Babies at Play* (1908); and a play, *Deacon Crankett*.
- Ha'be-neck** (áb'nék'), François Antoine. 1781-1849. French conductor, and composer of violin pieces.
- Ha'ber** (há'ber), Fritz. 1868-1934. German chemist. Professor, Karlsruhe (1898); director, Kaiser Wilhelm Inst. for Physical Chemistry, Berlin (1911). Worked in electrochemistry and on thermodynamic gas reactions; produced ammonia synthetically (1908-09); awarded 1918 Nobel prize for chemistry (1919), with Karl Bosch, invented a process (Haber process) for production of ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen.
- Ha'berl** (há'bér), Franz Xaver. 1840-1910. German Roman Catholic clergyman and church musician. Completed (from vol. X) edition of Palestrina's works (33 vols., 1880-1907); edited magazine *Musica Sacra* (1888 ff.), and instruction book on Gregorian chant (*Magister Choralis*); wrote on history of polyphonic church music.
- Ha'ber-landt** (há'bér lānt), Gottlieb 1854-1945. Austrian botanist, pioneer in physiological plant anatomy. Worked on the sensitivity of plants to external stimuli.
- Haberlandt**, Michael. 1860-1940. Austrian folklorist and Far Eastern scholar; director (1912) of Folklore Museum, Vienna; succeeded (1923) by his son Arthur Ludwig Wolfgang (1889-), ethnologist and folklorist.
- Ha'ber-lin** (há'bér lín), Karl von. 1832-1911. German painter; best known for historical works.
- Häberlin**, Karl Friedrich. 1750-1808. German jurist; authority on constitutional law.
- Häberlin**, Paul. 1878- . Swiss philosopher and educator; professor, Bern (1914-22) and Basel (from 1922). Author of *Wissenschaft und Philosophie* (2 vols., 1910-12), *Der Charakter* (1925), and pedagogical works.
- Ha'ber-mann** (há'bér-mān), Baron Hugo von. 1849-1929. German painter, esp. of portraits and figure pieces; identified with modern impressionist painters.
- Hab'er-sham** (háb'ér-shām), Joseph. 1751-1815. American political leader, b. Savannah, Ga. Colonel in Continental army. Member, Continental Congress (1785-86) and Georgia's constitutional ratification convention (1786). U.S. postmaster general (1795-1801).
- Ha-bib'ul-lah' Khan** (há-bīb'ūl lá'kān). 1872-1919. Amir of Afghanistan (1901-19). Son of Abd-er-Rahman Khan. Established friendly relations with British in India; kept kingdom neutral in Anglo-Russian affairs and during World War; assassinated.
- Ha'bich** (há'bik), Ludwig. 1872-1949. German sculptor; member of Darmstadt art colony (1900-06); professor, Stuttgart Acad. (from 1918).
- Hab'ing-ton** (háb'ing-tān), William. 1605-1654. English poet; author of *Quilva* (lyrical verse; 1634) and *The Queen of Arragon* (tragicomedy, 1640).
- Habsburg**. See **HAPSBURG**.
- Há'cha** (há'ká), Emil. 1872-1945. Czech jurist and statesman; second president (1919-25), first president (1925-38) of high court of Czechoslovakia; judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague. Third president of Czechoslovakia (1938-39), president of the German "protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" (1940-45); died in jail awaiting trial as war criminal.
- Ha'chette** (á'hèt'), Jean Nicolas Pierre. 1769-1834. French mathematician; applied geometry to the construction of machinery.
- Hachette**, Jeanne. *Real name* Jeanne Lais'né' (lá'nā'). *Called* Four'quet' (fōr'két'). 15th-century French heroine who took part in the defense of Beauvais against Chârl., the Bold (1472).
- Hachette**, Louis Christophe François. 1800-1864. French editor and publisher; founder of publishing house Hachette et Cie. (1826).
- Hack'er** (hák'ér), Arthur. 1858-1919. English painter of religious subjects, London street scenes, and portraits.
- Hack'ert** (hák'ért), Philipp. 1737-1807. German painter

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

and etcher; friend of Goethe; best known for landscapes. **Hack'ett** (hăk'et; -It), Charles. 1888-1942. American operatic tenor, b. Worcester, Mass.; operatic debut at Metropolitan Opera House, New York (1919); joined Chicago Civic Opera Co. (1923) and returned to Metropolitan Opera Co. (1933).

Hackett, Francis. 1883-. Writer, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland. To U.S. (1901); on staff of *The New Republic* magazine (1914-22). Author of *Ireland, a Study in Nationalism* (1918), *Horizons* (1918), *Henry the Eighth* (1929), *Francis the First* (1934), *Queen Anne Boleyn* (1938), etc.

Hackett, James Henry. 1800-1871. American comedian; succeeded as character impersonator. Chief roles: Falstaff, Rip Van Winkle, Nimrod Wildfire (a backwoods Kentuckian just elected to congress), Melodious Migrate (a Connecticut schoolmaster). His son **James Keteltas** (1869-1926), b. Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada, was also an actor; member of Frohman's Lyceum stock company (1895); excelled in romantic hero roles, as in *Prisoner of Zenda*, *Rupert of Hentzau*, *The Princess and the Butterfly*, *The Fortunes of the King*, etc. See MARY MANNERING.

Hack'län'der (hăk'län'dër), Friedrich Wilhelm von. 1816-1877. German writer; founded, with Edmund von Zoller, journal *Über Land und Meer*, Stuttgart (c. 1857). Among his many works are *Daguerrotypen* (2 vols., 1842; later called *Reise in den Orient*), *Handel und Wandel* (2 vols., 1850), *Namenlose Geschichten* (3 vols., 1851), *Eugen Stillfried* (3 vols., 1852), *Augenblick des Glücks* (2 vols., 1857), *Verbotene Früchte* (2 vols., 1876), *Das Ende der Gräfin Palatzky* (2 vols., 1877).

Ha'co (hă'kō). Variant of HAAKON.

Hadadezer. See BENHADAD II.

Hadad-nirari. Variant of ADADNIRARI.

Ha'da'mard' (ă'dă'măr'), Jacques Salomon. 1865-. French mathematician. Known esp. for work on the infinitesimal calculus.

Ha'da-mov'sky (hă'da-môf'ské), Eugen. 1904-. German radio director; member of Reich propaganda section, and a leader in Nazi mechanized corps.

Hadassah. See ESTHER (Bible character).

Had'dan (hăd'n), Arthur West. 1816-1873. English church historian.

Had'ding-ton (hăd'ing tăn), Earl of. A Scottish title bestowed (1627) on **Thomas Hamilton** (1563-1637), Lord Drum-cairn' (drūm-kärn'), Earl of Mel'rose (mél'rōz); descendant of 2d son of Walter Fitz-Gilbert (see HAMILTON family); a favorite of James VI; Lord of Session (1592); one of eight "Octavians," managers of Scottish finance (1596); secretary of state for Scotland (1612-26); lord president of the Court of Session (1616-26); lord privy seal to Charles I (1626). His son **Thomas** (1600-1640), 2d earl, Covenanter and soldier, died defending the borders. **Thomas Hamilton** (1680-1735), 6th earl, though a second son (1st son succeeded as earl of Roth'es [rōth'z], title from his mother's family), became representative peer (1716). **Thomas Hamilton** (1780-1858), 9th earl; M.A., Oxon. (1815); Indian commissioner (1814-22); lord lieutenant of Ireland (1834-35) under Sir Robert Peel; first lord of the admiralty (1841-46). **George Bail'lie-Ham'il-ton** [hă'll-] (1802-1870), descendant of 6th earl, became 10th earl and his son **George** (1827-1917), 11th earl.

Haddington, Viscount. See Sir John RAMSEY.

Haddock, Albert. Pseudonym of Alan Patrick HERBERT.

Had'don (hăd'n), Alfred Cort. 1855-1940. English ethnologist and anthropologist; author of *Introduction to Embryology, Evolution in Art, Study of Man, Magic and Fetishism, The Races of Man and their Distribution, History of Anthropology*, etc.

Haddon, Walter. 1516-1572. English educator and legal scholar; president of Magdalen Coll., Oxford (1552-53). Published *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum* (with Sir John Cheke; 1571).

Ha'den (hă'd'n), Sir Francis Seymour. 1818-1910. English surgeon and etcher; practiced successfully in London. In etching, devoted himself esp. to landscapes.

Had'field (hăd'fēld), Sir Robert Abbott. 1858-1940. English metallurgist; inventor of manganese steel, silicon steel, and other alloy steels. Author of *Metallurgy and Its Influence on Modern Progress* (1925).

Ha'dik (hă'dilk), Andreas. Count Hadik von Fu'tak (fōn fōō'tāk). 1710-1790. Austrian general; distinguished himself in Seven Years' War; commanded Austrian army in campaign against Turkey (1789).

Ha'ding' (ă'dānz'), Jane. Stage name of **Jeanne Alfrédine Tré'fou'ret'** (tră'fōō'rē'). 1859-1941. French actress; m. Victor Koning (1884; divorced 1887). Created title roles in Daudet's *Supho* and Sardou's *Marcelle*, and role of Claire in Ohnet's *Maître de Forges*; at Gymnase in Paris (after 1885) as leading lady in high comedy.

Had'ley (hăd'li), Arthur Twining. 1856-1930. American economist and educator, b. New Haven, Conn. Grad. Yale (1876). Postgraduate study, U. of Berlin (1877-79). Taught, Yale (from 1879); professor (from 1886). President, Yale (1899-1921). Author of *Railroad Transportation* (1885), *Economus* (1896), *Standards of Political Morality* (1907), *Some Influences in Modern Philosophy* (1913). Special editor for economics, *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*. His father, **James** (1821-1872), was a philologist; grad. Yale (1842); taught at Yale (from 1845), professor of Greek (from 1851); author of *Greek Grammar*... (1860), and *History of the English Language*, published in introduction to *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*.

Hadley, Henry Kimball. 1871-1937. American composer, b. Somerville, Mass. Conductor, San Francisco orchestra (1911-15), and Manhattan Symphony Orchestra in New York (from 1929). His symphony *The Four Seasons* won the Paderewski and New England Conservatory prizes (1902); other works include a cantata *In Musical Praise*, symphonic poems *Salome*, *Lucifer*, and *The Culpit Fay*, a lyric drama *Merlin and Vivian*, operas *Sage*, *Azora*, *Bianca*, and *Cleopatra's Night*, chamber music, piano pieces, and songs.

Hadley, Herbert Spencer. 1872-1927. American political leader; adm. to bar; practiced, Kansas City, Mo. Attorney general of Missouri (1905-09); prosecuted Standard Oil Co. Governor of Missouri (1909-13).

Hadley, John. 1682-1741. English mathematician and mechanician; invented first serviceable reflecting telescope (1719-20), and a reflecting quadrant (Hadley's quadrant). See THOMAS GODFREY (1704-49).

Had'ow (hăd'ō), Sir William Henry. 1859-1937. English educator and writer on music. Compiler, with G. E. Hadow, of *Oxford Treasury of English Literature* (3 vols., 1906-08); author of *Studies in Modern Music* (2 vols., 1894, 1895) and *English Music* (1931); editor of *Oxford History of Music* (1901-06).

Ha'dri-an (hă'drī-ăn). Name of six popes. See ADRIAN.

Hadrian or **A'dri-an** (ă'drī-ăn). Lat. **Publius Aelius Ha dri-a'nus** (hă'drī-ă'nūs). 76-138 A.D. Roman emperor (117-138), b. Rome. Nephew of Trajan; m. Sabina, grandniece of Trajan; accompanied Trajan on many of his expeditions. On becoming emperor, established the river Euphrates as eastern boundary of Roman empire; traveled throughout all parts of the empire; visited Britain (119) and caused construction (120-123) of wall (Hadrian's Wall) from Solway Firth to mouth of

ăle, chăotic, câre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), soľă; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, äll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u in Fr. menu;

Tyne; resided in Athens (132-133); promulgated *Edictum Perpetuum* (132); suppressed revolt of Jews under Bar Cocheba (132-135); spent last years of life at Rome and Tibur. Strengthened monarchical system of Rome; rebuilt and named Hadrianopolis (modern Adrianople) and erected many fine edifices in Rome, including the mausoleum (now Castel Sant' Angelo), temple to Venus and Roma, the Aelian bridge, etc.

Haeb'ler (hâp'lër), **Konrad**. 1857-1946. German historian.

Haec'el (hëk'el), **Ernst Heinrich**. 1834-1919. German biologist and philosopher, b. Potsdam. Studied medicine and natural philosophy at Würzburg, Berlin, and Vienna. Professor of zoology, Jena (1865-1908). On scientific expeditions to the Canary Islands (1866-67), Red Sea (1873), Ceylon (1881-82), Java (1900-01), etc. First German advocate of organic evolution; enunciated biogenetic law that in the development of the individual animal the stages through which the species has passed in the course of its historic evolution are repeated; first to draw up a genealogical tree relating the various orders of animals; exponent of monistic philosophy. Author of *Monographie der Radiolarien* (1862), *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen* (1866), *Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte* (1868), *Anthropogenie oder Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen* (1874), *Studien zur Gastrtheorie* (1877), *Monismus als Band zwischen Religion und Wissenschaft* (1892), *Weltatlas* (1899), etc.

Hae'ring (hâ'ring), **Theodor**. 1848-1928. German Protestant theologian; professor, Zurich (1886), Göttingen (1889), Tübingen (1895). His son **Theodor** (1884-), philosopher; professor, Tübingen (1919); author of *Die Struktur der Weltgeschichte* (1920), *Philosophie der Naturwissenschaft* (1923), *Regel* (1928), etc.

Haesch'e (hesh'c), **William Edwin**. 1867-1929. American composer of symphonies, symphonic poems, choral works, and pieces for piano and violin.

Haes'ler (hâ'zè-lër), **Count Gottlieb von**. 1836-1919. German soldier; general of division (1886); field marshal (1903); during World War, military adviser to German crown prince, esp. during Verdun attack (1916).

Haetzer. See Ludwig (11718).

Haf'kine (hâf'kin), **Waldemar Mordecai Wolff**. 1860-1930. Bacteriologist, b. Odessa, Russia. Assistant to Pasteur in Paris (1889-93). Founded research laboratory in Bombay, India; discovered and used method of inoculation against cholera (1893-91), by which 42,000 persons were treated in 28 months; introduced into India a successful method of inoculation against plague (1897).

Ha-fiz' (hâ-fëz'), **Mulai**. See ABD-AL-HAFIZ.

Ha-fiz' (hâ-fëz'). **Shams ud-din Mohammed**. Persian lyric poet of 14th century; studied mystic philosophy under a chief of an order of dervishes and joined order; became professor of Koranic exegesis in college which vizier of Persia founded esp. for him. Chief work, *Divan*, a collection of short odes known as gazels.

Haf'sid (hâf'sid) or **Haf'site** (-sî). Name of Moslem Berber dynasty ruling in Tunis and Tripoli (1228-1574) until overthrown by Turks.

Haf'stein (hâf'stëin), **Hannes**. 1861-1922. Icelandic statesman and poet; leader of home rule party in Iceland. His lyric poems were collected and published (1893).

Ha'gar (hâ'gär; -gër). In Douay Version A'gar (ä'gär; -gër). In Bible, Abraham's concubine and mother of Ishmael (q.v.), with whom she was driven into the wilderness because of Sarah's jealousy (*Genesis* xvi; xxi. 8-21).

Hag'berg (häg'bär'y'), **Karl August**. 1810-1864. Swedish writer; translated Shakespeare (12 vols., 1847-51) and made study of Old Norse dialects.

Ha'ge-dorn (hâ'gë-dörn), **Friedrich von**. 1708-1754. German poet; author of *Fabeln und Erzählungen* (1738), *Moralische Gedichte* (1750), etc.

Hag'e-dorn (häg'ë-dörn), **Hermann**. 1882- . American poet, novelist, and critic. Author of *The Woman of Corinth* (1908), *A Troop of the Guard* (verse, 1909), *Faces in the Dawn* (novel, 1914), *Makers of Madness* (play, 1914), *Barbara Picks a Husband* (novel, 1918), *Ladders Through the Blue* (verse, 1925), biographies of Leonard Wood, E. A. Robinson, and others, *Combat at Midnight* (verse, 1940), and books on Theodore Roosevelt, including *The Bugle that Woke America* (1940).

Hageladas. See AGELEADAS.

Ha'ge-mann (hâ'gë-män), **Carl**. 1871- . German theater director and writer on the theater.

Ha'gen (hâ'gën), **August**. 1797-1880. German writer; author of the novel *Novica* (1827), and *Kunstlergeschichte* (4 vols., 1833-40).

Hagen, Friedrich Heinrich von der. 1780-1856. German philologist.

Hagen, Johannes Georg. 1847-1930. Austrian mathematician and astronomer; studied theology in England, joining Society of Jesus. Director, Georgetown U. observatory, Washington, D. C. (1888-1905), Vatican observatory, Rome (from 1906). Investigated and classified variable stars; also examined the dark nebulae.

Hagen, Theodor. 1842-1919. German landscapist.

Ha'gen (hâ'gën), **Walter C.** 1892- . American professional golf player. Winner of British open championship (1922, 1924, 1928, 1929); also, twice winner of the American open championship, once of the French open championship. Captained American team in winning the Ryder cup competition against the British team, at Worcester, Mass. (1927).

Ha'gen-bach (hâ'gën-bäc), **Karl Rudolf**. 1801-1874. Swiss-German Protestant theologian.

Ha'gen-beck (hâ'gën-bëc), **Karl**. 1844-1913. German animal trainer and circus director; established (1907) zoological garden near Hamburg; toured European cities (from 1875) exhibiting animals from his collection; visited U.S. during Chicago World's Fair (1893).

Ha'ge-rup (hâ'gë-röpp), **Georg Francis**. 1853-1921. Norwegian jurist and statesman; minister of justice (1893); head of ministry (1895-98, 1903-05). Appointed member of Hague Tribunal (1903).

Hag'ga-i (häg'ä-i). In Douay Bible Ag'ge'us (ä-gë'üs). One of minor Hebrew prophets; flourished during reign of Darius I (c. 520 B.C.) Old Testament book of *Haggai* contains four prophecies addressed by him to Zerubbabel and the people, urging completion of the temple.

Hag'gard (häg'ërd), **Sir Henry Rider**. 1856-1925. English novelist, b. in Norfolk. In government service in South Africa. Best known for romantic novels written against a South African background, as *King Solomon's Mines* (1885), *Allan Quatermain* (1887), *She* (1887), *Ayesha* (1905).

Haggard, Howard Wilcox. 1891-1959. American physician and educator; teacher of physiology, Yale (from 1919). Author of *Are You Intelligent?* (1926), *Drills, Drugs and Doctors* (1929), *Man and His Body* (1938), etc.

Hag'gin (häg'gin), **Ben Ai'i** (äi'i). 1882-1951. American portrait painter and stage designer, b. New York City. Among his many notable portraits are those of Kitty Gordon and Mary Garden; designed sets for Beaux Arts Ball (1932) and for Ziegfeld productions.

Hague (häg), **Arnold**. 1840-1917. American geologist, in U.S. geological survey service (1879-1917); special work, survey of Yellowstone National Park.

Hague, Frank. 1876-1956. American politician; mayor of Jersey City (1917-47).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (10), natüre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Hahn (hän), Hermann. 1868-1945. German sculptor. Among his sculptures are the Liszt monument (Weimar), Luther monument (Speyer), Moltke monument (Bremen), Goethe monument (Chicago), and many portrait busts.

Hahn, L. Albert. 1889- . German banker and economist.

Hahn, Otto. 1879- . German chemist; discovered (with Lise Meitner) protactinium; awarded 1944 Nobel prize for chemistry, for work on atomic fission.

Hahn (hän), Reynaldo. 1874-1947. Venezuelan composer in France; composer of operas, an operetta, and songs.

Hähnel (hä'näl), Ernst. 1811-1891. German sculptor; executed bronze statue of Beethoven (Bonn), statue of King Frederick Augustus II (Dresden), equestrian statue of Prince Schwarzenberg (Vienna), and portrait busts.

Hähnel, Jakob. See HANDL.

Hahnemann (hä'nē-män), Samuel, in full Christian Friedrich Samuel. 1755-1843. German physician and founder of homeopathy, b. Meissen. Docent, Leipzig (1816-22); retired to Cöthen after being driven from Leipzig by apothecaries for dispensing medicines; removed to Paris (1835). While translating Cullen's *Materia Medica* into German, noticed similarity between effects of Peruvian bark (cinchona) on a healthy person and the symptoms of disease for the cure of which the bark was used; as result of further investigation, announced the principle that a disease could be cured by a drug that would produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those in a diseased one (1796); expounded homeopathic system of medicine in his *Organon der Rationellen Heilkunde* (1810).

Hahn-Hahn' (hä'n-hän'), Countess Ida von. 1805-1880. German writer; m. her cousin Count Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Hahn (1826; soon separated). Adopted Roman Catholic faith (1850) and entered convent (1852); founded convent at Mainz (1854). Author of lyric verse and novels.

Hal'dar (or Hy'der) A-lī' (hā'dār [hī'dēr] ā-lī'). 1722-1782. Mohanmelan prince of India, ruler of Mysore (1759-82). Of obscure birth; joined Mysore army (1749); became virtual ruler (1761) and assumed title of maharaja (1766). Conquered neighboring states; fought against British the First Mysore War (1767-69), ended by treaty to his advantage; defeated by the Marathas (1770-71). In alliance with the French began Second Mysore War (1780-84); opposed by Warren Hastings; invaded the Carnatic (1780); defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo and in other battles (1781); died suddenly, leaving campaign to his son Tipu Sahib (q.v.).

Hal'ding-er (hā'ding-ēr), Wilhelm Karl von. 1795-1871. Austrian mineralogist and geologist. Discovered Heidinger's brushes, a phenomenon by means of which plane polarized light can be detected. Edited a geognostic map of Austria.

Haig (häg), Douglas. 1st Earl Haig. 1861-1928. British soldier; engaged in Sudan (1898), Boer War (1899-1902), India (1903-06); major general (1904), lieutenant general (1910), general (1914), field marshal (1917). In World War (1914-18), commanded 1st army (1914-15); commander in chief of expeditionary forces in France and Flanders (1915-19). After the war, commander in chief (1919-21) of the Home Forces in Great Britain. Created earl (1919).

Haight (hit), Charles Coolidge. 1841-1917. American architect; office in New York (1867). Examples of his work: Columbia Library; Lawyer's Title Insurance Co. of New York building; New York Cancer Hospital; Vanderbilt Hall and Phelps Hall, Yale.

Hailes, Lord. = David Dalrymple (1726-1792), under DALRYMPLE family.

Haile Selassie (hā'le sä-lä'syē; freq. Angl. hā'le sä-lä'sī or -lä'sī). Ras Tafari or Tafari. 1891- . Son of Ras Makonnen. Emperor of Ethiopia (1930-36); took name Haile Selassie when crowned king (1928). Driven from Ethiopia by Italian conquest and occupation (1936-41); lived in England; restored to throne (1941) after successful British campaign against Italians in East Africa (1940-41).

Hailey (hā'il), Malcolm. 1st Baron Hailey. 1872- . English colonial administrator; governor of Punjab (1924-28) and United Provinces (1928-30, 1931-34). Director of African Research Survey (1935) and author of *An African Survey* (1938).

Haillmann (hā'l'män; -män), William Nicholas. 1836-1920. Educator, b. Glarus, Switzerland; to U.S. (1852). Leader in establishing kindergartens and in spreading the doctrines of Froebel.

Haill'shar (hā'l'shär), 1st Viscount. Douglas McGarel Hogg (hög). 1872-1950. British jurist. Served in Boer War. Called to bar (1902); M.P. (1922-28). Attorney general (1922-24; 1924-28), lord chancellor (1928-29), secretary of state for war (1931-35) and leader of House of Lords; lord chancellor (1935-38); lord president of the council (May-Nov., 1938).

Haines (hānz), Thomas Harvey. 1871-1951. American psychologist and psychiatrist; professor of nervous and mental diseases (1915-21), Ohio State. Worked on mental measurements, on special tests for the blind, on crime and mental deficiency, etc.

Hal'nisch (hā'nish), Michael. 1858-1940. German scholar and statesman; first president of the Austrian Republic (1920-28); minister of commerce (1929-30). His mother, Marianne Hainisch (1839-?), was a leader of the feminist movement in Austria.

Hajjaj, al-. Arab al-Hajjāj ibn-Yūsuf. 661-716 A.D. Viceroy and general of Eastern caliphate during reigns of Abd-al-Malik (692-705) and Walid I (705-715). Governor of Arabia; besieged and took Mecca (692); conquered Yemen and Hejaz; made governor of Iraq (694), put down revolt with great cruelty (704); promoted irrigation and agriculture.

Haj'ji Khal'fah (hā'j'jī khal'fā). Arab. Hajji Khalifā' literally "assessor who has made the pilgrimage." Real name Mustafa ibn-Abdallah. Called also Ka' Che-le-bi' (kā'chē-lē-bē'), i.e. "noble secretary." 1600?-1658. Turkish historian and bibliographer; Moled at Constantinople (1633-48); appointed amir khalifa (assessor or lieutenant) at Imperial Court, Constantinople. Wrote in Turkish a general history and an Oriental geography; wrote in Arabic several historical works, including *Kashf al-Zunun*, an elaborate bibliographical lexicon of more than 25,000 books in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian (translated into French by Fygel as *Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopaedicum*, Leipzig, 1835-58).

Ha-kam' (hā-kām'). Also, less correctly, Ha-kim' (-kīm'). Arab. al-Hakam. Name of two rulers of Córdoba. Hakam I (d. 822); emir (796-822); put down revolts in Córdoba (805, 814) and Toledo (814). Hakam II (913-976); caliph (961-976); patron of learning; made U. of Córdoba greatest educational institution in world at that time; continued wars against Christian Spain, forcing peace (970); brought Fatimid dynasty in Morocco to end (973).

Hake (hāk), Thomas Gordon. 1809-1898. English physician and poet; practiced in London. Published several volumes of verse.

Ha'kim, al- (ā-lī-hā'kīm). Arab. abu-'Alī Manāfir

āle, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), solo; ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silent, makār; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), silt (41), connect; fōdd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circle, ū = u in Fr. menu;

al-Hakim. 985-1021. Fatimid caliph (996-1021) called "the Mad Caliph." Reign marked by atrocities, destruction of Christian churches, including (1009) the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, and stringent measures imposed on non Moslems, tried to make Shism the orthodox religion of Egypt, declared himself incarnation of the Deity and was so accepted by new sect of Druses (see al-DARAZI)

Hakim, Hashim ibn- See al-MOKANNA.

Ha'king (hā'king), Sir Richard Cyril Byrne 1862-1945 British army officer, in World War, lieutenant general (1915) commanding 11th army corps, general (1925), retired (1927)

Hak'luyt (hāk'lōot) Richard 1552?-1616 English geographer, educ Oxford, took holy orders and became (1603) archdeacon of Westminster, member of Virginia Company of London, organized for colonizing Virginia Chief work, the compilation *Principall Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation* (1599 enlarged 3 vol edition, 1598-1600)

Hako or Hakon. Variants of HAAKON

Hal'be (hāl'be) Max 1865-1945 German playwright and novelist Among his many plays are *Irene Liebe* (1890), *Lucind* (1893), *Mutter Erde* (1897), *Der Strom* (1903), among his novels, *Die Tat des Dietrich Stobaus* (1901) and *To* (1916).

Halberstadt, Madman of. See CHRISTIAN OF BRUNSWICK

Hal'big (hāl'big), Johann 1514-1882 German sculptor, among his sculptures are the great sandstone Christ the Suffering group (Oker museum), and an equestrian statue of Wilhelm I of Württemberg (Caenst St)

Hal'dane (hāl'dūn) Name of distinguished Scottish family including

James Alexander (1769-1851), clergyman, became (1799) first Congregational minister in Scotland His brother **Robert** (1761-1842) evangelist and religious writer cooperated with James in religious work in Edinburgh, carried on evangelistic work in Geneva and southern France (1816-19).

Children of James's son Robert and his wife Mary Elizabeth Burdon Sanderson:

(1) **Richard Burdon** (1856-1929), Viscount Haldane of Cloan (knt). Nephew of Sir John Scott Burdon Sanderson (2nd) British lawyer philosopher and statesman called to bar (1879) queen's counsel (1890) M P (1885-1911), created viscount (1911), secretary of state for war (1905-12) reorganized British army, and formed the territorial reserve, lord chancellor (1912-15, 1924) head of labor party opposition in House of Lords (1925-26) O M (1916) Author of *The Pathway to Reality* (1904) *The Revolt of Relativity* (1921), *The Philosophy of Humanism* (1922), *Human Experience* (1926)

(2) **John Scott** (1860-1946), scientist, conducted extensive researches into mining and industrial diseases caused by poor ventilation, discovered that regulation of breathing is normally determined by tension of carbon dioxide in respiratory center of brain, served as director of a mining research laboratory (from 1912, laboratory affiliated with Birmingham U, from 1921) Author of *Causes of Death in Colliery Explosions* (1896), *Mechanism, Life and Personality* (1913), *Respiration* (1922), *Materialism* (1932), *The Philosophy of a Biologist* (1935), etc

(3) **Elizabeth Sanderson** (1862-1937) Studied nursing, vice-chairman of territorial nursing service, and for some years manager of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, took active part in public affairs; first woman justice of the peace in Scotland (1920). Author of *British Nurse in Peace and War* (1923), *George Eliot and her Times* (1927),

Mrs. Gaskell and her Friends (1930), *From One Century to Another* (1937), etc.

Children of John Scott Haldane:

(1) **John Burdon Sanderson** (1892-), scientist, professor of genetics, London U (1933-37); professor of biometry, University Coll, London (from 1937). Author of *Possible Worlds* (1927), *Animal Biology* (with J. S. Huxley, 1927), *Science and Ethics* (1928), *Enzymes* (1930), *The Inequality of Man* (1932), *The Causes of Evolution* (1933), *Fact and Faith* (1934), *Heredity and Politics* (1938), *The Marxist Philosophy and the Sciences* (1938), *Science and Literary Life* (1939), *New Paths in Genetics* (1941), etc., in (1926) Charlotte, nee Fran'ken (hang'kin), author of *Brother to Bert* (1930), *I Bring Not Peace* (1932), *Russian Newsreel* (1942), etc.

(2) **Naomi** See NAOMI MITCHELL

Hal'de man (hāl'de măn), Samuel Ste'man (stē'măn). 1812-1880 American naturalist and philologist

Hal'de-man-Jul'ius (hāl'de-măn), Emanuel Org surname **Julius** 1889-1951 American publisher and writer, b Phila Pa (1916) Marcus Haldeman (d 1941), prefixed her family name to his own Founder and head of Haldeman Julius Publishing Co, publishers of the *Little Blue Books*, *Big Blue Books*, *The Key to Culture* and the monthly journal *The American Freeman* Among his many books are *The Color of Life* (1920), *The Art of Reading* (1922), *An Agnostic Looks at Life* (1926), *Myths and Myth-Makers* (1927), *The Big American Parade* (1929), etc

Hal'der (hāl'der) Franz 1884- . German army officer, captain and general staff officer with Bavarian infantry in World War (1914-18), colonel general, and chief of the German General Staff (1939-42).

Hal'di-mand (hāl'di măn), Sir Frederick 1718-1791 Lieutenant general in British army, of Swiss birth Served in America, at Concord (1780) and Oswego (1789) with Jeffrey Amherst's expedition against Montreal (1760) Commander in Florida (1766-78), governor and commander in chief in Canada (1778-85)

Hale (hāl), Edward Everett 1822-1909 Son of Nathan Hale (1784-1863) nephew of Edward Everett American Unitarian clergyman and author, b Boston Grad Harvard (1839) Pastor, Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass (1846-56), pastor, South Congregational Church Boston (1856-1901) Chaplain, U S Senate (1903-09) Identified with civic improvement and philanthropic work in Boston His famous short story *The Man Without a Country* appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Dec, 1865) Author of *In His Name* (1873), *A New England Boyhood* (1893), *James Russell Lowell and His Friends* (1899), *Memoirs of a Hundred Years* (2 vols, 1902), etc His son **Edward Everett** (1863-1932), educator, was professor of English, Union College (1895-1932) Author of *Constructive Religion*, *Lowell, Dramatist of Today* See LUCRETIA P HALE

Hale, Eugene 1836-1918 American political leader, b Turner, Me Republican member, U S House of Representatives (1869-79) and U S Senate (1881-1911).

Hale, Gardner 1894-1932 American mural painter.

Hale, George Ellery 1868-1938 American astronomer, b Chicago Organizer and director of Yerkes Observatory (1895-1905) and professor of astrophysics, U of Chicago (1897-1905) Organizer and director of Mount Wilson Observatory under Carnegie Institution of Washington (1904-23) Performed important research work in solar and stellar spectroscopy, invented (simultaneously with the Frenchman Deslandres) the spectroheliograph (c 1892). An editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics* (1892-95) and *Astrophysical Journal* (from 1895) Author of *The Study of Stellar Evolution*, *Ten*

chair; go; ung; then, thin; ver'dūro (16), nat'ūre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet, zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Years' Work of a Mountain Observatory, Beyond the Milky Way, Signals from the Stars

Hale, Horatio Emmons See Sarah Josepha Hale.

Hale, Irving 1862-1930 American brigadier general, founder of Veterans of Foreign Wars

Hale, John Parker 1806-1873 American statesman, b Rochester NH Member U S House of Representatives (1843-45) U S senator (1847-53) first antislavery man elected to the senate, again senator (1855-65) U S minister to Spain (1865-69)

Hale, Lucretia Peabody 1820-1900 Daughter of Nathan Hale (1754-1863) American writer, b Boston, noted for two children's books, *The Littlekin Papers* (1880) and *The Last of the Peterkins* (1886)

Hale, Sir Matthew 1609-1676 English jurist Justice of common pleas (1654), MP (1651-60), lord chief justice of exchequer (1660), lord chief justice of King's Bench (1671) Author of *Contemplations, Moral and Divine, The Primitive Origination of Mankind Considered* etc

Hale, Nathan 1755-1776 American Revolutionary hero, b Coventry Conn Grad Yale (1773) Fought school (1773-75) Fought in Continental army (1775), captain (1776) Volunteered for hazardous spy duty behind British lines on Long Island (1776), captured by British, Sept 21 hanged the following morning. His last words are said to have been "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country"

Hale, Nathan 1784-1863 Nephew of Nathan Hale (1755-1776) American journalist, owner and editor Boston *Daily Advertiser* (1814-34) introduced editorials for first time in newspaper literature A founder of *Ninth American Review* (1815) and *Critical Examiner* (1821) See Edward Everett Hale and Lucretia Hale

Hale, Philip 1854-1934 American music critic, organist in Boston (1889-1905), music critic for Boston *Post* (1890-91), Boston *Journal* (1891-1903), Boston *Herald* (1903-31)

Hale, Philip Leslie 1865-1931 Son of Edward Everett Hale American painter and art critic, studio, Boston known especially as a figure painter

Hale, Sarah Josepha ne Buell (hu'el) 1788-1879 American writer and editor m David Hale (1813 d 1822) Editor *Ladies' Magazine* Boston (1828-31) *Godsey's Lady's Book* (1837-77) Author of *Amherst* (novel, 1827) *Poems for Our Children* (containing the famous *Mary's Lamb*, 1830) *Woman's Relief or Sketches of Distressesful Women from the Creation to the Present Day* (1853) Her son Horatio Emmons (1817-1896) was an ethnologist, member of scientific corps of Wilkes Exploring Expedition (1843-42), made study of American Indian languages

Hale, William Bayard 1869-1924 American clergyman and journalist, b Richmond Ind Episcopal clergyman (1893-1900) Editor *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (1900) *Current Literature* (1901), on staff of New York *World* (1902), managing editor, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (1903-07), New York *Time*, Saturday Review of Books (1907-09), on staff of *World Work* (1909) President Wilson's confidential agent in Mexico (1913) Returned as adviser for German propaganda in U S (1917), paid directly from Berlin discredited by exposure of these facts

Hale, William Gardner 1819-1928 American classical scholar, influential in establishing American School of Classical Studies in Rome, first director of this school (1895-96)

Hale, William Jay 1876-1955 American chemist, sometimes called father of chemurgy; patented processes for manufacture of phenol, aniline, acetic acid, and their derivatives

Hálek (há'lek), Vítězslav 1835-1874 Czech poet, best known as lyricist and founder (with Neruda) of modern school of Czech poetry

Hales (hile), John 1584-1656 English clergyman, called 'the Ever Memorable' (mon of Windsor and chaplain to I and II, in retirement during Commonwealth period Published anonymously a tract on *Schism and Schismatics* (1642), chief work, *Golden Remains* (publ 1659)

Hales, Stephen 1677-1761 English physiologist Invented many mechanical devices including artificial ventilators Author of *Vegetable Statics* (1727), credited with inaugurating the science of plant physiology

ha-levi or Halevi, Judah See JUDAH HA-LEVI

Ha-lévy' (há'levé') Name assumed by Jacques Fromental Élie Lévy' (lé'vé') 1799-1862 French composer b Paris Studied under Berlioz and Cherubini Professor of harmony, Paris Conservatory (1827), and of composition (1833), held among his pupils Gounod and Bizet Composer of many operas, including *La Juive* (1835) *Le Juif Errant* (1852), *La Marseillaise* (1858) His brother Léon Halévy (1802-1853) was a poet and writer, author of books on Jewish history, a few plays and several volumes of verse A son of Leon Ludovic (1851-1908) was a playwright and novelist collaborated frequently with Henri Meilhac; among his many works were *La Belle Hélène* (1864), *Les Héroïdes* (1866) *La Perséide* (1868) *L'émir* (1869) *Carmen* (from Merimee, 1875) and the novels *Un Mariage d'Amour* (1881) *L'Éléphant blanc* (1882), *Primrose* (1886) etc Ludovic's two sons Élie (1850-1937) and Daniel (1872-) were both writers The upon philosophical and historical subjects in his *La Formation du Kabbalisme Philologie* 3 vol 1901-04 and *Histoire du Peuple Juif au XVIIIe Siècle* (1912 ff) Daniel upon social and political subjects in his *Les Juifs au Mouvement Occidental* (1901) *La Vie de Frédéric Nietzsche* (1909), *Julius Mithridate* (1928)

Halévy, Joseph 1827-1917 Orientalist, b Almonclaire, France became naturalized Frenchman Advised the city that the Summer people had never existed and that the literature ascribed to them was merely a set of writings invented by the Bibleman priesthood

Hal'hed (hí'hed huf') Nathaniel Brassey 1751-1830 English Orientalist in service of East India Company Reputedly first to call attention to philological affinity between Sanskrit words and words in Persian, Arabic and even Greek and Latin

Hal'i-burton (hul'i bur'ton), Hugh Pseudonym of James Logie Robertson

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler Pseudonym Sam Slick (slik) 1796-1865 Canadian jurist and humorist, b Windsor, Nova Scotia Judge of supreme court, Nova Scotia (1842-56) To England (1856), MP (1859-65) Created character of Sam Slick in his book, *The Clockmaker or Savings and Pings of Sam Slick* (1st series 1837, 2d, 1839, 3d 1840), *The Attack on Sam Slick in England* (1843-44) etc, also wrote *The Old Judge or Life in a Colony* (1843)

Ha-li-dé' f dib' (há'li dé' f dib') 1875?- Turkish leader in movement for emancipation of women b Constantinople First Moslem girl to graduate from American College for Girls, Constantinople (1901) m Salih Bey (1901, divorced), Adnan Bey (1917) Supporter of the Young Turk movement (1909) Joined Nationalist party (1919) and was supporter of Mustafa Kemal, served in army in war against the Greeks, and was commissioned colonel (1922) Later, under suspicion of plotting against Kemal, was forced to flee Turkey;

há, cháotic, cáre (7), ádd, áccount, árm, ásk (11), sofá; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, makér; íce, íl, charáy; áld, ábey, árb, ádd (40), áddt (41), áconnect; fód, fódé; out, oil; úbte, únite, úrn, úp, circúla, ú-u in Fr. menu;

resided for a time in London, and lectured in U.S. Author of several novels, and of *Memoirs of Halidd Edib* (1926), etc.

Hal'f-fax (hăl'f-fäks). (1) Earls of. See Charles MONTAGU. (2) Marquis of. See Sir George SAVILE.

Halifax, 1st Viscount. Sir Charles Wood. 1800-1885. English political leader. M.A., Oxon. (1824); chancellor of exchequer (1846); first lord of the admiralty (1855); secretary of state for India (1859-66); lord privy seal (1870-74).

Halifax, Earl of. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood. 1881-. English statesman, grandson of 1st Viscount Halifax. M.A., Oxon. M.P. (1910-25); undersecretary for colonies (1921-22), minister of agriculture (1924-25). Succeeded Lord Reading as governor general of India (1926-31), being raised to peerage as Baron Irwin (îr'wîn) of Kirk'by Un'der-dale [kîr'bi òn'dêr-däl] (1925); strove to quiet widespread boycotts, riots, strikes that had prevailed from 1921, and to counteract obstruction offered by Swarajist and Liberal politicians because of noninclusion of Indians on parliamentary commission of Sir John Simon (1927); co-operated with Gandhi. Secretary for war (1935); lord privy seal (1935-37); leader of House of Lords (1935-38); lord president of the council (1937-38); foreign secretary (1938-40); ambassador to U.S. (1941-46).

Halifax, John of. fl. 1230. See Johannes de SACROBOSCO.

Ha'lr (hăl'lr). Karl. 1859-1909. Bohemian violinist; studied under Joachim.

Hal'kett (hăl'kët, -kët; hăl'-; hăk'ët, -ët), Hugh. Baron von Halkett. 1783-1863. Hanoverian general, and colonel in the British army. Distinguished himself at Copenhagen (1807), La Albuera (1811), Salamanca (1812), and during the Burgos retreat (1812); commanded two brigades of Hanoverian militia at Waterloo (1815).

Hall (hăl), Abraham Oakey. 1826-1898. American lawyer and politician; district attorney, New York (1855-58; 1862-68). Henchman of Boss Tweed (q.v.). Joined Tammany Hall organization (1864). Mayor of New York (1868-72) when Tweed Ring was looting the city; indicted and tried for corruption, but acquitted (1872).

Hall, Arnold Bennett. 1881-1936. American educator, b. Franklin, Ind. President, U. of Oregon (1926-32). Director, institute for government research, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. (1933-36).

Hall, A'saph (a'säf). 1829-1907. American astronomer, b. Goshen, Conn. Professor of mathematics in U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. (1862-91, retired); lectured at Harvard (1896-1901). Discovered (August, 1877) the two satellites of planet Mars, which he named Deimos and Phobos.

Hall, Basil. 1788-1844. Son of Sir James Hall. British naval officer and writer; interviewed Napoleon at St. Helena; chief work, *Fragments of Voyages and Travels* (1831-33).

Hall (hăl), Carl Christian. 1812-1888. Danish statesman; prime minister (1857-59, 1860-63).

Hall (hăl), Charles Cuthbert. 1852-1908. American Presbyterian clergyman and educator, b. New York City. Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1877-97). President, Union Theol. Sem. (1897-1908).

Hall, Charles Francis. 1821-1871. American explorer of the Arctic; led expeditions to Arctic (1860-62, 1864-69, and 1871); on second expedition, learned from Eskimos fate of part of Franklin expedition; died in the Arctic.

Hall, Charles Martin. 1863-1914. American chemist and manufacturer; invented process of making aluminum; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

num inexpensively (patent issued Apr. 2, 1889). With aid of Mellon interests, formed Pittsburgh Production Co. to manufacture aluminum; developed into Aluminum Company of America; vice-president of this company (1890). See P. HEROLT.

Hall, Chester Moor. 1703-1771. English scientist; reputed inventor of achromatic telescope (1733).

Hall, Christopher Newman. See under John Vine HALL.

Hall, Edward. d. 1547. English historian. Author of *Union of the Noble and Illustre Families of Lancaster and York*, commonly called *Hall's Chronicle* (1542), used as a source by Shakespeare in some of his historical plays.

Hall, Edwin Herbert. 1855-1938. American physicist; professor (from 1895), Harvard. Discovered (1879) the deflecting effect (Hall effect) of the magnetic field on the lines of flow in an electric circuit; investigated thermoelectric phenomena in metals, etc.

Hall, Fitzedward. 1825-1901. Philologist, b. Troy, N.Y. In India (1845-57, and 1860-62); professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian jurisprudence, King's College, London (from 1862). Contributing editor, *Oxford English Dictionary* and Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary*.

Hall, Granville Stanley. 1844-1924. American psychologist and educator, b. Ashfield, Mass. Professor of psychology and pedagogy, Johns Hopkins (1883-88). President, Clark U. (1889-1919). Founded and edited *American Journal of Psychology* (1887). First president, American Psychological Association (1891). Author of *The Contents of Children's Minds* (1883), *Adolescence* (2 vols., 1904), *Educational Problems* (2 vols., 1911), *Jesus, the Christ, in the Light of Psychology* (2 vols., 1917), *Senescence, the Last Half of Life* (1922), *Life and Confessions of a Psychologist* (1923).

Hall, Harry Reginald Holland. 1873-1930. English archaeologist; on staff of British Museum, department of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities (from 1896). In Egypt (1903-06), associated with excavation work of Egypt Exploration Fund. During World War (1914-18), served in intelligence work, esp. in Mesopotamia. After the war, directed (1919) British Museum excavation work at Ur of the Chaldees.

Hall, Holworthy. Pseudonym of Harold Everett PORTER.

Hall, Isaac Hollister. 1837-1896. American Orientalist; discovered (1876) and published (1884) Syriac manuscript of a large part of the New Testament. Member of staff, Metropolitan Museum of Art (from 1884); collaborated with Cesnola in making catalogues of Cypriot art; acknowledged authority on Syriac.

Hall, Sir James. 1761-1832. Scottish geologist and chemist; his series of experiments made to test Huttonian theories by study of Continental and Scottish geological formations is credited with inaugurating science of experimental geology.

Hall, James. 1793-1868. American author and jurist, b. Philadelphia. Entered army in War of 1812; court-martialed and cashiered (1817) but punishment remitted by president. Circuit judge, Illinois (1825-28). Wrote a number of books on history of, and conditions in, the West.

Hall, James. 1811-1898. American geologist and paleontologist, b. Hingham, Mass. State geologist of Iowa (1855-58), Wisconsin (1857-60), New York (1893). Authority on stratigraphic geology and invertebrate paleontology.

Hall, James Norman. 1887-1951. American writer, b. Colfax, Iowa. Ph.B., Grinnell Coll. (1910). Served in the Escadrille Lafayette (1917). Resident in Tahiti (from 1920). Coauthor with Charles Bernard Nordhoff (q.v.) of *The Lafayette Flying Corps* (2 vols., 1920), *Fairy Lands of the South Seas* (1921), *Falcons of France* (1929),

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

a trilogy narrating the story of the ship *Bounty* (*Mutiny on the Bounty*, 1932; *Men Against the Sea*, 1934, *Pitcairn's Island*, 1934), *The Hurricane* (1935), *The Dark River* (1936), *Bolany Bay* (1941), *Men Without Country* (1942), author of *Kitchener's Mob* (1916), *Mid Pacific* (1928), *The Tale of a Snipeck* (1935), *The Friends* (1939), *Doctor Dogbody's Luck* (1940), *Under a Thatched Roof* (1942), etc.

Hall, Sir John 1824-1907 New Zealand statesman, b. Hull, England, to New Zealand to engage in sheep raising (1852) prime minister of New Zealand (1879-82)

Hall, John Vane 1774-1860 English bookdealer at Maldstone (1814-50), published *The Sinner's Friend*, which attained wide circulation and translation into thirty languages. His son **Christopher Newman** (1816-1902), Congregationalist clergyman in London, wrote many hymns and devotional works.

Hall, Josef Washington Pseudonym Upton Close (1858-1894)—American writer and lecturer, b. Kelso Wash.; A.B., George Washington (1915), newspaper editor and correspondent in Far East (1917-22). Author of books on China and Japan, as *The Revolt of Asia* (1921), *Challenges—Behind the Face of Japan* (1935), etc.

Hall, Joseph 1574-1656 English prelate. Bishop of Exeter (1627-41), Norwich (1641-47), impeached and imprisoned (1642) and his cathedral desecrated (1643) expelled from his palace (c. 1647). Author of verse, devotional works, satires, and controversial treatises.

Hall, Lyman 1724-1790 American Revolutionary leader, b. Wallingford, Conn., moved to Georgia, one of founders of town of Sunbury (1759) practiced medicine there. Supported colonial cause member, Continental Congress (1775-80), a signer of Declaration of Independence. Governor of Georgia (1783).

Hall, Marshall 1790-1857 English physician and physiologist, specialized in treatment of nervous diseases, discovered (1832) reflex action and published *Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Medulla Spinalis* (1833), rationalized treatment of epilepsy, introduced new method for treatment of epilepsy.

Hall, Nathan Kelsey 1810-1874 American political leader, member, U.S. House of Representatives (1847-49). U.S. postmaster general (1850-52). U.S. judge, northern district of New York (1852-74).

Hall, Radclyffe 1886-1943 English poet and novelist, author of *Poems of the Past and Present*, *The Forgotten Island* (verse), and the novels *The Unlit Lamp* (1924), *Adam's Breed* (1926, awarded James Tait Black prize), *The Well of Loneliness* (1928), *The Sixth Beatitude* (1936).

Hall, Robert 1764-1831 English Baptist clergyman, author of *Modern Infidelity Considered with Respect to its Influence on Society* (1800), etc.

Hall, Samuel Carter 1800-1889 Irish born editor and writer in London, founded and edited *The Amulet* (1826-37), edited *Art Union Monthly*, later *Art Journal* (1839-80); published *Book of British Ballads* (1842), *Gallery of Modern Sculpture* (1849-54), etc. His wife, Anna Maria, nee Fiel'ding [kai'ding] (1800-1881), collaborated with him, also wrote independently nine novels including *Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortunes* (1840), *Fairs of the Irish Peasantry* (1840), *Midsummer Eve, a Fairy Tale of Love* (1848).

Hall, Samuel Read 1795-1877 American Congregational clergyman and educator, established training school for teachers, Concord, Vt. (incorporated 1823), first American normal school. Writer of textbooks in geology, arithmetic, grammar, history, and geography.

Hall, Thomas Seavey 1827-1880 American inventor of electric automatic signal devices for use on railroads, highways, etc.

Hall, William Edward 1835-1894 English legal writer; author of *International Law* (1880), etc.

Hall, Winfield Scott 1861-1942 American physician and writer; professor of physiology, medical school, Northwestern (from 1895). Author of books on physiology, anatomy, sex education, sex hygiene, eugenics, marriage, etc.

Hal'lam (hăl'ām), **Henry** 1777-1859 English historian. Served for many years as commissioner of stamps, retired (1812) to devote time to historical study. Chief works, *State of Europe during the Middle Ages* (1818), *Constitutional History of England from Henry VII's Accession to the Death of George II* (1827), *Introduction to the Literature of Europe* (1837-39). His son **Arthur Henry** (1811-1833), friend of Tennyson, to whom estate he was bequeathed, is subject of Tennyson's poem *In Memoriam*.

Hal'le (hăl'ē, -ē) **Sir Charles** Orig. **Karl Hal'lo** (hăl'ē) 1819-1895 German born pianist and conductor in England (from 1849), first principal, Royal Coll. of Music at Manchester (1869).

Hal'lock (hăl'ēk), **Fitz-Greene** 1790-1867 American poet b. Guilford, Conn. Bank clerk, New York City (1811-29), confidential clerk in John Jacob Astor's office (1832-49). Author of *Almas's Castle with Other Poems* (1827), *Poetical Works* (1851). Best known poems, *Green be the turf above thee* (commemorating the death of his friend Joseph Rodman Drake) and *Marco Bozzaris* (first published in New York Review, June, 1825).

Hallock, Henry Wager 1815-1872 American army officer, grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1839). At outbreak of Civil War, commissioned major general. Commanded Department of Missouri (1861-62) called to Washington as general in chief (1862-64) with appointment of Grant as lieutenant general, Hallock became chief of staff. After the war commanded military division of the Pacific (1865-69) and division of the South (1869-72).

Hal'len (hăl'lan'), **Johan Andreas** 1816-1925 Swedish conductor and composer of operas *Harald der Vikings Hexjällen*, *Der Schatz Waldmars*, sym., home poem chamber music, choral works, and songs.

Hal'ler (hăl'ler), **Albrecht von** 1707-1777 Swiss anatomist, physiologist, botanist, physician, and poet studied botany of the Alps, served as professor of medicine, anatomy, surgery, and botany, Göttingen (1736-53). Author of descriptive poem *Die Alpen* (1729), the philosophical romances *Ursong* (1731), *Alirel* (1773) and *Fabius und Cato* (1774), the scientific work *Flemnis Physiologiae Corporis Humani* (8 vols., 1753-66) in which he enunciated the doctrine of the irritability of living tissue.

Haller, Bertold 1492-1528 Swiss clergyman, pastor etc. at Bern (from 1519), accepted principles of Reformation (from 1522) and was influential in securing their acceptance at Bern.

Hal'ler (hăl'ler), **Józef** 1873- Polish soldier, associated with Piłsudski in organizing Polish legion at outbreak of World War (1914) to oppose Russians. After treaty of Brest Litovsk (Feb. 9, 1918), left the Austrian front with 5000 men and entered the Ukraine, but was defeated by the Germans (May 15, 1918). Made his way to Paris and was put in command of Polish troops fighting with the Allies; he and his army fought the Bolsheviks in Poland (April, 1919), organized volunteer army in Poland (1920), inspector general of artillery (1923), retired (1926).

Hal'let' (a'le'), **Etienne Sulpice**. Also **Stephen Hal'lette'** (Angl. hăl'le'). 1755-1825 French architect in U.S., submitted designs (1792) for the National Cap-

ital, chaotic, care (7), bald, account, arm, ask (11), solo, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, U = us, infer, menu;

tol at Washington, and was awarded second prize; commissioned on salary basis to revise plans of William Thornton, winner in the competition; misunderstanding led to dismissal by commissioners (June 28, 1794).

Hal'ley (hăl'î), Edmund. 1656-1742. English astronomer, b. London. Made first complete observation of a transit of Mercury (1677); made observations of the comet of 1680. By his suggestions, inspired Newton to write his *Principia*, which Halley published (1687) at his own expense. Editor, Royal Society's *Transactions* (1685-93). Astronomer royal (1721). Best known for his study of comets; predicted accurately the return in 1758 of comet previously observed in 1531, 1607, and 1682 (subsequently known as Halley's comet). Also credited with originating the science of life statistics by his *Breslau Table of Mortality*.

Hall'grims'son (hăl'î-grîms'sôn), Jónas. 1807-1844. Icelandic lyric poet; his work was influential in purifying the Icelandic language.

Hall'li-bur'ton (hăl'î-bûr't'n), Richard. 1900-1939. American explorer and writer; on expedition to western Tibet (1922). Traced on foot Cortés's route in conquest of Mexico, Balboa's march across Darien; explored Yucatán, Peru, western Brazil (1928); traveled around the world in his own airplane (1931-32); traced route of first crusade, route of Alexander the Great in conquest of Asia, route of Hannibal from Carthage to Italy. Lost at sea in typhoon while sailing in a Chinese junk from Hong Kong to San Francisco (March 23-24). Also known as mountain climber and swimmer. Among his books are *The Royal Road to Romance* (1925), *The Glorious Adventure* (1927), *New Worlds to Conquer* (1929), *The Flying Carpet* (1932), *The Orient* (1937), etc.

Halliburton, William Dobinson. 1860-1931. English physiologist and chemist.

Hall'li-die (hăl'î-dî), Andrew Smith. Orig. Andrew Smith. 1836-1900. Engineer and inventor, b. London, England; to California (1853); took name of his godfather. Built wire suspension bridges, invented cable railway, first introduced in San Francisco (1873).

Hall'li-well, afterward **Hall'li-well-Phil'lippe** (hăl'î-wêl[-wêl]-îl'î-ppe), James Orchard. 1820-1889. English librarian and Shakespearean scholar. Assumed wife's surname Phillips (1872). Librarian, Jesus Coll., Cambridge, concentrated, after antiquarian studies for Camden, Percy, and Shakespeare societies, upon Shakespeare's life and editions of his works; collected Shakespearean books, MSS., and rarities; published *Nursery Rhymes of England* (1845), *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words* (1847), folio edition of Shakespeare (1853-65), *Outlines of Life of Shakespeare* (successive editions, 1848-87).

Hall'lock (hăl'îk), Gerard. 1800-1866. American journalist; one of the founders of Associated Press (1848). His Southern sympathies and advocacy of peace caused his paper, *New York Journal of Commerce*, to be barred from the mails (August, 1861) and forced his retirement. His son Charles (1834-1917) was founder and editor of *Forest and Stream* (1873), editor of *Nature's Realm* (1890) and *Western Field and Stream* (1896).

Hall'o'peau' (ă'lô'pô'), François Henri. 1842-1919. French dermatologist; known esp. for work on leprosy and the dermatology of the extremities.

Hall'o-well (hăl'ô-wêl; -wîl), Robert. 1886-1939. American painter, b. Denver, Colo. Illustrator on staff of *Century Magazine* (1910-14). A founder, and later publisher of the *New Republic* (1914-25).

Hall-Stevenson, John. See STEVENSON.

Hall'ström (hăl'strôm), Ivar Christian. 1826-1901. Swedish composer of operas (*The Mountain King*,

Hertig Magnus, etc.), operettas, ballet music, choral works, and Swedish folk songs.

Hallström, Per. 1866-. Swedish poet, novelist, and playwright.

Hall'wachs (hăl'vaks), Wilhelm. 1859-1922. German physicist, discovered Hallwachs effect, a type of photoelectric effect (1888).

Halm (hâlm), Friedrich. Pseudonym of Baron Eligius von Münch'-Bel'ling-haus'en (tôn mînk'bêl'îng-hou'zên). 1806-1871. German poet and playwright, director of Royal Theater at Vienna (1867-70). Among his plays are *Gisseldis* (1835), *Der Sohn der Wildnis* (1843), *Begum Somru* (1856), and *Wildfeuer* (1864).

Halm, Karl von. 1809-1882. German classical scholar.

Hal'o-an'der (hăl'ô an'dr'), Gregor. Real surname Melt'zer (mêl'tsêr) 1501-1531. German jurist.

Hal'per (hăl'pêr), Albert. 1904-. American novelist, b. Chicago; author of *Union Square* (1933), *The Foundry* (1934), *The Chute* (1937), *Sons of the Fathers* (1940).

Hal'pine or Hal'pin (hăl'pîn), Charles Graham. Pseudonym Miles O'Reil'y (ô rî'îl). 1829-1868. Writer, b. in Ireland, to U.S. (1851) and in journalistic work in Boston, Washington, and New York. Served in Union army during Civil War (1861-65). Author of *Life and Adventures, etc. of Private Miles O'Reilly* (1864), *Baked Meats of the Funeral... by Private M. O'Reilly* (1866).

Hals (hâls), Frans. 1590?-1666. Dutch portrait and genre painter, b. Mechelen (Malines) or Antwerp. Ranked with Rembrandt, Rubens, and Vandyke as among greatest Dutch painters. Among his notable canvases are *Banquet of the Officers of St. George's Shooting Company*, *Governors of the Elisabeth Hospital*, *Laughing Cavalier*, *Portrait of a Lady*, *Jolly Trio*, *Herring Vender*, *Fool Playing a Lute*, *Young Married Couple*.

Halsbury, 1st Earl of. See HINDINGE STANLEY GIFFARD.

Hal'sey (hăl'sî), John. 1670-1716. American privateer-captain (1704-05); turned pirate (1705-16); operated in Red Sea and waters around Madagascar.

Halsey, Sir Lionel. 1872-1949. British naval officer; engaged at Heligoland Bight (1914) and Dogger Bank (1915) third sea lord (1917-18), commanded Australian navy (1918-20); comptroller and treasurer to prince of Wales (1920-36); vice-admiral (1921); retired (1922); admiral (1926).

Halsey, Margaret Frances. 1910-. American writer, b. Yonkers, N.Y.; m. Dr. Henry W. Simon (1935; div.), 2d Milton R. Stern (1944). Author of *With Malice Toward Some* (1938), *Some of My Best Friends are Soldiers* (1944).

Halsey, William Frederick. 1882-. American naval officer, b. Elizabeth, N.J.; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1904); commanded destroyer patrol force in World War I; rear admiral (1938); vice-admiral (1940); led attack on Marshall and Gilbert Islands (Jan., 1942); commander of Allied naval forces in South Pacific (Oct., 1942-June, 1944), defeated Japanese in 3-day battle off Solomon Islands (Nov., 1942); admiral (Nov., 1942); commander of U.S. 3d Fleet, in Pacific (June, 1944-Nov., 1945; retired), admiral of the fleet (1945).

Hal'sted (hăl'stêd; -stîd), William Stewart. 1852-1922. American surgeon, b. New York City. Discovered method of anesthetizing regions of the body by injection of cocaine into certain nerves. Professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins (from 1890).

Ham (hâm), Roswell Gray. 1891-. American educator; assoc. professor of English, Yale (1920-36). President of Mt. Holyoke Coll. (1917-57).

Ha-ma-da (hă-mă-dă), Kunimatsu. 1868-1939. Japa-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

nese political leader; head of the Selyukal, chief minority party in lower house of the legislature; speaker of house (1934-39); opposed fascism, and effected downfall of Hirota cabinet (1937).

Ha'ma-dha-ni, al- (āl-hā-mā-dā-nē). Called **Ba-dī' al-Za-mān** (bā-dē' dūz-zā-mān'), i.e. Wonder of the Age. 969-1007. Moslem poet, b. Hamadan. Wrote under Persian influence; gained sobriquet from extensive knowledge of poetic forms and beauty of his style; developed new kind of poetry (magāmāt) in form of a dialogue. Poems published at Constantinople (1881).

Ha-ma-gu-chi (hā-mā-gūō-hē), Yuko. 1870-1931. Japanese statesman; vice-minister (1914-16) and minister (1924-25) of finance; minister of home affairs (1927-29); prime minister (1929-31) and head of the Minto; supported Japan's acquiescence in London Naval Conference program (1930), arousing opposition; shot by assassin (Nov., 1930) and died six months later of wounds.

Ha'man (hā'mān). In *Douay Version A'man* (ā'mān). In Bible, chief minister of Ahasuerus and enemy of the Jews; hanged on gallows he had prepared for Mordecai (*Esther* vii. 10). Cf. *ESHER*.

Ha'mann (hā'mān), Johann Georg. 1730-1788. German writer, called "the Magus of the North." Translator at Königsberg (1767-77); store-keeper in mercantile house (1777-84). His writings, obscure and difficult to understand, include *Sokratische Denkwürdigkeiten* (1759) and *Kreuzzüge des Philologen* (1762).

Ham'bidge (hām'bīd), Jay, orig. Edward John. 1867-1924. Artist, b. Simcoe, Ontario; to U.S. (1882). Originator of theory of dynamic symmetry, a system of proportions believed to be observed in ancient Greek art; author of *Dynamic Symmetry in Composition* (1923) and *The Parthenon and Other Greek Temples: Their Dynamic Symmetry* (1924).

Ham'bourg (hām'bōrg), Mark. 1879-. Piano virtuoso, b. in South Russia; to England, naturalized, toured U.S. (1899-1900, 1902-03, 1907) and Canada (1910).

Ham'bro (hām'brō), Carl Joachim. 1885-. Norwegian statesman, b. in Bergen. Member of Norwegian Storting (1919 ff.); president of the Storting (from 1926); also, Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations (1926) and president of the League Assembly at Geneva, Switzerland (1939-40). Author of *I Saw It Happen in Norway* (1940), *How to Win the Peace* (1942).

Ham-dī' Bey (hām-dī' bā'), Osman. 1842-1910. Turkish statesman and scholar, son of Fethi Paşa (1813?-1893). Governor of Baghdad (1868-70); director (1882) of imperial museums; founded (1882) Turkish École des Beaux-Arts; conducted archaeological work at Sidon (1887-88).

Ha'mel' (ā'mēl'), Ernest. 1826-1898. French journalist and politician; opponent of Napoleon III. Among his many historical studies are *Histoire de Saint-Just* (1859), *Histoire de Robespierre* (1864-68), *Histoire de la Seconde République* (1891).

Ha'me-rik (hā'mē-rēk), Asger. Surname properly **Ham'me-rich** (hā'mē-rēk). 1843-1923. Danish composer; director of music section of Penobscot Inst., Baltimore (1871-98); composer of two operas, six symphonies, orchestral suites, choral works, chamber music, and cantatas.

Ha'mer-ling (hā'mēr-īng), Robert. Real name **Rupert Ham'mer-ling** (hām'ēr-). 1830-1889. Austrian poet; among his books of lyric verse are *Sinnen und Minnen* (1860), *Bilder im Winde* (1887); among his longer poems, *Venus im Exil* (1858), *Ahasverus in Rom* (1866), *Der König von Sion* (1869), *Amor und Psyche* (1882), *Homun-*

ulus (1888). Author also of a tragedy *Danton und Robespierre* (1871) and a novel *Asparag...* (3 vols., 1876).

Ham'er-ton (hām'ēr-t'n; -tān), Philip Gilbert. 1834-1894. English artist and essayist; a founder (1869) and editor (1869-94) of art periodical *The Portfolio*. Author of *Thoughts about Art* (1862), *Fishing and Fishers* (1866), *The Intellectual Life* (1873), *The Graphic Arts* (1882), and *Human Intercourse* (1884).

Ha'mil'car (hā-mil'kār; hām'il-kār). Carthaginian general of 5th century B.C.; commanded expedition against Sicily; defeated by Gelon (q.v.).

Hamilcar Bar'ca (hār'kā or Bar'cas (bār'kān). 270?-228 B.C. Father of Hannibal. Carthaginian general; commanded in Sicily (247-241); crushed revolt of troops in Carthage (241-238); led campaign to conquer Spain (237-224); killed in action (228).

Ham'il-ton (hām'il-tān; -t'n). Name of noble Scottish family of English origin descended from **Walter Fitz-Gilbert** (fita-gil'bert) of Hamilton, who swore fealty as overlord of Scotland to Edward I of England but surrendered fortress of Bothwell to Robert Bruce after Bannockburn. Surname Hamilton first assumed by his grandson Sir David of Hamilton of Cad'zow [kād'zō; kād'zō] (d. before 1392). Members of family include the following:

Sir **James Hamilton** of Cadzow (d. 1479), 1st Baron **Hamilton**; great-grandson of Sir David; allied himself by marriage to Douglasses; joined them in renunciation of allegiance to crown (1453), but deserted them (1454) in their struggle with crown and married (1469) Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of James II of Scotland.

His son **James Hamilton** (1477?-1529), 2d Baron Hamilton and 1st Earl of Arran (ā'rān); during minority of James V plotted against regent Albany and became president of council of regency (1517-20); again a member (1522); joined Margaret, queen dowager, in ousting Albany and proclaiming James V (1524); rewarded on James V's escape from Angus and assumption of government.

John Hamilton (1517?-1571); natural son of 2d baron; archbishop of St. Andrews (1546); endowed St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; persecuted Protestants; assisted Mary, Queen of Scots, to escape from Lochleven; hanged in his pontifical vestments, under accusation of complicity in assassination of regent Murray by **James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh** (both'wēl'hāuk; bōth'-), a kinsman.

Patrick Hamilton (1504?-1528); another grandson of 1st baron; early advocate of doctrines of Reformation; saw Luther and Melancthon at Wittenberg; on return sentenced for heresy and burned at St. Andrews.

James Hamilton (1515?-1575), 2d Earl of Arran and Duke of **Châ'tel'he-rault'** (shā'tēl'rō'); eldest son of 2d baron; governor of Scotland (1542) and second person in realm; regent and tutor to young queen (till 1554); went over to English party (1559); banished for opposition to Darnley marriage (1566).

James Hamilton (1530-1609), 3d Earl of Arran; eldest son of duke of Châ'telherault, proposed by Henry VIII as husband of Princess Elizabeth but reserved by his father as husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; with Lord James Stuart (Murray), attempted to capture Bothwell; became insane (1562).

John Hamilton (1532?-1604), 1st Marquis of Hamilton; 2d son of duke of Châ'telherault; head of house on death (1575) of his father and heir after James VI to Scottish throne; with his unscrupulous younger brother Claud, became devoted partisan of Queen Mary, aided in her delivery from Lochleven and re-establishment on throne (1568) and, forfeited by parliament, in revenge

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īca, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fēdd, fēdt; out, off; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūla, ū = u in Fr. menu;

took part in assassination of Murray (1570); in danger of his life from Sir William Douglas, escaped to France (1579); reconciled (1585) with James VI; sent to negotiate marriage of king of Scots and Danish princess; one of jurors that found Huntly guilty of high treason.

Claud Hamilton (1543?-1622), Baron Pais'ley (páiz'li); known as Lord Claud Hamilton; 4th son of duke of Châtelherault; fled (1579) after implication, along with brother John, in series of plots in behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, and in assassination of two regents Murray and Lennox; aided Ruthven lords (1584) in Gowrie conspiracy to gain possession of person of James VI; recalled from Paris by James VI and shared leadership of Scottish Catholics; in communication with Spain, urged invasion of England by Armada. His descendants obtained titles of viscount **Strathbane'** [strá-bán'] (1701), earl, marquis, and duke of Abercorn (q.v.). One of his grandsons, **Gustavus Hamilton** (1639-1723), Viscount **Boyne** (boin) in Irish peerage, commanded regiment at the Boyne (1690) and in Spain (1702); major general (1703); privy counselor under William III, Anne, and George I. A great-grandson of Baron Paisley's, **Anthony Hamilton** (1646?-1720), a French author, known as "Count Anthony"; a grandson of 1st earl of Abercorn (q.v.); as governor of Limerick (1685) openly attended Mass; commanded Jacobite dragoons at Funnishillen and Newtown Butler (1689), and engaged at battle of the Boyne (1690); spent rest of life in France, chiefly at the court of Saint-Germain-en-Laye; wrote the memoirs of his brother-in-law comte de Gramont; also wrote some French verse and tales.

James Hamilton (1589?-1625), 2d Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Earl of Cambridge (kám'bríj) in English peerage, son of 1st marquis; secured enactment of Five Articles of Perth in Scottish Parliament (1621) and negotiated (1623) for marriage of Prince Charles to Spanish Infanta.

A natural son (legitimated 1600) of the 1st marquis, Sir **John Hamilton** of Lettrick (let'trík), was ancestor of the barons **Bargeny'** (bárgén').

James Hamilton (1606-1649), 3d Marquis and 1st Duke of Hamilton, 2d Earl of Cambridge; commanded British force (1630-31) under Gustavus Adolphus; an advocate of compromise, persuaded Charles I (1638) to consent to election of a Scottish parliament, with promise of revocation of obnoxious prayer book and canons; opposed Stratford and Montrose; refused Covenant (1613) and joined king; attempted mediation between Charles and Scots (1646); led Scottish army; defeated at Preston (1648); condemned and executed.

William Hamilton (1616-1651), 2d Duke of Hamilton; brother and successor to 1st duke; secretary of state for Scotland (1640-43, 1646); signed at Carisbrooke Castle (1647) for Scots a treaty by which King Charles granted consent to Presbyterianism in England; aided in organizing second civil war; returned with Prince Charles (1650) and joined in Scottish invasion of England; mortally wounded at Worcester. See 2d earl of Abercorn.

Among other titles of nobility borne by descendants in different branches of Hamilton family are: (1) Barons **Belhaven'** (bél-há-vén), including **John Hamilton** (1656-1708), 2d baron, who aided settling of Scottish crown on William III, became privy counselor, and strongly opposed union of England and Scotland in famous speech called "Belhaven's Vision" (1706). (2) Viscounts **Clan'e-boye'** (klán'í-boi') in Irish peerage, including **James Hamilton** (1559-1643), 1st viscount, who was educ. at St. Andrews, conducted Latin school in Dublin, was James VI's agent in London (1600), received large grants in Ulster (1605) and the

dissolved monastery of Bangor (1630), and was privy counselor (1634). (3) Earls of **Haddington** (q.v.). (4) Earls of **Orkney**, including Lord George Hamilton (q.v.).

Hamilton, Marquises and dukes of. Titles in Scottish peerage held by descendants of Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow (see **HAMILTON** family) until duchy devolved (1651) on eldest daughter of 1st duke, Lady **Anne** (1636-1716). Title was transferred to her husband, **William Douglas** (1635-1694); eldest son of William Douglas, 1st Marquis of Douglas; created (1660) 3d duke of Hamilton on petition of his wife; privy counselor in Scotland (1660-76), in England (1687); royal commissioner under William III (1689, 1693). **James Douglas** (1658-1712), 4th Duke of Hamilton and Duke of **Bran'don** (brán'dón); eldest son of 3d duke and brother of Lord George Hamilton (q.v.), Earl of Orkney; educ. at Glasgow; commanded regiment of horse against Monmouth; leader of Scottish national party but prevented armed resistance to union with England (1707); one of sixteen Scottish representative peers (1708); privy counselor (1710); ambassador extraordinary to France near conclusion of negotiations at Utrecht (1713), killed in duel with Lord Mohun, as narrated in Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*; grandfather of Sir William Hamilton (q.v.). **James Douglas** (1724-1758), 6th duke; grandson of 4th duke; married secretly (1752) Scottish beauty Elizabeth Gunning (1734-1790); his son **James George Douglas** (1755-1769), 7th duke, received on death of duke of Douglas (1761) the titles of marquis of Douglas and earl of **Angus** (áng'gus).

Hamilton, Alexander. 1755-1804. American lawyer and statesman, b. on island of Nevis, Leeward Islands. Studied at King's College (now Columbia U). Served through American Revolution; secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington. Showed remarkable grasp of government's financial and administrative problems; pointed out defects in Articles of Confederation and necessity of strong central government (1780-81). Member, Continental Congress (1782, 1784, 1787, 1788). Practiced law, New York City (from 1783). Represented New York in Annapolis Convention (1786). Supported new constitution by contributions (with Madison and Jay) to *Federalist* (1787-88), influential in securing ratification in New York convention. First U.S. secretary of the treasury (1789-95); planned and initiated policies establishing a national fiscal system, strengthening central government, stimulating trade and enterprise, developing national resources, and placing public credit on sound basis. Opposition to policies led to factional divisions, from which developed political parties. Appointed inspector general of army, rank of major general (1798-1800). Instrumental in defeating Aaron Burr for residency (1800-01) and for governorship of New York (1804). Wounded, in a duel with Burr, July 11, and died July 12, 1804.

Hamilton, Allan McLane. 1848-1919. Grandson of Alexander Hamilton. American physician, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Pioneer neurologist in U.S.

Hamilton, Andrew. d. 1703. American pioneer, b. in Scotland; to American colony of East Jersey (1686); deputy governor (1687); governor (1692-97). Deputy governor of Pennsylvania (1701-03). Deputy postmaster for the colonies (1692-1703); negotiated agreements with various colonies to fix uniform rates of postage.

Hamilton, Andrew. d. 1741. American lawyer; successfully defended John Peter Zenger, publisher of *New-York Weekly Journal*, against charge of seditious libel; decision established principle of free political press in the colonies.

Hamilton, Clayton Meeker. 1881-1946. American

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- critic, playwright, and producer, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Dramatic critic on *The Forum* (1907-09), *Bookman* (1910-18), *Everybody's Magazine* (1911-13), *Vogue* (1912-20). Associated in dramatic production with Mrs. Fiske, William Gillette, Norman Bel Geddes, Walter Hampden. Author of the plays *The Stranger at the Inn* and (with Augustus Thomas) *The Big Idea*, *Thirty Days*, *The Better Understanding*, and of *The Theory of the Theatre* (1910), *Studies in Stagecraft* (1914), *Problems of the Playwright* (1917), and *So You're Writing a Play* (1935).
- Hamilton, Clive.** See Clive Staples Lewis.
- Hamilton, Cosmo.** *Surname originally Gibbs* (glbz). 1879-1942. English playwright and novelist; brother of Sir Philip Gibbs; assumed mother's name by deed poll (1898). Served in World War (1914-18). Among his plays are *The Wisdom of Folly*, *A Sense of Humour*, *The Belle of Mayfair*, *Mrs. Skeffington*, *The Blindness of Virtue*, *Mr. Pickwick*; among his novels, *Adam's Clay*, *The Miracle of Love* (1915), *The Rustle of Silk* (1922), *Casie* (1925), *The Pleasure House* (1930), *Thy Lamp, O Memory* (1939).
- Hamilton, Emma, nee Ly'on** (lī'ān). 1761?-1815. Mistress of Lord Nelson. Posed as Goddess of Health in quack doctor's exhibition; as Emma Hart, accepted protection (1780-84) of Charles Greville; mistress (from 1786), second wife (from 1791) of Greville's uncle Sir William Hamilton (q.v.); intimate with Queen Maria Carolina at Naples; accompanied her husband and Lord Nelson to Palermo (1800); gave birth (1801) to Horatia, later acknowledged by Lord Nelson as his daughter.
- Hamilton, Frank Hastings.** 1813-1886. American surgeon, b. Wilmington, Vt. Served in Union army in Civil War. Author of *Military Surgery and Hygiene* (1862), *Principles and Practice of Surgery* (1872).
- Hamilton, Gall.** Pseudonym of Mary Abigail Dodge.
- Hamilton, Lord George.** Earl of Ork'ney (ōrk'nī). 1666-1737. British soldier; brother of 4th duke of Hamilton (see marquises and dukes of HAMILTON). Captured 12,000 men and 1300 officers at Blenheim (1704); led pursuit after Ramillies (1706); opened attack at Malplaquet (1709); elected representative Scottish peer (1707); privy councillor (1710); governor of Virginia (1714); held marshal (1736).
- Hamilton, Lord George Francis.** 1845-1927. British statesman; 3d son of 1st duke of Abercorn. As first lord of admiralty (1865-92), conducted period of extensive naval reform and construction; ceded Helgoland to Germany (1890); as secretary of state for India (1895-1903), had frontier trouble (1897); chairman of royal commission on Mesopotamia campaign (1916-17).
- Hamilton, George Rostrevor.** 1883- . English poet; employee of inland revenue department (from 1912); special commissioner of income tax (from 1934). Works include *Escape and Fantasy* (1918), *Pieces of Eight* (1923), *The Making* (1926), *Epigrams* (1928), *Light in Six Moods* (1930), *Unknown Lovers* (1935); the prose works *Bergson and Future Philosophy* (1921), *Poetry and Contemplation* (1937).
- Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith** 1853-1947. British soldier; served in Second Afghan War (1878-80), South African revolt (1881), Nile expedition (1884-85), Third Burmese War (1886-87), Tirah campaign (1897-98), Boer War (1899-1901); chief of staff to Kitchener (1901-02); quartermaster general (1903-04). With Japanese army in Manchuria (1904-05). Promoted general (1914); commanded Mediterranean expeditionary force (1915) in vain attempt to land troops in force at Gallipoli; relieved of command (Oct., 1915). Author of *The Millennium?* (1918), *Gallipoli Diary* (1920), *Jean* (a biography of his wife, Lady Hamilton; 1942).
- Hamilton, James.** 1769-1829. British language teacher; devised method of teaching foreign languages which he used with success in U.S. and Great Britain.
- Hamilton, James.** 1786-1857. American political leader; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1822-29); leader of Jackson group opposed to Adams. Governor of South Carolina (1830-32); advocated nullification policy; presided at convention that passed ordinance of nullification (1832). Appointed brigadier general commanding South Carolina troops. Not in sympathy with settlement of nullification issue. Moved to Texas (1855).
- Hamilton, James Alexander.** 1785-1845. English compiler of music-instruction works, including the often-reprinted *Pianoforte Tutor*.
- Hamilton, John.** 1761-1814. Scottish poet; assisted Scott with his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*; his songs include *Up in the Mornin' Early*.
- Hamilton, John McLure.** 1853-1936. American portrait painter, b. Philadelphia. Studio in London (from 1878). Among his subjects were Gladstone (in Luxembourg Gallery), Cardinal Manning, George Meredith, Gen. Booth, Col. Edward M. House.
- Hamilton, Paul.** 1762-1816. American politician, b. in South Carolina. Served in American Revolution. U.S. secretary of the navy (1809-12).
- Hamilton, William.** 1704-1754. Scottish poet, b. Bangour; contributed lyrics to Allan Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany*; composed (esp. ballads, including *The Brigs of Yarrow*; made earliest translation of Homer into English blank verse.
- Hamilton, Sir William.** 1730-1803. British diplomat and archaeologist. Grandson of 3d duke of Hamilton (see marquises and dukes of HAMILTON). British envoy to court of Naples (1764-1800); studied activities of Vesuvius (22 ascents) and Etna and Calabrian earthquakes; collector of vases, sold to British Museum (1772); took active part in excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii; privy councillor (1791); m. (1791) Emma Hart, who became Lord Nelson's mistress (see Emma HAMILTON).
- Hamilton, Sir William.** 1789-1856. Scottish philosopher, b. in Glasgow; educ. Oxford. Professor of civil history, Edinburgh (1821), of logic and metaphysics (1836). Special contributions to philosophical thought include theories of the association of ideas, of unconscious mental modifications, and the inverse relation of perception and sensation. Among his published works are *Metaphysics and Logic* (lectures edited and pub. posthumously, 1858-60).
- Hamilton, William Gerard.** 1729-1796. English politician; educ. Oxford. M.P. (1755 ff.); gained nickname "Single-speech Hamilton" because his maiden speech so far excelled his later efforts. Chief secretary for Ireland (1761-64); chancellor of Irish exchequer (1763-84). Reputed by some of his contemporaries to have been author of *Letters of Junius*. Cf. Sir Philip FRANCIS.
- Hamilton, Sir William Rowan.** 1805-1865. British mathematician, b. Dublin. Developed theory of quaternions; discovered phenomenon of conical refraction.
- Hamilton-Gordon.** Family name of Barons Stanmore. See under GORDON family.
- Ham'ley** (hām'li), Sir Edward Bruce. 1824-1893. British general and writer. His *Operations of War* (1866) became a standard textbook.
- Ham'lin** (hām'lin), Cyrus. 1811-1900. American Congregational missionary in Turkey (1839-60). With funds supplied by C. R. Robert of New York, established Robert College, first at Bebek (1863) and then at Constantinople (1871); served as its head until 1877; president, Middlebury Coll., Vt. (1881-85). His son Alfred

able, chaotic, care (7), odd, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; eve, here (18), evett, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charky; old, obey, orb, odd (40), off (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, 0 = u in Fr. menu;

Dwight Foster (1855-1926), b. Constantinople, was an architect on staff of McKim, Mead & White, New York City (1881); taught at Columbia (from 1887; professor from 1904).

Hamlin, Emmons. 1821-1885. American inventor and manufacturer of organs and pianos (Mason & Hamlin). See *Henry Mason* under **Lowell MASON**.

Hamlin, Hannibal. 1809-1891. American political leader, b. Paris Hill, Me. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1843-47); U.S. Senate (1848-57). Governor of Maine (1857). Again, U.S. senator (1857-61); prominent as antislavery advocate. Vice-president of the United States (1861-65). U.S. senator (1869-81). U.S. minister to Spain (1881-82).

Ham-mad' al-Ra-wi-yah (hām-mād' ār-rā'wī-yā). Arab. **Ḥammād al-Rāwīyah**, literally "Ḥammād the transmitter, or quoter." 713?-777. Arab scholar, b. Al Kufa, of Persian descent. Noted for remarkable memory of Arabic poems; made collection preserving great part of pre-Islamic poetry and including records of legends, genealogies, and dialects.

Ham'mann (hām'mān), **Otto.** 1852-1928. German journalist and government official; press director, German foreign office (1894-1916); adviser to von Bülow and Bethmann-Hollweg.

Ham'mar-skjöld' (hām'ār-shöld'), **Hjalmar.** 1862-1953. Swedish statesman; prime minister of Sweden (1914-17). His son **Dag** (däg) **Hjalmar Ag'ne** (äng'nē) **Carl** (1905-), political economist, secretary-general of U. N. (1953).

Hammar-skjöld, Lorenzo, or **Lars.** 1785-1827. Swedish scholar; champion of new romanticism; founded science of literary history in Sweden with book *Swedish Belles-Lettres* (1818-19).

Ham'mer (hām'ēr), **Julius.** 1810-1862. German poet and novelist.

Ham'mer (hām'ēr), **William Joseph** 1858-1934. American electrical engineer, b. Cressona, Pa. Assistant in laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, Menlo Park, N.J. (1879); chief engineer, Edison Lamp Works (1880-81). To England (1881), chief engineer for English Edison Co.; established in London first central station in the world for incandescent electric lighting. Chief engineer, German Edison Co. (1883-84). Consulting engineer in U.S. (from 1890). Invented luminous radium preparations used for watch dials, clocks, etc., and motor driven flashing electric sign; first suggested and used radium for cancer and tumor treatment.

Ham'mer-rich (hām'mēr-rēk'), **Peter Frederick Adolf.** 1809-1877. Danish historian.

Hammerling. See **HAMRLING**.

Ham'mer-Purg'stall (hām'mēr-pūrk'shtāl), **Baron Joseph von.** 1774-1856. Austrian Oriental scholar; among his books are *Geschichte der Goldenen Horde im Kiptschak* (1840), and *Geschichte der Chane der Krim* (1856).

Ham'mer-stein (hām'mēr-stān), **Oscar.** 1847?-1919. Theatrical manager, b. in Germany; to U.S. (c. 1863). Worked in cigar factory; invented machine for spreading tobacco leaves; founded and edited *United States Tobacco Journal* (until 1885). Leased Stadt Theater, New York City (1870); built Harlem Opera House (1880), Columbus Theater, Olympia Music Hall (1895), Victoria Music Hall (1899), Republic Theater (1900), Manhattan Opera House (1906), Lexington Theater (1912). Competed with Metropolitan Opera (1906-10); sold out to Metropolitan (1910). Also opened theatres in Philadelphia and London. His nephew **Oscar** (1895-), playwright; librettist of *Show Boat* (1927) and, in collaboration, *Wildflower* (1923), *Rose Marie* (1924), *Sunny*

(1925), *The Desert Song* (1926), *Music in the Air* (1932), etc. Cf. **Otto A. HARBACH**, **Richard RODGERA**.

Ham'mett (hām'ēt; -It), **Dashiell.** 1894- . American writer of detective and mystery fiction, as *The Thin Man*.

Ham'mond (hām'mōnd), **George Henry.** 1838-1886. American meat packer, b. Fitchburg, Mass. Pioneer in transportation of chilled meats in refrigerator cars. Hammond, Ind., is named after him.

Hammond, Henry. 1605-1660. English clergyman; chaplain to royal commissioners at Uxbridge (1645) and to Charles I (1647); deprived of subdeanship of Christ Church, Oxford, by parliamentary visitors and imprisoned (1648).

Hammond, James Bartlett. 1839-1913. American inventor, b. Boston, Mass. Invented new style of typewriter, Hammond typewriter (patent issued 1880).

Hammond, James Henry. 1807-1864. American political leader, b. in Newberry District, S.C. Advocated secession from beginning of nullification issue; strong believer in states' rights; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1835-36). Governor of South Carolina (1842-44). Member, U.S. Senate (1857-60). In speech (Mar. 4, 1858) he taunted northern sympathizers with: "You dare not make war on cotton—no power on earth dares make war upon it. Cotton is king."

Hammond, John Hays. 1855-1936. American mining engineer, b. San Francisco. On staff, U.S. Geological Survey, inspecting California gold fields (1880); associated with Cecil Rhodes in development of South African resources; a leader in Transvaal reform movement (1895-96); arrested after Jameson Raid and sentenced to death, but sentence commuted to 15 years' imprisonment, freed finally on payment of \$125,000 fine. Promoter of mining properties in U.S. and Mexico (from 1900). Special representative of the president at the coronation of King George V (1911). His son **John Hays** (1888), electrical and radio engineer and inventor; invented radio-controlled torpedo for coast defense, aluminothermic incendiary projectiles, a system of selective radio telegraphy by which eight messages may be transmitted simultaneously on one carrier wave, etc.

Hammond, John Lawrence Le Breton. 1872-1949. English journalist and historian, author of *Charles James Fox* (1903), *Gladstone and the Irish Nation* (1938), co-author with his wife, *Lucy Barbara, nee Brad'by* [brād'bi] (1873-), of *The Village Labourer 1760-1832* (1911), *The Town Labourer 1760-1832* (1917), *The Skilled Labourer 1760-1832* (1919), *The Rise of Modern Industry* (1925), *The Bleak Age* (1934).

Hammond, Laurens. 1895- . American manufacturer and inventor of an electric organ known as the Hammond electronic organ, and an electrical musical instrument, producing tones similar to orchestral instruments, known as the Hammond Novachord. Brother of Eunice Tietjens (q.v.).

Hammond, Percy. 1873-1936. American dramatic critic, b. Cadiz, Ohio; on staff of Chicago *Evening Post* (1898-1908), Chicago *Tribune* (1908-21), New York *Herald Tribune*.

Hammond, Samuel. 1757-1842. American Revolutionary soldier and politician, b. in Richmond County, Va.; captain (1779); lieutenant colonel (1783). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1803-05). Military and civil commander of District of Louisiana (1805-24). Moved to S. Carolina (1824); surveyor general of S. Carolina (1827); secretary of state (1831).

Hammond, William Alexander. 1828-1900. American nerve specialist; surgeon general, rank of brigadier general (1862). Court-martialed and dismissed (1864), but

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'f're (14), nat'f're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; sh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

on review of case (1878), restored to service by president and placed on retired list. Practiced, Washington, D.C. (from 1888).

Ham'mu-ra'bi (hām'ū-rā'bē; hām'-) or **Ham'mu-ra'pi** (-rā'pē) or **Kham'mu-ra'bi** (kām'-). Greatest king of the first dynasty of Babylon (c. 1955-1913 A.C.; or a century or two earlier, according to some). His reign was the golden age of ancient Babylonia; he built many temples and other structures, dug two great canals, conquered Elamites and Amorites, extended boundaries of empire. A block of black diorite preserving his codification of the laws and edicts was discovered in 1901, one of the most important "documents" in history of human race. See AMRAPHEL.

Ha'mon' (ā'mōn'), **Jean Louis**. 1821-1874. French painter, called a Neo-Greek because of his adherence to classical style.

Ham'or (hām'ēr), **William Allen**. 1887-. American industrial chemist; coinventor of cellulosic foods and of processes of preserving foods and of distilling and plasticizing sulphur.

Hamp'den (hām(p)'dēn), **John**. 1594-1643. English statesman; M.P. (1621 ff.). Imprisoned (1627) for refusing to pay forced loan of 1626; raised second ship-money writ (1635), and was defendant in case of the king vs. John Hampden (1637-38). Popular member in Short Parliament (1640), where he led opposition to king's demand for twelve subsidies in exchange for giving up ship money. Impeached by attorney general (1642) as one of Five Members in opposition to king, but escaped arrest. At outbreak of war, raised regiment of foot for Parliamentary army; mortally wounded in action (1643). See **Richard HAMPDEN**.

Hampden, Richard. 1631-1695. Son of John Hampden. English politician; M.P. (1656 ff.); chancellor of the exchequer (1690-94).

Hamp'den (hām'dēn), **Walter**. *Stage name of Walter Hampden Dough'er-ty* (dōc'ēr-tē). 1879-1945. American actor, b. Brooklyn, N.Y. Brother of the painter Paul Dougherty. First appeared in London (1901); on American stage (from 1907), known esp. for his work in Shakespearean roles and in *The Servant in the House*, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, *Richelieu*, *The Admirable Crichton*.

Hampole, Richard Rolle de. See **ROLLE DE HAMPOLE**.

Hamp'son (hām(p)'sōn), **William**. 1854-1926. English inventor of self-intensive method of gas refrigeration by which air was first liquefied cheaply, the first apparatus for making surgical pencils of carbonic acid snow, and a radiometer for measuring therapeutic doses of X rays; discovered method of controlling the heart beat by electrically stimulated muscle contractions.

Ham'pton (hām(p)'tān), **Bacon**. See **PAKINGTON family**.

Hampton, Wade. 1752?-1835. American political leader, b. in Halifax County, Va. Served in American Revolution; colonel (1782). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1795-97; 1803-05). Brigadier general (1809); major general (1813); held responsible by his commanding officer (Wilkinson) for failure of expedition against Montreal (1813); resigned (1814). See **Wade HAMPTON** (1818-1902).

Hampton, Wade. 1818-1902. Grandson of Wade Hampton (1752?-1835). American politician and Confederate officer, b. Charleston, S.C. Joined Confederate army at outbreak of Civil War; engaged at Bull Run and in the Peninsular campaign; brigadier general (1862); became great cavalry commander, associated with J. E. B. Stuart in his cavalry raids; engaged at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness; led raids in upper Shenandoah Valley. Major general (1863) and commander of

Confederate cavalry after Stuart's death (May 12, 1864); lieutenant general (1865). Governor of South Carolina (1876-79); U.S. senator (1879-91). Advocate of low tariffs, sound money, and conservative white control in South Carolina politics.

Ham'sun (hām'sōn), **Knut**. *Pseudonym of Knut Pe'der-sen* (pā'dē-rēn). 1859-1952. Norwegian writer, b. Lom. Various, farmer, grade-school teacher, street-car conductor in Chicago, coal trimmer. Best known to readers of English through his three novels *Hunger*, *Growth of the Soul*, and *The Woman at the Well* (or *Pump*). Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1920). Other works which have been translated into English are *Pan*, *Victoria*, *Vagabonds* (*Wanderers*), *Henoni*, *Rosa*, *August*, *Dreamers*, *Mysteries*, *Ring is Closed*, *Road Leads On*, *Look Back on Happiness* (1940). His wife, *Marie*, nee *And'er-sen* [ān'nēr'sēn] (1881-), also a writer; author of *Norwegian Family*, *Norwegian Farm*, etc.

Ha'my' (ā'mē'), **Jules Théodore Ernest**. 1842-1908. French anthropologist and ethnographer. Investigated Mexican races and South African tribes.

Han (hān). Name of several Chinese dynasties:

(1) A dynasty divided into two periods: **Earlier**, or **Western Han** (206 or 202 B.C.-9 A.D.; founded by Liu Pang) and **Later**, or **Eastern Han** (25-220 A.D., founded by Kuang Wu-ti). The two dynasties, interrupted by the reign of the usurper Wang Mang (q v), were marked by establishment of literary civil service examination system, revival of letters, the introduction of Buddhism (see MING Ti), and extension of territory, harassed by the Hsueh-Nu on the north; succeeded by breakup of empire into three kingdoms. Greatest ruler, Wu Ti.

(2) **Minor Han**. Usually called **Shu** or **Shu Han** (shōō). A dynasty (221-264 A.D.), founded by Liu Pei, a descendant of the house of Han, ruling in the west of China with capital at Chengtu, one of the three kingdoms following the downfall of the Eastern Han dynasty. It was annexed to Wei (q v).

(3) **Later Han**. One of the Five Dynasties (q v).

Han (hān), **Ulrich**. *Lat. Udal'n'cus Gal'us* (u'dā'rif-kās gal'ūs). Also called **Bar-ba'tus** (bār-bā'tus). d. 1478. Viennese printer in Italy; set up printing press in Rome, his first publication (1467) being Juan de Torquemada's *Meditationes de Vita Christi*, first illustrated book published in Italy.

Han'a-ford (hān'a-tērd), **Phoebe Ann**, nee **Cof'fin** (kōf'fīn). 1829-1921. American Universalist minister, b. on Nantucket Island; m. Joseph H. Hanaford (1849). First woman regularly ordained (1868) in New England.

Han'by (hān'bī), **Benjamin Russel**. 1833-1867. American clergyman and writer of popular songs (*Darling Nellie Gray*, *Little Tillie's Grave*, *Ole Shady*).

Han'cock (hān'kok), **John**. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman, b. Braintree, Mass. Grad Harvard (1754). In mercantile business (from 1754). Identified himself with colonial cause in pre-Revolutionary agitation; elected to Massachusetts legislature (1766-72). Member, Continental Congress (1775-80, 1785, 1786); president of congress (1775-77); first signer of Declaration of Independence. First governor of State of Massachusetts (1780-85); again governor (1787-93).

Hancock, Walker Kirtland. 1901-. American sculptor; his works include heroic groups on St. Louis Memorial building, bronze portrait bust of Stephen Foster for American Hall of Fame.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. 1824-1886. American army officer and political leader, b. Montgomery Square, Pa. Brigadier general (1861); major general (1862); defended key flank position (July 2, 1863) and center (July 3) in

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īcē, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōff (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōet; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite. ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū-u in Fr. menu;

battle of Gettysburg. Democratic candidate for president of the United States (1880); defeated by Garfield.

Hand (händ), Edward. 1744-1802. Officer in American Revolution, b. in King's County, Ireland. Settled in Lancaster, Pa., and began practice of medicine (1774). Joined Continental army at outbreak of Revolution; colonel (1776); brigadier general (1777); brevetted major general (1783). Member, Continental Congress (1784-85). Commissioned major general, U.S. army (1798); honorably discharged (1800).

Han'del (hän'd'l), George Frederick. *German* *Georg Friedrich Hän'del* (hän'däl). 1685-1759. Composer, b. Halle, Germany; naturalized British subject (1726). Composed first opera, *Almira* (1705); to Italy (1707); presented his opera *Rodrigo* at Florence, and *Agrippina* at Venice (1708); composed oratorios *Il Trionfo del Tempo* and *La Resurrezione* at Rome. Settled in England (1712). Musical director for duke of Chandos at Canons (1718-20); director of Royal Academy of Music (1720-28); director (with Heidegger) of the King's Theatre, Covent Garden (1728-34); director of Rich's new theater in Covent Garden (1735-37). Composer of more than 40 operas, 23 oratorios, odes, songs, etc., and much church and chamber music. Best-known works are his oratorios, including *Esther* (1720), *Saul* (1739), *Israel in Egypt* (1739), *The Messiah* (1742), *Samson* (1743), *Judas Maccabaeus* (1746), *Joshua* (1748), *Jephthah* (1752).

Han'del-Maz-zet'ti (hän'däl-mät-tset'ti), Baroness Enrika von. 1871-1955. Austrian novelist; author of *Jesse and Maria* (1906), *Die Arme Margaret* (1910), *Der Deutsche Held* (1920), *Frau Maria* (1929), etc.

Han'dl (hän'd'l) or **Hän'dl** (hän'd'l) or **Häh'nel** (häh'nel), Jakob. *Known as Jacobus Gal'ius* (as Lat., gäl'üs; as Ger., gäl'ous). 1550-1591. German composer; chief work, *Opus Musicum*, containing motets for entire church year.

Handley Page, Frederick. See Frederick Handley Page.

Han'dy (hän'di), William Christopher. 1873-1958. American Negro musician and composer, b. Florence, Ala.; best-known work, *St. Louis Blues* (1914).

Hä'n'el (häh'nel), Gustav Friedrich. 1792-1878. German jurist; devoted himself to history of law. Became authority on manuscripts; published *Lex Romana Visigothorum* (1849), *Corpus Iurum ab Imperatoribus Romanis ante Justinianum Iulorum* (1857-60), etc.

Ha'ney (häh'ni), Lewis Henry. 1882-. American economist; professor, U. of Texas (1912-16). Adviser to Federal Trade Commission (1916-19). Professor (from 1920), and director of bureau of business research (1920-32), New York U. Author of *History of Economic Thought* (1911), *Business Organization and Combination* (1913), *Economics in a Nut Shell* (1933), *How to Understand Money* (1935), etc.

Han Fel or **Han Fel-tzu** (hän' fa'dzü'). d. 233 A.C. Chinese philosopher, in time of Shih Huang Ti. Disciple of Hsun Tzu; influenced by Lao-tzu's doctrines; an expert in criminal law; imprisoned through jealousy of a rival official; committed suicide.

Hanf'staengl (hanf'shtäng'l), Franz. 1804-1877. German lithographer and photographer; founder of an art printing establishment in Munich; commissioned by Saxon government to copy in lithographs canvases of Dresden gallery (work completed, 1852).

Han Fu-chü (hän' fū'ju'). 1890-1938. Chinese general, in Shantung province. One of Feng Yu-shiang's ablest generals, but (1929-30) sided with Nationalist government against him; appointed commander of 3d route army (1929); governor of Shantung (1930-38); on

outbreak of war with Japan (1937) attempted to play a double game; captured and shot for his treachery, by Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow.

Ha-ni-ha-ra (hä-né-hä-rä), Masanao. 1876-1934. Japanese diplomat; at Washington as attaché and secretary (1901-11); secretarial chief at Foreign Office, Tokyo; consul general at San Francisco (1916-17). Ambassador to U.S. (1923-24), recalled because of unfavorable reaction in U.S. Senate to his statement about Japanese Exclusion Act.

Han'ka (häng'kä), Václav. 1791-1861. Czech poet and philologist.

Han'ka-mer (häng'kä-mër), Paul. 1891-. German historian of literature, esp. of 17th century.

Han Kan (hän' gan'). fl. middle of 8th century A.D. Chinese painter, of the T'ang dynasty, known for his paintings of horses.

Han'kel (häng'käl), Wilhelm Gottlieb. 1814-1899. German physicist; worked on the thermoelectric properties of crystals; invented new methods and instruments for measuring atmospheric electricity. His son Hermann (1839-1873), mathematician, wrote *Theorie der Complezen Zahlensysteme* (1867), etc.

Han'key (häng'köl), 1st Baron. Maurice Paschal Alers Hankey. 1877-. British army officer and public official; served in Royal Marine Artillery (1895-1918). Secretary, Committee of Imperial Defense (1912-38); secretary of the cabinet (1912-38); clerk of Privy Council (1923-38). British secretary at various international conferences (1919-32). In cabinet as minister without portfolio (1939), as chancellor of duchy of Lancaster (1940).

Hanks (hängke), Nancy. 1783-1818. Mother of Abraham Lincoln; m. Thomas Lincoln (June 12, 1806).

Han'lan (hän'lan), properly **Han'lon**, Edward. 1855-1908. Canadian oarsman; single-sculls champion of the world (1880-84).

Han'ley (hän'li), James. 1901-. English writer; seaman (1914-24), railwayman and journalist (1924-30); author of novels and short stories.

Hann (han), Julius. 1839-1921. Austrian meteorologist; author of works on atmospheric dynamics, climatology, etc.

Han'na (hän'nä), Marcus Alonzo, known as Mark. 1837-1904. American businessman and politician, b. New Lisbon, Ohio. In father's grocery and commission business (1853-62); partner (from 1862). Served in Union army in Civil War (1864). Sponsored John Sherman in convention of 1888, supported McKinley for governor of Ohio (1891 and 1893) and for president of the United States (1896 and 1900); influential presidential adviser. U.S. senator (1897-1904). For his daughter Ruth, see under Robert Sindereson McCormick.

Han'nah (hän'nä). In *Donay Version An'na* (än'nä). In Bible, mother of prophet Samuel (1 Sam. ii).

Han'nay (hän'nä), David. 1851-1934. English journalist and man of letters, b. in London. Author of *Admiral Blake* (1888), *Life of Murray* (1889), *Short History of the Royal Navy* (1898), *The Later Renaissance* (1898), etc.

Hannay, James. 1827-1873. British journalist and novelist; author of the naval stories *Singleton Fontenoy* (1850) and *Eustace Conyers* (1855), also of *Satire and Satire* (1854) and *Studies on Thackeray* (1869).

Hannay, James Owen. Pseudonym George A. Bir'ming-ham (bür'ming-äm). 1865-1950. Irish clergyman and novelist, b. in northern Ireland. Ordained deacon (1888) and priest (1889); rector of Westport, County Mayo (1892-1913), and canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral (1912-21); rector of Mells, Frome (1924-34); vicar of Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore (from 1934).

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), natüre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Works include *The Spirit and Origin of Christian Monasticism*, *The Wisdom of the Desert*, and many novels under the pseudonym George A. Birmingham, as *The Striking Post* (1905), *Spanish Gold* (1908), *Lalage's Lovers* (1911), *Gorvamer* (1915), *The Island of Mystery* (1918), *Lady Bountiful* (1921), *The Grand Duchess* (1924), *Wild Justice* (1930), *The Search for Susie* (1941).

Han'ne gan (hän'ê gdn), Robert Emmet 1903-1949 American lawyer and politician, b. St. Louis, Mo.; grad. St. Louis U. (1925). U.S. commissioner of internal revenue (1943-44), chairman of Democratic National Committee (1944), U.S. postmaster general (July, 1945-47).

Han'ni-bal (hän'y-bäl) 247-183 B.C. Son of Hamilcar Barca. Carthaginian general, trained under father's command in Spain and sworn to eternal enmity to Rome. After father's death (228 B.C.), moved under his brother-in-law Hasdrubal (q.v.). After Hasdrubal's assassination (221), became commander in chief of Carthaginian army in Spain. Began operations against Rome by attacking and capturing Roman-allied city of Sagunto in Spain, resulting in declaration of war by Rome (219), crossed Alps and carried war into Italy, defeating Romans at Ticino River and Trebbia River (218), at Lago di Trasimeno (217), and at Cannae (216). Wintered at Capua (216-215), and captured Tarentum (212), marched against Rome (211), but Romans held successfully to fortified positions. Defeat of Carthaginian reinforcements at Metaurus River (207) and Roman success under Scipio Africanus in North Africa forced his recall to Carthage (203) after he had successfully maintained campaign in Italy for fifteen years. In North Africa, he was defeated by Scipio Africanus in great battle of Zama (202). Headed Carthaginian government (c. 202-196), but was accused by Romans of conspiring to break the peace, fled from Carthage (196) and joined Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, with whom he warred against the Romans, his military career ended when Antiochus, defeated (190) at Magnesia (Mussas), was forced, in treaty that followed, to promise to surrender him to Rome. Escaped to Bithynia and there, with no further hope of escape, committed suicide (193).

Han'no (hän'nô) See ANNO.

Hanno. Carthaginian navigator of 6th century-5th century B.C. who made voyage down African west coast.

Hanno. Surnamed the Great. Carthaginian politician of 3d century B.C. Opponent of Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal, said to have advocated peace with Rome during Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.), after battle of Zama (202), was one of ambassadors sent to Scipio Africanus to sue for peace.

Ha'no'taur' (hä'nô'tô') Gabriel in full Albert Auguste Gabriel 1853-1944 French historian and statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1891-95, 1896-96). Among his notable histories are *Histoire de Richelieu* (1891 ff.), *Histoire de France Contemporaine, 1871-1892* (1903-06), *Histoire illustrée de la Guerre de 1914* (17 vols., 1915-26).

Ha'no'teau' (hä'nô'tô') Hector 1823-1890 French painter of genre scenes and landscapes.

Han'o-ver (hän'ô'ver) Ger. Han-no'ver (hä'nô'ver, -fer). An electoral house of Germany and a royal family of England. The electoral house is directly descended from the Welf family (see WELF), which acquired Banania (1070) and Lüneburg, etc. (1120). These possessions were lost (1180) by Henry the Lion (q.v.), but his son William obtained Lüneburg, upper Harz, etc. (1203), William's son Otto was made first duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg (1235), thus acquiring Hanover. Many changes, divisions and reunions (1235-1546), to death of Duke Ernst (see BRUNSWICK). The younger branch, Hanover, was made an electorate (1692), Duke Ernest

Augustus (q.v.) becoming first elector; his son, the second elector, succeeded (as George I) to English crown, establishing English royal house of Hanover (1714-1901), whose other rulers were George II, III, IV, William IV, and Victoria. Electorate, which had become a duchy, was made a kingdom by Congress of Vienna (1815). Separated from English ruling house at accession of Victoria (1837); its first independent king was Ernest Augustus (q.v.), Duke of Cumberland, son of George III, kingdom annexed by Prussia (1866), Ernest Augustus's grandson Ernest Augustus inherited (1884) duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg (see BRUNSWICK), though not allowed by Hohenzollerns to rule, his son Ernest Augustus was last duke of Brunswick (1913-18, abdicated). In England the house of Hanover was succeeded by royal houses of Saxo-Coburg and Windsor (qq.v.). See Table (in Appendix) for GREAT BRITAIN.

Hans. King of Denmark. See JOHN I.

Han'sard (hän'särd, -sard), Luke 1752-1828. English printer who printed the House of Commons's journals (from 1774). Official reports of parliamentary proceedings in England are still known as *Hansards*. His eldest son, Thomas Curson (1776-1833), also a printer, printed parliamentary debates (from 1803), puttered improved hand press, published a treatise on printing, *Typographia* (1825).

Han'sen (hän'sên), Anton. See Anton TAMMSAARE.

Han'sen (hän'sên), Armauer Gerhard Henrik 1841-1912. Norwegian physician; discovered the bacillus causing leprosy (1879).

Han'sen (hän'sên), Emil Christian 1842-1909. Danish botanist, investigated fungi and alcoholic fermenting yeasts, proved that there are different species of yeast collaborated in inventing ferment used in European breweries.

Hansen, Hans Christian. 1803-1883 Danish architect, built university at Athens, navy yard at Trieste, and municipal hospital at Copenhagen. His brother Konstantin (1804-1880), painter, exponent of classicism, painted architectural and genre subjects in Italy (1835-43), murals of Greek mythological subjects for the U.S. Capitol (1844-54). Another brother, Theophilus von Hansen (1813-1891), architect, built the Acad. of Science and the astronomical observatory at Athens, Greece, and later, in Vienna, a Greek church and other public buildings.

Han'sen (hän'sên), Harry 1894- , American editor, war correspondent, *Chicago Daily News* (1914-16) and at Peace Conference (1919), literary editor, *Chicago Daily News* (1920-26), *New York World* (1926-31), *New York World-Telegram* (from 1931), editor of O. Henry Prize stories (from 1933). Author of *Midwest Portrait* (1923), *Four Life Lines Before You* (1935), etc.

Hansen, Marcus Lee 1892-1938 American historian, author of *Atlantic Migration, 1607-1650... Merging of the Canadian and American Peoples*, etc.

Han'sen (hän'sên), Maunzt 1794-1842. Norwegian poet and novelist, known esp. for novels depicting life and scenes typical of small Norwegian towns.

Han'sen (hän'sên), Niels Ebbesen 1866-1950 Horticulturist b. in Denmark, to U.S. (1873). Professor South Dakota State College and Experiment Station (1895-1937). Originated Hansen hybrid plums and a method of hybridization of alfalfa by transplanting, introduced foreign alfalfa, imported Siberian sheep from which a tailless breed was developed.

Han'sen (hän'sên), Peter Andreas. 1795-1874. Danish astronomer, assistant at Altona observatory in measuring arc of meridian (1821), director of Seeburg observatory (1825) which was removed to Gotha (1859). Known

file, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), soft; ave, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; fidd, fidd; out, oil; cube, unite, arm, up, circle, u-u in Fr. menu;

for work on theory of perturbations and on lunar theory. **Han'st' (hān'st')**. Pseudonym of Jean Jacques Waltz (wāltz). 1873-1931. Alsatian artist, satirist; author of *Le Professeur Knatschke, Mon Village, L'Alsace Heureuse, Le Voyage d'Erika en Alsace Française*, etc.

Hans'lick (hāns'lik), Eduard. 1825-1904. Austrian music critic.

Han'som (hān'sām), Joseph Aloysius. 1803-1882. English architect; designed the Birmingham town hall (1833); invented (1834) a patent safety cab named after him, the predecessor of later hansoms.

Han'son (hān's'n), Howard Harold. 1896-. American composer, b. Wahoo, Nebr. Director, Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y. (from 1924). Among his compositions are the opera *Merry Mount*, symphonies, concertos, and other orchestral and choral works.

Han'son (hān's'n), John. 1721-1783. American Revolutionary political leader, b. in Charles County, Md. Active in colonial cause (from 1765); member, Continental Congress (1780); first president (1781-82) of the Congress after ratification of Articles of Confederation (Mar. 1, 1781). His grandson Alexander Contee Hanson (1786-1819) was an editor and politician; founded *Federal Republican*, Baltimore (1808), and attacked administration (1808-12); newspaper plant destroyed by mob; Hanson and associates arrested; mob broke into jail and killed one man and injured others; this incident created issue of freedom of the press and a suspicion of Republican terrorism as a political policy (1812); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1813-16) and U.S. Senate (1816-19).

Hanson, Ole. 1874-1940. American businessman and politician, b. in Racine County, Wis. In real estate and investment business in Seattle, Wash. (from 1902); mayor of Seattle (1918-19); gained prominence by vigorous measures taken to break general strike at Seattle (Feb., 1919). Author of *Americanism vs. Bolshevism* (1920).

Hanson, Sir Richard Davies. 1805-1876. Jurist, b. London, Eng.; crown prosecutor in New Zealand (1840-46). One of the founders of South Australia (1846); drafted its constitution (1851-56); chief justice of South Australia (1861-74).

Hans'son (hān'sōn), Ola. 1860-1925. Swedish writer; author of lyric verse, novels, and essays. His wife, *Laura, nee Mohr* [mōr] (1854-1928), pseudonym *Laura Mar'holm* (mār'hōlm), was also an author.

Hansson, Per Albin. 1885-1946. Swedish statesman; self educated; joined Social Democratic party; elected to Riksdag (1918); minister of defense (1920-23, 1924-26); became party leader at death of Hjalmar Branting; prime minister (1932-46).

Han'steen (hān'stān), Christopher. 1784-1873. Norwegian astronomer and physicist, b. Oslo. Known esp. for researches in terrestrial magnetism; credited with discovering daily variation in horizontal magnetic intensity (1821); built astronomical observatory (1833) and magnetic observatory (1839) in Oslo.

Han'way (hān'wā), Jonas. 1712-1786. English merchant, traveler, and philanthropist; took charge of a caravan of woolen goods down the Volga River, across the Caspian Sea, and into Persia (1743-45), returning by the same route (1745). In London (from 1750), where he occupied himself with many philanthropic measures, esp. those aiding poor children.

Han Yü (hān' yü). Better known as **Han Wên-kung (hān'wên'gōng)**. 768-824 A.D. Chinese poet, essayist, and philosopher, called "the Prince of Literature"; b. in Honan. An official at the court under the T'ang dynasty; for his criticism of the emperor's policy, was banished

(819) to region of wild tribes in the south (modern Kwangtung); there gained fame for his rule; restored at court (820). Created the classic style for the essay and wrote poems considered by critics as perfect. Opposed Buddhism; developed a conservative philosophy.

Hap'good (hāp'gōd), Isabel Florence. 1850-1928. American writer; best known for translations from Tolstol, Gogol, Turgenev, Gorki. Also wrote *A Survey of Russian Literature* (1902).

Hapgood, Norman. 1868-1937. American editor and writer, b. Chicago. Editor, *Collier's Weekly* (1903-12), *Harper's Weekly* (1913-16), *Hearst's International Magazine* (1923-25). U.S. minister to Denmark (1919). Author of *Daniel Webster* (1899), *Abraham Lincoln* (1899), *George Washington* (1901), *Industry and Progress* (1911), *Up from the City Streets* (with Henry Moskowitz, 1927), *The Changing Years* (1930), etc. His brother *Hutchins* (1869-1944) wrote *The Spirit of the Ghetto* (1902), *The Autobiography of a Thief* (1903), *Types from the City Streets* (1910), *The Story of a Lover* (1919). Hutchins's wife (m. 1899), *Neith, nee Boyce* [bōls] (1872-1951), wrote, over maiden name, *The Forerunner* (1903), *Eternal Spring* (1906), *The Bond* (1908), *Two Sons* (1917), *Proud Lady* (1923), *Winter's Night* (1927), etc.

Haps'burg (hāps'bürg). Ger. **Habs'burg (hāps'bōbrk)**. A royal German family, the name of which is derived from the ancestral Castle Habsburg, in Aargau, Switzerland. Counts of Hapsburg are known as early as the 11th century; from them have sprung, besides many sovereigns of small European states, rulers of:

(1) *Germany*: Kings Rudolf I (1273-91), Albert I (1298-1308), Frederick III (1314-30), and Albert II (1438-39); Holy Roman emperors Albert II (1438-39; not crowned) and all succeeding him (except Charles VII of Bavaria, 1742-45) to Francis I; and the Hapsburg-Lorraine (q.v.) emperors.

(2) *Austria*: Dukes and archdukes, who from the death of Ottokar II (1278) of Bohemia and investiture of Rudolf's sons (1282) have generally also been German kings or Holy Roman emperors, down to the death of Charles VI (1740), when the male Hapsburg line became extinct (for Austrian rulers, 1740-1918, see **HAPSBURG-LORRAINE**).

(3) *Hungary and Bohemia*: Hereditary under rule of Hapsburgs (1526-1918) from time when Emperor Ferdinand I, who had married (1521) Anne of Bohemia and Hungary, laid claim to the two kingdoms.

(4) *Spain*: Kings (1504-1700) Philip I (1504-06; son of the Hapsburg emperor Maximilian I; married Juana, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain), their son Charles (V as emperor and I as king of Spain), Philip II, III, IV, and Charles II (succeeded, 1700, by Philip V, first of the Bourbons).

See *Tables* (in *Appendix*) for **AUSTRIA**, **HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE**, **SPAIN**, and individual biographies of rulers mentioned above.

Haps'burg-Lor-raine' (hāps'bürg-lō-rān'; -lō-). Also **Lorraine-Hapsburg**. The Hapsburg royal house of Austrian rulers (1740-1918) and kindred branches ruling in many German and Italian states of the 18th and 19th centuries. The Hapsburg-Lorraine line began on the extinction of the male Hapsburg line (see **HAPSBURG**) by the death of Emperor Charles VI (1740), and included Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI (m. Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, later Emperor Francis I); Holy Roman emperors (1745-1806) Francis I, Joseph II, Leopold II, and Francis II; emperors of Austria (1804-48) Francis II (as Francis I) and Ferdinand I; emperors of Austria and kings of Hungary (1848-1918) Francis

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Joseph I and Charles I. See *Table (in Appendix)* for HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and individual biographies of rulers mentioned above.

Ha-ra (hā-rā), **Takashi**. 1854-1921. Japanese statesman; an organizer (1900) of Selyukai party; prime minister (1918-21), first Japanese without title to receive this honor; opposed too rapid absorption of western ideas; his ministry criticized for attitude toward "Twenty-one Demands" on China and for Siberian policy; assassinated by fanatic.

Har'a-han (hār'ā-hān), **William Johnson**. 1867-1937. American railroad executive; president, Seaboard Air Line Railway (1912-18), Hocking Valley Railway (1920-29), Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (1920-37), Pere Marquette Railway (1935-37), New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. (1935-37).

Har'raid (hā'rāi). Danish and Norwegian for HAROLD. **Har'razz-thy de Mok'sa** (hō'rōs-tī dē mōk'chō), **Agoston**. 1812?-1869. Hungarian pioneer in America; founded town now known as Sauk City, Wis. (c. 1841); went to California (1849); introduced Tokay, Zinfandel, and Shiraz grapes into California and created grape-growing industry.

Har'rau'court' (ā'rō'kōōr'), **Edmond**. 1856-1941. French novelist, poet, and playwright.

Har'bach (hār'bāik), **Otto A'bels** (ā'hēlz). 1873-. American playwright and musical comedy librettist, b. Salt Lake City. Author of *Madame Sherry* (1909), *Girl of My Dreams* (1910), *The Firefly* (1912), *High Jinks* (1913), *The Silent Witness* (1915). Collaborator in *Kid Boots* (1923), *Wildflower* (1923), *Not Not Nannette* (1924), *Rose Marie* (1924), *Sunny* (1925), *The Desert Song* (1926), *Cat and the Fiddle* (1931), *Roberta* (1933), etc. Cf. Oscar HAMMERSTEIN.

Har'baugh (hār'bō), **Henry**. 1817-1867. American German Reformed clergyman; leading exponent of Mercersburg theology. Wrote many hymns and books on religious subjects.

Har'ben (hār'bēn), **William Nathaniel**. 1858-1919. American novelist, b. Dalton, Ga.; most successful in stories dealing with northern Georgia.

Har'bord (hār'bērd), **James Guthrie**. 1866-1947. American army officer and businessman, b. Bloomington, Ill. Enlisted in U.S. army, as private (1889); rose through grades to brigadier general (Nov. 30, 1918) and major general (Sept. 8, 1919). Chief of staff, American Expeditionary Force in France (1917-18); commanded service of supply, in France (1918-19); again, chief of staff, A.E.F. (1919). Deputy chief of staff, U.S. army (1921-22). Retired (1922). Chairman of the board, Radio Corp. of America, New York City (from 1922).

Har'court (hār'kōrt; -kōrt). Distinguished English family, including: **Edward Harcourt**, surname orig. **Ver'non** [vūr'nān] (1757-1847), archbishop of York (1807-47); assumed name Harcourt (1831). His son **William Vernon Harcourt** (1789-1871), canon of York (1824) and associate of Davy and Wollaston in chemical experiments. William's son **Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt** (1827-1904), statesman; educ. Cambridge; called to bar (1854); M.P. (from 1868); solicitor general (1873-74); home secretary (1880-85); chancellor of exchequer (1886; 1892-94; 1894-95). **Sir William's son Lewis** (1863-1922), Viscount Harcourt (created 1917), statesman; private secretary to his father (1881-86; 1892-95; 1895-1904); M.P. (1904-17); first commissioner of works (1905-10 and 1915-17); secretary of state for colonies (1910-15).

Har'court' (ār'kōōr'), **Duc Henri I^{er} d'**. 1654-1718. French soldier and diplomat; conducted brilliant defense of Luxembourg (1692); engaged at Neerwinden

(1693); ambassador at Madrid (1697); created duc (1700), marshal of France (1703), and peer (1709).

Har'court (hār'kōrt; -kōrt), **Simon**. Viscount Harcourt. 1661?-1727. English lawyer and statesman; solicitor general (1702-07); attorney general (1707-08); lord keeper of the seal (1710); lord chancellor (1713-14); created viscount (1721). Friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Gay, and other literary men of his time. His grandson **Simon** (1714-1777), 1st Earl Harcourt, was ambassador to France (1768-72) and viceroy of Ireland (1772-77). Earl Harcourt's son **William** (1743-1830), 3d earl, soldier; served in America, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons and captured Gen. Charles Lee (1776); lieutenant general (1793), general (1796), and field marshal (1820).

Hard (hārd), **William**. 1878-. American writer, b. at Painted Post, N.Y. On staff of Chicago *Tribune* (1901-05). Newspaper and magazine writer, headquarters in Washington, D.C. (from 1906). Author of *The Women of Tomorrow* (1911), *Raymond Robins' Story of Bolshevik Russia* (with Raymond Robins, 1919).

Har'de-ca-nute' or **Har'di-ca-nute'** (hār'dī-kā-nūt'). More correctly **Harthacnut**. 1019?-1042. Son of Canute II and Emma of Normandy. King of Denmark (1035-42) and of England (1040-42). Subking of Denmark under his father; became king (1035) but forced to leave throne of England to half brother Harold; arrived in England with large fleet (1040); crowned king (June, 1040); unpopular with English subjects.

Har'dee (hār'dē), **William Joseph**. 1815-1873. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1838); entered Confederate service (1861). Major general (1861); lieutenant general (1862). After war, managed plantation in Alabama. His *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics* (1855) was used as an army textbook.

Har'den (hār'dē), **Sir Arthur**. 1865-1940. English chemist, b. Manchester. Educ., Tettenhall Coll., Staffordshire, Owens Coll., Manchester, and Erlangen. Lecturer and demonstrator, Owens Coll. (1888-97); professor of biochemistry, London; head of biochemical department, Lister Inst. Known esp. for researches in alcoholic fermentation and the enzymatic action involved. Shared the 1929 Nobel prize for chemistry with Hans von Euler-Chelpin.

Har'den (hār'dē), **Maximilian**. Real surname **Witkow'ski** (vīt-kōf'skē). 1861-1927. German journalist, b. Berlin. Founded (1892) political weekly journal *Die Zukunft*, in which he criticized Caprivi and his policies and aroused hostility of the government; attacks finally brought charge of criminal libel, but he was exonerated, and some of the leading figures in the court camarilla were driven from public life (1906-07). During World War (1914-18), Harden retained his freedom of criticism and often attacked government policies, urging negotiated peace and stating that the government seriously underestimated the military and naval strength of the U.S. Among his works are *Apostata* (1892), *Theater und Literatur* (1896), *Köpfe* (4 vols., 1910-24), *Krieg und Friede* (2 vols., 1918), and *Deutschland, Frankreich, England* (1923).

Har'den-berg (hār'dēn-bērk), **Baron Friedrich von**. Pseudonym **No-vā'lis** (nō-vā'lis). 1772-1801. German lyric poet; a leader of early romanticists in Germany. Best known as author of *Hymnen an die Nacht* (prose lyrics inspired by death of his fiancée, Sophie von Kuhn) and an unfinished novel *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*.

Hardenberg, **Prince Karl August von**. 1750-1822. Prussian statesman; served as counselor at Hanover (1779-82); in service of state at Brunswick (1787-90); administrator of principalities of Ansbach and Bayreuth

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īca, īll, charīty; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōfft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōct; out, oil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ōp, circūz, ū = u in Fr. menu;

- (1790-91). In service of Prussia in war against France (1792-95); concluded peace between Prussia and France at Basel (1795). In Prussian cabinet of Frederick William III (1798-1804); foreign minister of Prussia (1804-06); tried to preserve neutrality; kept out of office by Napoleon (1806-10); worked for reorganization of state (1807-14); chancellor of Prussia (1810-17). Made prince in recognition of part in War of Liberation (1813-14); took part in Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and in conferences at Paris; reorganized Council of State (1817); active in Holy Alliance; his policy in later years reactionary. Wrote *Memoirs, 1801-1807* (pub. 1877).
- Har'den-bergh** (här'd'n-bûrg), **Henry Janeway**. 1847-1918. American architect, b. New Brunswick, N.J. Opened own office, New York (1870). Examples of his work: Library of Rutgers Coll., New Brunswick, N.J.; Waldorf Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Plaza Hotel, in New York City; Copley Plaza Hotel, in Boston; New Willard Hotel, and Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D.C.
- Hardenbergh, Jacob Rutzen**. 1736-1790. American Dutch Reformed clergyman and educator; upholder of Colonial cause during American Revolution. President, Queen's College, now Rutgers U. (1786-90).
- Har'der** (här'dër), **Johann Jakob**. 1656-1711. Swiss anatomist; discovered a lacrimal gland found in many animals (Harder's gland).
- Hardicanute**. See HARDECANUTE.
- Har'die** (här'di), **Keir**, in full **James Keir**. 1856-1915. British Socialist and labor leader, b. in Scotland. Worked as a miner (1866-78); organized labor union among miners, and became secretary of Scottish Miners' Federation (1886). Chairman of newly organized Scottish Labor party (1888); founded and edited *Labour Leader* (1889). M.P. (1892-95; 1900-13); first leader of Labor party in parliament (1906-07).
- Har'din** (här'din), **John**. 1753-1792. American army officer, b. in Fauquier County, Va. Served in Continental army through American Revolution. Moved to Kentucky (1786). Became noted Indian fighter; commissioned brigadier general (1792); murdered by Indians (May, 1792) on spot where city of Hardin, Ohio, now stands. Hardin County, Ky., and Hardin County, Ohio, are named in his honor.
- Har'ding** (här'ding), **Ber'd'ta** (bër't-ç'ä). See **Bertita Carla** (kär'lä) **Ca-mille'** (kä-mel') **Le-o-narz'** (lë-narz'). 1907- . American writer, b. in Bavaria of Spanish and Hungarian parents. m. Jack Ellison de Harding, of Manchester, Eng. (1926); to U.S. (1926), naturalized (1927). Lecturer, and singer of Hungarian and Spanish folk songs, in U.S. and Mexico (from 1927). Author of *Phantom Crown* (1934), *Farewell 'Toinette* (1938), *Imperial Twilight* (1939), *Hungarian Rhapsody* (1940), etc.
- Harding, Chester**. 1792-1866. American portrait painter, b. Conway, Mass. Cabinetmaker, house painter, tavern keeper, sign painter, and finally, self-taught portrait painter. Studio in Springfield, Mass. (from c. 1830). His portrait of Daniel Webster hangs in Cincinnati Museum of Art; of John Randolph, in Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.
- Harding, Chester**. 1866-1936. American army officer, b. Enterprise, Miss.; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1889). Division engineer, Gatun Locks division, Panama Canal (1907-08); engineer of maintenance, Panama Canal (1915-17). Governor of Panama Canal (1917-21).
- Harding, George**. 1882-1959. American painter and illustrator, b. Philadelphia. Appointed an official artist of A.E.F. Best known for his murals, as in U.S. Custom House in Philadelphia, Post Office buildings in Philadelphia and Washington, etc.
- Harding, James Duffield**. 1798-1863. English landscape painter and lithographer; perfected lithographic process, and invented lithotint.
- Harding, Saint Stephen**. 1048?-?1134. English-born cofounder (1098, with St. Robert de Molesme) of the monastery of Cîteaux, south of Dijon, France, first abbey of the Cistercian order, and its abbot (from 1110); founded also various branches of the Cîteaux monastery. Author of *Carita Carstatis* (*Rule of Love*), the rule of the Cistercian order.
- Harding, Warren Gamaliel**. 1865-1923. Twenty-ninth president of the United States, b. in Morrow County, Ohio; bought *Marion* (Ohio) *Star*; edited it (from 1884); U.S. senator (1915-21); conservative Republican; favored protective tariffs, arming of American ships during World War; opposed League of Nations, high taxes on war profits. President (1921-24); administration suffered from the corruption of officials appointed by Harding, notably Daugherty and Fall. Died at San Francisco while on speaking tour (Aug. 2, 1923).
- Harding, William Procter Gould**. 1864-1930. American banker; member, Federal Reserve Board (1914); governor, Federal Reserve Board (1916-22). Managing director, War Finance Corporation (1918). Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (1923-30).
- Har'dinge** (här'ding), **Sir Henry**. 1st Viscount **Hardinge of La-hore'** (lä-hör'). 1785-1856. British soldier; M.P. (1820-44); secretary at war (1828-30; 1841-44). Lieutenant general (1841); general (1854); field marshal (1855). Governor general of India (1844-47). His elder son, **Charles Stewart** (1822-1894), 2d viscount, was his private secretary in India (1844-47); M.P. (1851-56), and undersecretary for war (1858-59). Charles's younger son, **Charles** (1858-1944), 1st Baron **Hardinge of Penshurst** (pënz'hüirst); in diplomatic service (from 1880); ambassador to Russia (1904-06); viceroy of India (1910-16); ambassador to France (1920-23). The 1st viscount's younger son, **Sir Arthur Edward** (1828-1892), soldier, commanded Bombay army (1881-85); general (1883); governor of Gibraltar (1886-90). His son **Sir Arthur Henry** (1859-1933), diplomat; minister to Persia (1900-05), Belgium (1906-11), Portugal (1911-13); ambassador to Spain (1913-19); retired (1920); author of *A Diplomatist in Europe* (1927), etc.
- Har'douin'** (är'dwän'), **Jean**. 1646-1729. French Jesuit priest and scholar; author of *Nummi Antiqui* (1684); editor of Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*; conspicuous for maintaining certain remarkable theories, as the theory that most books attributed to the ancients were actually written by 13th-century monks under the direction of one Severus Archontus, and the theory that the coins and medals supposed to be of antiquity are actually made by relatively modern artists; also, attacked authenticity of Roman Catholic church councils anterior to the Council of Trent.
- Hardouin-Mansart or -Mansard**. See MANSART.
- Hardt** (här't), **Ernst**. 1876-1947. German poet, novelist, and playwright; director, National Theater, Weimar (1919-24), State Theater, Cologne (1925), and West German Broadcasting Co., Cologne (from 1926).
- Hard'wicke** (härd'wik), **Faith of**. See Philip YORKE.
- Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster**. 1893- . English actor, b. in Wiltshire; served in France (1915-22). Joined Birmingham repertory company; appeared in London (1924) in Shaw's *Pack to Methuselah*; roles include Caesar in *Caesar and Cleopatra*, Captain Andy in *Show Boat*, Edward Moulton-Barrett in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, Captain Shotover in *Heartbreak House*, and Dr. Haggett in *The Late Christopher Bean*; also appeared in motion pictures.
- Har'dy'** (är'dë'), **Alexandre**. 1570?-?1631. French

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdûre (16), natûre (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

dramatic poet; credited with freeing the stage from the mannerisms of Jodelle and with introducing into French tragedy many of its characteristic features. Noteworthy among his hundreds of plays are *Didon* (1603), *Mitidagre* (1604), *Le Mort d'Achille* (1607), *Marianne* (1610).

Hardy (här'di), Arthur Sherburne. 1847-1930. American mathematician and writer; professor of civil engineering, Dartmouth (1874-93). U.S. minister to Persia (1897-99), to Greece, Rumania, and Serbia (1899-1901), Switzerland (1901-03), Spain (1903-05). In addition to works on advanced mathematics, he wrote *Francesca of Rimini* (verse, 1878), *But Yet a Woman* (1883), *The Wind of Destiny* (1886), *Passé Rose* (1889), *His Daughter First* (1903).

Hardy, Godfrey Harold 1877-1947. English mathematician; authority on analysis and on the theory of numbers.

Hardy, Thomas. 1840-1928. English novelist, b. in Dorsetshire. Studied architecture, but devoted himself to literature (from 1867), O.M. (1911). Among his many novels are *Under the Greenwood Tree* (1872), *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (1873), *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874), *The Return of the Native* (1878), *Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* (1891), *Jude the Obscure* (1895); among his poetical works are *Wessex Poems* (1898), *Poems of the Past and Present* (1901), *The Dynasts* (a poetic drama, in 3 parts, 1904-08).

Hardy, Sir Thomas Masterman. 1769-1839. British naval officer, flag captain under Nelson (1799-1805); first sea lord of the admiralty (1830).

Hardyng (här'ding), John. 1378-?1465. English chronicler; in service of Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and later of Sir Robert de Umfraville. Received land grants in return for forged documents. His chronicle came down originally to 1436, and was extended in a later form to 1461.

Hare (här), Augustus William. 1792-1834. English clergyman; incumbent of Alton-Barnes (1829-34); collaborator with his brother **Julius Charles** (1795-1855), archdeacon of Lewes, in *Guises at Truth* (1827). Their nephew Augustus John Cuthbert Hare (1834-1903) wrote *Memorials of a Quiet Life* (3 vols., 1872-76), *The Story of My Life* (6 vols., 1896-1900), and a series of European guidebooks.

Hare, Hobart Amory. 1862-1931. American physician; author of *Practical Therapeutics* (1890), *Practical Diagnosis* (1896), *Practice of Medicine* (1907), etc. His daughter Amory (1885-) was a poet and novelist, m. A. B. Cook (1906), James Pemberton Hutchinson (1927); author of the novel *Deep Country* (1933) and the books of verse *Tossed Coins* (1920), *The Swept Hearth* (1922), *The Olympians* (1925), *Sonnets* (1927).

Hare, James H. 1856-1946. American war correspondent and news photographer, b. London, Eng. To U.S. (1889), and covered Cuban revolution and Spanish-American War (1898), Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), Balkan War (1912), and World War (1914-18), a pioneer in aerial photography.

Hare, Sir John. *Orig. name John Fairst* (färz). 1844-1921. English actor and theatre manager; member of Prince of Wales's company in London (1865-74). Co-manager of Court Theatre (1874-79) and St. James's Theatre (1879-88); manager of Garrick Theatre (1889-95).

Hare, Martin. Pseudonym of ZOL GÖRLING.

Hare, Robert. 1781-1858. American chemist, b. Philadelphia. Invented oxyhydrogen blowpipe (1801). Specialized in study of electricity; made a number of inventions of laboratory apparatus for testing and experimenting.

Hare, Thomas. 1806-1891. English political reformer; a lawyer by profession. Best known for his proposed election system (Hare system), giving each class of voters in the electorate representation in proportion to its numerical strength.

Hare, William. fl. 1829. See WILLIAM BURKE.

Hare, William Hobart. 1838-1909. American Protestant Episcopal bishop, b. Princeton, N.J. Served among Sioux Indians in South Dakota region; known as "the Apostle to the Sioux."

Ha'rel' (a'ri'l'), Paul. 1854-1927. French innkeeper and poet.

Ha'ren (hä'rén), Willem van. 1710-1768. Dutch statesman and poet. In politics, a partisan of William IV and member of States-General, in literature, author of the patriotic ode *Leonidas* (1742) calling upon his people to go to the aid of Maria Theresa in the War of the Austrian Succession. His brother Onno Zwier (1713-1779) was also a poet, author of the patriotic epic *De Geuzen* (1776) and several dramas.

Harewood, Laris of. See LASCELLES family.

Har'grave (här'gräv), Lawrence. 1850-1915. Inventor, and pioneer in aviation, b. in England; to Australia (1866). Devoted himself to solving problems of human flight; experimented with monoplane models propelled by clockwork, rubber bands in tension, compressed air, and steam (1881-92); invented a model rotary airplane engine (1889); invented the box kite (c. 1893), the first successful airplane being an arrangement of a box kite.

Har'graves (här'grävz), Edward Hammond. 1816-1891. Australian rancher and gold prospector, b. in England, to Sydney, Australia; managed sheep ranch (1834-49), discovered gold deposits and began mining near Bathurst (1851).

Har'greaves (här'grēvz), James. d. 1778. English inventor; weaver and mechanic near Blackburn; reputed inventor of the spinning jenny (c. 1764, patented 1770).

Har'ring or Hae'ring (hä'ring), Wilhelm. Pseudonym of Willibald A-lex'is (v'el'ē'is). 1798-1871. German historical novelist. Author of *Walladmor* (1824) and *Schloß Aradon* (1927), at first purported to be written by Sir Walter Scott; other works include *Cabanis* (1832), *Die Falsche Woldemar* (1842), *Isgrimm* (1854), *Donth* (1856), etc.

Har'ring-ton (här'ing-tün). See also HARRINGTON.

Harrington, Sir Charles Harrington. 1872-1940. British soldier, served in Boer War (1899-1900), World War (1914-18); commanded Black Sea army (1920-21); commanded Allied forces of occupation in Turkey (1921-23), promoted general (1927) and commanded in India (1927-31). Aide-de-camp general to the King (1930-34); governor and commander in chief at Gibraltar (1933-38).

Harrington or Harrington, Sir John. 1561-1612. English writer. Godson of Queen Elizabeth. Translated Aristotle's *Orlando Furioso* by command of Elizabeth, banished from court because of certain satires, including *Metamorphosis of Ajax* (1596). Accompanied Essex to Ireland (1598); attempted vainly to reconcile Elizabeth and Essex. Author of an account of Elizabeth's last days, a *Treatise on the Succession to the Crown*, and an appendix to Godwin's *De Praesulibus Angliae*; his collected epigrams were published in 1618.

Harrington, John. 1st Baron Harrington of Ex'ton (Ek'stön). d. 1613. English nobleman, cousin of Sir John Harrington (1561-1612); entrusted by James I at his coronation (1603) with guardianship of Princess Elizabeth at Combe Abbey; saved Elizabeth from Gunpowder Plot conspirators (1605), escaping with her to Coventry; accompanied her to Germany on her marriage to elector palatine (1613); died on return journey.

äle, chaotic, çäre (7), ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk (11), söfä; öve, häre (18), ävent, änd, silént, makär; äle, äll, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), söft (41), cönnect; född, fööt; öut, öll; cöbe, änite, örn, öp, circüs, ö = ü in Fr. menu;

Harlot, Thomas See **Thomas HARRIOT**.

Hariri, al- (al-'h' r'f'r) **Arab** **Abu Muhammad al-Qasim al-Hariri**. 1054-1122. Arab scholar and poet, b. Basra, author of several philological works (chief work, *Maqamat* (i.e. Assemblies), consisting of 50 episodes or tales in rhyme about Abu Zaid, a witty and imaginative rogue, was for centuries held as most popular and important literary composition in Arabic next to the Koran, influenced later picturesque novels of Italy and Spain.

Har'kins (här'kinz), William Draper 1873-1951. American chemist, b. Titusville, Pa. Consultant to U.S. Bureau of Mines (1920-22). U.S. Air Service (1924-27) and Chemical Warfare Service (from 1927). Known esp. for work on isotopic weights in atomic structure.

Har'ness (här'nes, -niz) Albert 1922-1907. American classical scholar, professor of Greek, Brown (1855-92). Published editions of classical works, and a *Latin Grammar* (1865).

Harkness, Anna M., nee Richardson. 1838?-1926. American philanthropist, wife of **Stephen Vandenburg Harkness** (1818-1895), oil magnate. Donor of Harkness Memorial Quadrangle (completed 1921) to Yale in memory of her son **Charles William** (d. 1916). Her gift was supplemented by a liberal contribution from her son **Edward Stephen** (1874-1940), capitalist, trustee of Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, also large ben. factor of Harvard donating about \$12,000,000 to enable Harvard to establish a library system. His wife, **Mary, nee Stillman** (1875-1950) gave to Yale Library its copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

Harkness, William 1818-1895. Astronomer, b. Fitchburg, Mass., U.S. Astronomical Member, Transit of Venus Commission (1871), other observer of transits of 1874 and 1882. Invented heliograph meter calibrator and other astronomical instruments. Astronomical director, U.S. Naval Observatory (1894).

Har'lan (här'lan) James 1820-1899. American politician, leader in Clark County, Ill. U.S. Senator (1855-57, 1876-85, 1890-73). U.S. secretary of the interior (1856-66).

Harlan, John Marshall 1833-1911. American jurist, b. Boyle County, Ky. Served in Union army in Civil War (1861-63). Attorney general of Kentucky (1863-66). Associate justice U.S. Supreme Court (1877-1911).

Harlan, Orr 1868-1940. American actor, leading comedian in *Uncle Benjy*. Theatre New York (1912). Actor in motion pictures (from 1920) including *Abraham Lincoln*, *The Student Prince*, *Show Boat*, *Prosperity*, *Hoyle*.

Har'land (här'land) Henry 1861-1905. Novelist, b. St. Petersburg, Russia, of American parents. Wrote (from 1866) many popular **Sidney Luska** (lus'ka) in earlier work. Lived in London, England (from c. 1890) associated with Aubrey Beardsley in publishing the *Yellow Book* (1894-97). Best known novels, *The Cardinal's Snuff Box* (1900), *The Lady Paramount* (1902), *My Friend Phopro* (1904).

Harland, Marion Pseudonym of Mrs. Edwin Pison. THIRTY.

Har'lay' de Champ'val'lon' (är'lä' d'ä shän'völ'lon'), François de. 1625-1695. French Roman Catholic prelate, archbishop of Rouen (1661) and of Paris (1671), strong supporter of Louis XIV and his policies, and one of the three witnesses to the secret marriage of Louis XIV and Mme de Moutignon.

Harlech, Baron See **William George Arthur ORMSBY-GORE**.

Har'ley (här'li), Sir Edward 1624-1700. English Parli-

amentarian soldier, descended from Whig and nonconformist stock, general of horse for Hertfordshire and Rutland (1645). M.P. (1646-1650), member of council of state (1659), governor of Dunkirk (1660-61). Served in Parliament under Charles II and in 1st, 3d, and 4th parliaments under William III.

Harley, Robert 1st Earl of Oxford (ä'ä'f'ärd) 1661-1721. English statesman. Descended from Whig and nonconformist stock, M.P. (1689-1711) as moderate Tory, speaker (1701-05), principal secretary of state through influence of Marlborough (1704), employed Defoe and Swift as political writers, forced out of secretarship by Godolphin and Marlborough for intriguing against them through Holland. Success influence with the queen (1708). Chancellor of exchequer and head of ministry (1710) but unlit to organize a government. Made lord treasurer (1711), corresponded with both Hanoverians and Jacobites, negotiated separate peace independently of Allies. In 1713, dismissal of Marlborough and creation of new peace treaty of Utrecht (1713). Superseded in queen's favor by his former friend St. John (Bolingbroke) and dismissed from office. Imprisoned (1715-17) by queen's ministers for making a peace favorable to the Old Pretender and Jacobites dismissed (1718), forbidden the court. Collected books and manuscripts. His son **Edward** (1685-1741), 2d earl, was friend and correspondent of Swift and published second edition of *Dunciad* dedicated to his father's collection of books in his memory.

Har'lez' (här'le'), Charles de. 1832-1899. Belgian Sanskrit scholar.

Harmensen, Jacob Real name of Jacobus ARMSTRONG.

Harm'hab (här'm'hab) or Hor'em hab (här'm'hab) or Hor'em heb (här'm'hab) 1st king of XXth Dynasty (1850-1815 B.C.). Aethiopian ruler who ruled kingdom to Amenemhat destroyed Egypt and men of new religion of Akhetaten and Tutankhamun's reign, reformed religion.

Har-mo-di-us (här'm'odius) and A-ris-to-gl'ton or A-ris-to-ger'ton (är'ä'j'ä'ton, är'ä'j'ä'ton) d. 514 B.C. Two Athenian youths, friends of Alcibiades, who assassinated Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens. Hipparchus being killed by guard and Aristogiton and Aristogiton, and executed. Honored by Athenians as heroes.

Har'mon (här'mon), Judson 1846-1927. American politician, b. Newt, Ohio. Elected Cincinnati U.S. attorney general (1895-97). Governor of Ohio (1909-13). Prominent candidate for Democratic nomination for president (1912).

Harmon, Millard Fillmore 1838-1945. American army officer (1912) U.S. Army (1912-1945) 21st inf. (1911-42) chief of staff (1912) lieutenant (1913), commander in chief in South Pacific (1942-44) in Pacific (1944-45) 1st in line.

Harms (härms), Bernhard 1876-1949. German economist.

Harms'worth (härms'wörth -wörth) Family of British publicists and politicians including the 1st Viscount.

Alfred Charles William (1835-1922) Viscount Northcliffe (n'äth'kliff), b. County Dublin, Ireland, descendant of old Hampshire family. Took up free lance journalism (1882), with publisher Horol set up general publishing business in London (1887) started (1888) *Answers to Correspondents*. Later called *Answers* acquired and reorganized *Evening News*. Conservative party organ (1894), founded *Daily Mail*, half penny morning newspaper with many innovations and read for busy men (1896), founded *Daily Mirror* (1903), altered it to half-penny illustrated morning paper, created baron.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1905), acquired *The Times* (1906), warned nation for twenty years against German threat, in World War, became leader in British politics, advocate of vigorous conduct of war, opposed Dardanelles and Salonika campaigns; supported Lloyd George government in crisis (Dec, 1916), declined ambassadorship to U.S. but undertook mission there, director of propaganda in enemy countries (1918), contributed to defeat of Austrian armies by securing an agreement between Yugoslavs and Italian government instrument in bringing about Irish settlement (1921)

Harold Sidney (1868-1910), 1st Viscount **Roth'er-mere** (rôth'ér-mér), joined Alfred in publishing periodicals and building up Amalgamated Press, bought Alfred's *Daily Mirror*, directed general of royal army clothing dept (1916-17), air minister (1917-18), crowned King Edward VII chief of English literature and Vere Harmsworth chief of navy history, both at Cambridge, and Harold Vyvyan chief of American history at Oxford, author of *My Life to Rome, Britain* (1939)

Sir Hildebrand Aubrey (1852-1929), editor of *New Liberal Review* (1901), joined Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal reform party (1904), reported on the *Cable* (1905-11)

Cecil Bisshopp (1869-1948) 1st Baron **Harmsworth**, Liberal M.P. (1906) and secretary for home affairs (1915) and foreign affairs (1919-22), acting minister of blockade (1919), member of Supreme Economic Council, member of Council, League of Nations (1922), author of *Immortals at the Har* (1935)

Sir Robert Leicester (1870-1937), Liberal M.P. (1900-22); created Viscount (1918)

Harn'ack (här'nä'k), **Adolf von**. 1851-1930. German Protestant theologian, Dorpat (Lithua). His father **Theodosius** (1817-1889), was also a Protestant theologian, author of *Theology of the Bible* (1862, II 1886). Adolf's twin brother, **Axel** (1851-1899), was a mathematician, author of *Book in Calculus*. Another brother **Otto** 1859-1914 was a historian of literature. See also **Agnes von Zalt-Harnack**.

Harn'den (här'n-dén), **William Frederick**. 1812-1845. American pioneer in express business, inaugurating (1839) express service between Boston and New York, business finally merged into Adams Express Co.

Harn'ed (här'néd), and **Virginia**. 1868?-1946. American actress, m. E. H. South in (1896, divorced 1910), leading woman for J. H. Southern under Daniel Frohman's management, created title role of *Trilby*, in Boston (1895).

Harn'nett (här'nét, -nét), **William M.** 1845-1892. American painter, born County Cork Ire. Known for his still life studies, as *Emblems of Peace* (now in Springfield Mass.)

Ha'ro'c'is, Luis de, **Duque de Car'pio** (thá'kár'píō) 1598-1661. Spanish diplomat, nephew of duke of Olivares. Succeeded his uncle as minister of Philip IV (1643), negotiator of Peace of Pyrenees with France (1659).

Har'old (här'ald) *Dan* **Ha'rald** (här'ald) Name of three kings of Denmark.

Harold Blue'tooth' (hár'fóoth') *Dan* **Harald Blaa'tand'** (blá'tánd') d. 985? Son of Gorm King (940?-985). Conquered Norway, but could not retain it, converted to Christianity (960?), killed in war against his son Sweyn.

Harold, d. 1018. Son of Sweyn I and brother of Canute the Great. King (1014-18).

Harold Hen (hím), i.e. the Gentle. *Also* **Harold Sweyn'son** (swín'son). d. 1040. Son of Sweyn II King (1076-80).

Harold, Name of two kings of the English.

Harold I. *Called* **Harold Hare'foot'** (hár'fóot')

ále, cháotic, cáre (7), áld, áccount, arm, ásk (11), sofa; éve, hère (18), évent, énd, silént, máker; ígn, ill, charly; öld, óbey, orb, ödd (40), sêft (41), cönnect; fôdd, fôöt; out, oil; cöbe, ün'ie, örn, öp, circüs, ü = ü in Fr. menu;

d. 1040. King (1035-1040); illegitimate son of Canute; on death of Canute (1035), claimed English crown, elected king (1037) by the wit in over Canute's legitimate son Hardecnute.

Harold II. 1022?-1066. King (Jan 6-Oct 14, 1066), son of Godwin, Earl of Wessex, served as chief minister of his brother-in-law, Edward the Confessor (1033-66), on Edward's death, secured his own election as king (Jan 6, 1066), defeated his brother Tostig, and Harold Godwinson, King of Norway. To fight at Stamford Bridge (Sept 25, 1066), he turned south to meet William, Duke of Normandy, who had just landed in England, killed in battle of Hastings or Senlac (Oct 14, 1066).

Harold. *Vorab. Harald.* Name of three kings of Norway.

Harold I. *Called* the **Fair-haired'** (fär'härd') *Norw.* **Haar'fa'ger** (här'fä'gér) 850?-933. King (860-930). Son of Halldan the Swarthy. Norwegian ruler (1st), induced to subdue other earls and petty rulers in Norway, then waged continual war (870-872) until first was defeated, in final battle forced deposited rulers to leave Norway, a memorial event in that it compelled many Norsemen to settle elsewhere. Orknys, Hebrides, Shetland, Feroes, Iceland, and coast of France (Normandy, see Rollo), established strong kingdom but power lost by disension of son, abdicated (930) in favor of Eric Bloodaxe.

Harold II. *Called* **Gray'fell'** (gr'fél') 930?-977. King (961-970). Son of Eric Bloodaxe. Overcame Eric Haraldson.

Harold III. *Called* **Hard'-Ruler** (här'fär'fär) *Norw.* **Haard'räade** (här'fä'rá) 1017-1066. King (1017-66). Son of Sweyn I and eldest son of Harold II. Present at battle of Stiklestad (1040) where he met brother King Olaf, is killed by the courtiers of Nov. Kev, and later (1053). Continued rule, many years thereafter and in Meadum in action against Eric, whom in Norse saga returned to Russia (1041) and Norway (1046) becoming king at death of Magnus (1047) fought long war with Olaf (1047-49), repulsed Eric and Tostig, brother of English King Harold II, to a conquest of England (1066), son of Eric killed at battle of Stiklestad (Sept 25).

Har'old Gille (gill') 1103?-1136. Norwegian pretender to throne in Ireland. Claimed to be son of Magnus Barefoot. Appeared in Norway (1129) at which time Harold II chosen by one faction as king opposed to Magnus IV civil war (1134-35), slain by another pretender, in power (1137-61).

Haroun-al-Raschid. See **HARUN AL-RASHID**.

Har'pa-gus (här'pá-gus) Median general of 6th century B.C. According to legend he ordered Darius, King of Media, to expose the infant Cyrus to the but entrusted task to a herdsmen who kept Cyrus, he substituted for him a still born babe. When this fact became known, Astyages punished Harpagus by serving him at a banquet the flesh of his own son. Later when Cyrus the Great rebelled against Astyages, Harpagus turned his army over to join Cyrus and became one of Cyrus's most trusted generals during campaigns for conquest of Asia Minor.

Har'pa-lus (här'pá-lus) Associate of Alexander the Great in late 4th century B.C., entrusted by Alexander with government of conquered Bithynia and guardianship of the royal treasure, stole the treasure and fled, first to Athens and then to Cite, where he was assassinated (324 B.C.).

Har'per (här'pér), **George McLean**. 1863-1947. American educator, professor of Romance languages (1894-1900), English literature (1900-26), literature (1926-32).

- Princeton. Author of *The Legend of the Holy Grail* (1893), *William Wordsworth...* (1916), *Literary Appreciations* (1937), etc.
- Harper, James.** 1795-1869. American publisher; with brother **John** (1797-1875) set up printing office, New York (1817); admitted brothers **Joseph Wesley** (1801-1870) in 1823, and **Fletcher** (1806-1877) in 1825; adopted firm name Harper & Bros. (1833).
- Harper, Robert Goodloe.** 1765-1825. American politician; member, U.S. House of Representatives (1795-1801). Served in War of 1812; major general of Maryland forces. U.S. senator (1816). An original member of American Colonization Society; suggested *Liberia* and *Monrovia* as names for the colony in Africa and its capital.
- Harper, William Rainey.** 1856-1906. American educator; first president of new U. of Chicago (1891-1906). Author of *Religion and the Higher Life* (1904), *The Trend in Higher Education* (1905), etc. His brother **Robert Francis** (1861-1914), Assyriologist, taught at Yale (1886-91) and Chicago (1892-1914; professor from 1900); published *The Code of Hammurabi* (1904).
- Har'p'i'gnies'** (hă'p'nyé'), **Henri.** 1819-1916. French painter of landscapes.
- Har'po-cra'ti-on** (hă'pô-kra'-hî-ôn), **Valerius.** Greek scholar of Alexandria in 2d century A.D. (or later); compiler of lexicon of works of Attic orators.
- Har'ra-den** (hă'ra-dên), **Beatrice.** 1864-1936. English novelist; author of *Ships that Pass in the Night* (1893), *The Scholar's Daughter* (1906), *Rachel* (1926), and *Search Will Find It Out* (1928), etc.
- Har'rap** (hă'rap), **George Godfrey.** 1867-1938. British publisher; founded (1901) George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd.
- Har'ries** (hă'ries), **Heinrich.** 1762-1802. German poet; author of the Prussian national hymn, *Heil dir im Siegerkranz*.
- Har'ri-gan** (hă'ri-găn), **Edward.** 1845-1911. American actor, member of comedy team at Theatre Comique, N.Y. (1876-81) and new Theatre Comique (1881-84), wrote sketches, esp. the "Don Mulligan" series.
- Har'ri-man** (hă'ri-măn), **Edward Henry.** 1848-1909. American railroad magnate. Once boy in Wall Street (1862-69), member, stock exchange (1869), director (1883), vice-president (1887), Illinois Central, president (1903), Union Pacific, conducted scientific expedition to Alaska (1899), lost control of Northern Pacific to James J. Hill in struggle that precipitated stock market panic (1901); his methods, investigated by Interstate Commerce Comm. (1906-07), aroused public indignation. His son **William Averell** (1891-), businessman, b. New York City; board chairman, Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation (1917-25), Union Pacific R.R. (from 1932), lend-lease coordinator (1941-43), U.S. ambassador to Russia (1943-46), to Gt. Britain (1946); secy. of commerce (1946-48), governor of N.Y. (1955-).
- Harriman, Florence Jaffray, nee Hurst** (hă'rig). 1870- . American diplomat, b. New York City; m. J. Borden Harriman (1889; d. 1914). Manager, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N.Y. (1906-19). Chairman, committee on women in industry, Council of National Defense (1917-19); in France, in charge of contingent of Red Cross Women's Motor Corps (1918). U.S. minister to Norway (1937-40). Author of *From Pinafors to Politics* (1923).
- Har'ring-ton** (hă'ring-tăn). See also HARRINGTON.
- Har'ring-ton or Har'ing-ton** (hă'ring-tăn), **James.** 1611-1677. English political theorist; author of *The Commonwealth of Oceana* (1656), and several tracts supporting his Utopian state.
- Harrington, Mark Walrod.** 1848-1926. American astronomer.
- Har'ri-ot or Har'i-ot** (hă'ri-ôt), **Thomas.** 1560-1621. English mathematician. His posthumously published work, *Artis Analyticae Praxis ad Aequationes Algebraicas Resolvendas* (1631), contains inventions which give algebra its modern form.
- Har'ris** (hă'ris), **Arthur Travers.** 1892- . British air officer; served in World War (1914-18); joined Royal Air Force (1919); air commodore (1937); air vice-marshal (1939); air marshal (1941); member, British war mission to U.S. (1941); member, combined British-American chiefs of staff (1942). Took over Bomber Command (Feb., 1942); responsible for new British policy in bombing of Germany and German-occupied Europe.
- Harris, Benjamin.** fl. 1673-1716. Publisher and journalist in London (to 1686); to America and opened bookshop in Boston (1686). Began publication of *Publick Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestic*, first newspaper printed in America (Sept. 25, 1690); also published the famous *New England Primer* (c. 1690). Returned to London (1695); published *London Post*, a newspaper (1699-1706).
- Harris, Chapin Aaron.** 1806-1860. American dentist, b. Pompey, N.Y.; founder (1839) with Horace H. Hayden of world's first dental college, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (chartered 1840).
- Harris, Charles Kas'sell** ('kă's'el). 1865-1930. American writer of popular songs, including *After the Ball* (1892) and *Break the News to Mother* (1897).
- Harris, Corra May, nee White.** 1869-1935. American writer; m. Lundy Howard Harris (1887; d. 1910). Author of *A Cruel Ruler's Wife* (1910), *The Second Husband* (1910), *As a Woman Thinks* (1925), *Happy Pilgrimage* (1927), etc.
- Harris, Frank.** 1854-1931. Author b. Galway, Ireland; to U.S. (1870); naturalized American citizen. Editor London *Evening News* and *Unlikely Review*; acquired control of *Saturday Review*, London. His biography of *Oscar Wilde* (1916) and the autobiographical *My Life and Loves* (1923) excited hostile criticism because of their frankness. Other works include: biographical studies, *The Man Shakespeare* (1909), *Contemporary Portraits* (4 series, 1915-23); volumes of short stories, *Edgar Conklin* (1894), *Montez the Matador* (1900), *The Veils of Isis* (1915), *A Mad Love* (1920); novels, *The Bomb* (1908), *Great Days* (1914), and *Love in Youth* (1916); and plays, *Mr. and Mrs. Darcov* (1900), *Shakespeare and His Love* (1910), and *Joan la Romie* (1926).
- Harris, George.** 1st Baron Harris. 1746-1829. English soldier; wounded at Bunker Hill (1775); served against Tipu Sahib in India (1790-92), commanded troops in Madras (1796-1800), and captured Srirangapatam and conquered Mysore (1799).
- Harris, George.** 1841-1922. See under SAMUEL HARRIS.
- Harris, Howel.** 1714-1773. Welsh pioneer Methodist clergyman; a founder of Welsh Calvinistic Methodism.
- Harris, James.** 1709-1780. English scholar and politician; author of *Heimel, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar* (1751). M.P. (1761-80); a lord of the treasury (1764-65); secretary to George III's queen (1771).
- Harris, James.** 1st Earl of Malmes'bur-y (mă'me'ber-y; -hîd). 1746-1820. English diplomat. Minister, Berlin (1772-76); ambassador at St. Petersburg (1777-82); managed adroitly difficulties of first Armed Neutrality; minister at The Hague (1784); instrumental in overthrow of republican party in Holland in favor of house of Orange. Having seceded from Whig party, sent on futile mission to hold Prussia to first coalition against France (1793); negotiated match between prince of Wales and Princess Caroline of Brunswick; failed in last

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- missions to negotiate peace with French Republic (1796, 1797). His grandson James Howard Harris (1807-1889), 3d earl, B. V., Oxon (1827) foreign secretary in Lord Derby's first and second administrations (1852-1858-59), recognized and established good relations with Napoleon III, and in delivering and locating war between France and Prussia and Austria, lord privy seal in Lord Derby's first ministry (1866-68) and under Disraeli (1874-77).
- Harris, James Arthur** 1880-1930 American botanist, author of *Flora of Missouri*.
- Harris, James Rendell** 1852-1911 English scholar, curator of manuscript, John Rylands Library, Manchester, Eng. (1918-23) traveled in the East looking for manuscripts. Author of treatises on Biblical literature and on Greek religion and mythology, and of *Return of the Mayflower* (1919), *The Last of the Mayflower* (1920), *The Finding of the Mayflower* (1920), *The Masts of the Mayflower* (1932), and *Who Discovered North America?* (1934).
- Harris, Joel Chandler** 1818-1908 American writer, born in Putnam County, Ga. on staff Savannah *Mercury News* (1840) and Atlanta *Constitution* (1876-80). Famous for his creation of Uncle Remus, seen in *Uncle Remus, His Son, and His Sayings* (1880), *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1883), *Uncle Remus and His Friends* (1892), *The Tar Baby* (1904), *Uncle Remus and His Rabbits* (1906), *Uncle Remus Returns* (1918) etc.
- Harris, John** 1667-1713 English theologian and scientist, chief work *Lexicon Technicum*, first dictionary in English of the arts and sciences (1704).
- Harris, Robert** 1849-1919 Poet, b. Conway, North Wales. Studied in Munich, Germany, best known as genius and portrait painter.
- Harris, Rollin Arthur** 1863-1918 American oceanographer, b. Randolph, N.Y. Author of *Manual of Fides development*, wave theory of the tide.
- Harris, Roy** 1898 American composer of orchestral works, symphonies including *Folk Song Symphony*, chamber music in *Choral Works*.
- Harris, Sam Henry** 1872-1941 American theatrical producer, associated with George M. Cohan (qv) in firm Cohan & Harris (1904-20) in business decline (from 1920). Produced *My Darling Cuckoo*, *Run, Animal Crackers*, *Of This I Sing*, *Dinner at Eight*, *You Can't Take It With You*, *Of Mice and Men* etc.
- Harris, Samuel** 1814-1899 American Congregational clergyman and educator, grad. Bowdoin (1833), president, Bowdoin (1851-71), professor Yale Divinity School (1871-95). His nephew George Harris (1844-1922) was also Congregationalist, reformer and educator, grad. Andover (1866), president, Andover (1899-1912).
- Harris, Thaddeus William** 1795-1856 American entomologist, librarian Harvard (from 1831). Author of *Insects of New England Injurious to Vegetation* (1842).
- Harris, Thomas Lake** 1823-1909 Spiritualist b. Fenby, Stratford, England to U.S. as a child. Became Universalist (1843), interested in spiritualism (from 1844), became medium (about 1850). Established brotherhood communities not only at America, N.Y. (about 1863) near Dunkirk, N.Y. (about 1866), and Santa Rosa, Calif. (about 1877).
- Harris, Townsend** 1804-1879 American diplomat, first U.S. consul general to Japan (1855), first U.S. minister to Japan (1859). Negotiated commercial treaty (1858). Reigned (1861).
- Harris, Sir William Cornwallis** 1807-1948 English engineer and traveler in South Africa (1835-37) published *Portraits of the Game Animals of South Africa* (1840). Discovered and described the Harris buck.
- Harris, Sir William Snow** 1791-1867. English electrical expert.
- Harris, William Torrey** 1835-1909. American philosopher and educator, b. near North Killingly, Conn. Taught school, St. Louis, Mo. (1857-80) superintendent of schools (from 1866). Founded and edited *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* (1861-93). Interested in Concord School of Philosophy (1879-89). U.S. Commissioner of Education (1889-1906). Became leading American Hegelian, interpreter of German philosophical thought to America. Assistant editor *Johns Hopkins Universal Encyclopedia*, editor in chief *Webster's New International Dictionary*, first edition (1909). Author of *Introduction to the Study of Philosophy* (1889), *The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divine Comedy* (1889), *The Psychological Foundations of Idealism* (1896).
- Harrison, Alexander** See Thomas Alexander Harrison.
- Harrison, Benjamin** 1727-1791 American Revolutionary leader, b. in Charles City County, Va. Member, Virginia legislature (1749-75). Member Continental Congress (1774-78). Signer of Declaration of Independence. Governor of Virginia (1782-84). Member Virginia legislature (1784-91). See William Henry Harrison.
- Harrison, Benjamin** 1833-1901 Grandson of William Henry Harrison. Twenty-third president of the United States, b. North Bend, Ohio. Served through Civil War, brevetted brigadier general (1865). After war resumed law practice at Indianapolis. Successful in field of government (1875). U.S. senator (1881-87). President of the United States (1889-93).
- Harrison, Birge** See under Thomas Alva Edison Harrison.
- Harrison, Constance, nee Car'y** (Carry) 1845-1900 American writer, b. in Hartford, Conn. b. Burr. Novell Harrison (1867) d. 1904. Author of *A Dream of the South* (1892). See *Life of a Lady* (1893). *An Errand Westward* (1893). *The Infamous* (1899), *The Day's Remnants* (1906) etc.
- Harrison, Elizabeth** 1849-1927 American educator, established (1887) and was principal (1888-1920) of training school for teachers and direct of *State of Ohio Nature* (1900). *Alone in the Wilderness* (1913).
- Harrison, Francis Burton** 1873-1957 American lawyer and politician, practiced in New York. Member of House of Representatives (1903-05, 1907-10). Governor general of the Philippines (1913-21). His first wife, Fairfax (1869-1935) lawyer and author of executive precedent *Southern Rule* (1913-15).
- Harrison, Frederic** 1831-1923 English writer and positivist philosopher, b. in London. Called to bar (1854) practiced in London (1854-1873). Interested himself in positivism (from 1856) and he is one of the leaders in the movement in England with his 1880 categories of a metaphysical in London (1881) founded the *Positivist Review* (1889). Among his many works are *The Meaning of History*, *Order and Progress* (1854), *Social Statistics* (1875), *The Church of Rome* (1886), *On Cromwell* (1888), *The Positive Institution of Religion* etc.
- Harrison, Gabriel** 1818-1902 American actor, founded Brooklyn Dramatic Academy (1853), opened Park Theatre, Brooklyn (1863). Appeared as Roger Chillingworth, own dramatization of *The Scarlet Letter* (1878). Author of *Lionel Lincoln*, *The Actor and the Man* (1889), and a number of plays.
- Harrison, George Bagshawe** 1694- English scholar, authority on Elizabethan and Jacobean literature, published *Elizabethan Journal* (3 series), *Elizabethan Plays and Playacts* (1940), *A Jacobean Journal* (1941), etc.

He, chaotic, care (7), bird, account, arm, ask (11), sold; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, it = it in Fr. menu;

Harrison, George Russell. 1898- . American physicist; professor, M.I.T. (from 1930). Author of *Atoms in Action* (1939) and *M.I.T. Wave Length Tables* (1939).

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. 1880-1930. American novelist, b. Seawance, Tenn. Served through World War; resident, New York City (from 1919). Author of *Queed* (1911), *V. V.'s Eves* (1913), *Saint Teresa* (1922), *Andrew Bride of Paris* (1925), etc.

Harrison, James Albert. 1848-1911. American philologist; etymological consultant, *Century Dictionary* and *Standard Dictionary*. With W. M. Baskerville, published *Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader* (1898) and *Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (1900). Other works, *Greek Vignettes* (1877), *Spain in Profile* (1879); edited Virginia edition of *Works of Edgar Allan Poe* (17 vols., 1902).

Harrison, Jane Ellen. 1850-1928. English classical scholar; lecturer in classical archaeology, Newnham College (from 1898). Author of *The Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens* (1890), *Thomis, a Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion* (1912), etc.

Harrison, John. 1693-1776. English horologist and inventor; invented gullion pendulum (1726) and improved chronometers for accurate determination of longitudes.

Harrison, Joseph. 1810-1874. American mechanical engineer; devised various improvements in manufacturing locomotives; patented (1859) Harrison steam boiler, embodying new principle in boiler construction; manufactured it in Philadelphia (from 1862).

Harrison, Leland. 1883-1951. American diplomat, secretary of American commission to negotiate peace (1913); assistant secretary of state (1922). U.S. minister to Sweden (1927-29), Uruguay (1929-30), Rumania (1935-37), Switzerland (1937-41).

Harrison, Lovell Birge. See under Thomas Alexander Harrison.

Harrison, Mary St. Leger. See *Mary St. Leger Kingsley*, under Charles Kingsley.

Harrison, Pat, in full Byron Patton. 1881-1941. American politician, practiced law, Gulfport, Miss. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1911-19); U.S. Senate (1919-41). Chairman, U.S. Senate finance committee (1933-41).

Harrison, Peter. 1716-1775. American architect; b. York, England; to America (1740); settled in Newport, R.I. Designer of Redwood Library, Newport, of King's Chapel, Boston, and Christ Church, Cambridge.

Harrison, Ross Granville. 1870- . American biologist; professor of comparative anatomy (1907-27), biology (from 1927), Yale. Managing editor, *Journal of Experimental Zoology* (from 1903).

Harrison, Thomas. 1606-1660. English Parliamentary soldier and regicide; advocated trial of Charles I, and escorted him from Hurst to London; signed king's death warrant. Held chief command in England during Cromwell's absence (1650-51); reprimanded by Cromwell for his relations with Anabaptists (1654); imprisoned (1655-56; 1658-59). At Restoration (1660), refused to flee or compromise; executed.

Harrison, Thomas Alexander, known as Alexander. 1853-1930. American painter, b. Philadelphia; resided in France; esp. noted for marines. His brother Lovell Birge; known as Birge (1854-1929), was a landscape painter; identified with Woodstock (N.Y.) art colony, esp. as director of summer school of art established by Art Students' League of New York.

Harrison, William. 1534-1593. English topographer and clergyman; sector of Radwinter (1559-93); author of *Description of England* (1577).

Harrison, William Henry. 1773-1841. Son of Benjamin

Harrison (1726?-1791). Ninth president of the United States, b. in Charles City County, Va. Secretary, Northwest Territory (1798). Governor, Territory of Indiana (1801-13). Led Americans in war against Indians (1811-12); appointed to command army of the northwest, with rank of brigadier general, U.S. army (1812); promoted major general after successful campaign (1813); resigned (1814). Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio (1816-19); U.S. Senate (1825-28). U.S. minister to Colombia (1828-29). Unsuccessful Whig candidate for president (1836). Elected president (1840); served as president, Mar. 4 Apr. 4, 1841; died of pneumonia. See Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901).

Har'risse' (a'ris'), Henry. 1830-1910. Scholar, b. Paris; naturalized American citizen. Interested himself in search for documents relating to early history of the New World; published *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* (1866), *John and Sebastian Cabot* (1882), *Christopher Columbus* (1884-85), *Discovery of North America* (1892), etc.

Harrowby, Barons and earls. See under Sir Dudley Ryder.

Harry the Minstrel. = HENRY THE MINSTREL.

Har'sá-nyl (hòr'sha-nyl), Zsolt de. 1887-1943. Hungarian novelist, editor, and translator, author of *The Golden Raven, For Death or Life, Ecce Homo, Hungarian Rhapsody, Mathias Rex, Sacra Corona, Eppur Si Muove*, etc.

Hars'dör'fer (hàrs'dûr'fër), Georg Philipp. 1607-1658. German scholar and poet; collaborated with Johann Klaj in founding (1644) the Pignitzorden, literary society devoted to purification of the German language.

Har'sha (hûr'shâ) or Har'sha-var'dha-na (hûr'shâ-vûr'dâ-nâ). 590?-647. King of northern India (606-647). Reduced anarchy in the north (606-612) and established strong kingdom, with Kanauj as capital; extremely devout, a patron of art and literature, and himself a poet and author, esp. of three Sanskrit plays (best known, *Ratnavatî*, "The Pearl Necklace"); his court made famous by the Brahman author Bana and events of his reign described by the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang.

Hars'nett (hàrs'nèt;-nît), Samuel. 1561-1631. English prelate; archbishop of York (1629-31). Author of *A Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures* (1603), from which Shakespeare took the names of the spirits in *King Lear*.

Hart (hârt), Albert B. (a'bell). 1854-1943. American historian and educator, b. Yorkville, Pa. A.B., Harvard (1880), Ph.D., Freiburg (1884). Teacher of history, Harvard (from 1883); professor of history (1897-1910) and government (1910-26). Author of *Formation of the Union* (1892), *Essentials of American History* (1905), *New American History* (1917), *We and Our History* (1923), etc. Editor of several series of histories, as *Epochs of American History* (4 vols., 1891-1926) and *The American Nation* (28 vols., 1903-18). Editor in chief of *A Reference History of the World for Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Hart, Basil Henry Fiddell. See FIDDELL HART.

Hart, Edward. 1854-1931. American chemist; patented a mineral wax bottle for holding hydrofluoric acid. Author of *Volumetric Analysis* (1876), *The Silica Gel Process* (1924), etc.

Hart, Frances Newbold, nee Noyes (noyz). 1800-1943. American writer; m. Edward Henry Hart (1921). Author of *The Bellamy Trial* (1927), *Pigs in Clover* (1931), *The Crooked Lane* (1934), etc.

Hart, Hastings Hornell. 1851-1932. American social-service worker; director of department for child help

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

(1908-24) and consultant in delinquency and penology (from 1924), Russell Sage Foundation, New York. His son **Hornell Norris** (1888-), also a sociologist; professor, Duke U. (from 1938); author of *The Science of Social Relations* (1927), *Skeptic's Quest* (1938), etc.

Hart, Heinrich (1835-1906) and his brother **Julius** (1839-1930). German writers; collaborators in editing *Kritische Waffengänge* (1882-86), in writing dramatic criticism and in founding (1879) *Deutscher Literaturkalender*. In addition, Heinrich published the epic *Tied der Menschheit* (1887-96); and Julius, the verse *Santara* (1878), *Homo Sum* (1889), *Stimmen der Nacht* (1895), the dramas *Don Juan Tenorio* (1881), *Der Rächer* (1883), *Der Sumpf* (1886).

Hart, James MacDougal. 1828-1901. Bro. of William Hart (1823-1894). Landscape painter, b. Kilmarnock, Scotland; to U.S. as a child. Studio, Albany (1853-57) and New York City (from 1857).

Hart, James Morgan. 1839-1916. American philologist; author of *A Syllabus of Anglo-Saxon Literature* (1881), *Development of Standard English Speech* (1907), etc.

Hart, Joel Tanner. 1810-1877. American sculptor; studio, Lexington, Ky. (1831); built up reputation for marble busts of famous people of the day. Studio, Florence, Italy (from 1849). Invented and patented a measuring machine for; used in making portrait busts.

Hart, John. 1711?-1779. American Revolutionary leader, b. Stonington, Conn. Member, N.J. provincial assembly (1761-71) and congress (1775-76), Continental Congress (1776). A signer of Declaration of Independence. Chairman, N.J. council of safety (1777-78).

Hart, Liddell. See LIDDELL HART.

Hart, Lorenz. 1895-1943. American lyricist; author of lyrics in *The Little Ritz Girl* (1920), *Dust Enemy* (1925), *A Connecticut Yankee* (1927), *America's Sweetheart* (1931), *The Boys from Syracuse* (1938), etc. See **Richard Kohnstors**.

Hart, Moss. 1904- . American librettist and playwright; collaborator with Irving Berlin in *Face the Music* (1932) and with George S. Kaufman in *One in a Lifetime* (1930), *You Can't Take It With You* (awarded Pulitzer prize, 1936), *I'd Rather Be Right* (1937), *The Fabulous Invalid* (1938), *The American Way* (1939).

Hart, Sir Robert. 1835-1911. British diplomat; entered Chinese consular service (1854); became inspector general of customs (1863-1906), and practically creator of Chinese imperial customs.

Hart, Thomas Charles. 1877- . American naval officer, b. Davidson, Mich.; grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1897); rear admiral (1929); commander in chief, Asiatic fleet (1939-42), U.S. senator from Conn. (1945-47).

Hart, William. 1823-1894. Painter, b. Paisley, Scotland; to U.S. as a child; opened studio, New York City (c. 1852). Member of Hudson River School. See **James MacDougal Hart**.

Hart, William S. 1872-1946. American actor; on legitimate stage (to 1914), starred in *Ben Hur*, *The Squaw Man*, *The Virginian*, *The Barrier*, *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, etc.; in motion pictures (from 1914), esp. westerns, as *Wagon Tracks*, *The Cradle of Courage*, *Travelin' On*, *Tumbleweeds*.

Harte (härt), Francis Brett, known as Bret (brät). 1836-1902. American writer, b. Albany, N.Y. Left school at 13 to go to work. Went to S. America, via Nicaragua (1854). In San Francisco, typist on *Golden Era*; began contribution of poems and sketches to this journal (1860); contributor to the *California* (1864-66). Editor, *Overland Monthly* (1868-70). Moved to New York to continue writing (1871-78). U.S. consul, Crefeld, Prussia (1878-80), and Glasgow, Scotland (1880-85). Hack-

writer in London, England (1885-1902). Best work done in early years, notably: *The Luck of Roaring Camp* (in *Overland Monthly*, July, 1868); *The Outcasts of Poker Flat* (in *Overland Monthly*, Jan., 1869); *Plain Language from Truthful James*, better known as *The Heathen Chinee* (1870). Books: *The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches* (1870), *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands* (1873), *Tales of the Argonauts* (1875).

Hartel (hä'tel), Wilhelm von. 1839-1907. Austrian classical scholar; published *Homeric Studien* (1871-74), *Demosthenische Studien* (1877-78), *Patristische Studien* (1890-95).

Hartenau, Count von. See **ALEXANDER I.** of Bulgaria.
Hartenstein (hä'ten-sh'tin), Gustav. 1808-1890. German philosopher of Herbartian school; edited works of Herbart and Kant.

Harthacnut. See **HARDICANUTE**.

Hartington, Marquises of. See **CAVENDISH** family.

Hartle (hä'tel), Russell P. 1889- . American army officer, b. Chewsville, Md.; promoted through the grades to colonel (1934); temporary rank of major general (1941); commander of U.S. army forces in the British Isles (1942).

Hartle'ben (härt'lä'bën), Otto Erich. 1864-1905. German author of volumes of verse, novels, and plays.

Hartley (härt'li), Sir Alan Fleming. 1882-1954. British army officer; major general (1936); general (1941); commander in chief of British forces in India (1942).

Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus. 1825-1915. English engineer; served in Crimean War (1854-56); chief engineer to European commission of Danube (1856-1907), also, member of the international technical commission of the Suez Canal (1884-1906).

Hartley, David. 1705-1757. English philosopher; practicing physician in Newark, Bury St. Edmunds, and London; expounded his doctrine of associationism in *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duties, and his Expectations* (1749). His son **David** (1732-1813), diplomat; with Benjamin Franklin, drafted and signed peace treaty between U.S. and Great Britain (1783), published *Lectures on the American War* (1778-79) and editions of his father's philosophical work.

Hartley, Frank. 1856-1913. American surgeon, b. Washington, D.C. Devised method of curing trigeminal neuralgia by bisecting the ganglion of the trigeminal nerve.

Hartley, George Inness. 1887-1949. American artist and writer; research associate in Brazil and British Guiana for New York Zoological Society (1915-20), author of *The Boy Hunters in Demerara* (1921), *The Last Parakeet* (1923), *The Last Flamingos* (1924), etc.

Hartley, Jonathan Scott. 1845-1912. American sculptor, b. Albany, N.Y. Studio, New York City. Examples of his work: *Miles Moran* (in Springfield, Mass.), *John Ericson* (in Battery Park, New York City), *Rev. Thomas K. Beecher* (in Elmira, N.Y.), *Alfred the Great* (on Appellate Court Building, New York).

Hart'lib (härt'lib), Samuel. d. about 1670. Reformer in England; b. in Prussia of Polish father and English mother; friend of Milton. Introduced Comenius's works in England; published pamphlets on education and husbandry; praised by Milton in his treatise on education.

Hart'mann (härt'män), Carl Sa'da-ki'chi (sä'dä-kich'i; -kch'). 1869-1944. Writer, b. in Nagasaki, Japan, of a German father and a Japanese mother; to U.S. (1882), and naturalized (1894). Author of plays *Christ* (1893), *Buddha* (1897), *Confucius* (1923), *Moses* (1934); poetry, *Drifting Flowers of the Sea* (1906), *My Rubaiyat* (1926), *Tanka and Haikai* (1926); and books on art, *Japanese Art* (1901-20), etc.

äle, chaotic, care (7), ädd, äccount, ärb, äsk (11), sofä; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; içe, ill, charity; öld, öbey, örb, ödd (40), öft (41), cönnect; fööd, fööt; out, oil; cübe, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, ü = u in Fr. menu;

Hart'mann (hàrt'mân), **Eduard von**, in full **Karl Robert Eduard** 1812-1906 German philosopher, b. Berlin. Known for doctrine (pumpkinism) that the world, or noumenal reality, is both unconscious will and unconscious thought, and for his pessimism with regard to the prospect of achieving happiness.

Hart'mann (hàrt'mân), **Johann Peter Emil** 1805-1900 Danish composer; among his notable works are the operas *The Ravens* (1832), *The Corsair* (1835), *Little Christina* (1846), a German symphony ballet and the later music, chamber music, concertos, and piano pieces.

Hart'mann (hàrt'mân), **Johannes Franz** 1865-1946 German astronomer, authority in spectroscopy; invented a microphotometer and a spectrocomputer.

Hartmann, **Sir Julius von**. 1774-1856 German soldier, served under Wellington in the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo, lieutenant general (1836), retired (1850). His son **Julius** (1817-1878) was also a soldier, commanded first cavalry division in battle around Metz and Orleans (1870) and fought Tours (Jan., 1871), governor of Strasbourg (1871-75).

Hartmann, **Max** 1876- . German protozoologist.

Hartmann, Moritz 1821-1872 Bohemian born German writer. His collected patriotic verse, *Kelch in I. Schacht* (1845), caused imprisonment by Austrian authorities but he was released (1848) and sat for a time in the Frankfurt parliament. On a return to the revolution he fled to Vienna (1864) and served on staff of *Neue Freie Presse*. His son **Eduard Moritz** (1865-1924) was a historian; chief work, *Germanische Nation im Mittelalter* (unf. ed., 4 vols., pub. 1897-1915).

Hartmann, Nicolaus (1852-94) German philosopher, professor at Marburg 1920 (died 1926).

Hartmann, Robert 1842-1903 German anatomist, anthropologist, and ethnographer.

Hartmann von Aue (hàrt'môn') d. between 1210 and 1220. Middle High German poet, chiefly notable for Arthurian romances *Irk* and *Lohengrin* from fragments of works of Christian de Troyes (c.) through his *Lied*. Arthur and entered German literature. Others of his poems are *Greifens auf dem See* and *Der arme Heinrich*.

Hart'ness (hàrt'nês) **James** 1 (d. 1931) American mechanical engineer and inventor, governor of Vermont (1920). Among his notable inventions were the flat turret lathe, automatic die turret equatorial telecope, and screw thread combination.

Hartog (hàrt'ôk) or **Hartog's-zoon** (hàrt'ôk'sôn, -zôn, -zôn) **Dirck** Dutch navigator along Australian coast (1616).

Hart'rafft (hàrt'râft), **John Frederick** 1830-1889 American army officer, served through Civil War as lieutenant general (1861), brevetted major general (1865). Governor of Pennsylvania (1873-79).

Hart'ree (hàrt'rê) **Douglas Rayner** 1897-1958 British theoretical physicist, professor, U. of Manchester (from 1929) known for work in atomic structure and related subjects.

Hart'soe'ker (hàrt'sô'kêr), **Niklaas** 1656-1725 Dutch physicist and histologist. Constructed a microscope and observed spermatozoa, taught Peter the Great (c. 1700). Author of works on dioptrics and principles of physics.

Hart'y (hàrt'i) **Sir Hamilton**, in full **Herbert Hamilton** 1880-1941 Irish born British conductor, composer of *An Irish Symphony*, violin concerto, piano concerto, orchestral works, songs, etc.

Hart'zen-busch (Span. hârt'sâm bôsch, Ger. hârt'sên-bôsch), **Juan Eugenio** 1806-1860 Spanish playwright, b. Madrid, of German father and Spanish mother. A

leader in romantic movement in Spanish literature. Author of *Los Amantes de Teruel* (1837), *Doña Mencía* (1855), *La Madre de Pelayo* (1846), *Vida por Honor* (1858) *El Mal Apóstol y el Buen Jadrón* (1860).

Har-un' al-Ra-shid' (Arab. har'un' ar'ra'shîd', *emlîmîs* har'un' ar'ra'shîd') **Ali o Harun ar-Rashid** or **Haroun-al-Rashid**. Arab **Hârûn al-Rashid**, c. 748-809 the Upright 764-809 Fifth Abbasid caliph (786-809), most famous of all caliphs of Baghdad. Son of al-Mahdi. Succeeded his brother Musa al-Hadi (died 785) (86). Under him, Eastern caliphate attained its greatest power and covered all southwestern Asia and northern Africa, made Baghdad center of Arabic culture. Exchange letters with Charlemagne, had diplomatic relations with Chinese (Tang dynasty). Engaged in war (791-809) with Byzantines, led armies in person against Emperor Nicephorus I who had broken peace treaty (805) defeating him at Heraclea Pontica (Trebizond) and Lyons (806) and exacting extra tribute. Became jealous of Baghdad Caliph and deposed their head (c. 803) Aziz al-Hayy and his sons fled many insurrections and toward end of reign he had only nominal allegiance of much of North Africa because of rise (788) of Idrisid dynasty (79). Led an expedition to suppress uprisings in Khurasan. Much of his splendour is the result of the central role of his deification among Arabs as the caliph al-Idrisi al-Mahdi.

Haru-no-hu (har'nôbô), **Suzuki** c. 1714-1770 Japanese painter and printer, b. Ito (Tokyo). As a painter, much influenced by Masamune; invented true color printing in Japan. His first book (c. 1765) first book in color printing, color illustrations in domestic life.

Har'vard (hàr'vôrd), **John** 1607-1638 Clergyman, b. Farnham, Eng. B.A. Cambridge (1631) M.A. (1635). To America (1633), settled at Charlestown, Mass. First library established to which he left about £400, to the newly settled college at New Towne (later Cambridge). The Massachusetts General Court named the college in his honor (M.A. 1639).

Har'vey (hàr'vê) **Edmund Newton** 1887- American physiologist, studied heart circulation by animals, cell permeability, nerve conduction, supersonic waves, fluorescentials, etc.

Harvey, Eli 1860-1957 American painter and sculptor, chiefly known for his sculptures of animals of the cat family. *Studies in Materialism* in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, also in which a goulard in New York Zoological Society, eagles for the Victory Arch (1916) in New York, and a brown bear mascot for Brown U. (1925).

Harvey, Gabriel 1845-1930 English poet and controversy, radical friend of Spenser, claimed to be the father of English hexameter. His satirical verse gave offense at court (1879) attacked Robert Greene and Thomas Nash, etc., a literary scandal finally quashed by the archbishop of Canterbury (1899).

Harvey, Sir George 1806-1876 Scottish printer, known for figure printing and landscapes.

Harvey, George Branton McClellan 1864-1928 American journalist, b. Peacham, Vt. Owner and editor, *North American Review* (1899-1926). President, Harper & Bros. (1900-15). Editor, *Harper's Weekly* (1901-13), *Harper's Weekly* (1915-21). Instrumental in bringing about Wilson's nomination for governor of New Jersey (1910), supported Wilson for presidency (1912), turned to bitter criticism of Wilson (about 1915), opposed his reelection (1916). Also instrumental in selection of Harding as Republican candidate (1920). U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1921-23).

Harvey, Hayward Augustus 1874-1893 American steel

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

manufacturer; inventor of a process (Harvey process) for hardening the surface of steel, esp. for use in armor plate for battleships.

Harvey, Sir John Martin. 1863-1944. English actor and theater manager; member of Sir Henry Irving's company (1882 ff.); manager of various London theaters. Among many plays he produced are *Eugene Aram*, *Pelléas and Mélisande*, *Richard III*, *Calipso*, *Henry V*, *Via Crucis*, *Scaramouche*, *The Bells*.

Harvey, William. 1578-1657. English physician and anatomist; discoverer of the circulation of the blood, b. Folkestone; grad. Cambridge (1597). Studied medicine under Fabricius and Galileo, at Padua, Italy (1597-1601); M.D., Cambridge (1602). Practiced in London; physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1609); Lumleian lecturer at Coll. of Physicians (1615-56); physician extraordinary to James I (1618). Royalist in sympathy during Civil War; present at battle of Edge Hill; accompanied Charles I to Oxford. First expounded theory of circulation of the blood in his Lumleian lectures; published *Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis (Essay on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood, 1628)* and *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium (Essays on Generation of Animals, 1651)*.

Harvey, William Henry. 1811-1866. Irish botanist; authority on South African flora.

Harvey, William Hope. 1851-1936. American economist, known as "Coin Harvey"; vigorous advocate of bimetallicism; candidate of Liberty party for president of the U.S. (1931). Author of *Coin's Financial School* (1894), *Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism* (1899), *Common Sense* (1920), etc.

Harwood (hā'wōd), Harold Marsh. 1874-1959. English playwright and theater manager; m. (1918) Frynwyd Tennyson Jesse (q.v.). Author or coauthor of *Interlopers* (1913), *Billeted* (1917), *The Golden Cal* (1927), *So Far and no Father* (1932), *These Mortals* (1945), *The Innocent Party* (1938), *While London Burns* (1942).

Harwood, Sir Henry Harwood. 1888-1950. British naval commander; rear admiral in command of South America division (1940); commanded British naval forces in action against German pocket battle-ship *Admiral Graf Spee* off the Plate River (Dec., 1939); asst. chief of staff, and member of the Admiralty Board (1940); commander of British Mediterranean fleet (May, 1942 ff.).

Har'zer (hār'zēr), Paul Hermann. 1857-1932. German astronomer.

Hasan. See FIRDĀS.

Ha-san' or Ha-san-sān' (hā'sān') and Hu-sain' or Ho-sain' (hū'shān'). Arab, al-Hasan (c. 624 c. 669) and al-Husayn (c. 629-680). Two grandchildren of Mohammed, sons of Ali and Fatima. On death of Ali (661), Hasan was proclaimed caliph; opposed by Muawiyah, founder of Omriad dynasty; abdicated and retired to Medina; killed in harem intrigue. Husain, on death of Muawiyah (680), claimed caliphate in opposition to Yazid, Muawiyah's son; slain at Karbala by Yazid on tenth of Muharram (Oct. 10, 680), a day still observed by Shiites as day of mourning. Struggles between sons of Ali and Omriads resulted in division of Mohammedans into Shiites and Sunnites.

Ha-san' ibn-al-Sab-bah' (hā'sān' ib'n ās'sāb-bā'). Also Hassan Sabbah. Arab, al-Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah. d. 1124. Persian of Ismailian branch of Mohammedans, founder of sect of Assassins. Lived short time in Egypt; returned to Persia as Fatimid missionary; seized (c. 1090) strong mountain fortress of Alamut, near Kazvin; established powerful secret organization (Assassins) not extinguished until 1256.

Has'dai ibn-Shap-rut' (hās'dī'ib'n shāp-rōt'). Also Hasday ben-Shaprut (-bēn-'). 1st full Hasdai Abu Yusuf ibn-Shaprut. 915?-970 or 990. Jewish physician and scholar in Spain, b. Jaen. Minister of Caliph Abd-er-Rahman III; founded new school of culture for Spanish Jews; encouraged settlement of Jewish scholars in Andalusia; translated into Arabic the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides.

Hās-deu' (hāsh-dyōō'), Bogdan Petriceicu. 1836-1907. Rumanian archivist and philologist. Compiler of *Arhivele Istoriei a României* (4 vols., 1865-69), in which many ancient Slavonic and Rumanian documents were first published.

Hās'dru'bal (hāz'drōō'bāl; hāz'drōō-bāl; hāz-drōō'bāl). Name of several Carthaginian generals.

(1) d. 221 B.C. Son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, whom he succeeded as commander in Spain (228); assassinated (221).

(2) d. 207 B.C. Son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal; commanded Carthaginian army in Spain after Hannibal left for Italy (218); operated successfully against Romans under Publius and Gnaeus Scipio; crossed Alps (207) in effort to take reinforcements to Hannibal; defeated at Metaurus and fell in battle.

(3) d. about 200 B.C. Son of Gisco; associated with Mago (q.v.) in command of Carthaginian armies in Spain (209); recalled to Carthage (201); decisively defeated by Scipio Africanus near Utica (204).

(4) Cavalry commander in Hannibal's army; defeated Roman cavalry and charged rear of Roman infantry in battle of Cannae (216 B.C.).

(5) General in 2d century B.C.; commanded Carthaginian army against Masinissa (150); defeated and exiled; recalled at outbreak of Third Punic War (149); entrusted with defense of Carthage; forced to surrender city (146) and appear in triumph of Scipio Aemilianus.

Hā'se (hā'zē), Karl Benedikt. 1780-1864. German classical scholar in Paris; professor of Greek paleography, École des Langues Orientales, Paris (1816); professor of comparative grammar, U. of Paris (1852). Known esp. for his editions of works of Leo Diaconus, Valerius Maximus, and Suetonius.

Ha-se-ga-wa (hā'se-ga-wa), Viscount Yoshimichi. 1850-1924. Japanese field marshal; commanded brigade in Chino-Japanese War (1894-95) and division of Imperial Guards under General Kuroki in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); general (1904); commander in chief of Korean garrison (1905); viscount (1907).

Haselrig, Sir Arthur. See HESLIRIG.

Hā'sel-wan'der (hā'zēl-vān'dēr), Friedrich August. 1859-1942. German engineer; inventor of the three-phase dynamo and of the compressionless Diesel motor.

Hā'sen-au'er (hā'zē-nōn'ēr), Baron Karl von. 1833-1894. Austrian architect; among works designed by him are museums of art and of natural history in Vienna, the new Imperial theater in Vienna, and an addition to the imperial palace.

Ha'sen-cle-ver (hā'zēn-klā'vēr), Johann Peter. 1810-1853. German painter; best known for humorous and somewhat satirical genre pictures.

Hasenclever, Walter. 1890-1940. German writer; author of *Das Unendliche Gespräch* (verse, 1913), *Der Jüngling* (lyric poems, 1913), *Der Sohn* (play, 1914), *Die Menschen* (drama, 1918), *Gobseck* (drama, 1921), *Mord* (drama, 1926), *Napoleon Greift Ein* (comedy, 1930), etc.

Hash'im-ite (hāsh'im-īte). (1) Branch of Koreish to which Mohammed the Prophet, Ali, and the Abbassides belonged. (2) Modern Arab dynasty of descendants of Mohammed, founded by Husain ibn-Ali, first King of

āle, chaotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āak (11), solā, ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr, īcē, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sūft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōbt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite. ūrn, ūp, circūis, ū-u in Fr. menu;

the Hejaz (1916-24) His sons were Ali ibn-Husein, King of the Hejaz (1924-25), and Abdullah ibn-Husein, ruler of Trans Jordan (1921-51) and Faisal, King of Iraq (1921-33) See individual biographies

Ha shi mo-to (hā shē mō tō) **Kingoro** 1890-1957 Japanese army officer and politician, involved in the February revolt (1935) and cashiered from the army but restored to rank (colonel) at outbreak of trouble in China said to have ordered artillery and air attack (Dec. 1937) on British gunboats *Lafayette* and *Bea* and on American ship *Pineau* Reputed head of Japan Youth party of 100,000 members

Has'kell (has'kel), **William Nafew.** 1878-1952 American army officer, b Albany, N.Y. grad U.S.M.A., West Point (1901) Served in A.I.F. in France (1918), director general of relief in the Chinese relief of Relief Mission to Russia (1921-24) national director, civilian defense (1941) executive director, Cooperative for America in Remittances to Europe (from 1945)

Has'kin (has'kin) **Frederic J.** 1872-1941 American journalist b Shelburne, Mo. Contributor of special articles to chain of newspapers using the service of his information bureau Author of *The American Government* (1911) *The Panama Canal* (1913), *10,000 Answers to Questions* (1917), etc.

Has'kins (has'kin), **Charles Homer.** 1870-1937 American lecturer, professor of European History, U of Wisconsin (1902-1902) Harvard (1902-31) Dean of Harvard Graduate School (1908-24) Chief of division of Western Europe, American commission to negotiate peace (1918-19) Author of *Norman Institutions* (1913), *The Crusades of the Twelfth Century* (1927), *Studies in Medieval Culture* (1929) etc.

Hasler, Hans Leo See **Hasler**

Has mo nae'an (has'mō na'an) or **As'mo-nae'an** (as'mō na'an) of the Micronesians (qt), a dynasty of independent Jewish nation (2d and 1st centuries B.C.), name of 11th after **Hash'mon** (has'h'mōn) or **Has'mon** (has'mōn), an ancestor of Mattathias See **ASMONAUS II**

Has'ner (has'ner) **Leopold von Artha** 1818-1891 Austrian lawyer, economist and statesman, minister of education (1868-69), president of the ministry (Jan-Apr. 1870)

Has'ping'er (has'ping'er) **Joachim** 1776-1858 Tyrolean patriot fought for freedom of his country, against French (1796, 1797, 1799-1801, 1809) and Bavarians (1810)

Has'shall (has'shall), **Arthur** 1853-1930 English historian, chief Oxford, author of *The Making of the British Empire* (1891), *The French People* (1901), *The Tudor Dynasty* (1904), *The Great Napoleon* (1911), *History of British Foreign Policy* (1912), *France, Medieval and Modern* (1918) etc.

Has'shall, Christopher Vernon 1912- English writer author of *Poems of Two Years* (1935), *Devil's Dyke* (play, 1936), *Christ's Comet* (play, 1937), *Penthesperon* (verse, 1938, awarded Hawthornden prize), *Crisis* (sonnet sequence, 1939)

Has'sam (has'sam), **Childe** 1859-1935 American printer and editor, b Boston Regarded as one of foremost exponents of impressionism in America Among his better-known individual works are *Evening Bells*, *The Little Jane Idyll*, *Winters*, *Manhattan's Sunset Towers*, *Aphrodite*, *Toreus*, *Summer Sea*

Has'san. Variant of **HASAN**

Has'sard (has'sard), **John Rose Greene** 1836-1888 American journalist and music critic, on editorial staff, *New York Tribune* (from 1866)

Has'see (has'see), **Johann Adolf** 1699-1783, German

operatic tenor and composer Composed over 80 operas, including *Sesostris* (1726), *Attila* (1728), *Dalssa* (1730), and *Ruggiero* (c. 1771), 14 oratorios, and church music in (1730) opera singer **Fau st'na Bor-do'ni** (fau-st'na bōr dō'ni), long a favorite of the elector of Saxony

Has'sel-quist (has'sel kvist), **Tuve Nilsson** 1816-1891 Swedish Lutheran clergyman in U.S. b in Sweden, leader in the Synod of Northern Illinois, president, Augustana Synod (1860-70), president, Augustana College and Theol Sem (1863-91)

Has'selt (has'selt), **André Henri Constant van (vān)** 1806-1874 Belgian historian and poet Among his histories are *Les Belges aux croisades* (1846), *Histoire des Belges* (1848), among his volumes of verse, *Primevères* (1854), *Poèmes* (1864) *Le Livre des Ballades* (1872)

Hass'ler (has'ler), **Ferdinand Rudolph** 1770-1843 Engineer, b Aarau Switzerland to U.S. (1805) Taught mathematics at West Point (1807-09), Union Coll (1809-11) Superintendent, U.S. Coast Survey (1816-18, 1832-43)

Hass'ler or Has'ler (has'ler) **Hans Leo** 1564-1612 German composer With Michael Praetorius, regarded as a master in period of German renascence Chief compositions are church music and songs Two brothers, Kaspar (1562-1618) and Jacob (1569-after 1618), were also composers

Has'ting (has'ting) **h's'ting** or **Has'tings** (-tings) Scandinavian viking, married coasts of France, Spain, and England, invaded England (894-897), defeated by Alfred the Great

Has'tings (has'tings) Name of an English family including among its members barons Hastings earls of Pembroke (ja m'brook), and earls of Hunt'ing-don (hun'ting dan)

Sir Henry de Hastings (d. 1268), 1st Baron Hastings (1261), baronial leader in command of Londoners at Tewkes (1264) and in last stand of disinherited barons in battle of Evesham (1265) made submission to Henry (1267) His son **John Hastings** (1262-1313) 2d baron, m Isabella, daughter of William de Valence (1275) served against Scots and Welsh, laid claim to vacant Scottish throne (1290) on ground of descent through paternal grandmother from brother of William the Lion fought almost continuously in France or in Scotland, signed baronial letter to Pope Boniface VIII repudiating papal interference in Scotland (1301)

Laurence Hastings 1314-1348, 1st Earl of Pembroke, soldier, grandson of 2d Baron Hastings, created earl of Pembroke (1339) inherited estates of Valence earls of Pembroke, fought in Gascon campaigns (1345-46)

John (1341-1375) 2d earl son of 1st earl soldier served with Black Prince in France, defeated by Spanish fleet at La Rochelle (1372) and imprisoned in Margaret Plantagenet daughter of King Edward III

William (1430?-1483), Baron Hastings Yorkist adherent, ambassador and deputy for Edward IV commander of forces in France (1475), beheaded by Richard III His grandson **George** (1486?-1545), 1st Earl of Huntingdon and 3d Baron Hastings of Hastings one of royalist leaders during suppression of insurrection known as Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) **Francis** (1514?-1561), 2d Earl of Huntingdon, eldest son of 1st earl, chief captain of army and fleet abroad (1549), ally of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, with whom he was captured (1553), made lord lieutenant of Dorsetshire by Queen Mary Sir **Edward** (1520?-1572), 1st Baron Hastings of Loughborough (lūf'bu-ro, -brū), brother of 2d earl, staunch Roman Catholic, master of horse and, later, lord chamberlain to Queen Mary **Henry** (1535-1595), 3d

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (34); k=ch in Ger. sch, ach, Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Earl of Huntingdon, son of 2d earl, m. (1553) Catherine, daughter of duke of Northumberland, heir presumptive to throne through his mother (Catherine Pole, great-granddaughter of duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV), a custodian of Mary, Queen of Scots (1569) president of council of north (1572) and engaged in north until he became active in defense against Spanish Armada (1589)

Lady Elizabeth (1682-1739) daughter of Theophilus Hastings (1650-1701), 7th earl and lord lieutenant of Leicester and Derby, noted philanthropist in charity, celebrated by Steele as Aspasia in *The Tatler* and by Congreve and William I. W.

Selina (1707-1791), Countess of Huntingdon (wife of Theophilus Hastings, 9th earl, 1696-1746), religious leader, founder of Calvinistic Methodist sect known as "Countess of Huntingdon's Connection", joined Methodist society in London (1759), joined Wesley's (1760) supported Whitefield against Wesley's attempted a reconciliation (1749) had Whitefield preach in her house before Chesterfield. Whitefield, Bolingbroke and Wesley supported itinerant preachers, built 64 churches and built a seminary in South Wales (1768) compelled to become dissenter and resist heretical episcopacy in a meeting houses (1769) first test of dissent in Calvinistic minutes of Wesley in conference (1760)

Hastings, Charles Sheldon 1818-1932 American physicist, professor, Yale (from 1846), authority in physical optics in astronomy produced correction lens for transforming visual photographs, after refracted made improvements in the spectrocope, designed telescopes

Hastings, Francis Rawdon- 1st Marquess of Hastings and (in *Tristram*) 211. 1st of *Motira* (mot'ira) 1754-1826 British soldier and colonial administrator for County Down, Ireland. Served in most American (1775-82) at Bunker Hill as lieutenant (1778) in command of left wing at Camden (1780) and at Hobkirk's Hill (1781). Chaired in prince of Wales on regency question (1789) as in France at Hastings (1790), general (1803) commander in chief in Scotland (1803), attempted with Wellesley to form ministry (1812) Governor general of Bengal and commander in chief in India (1813-22), carried on successful war against Tipu (1816) and Pandur in Malabar (1817), establishing British supremacy in central India, purchased island of Singapore (1819) resigned because of imputations growing out of his permission to bank in house of Palmer to lend money to Hyderabad. Governor of Malta (1824)

Hastings, James 1852-1922 Scottish clergyman and editor, compiled *Dictionary of the Bible* (5 vols., 1898-1904), *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospel* (2 vols., 1906-07), *Dictionary of the Apostolic Church* (2 vols., 1915, 1919), *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* (12 vols., 1908-21)

Hastings, Thomas 1860-1929 American architect with McKim, Mead & White (1884-86), in partnership with John M. Carrere (d. 1911) Carrere & Hastings (from 1886). Examples of work: Ponce de Leon Hotel and Alcazar Hotel St. Augustine Fla. New York Public Library, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., Standard Oil Company building New York City

Hastings, Warren 1732-1814 English statesman and administrator in India. b. in Oxfordshire. To Calcutta in East India Company's service (1750), member of Calcutta council (1761) Second in council at Madras (1769), governor of Bengal (1772), created governor general of India (1773). Deposed Chait Singh, zamindar of Benares (1781), confiscated (1782) part of lands and

treasure of the begum of Oudh, mother of the nawab, who had aided Chait Singh. Returned to England (1788), impeached (1788) for corruption and cruelty in his administration of India, acquitted (1795) after famous trial in which Burke and Sheridan were among the prosecuting council. Credited with establishing political and judicial organization in India, and the method of governmental administration

Has'well (haz'wel, -w h), Charles Haynes 1809-1907 American engineer, engineer in chief, U.S. navy (1844-52), consult. eng. engineer, New York City (from 1852) Author of *Mechanics and Engineer's Pocket book* (1842) *Mechanics Tables* (1854), *Mensuration and Practical Geometry* (1856)

Haswell, William Aitchison 1854-1925 British zoologist b. Edinburgh. To Australia professor of biology (1890), Sydney. Author of *A Text Book of Zoology* (with J. Jeffery Parker, 1897) and *A Manual of Zoology* (1899)

Hata (hat) **Sabachiro** 1872-1938 Japanese bacteriologist b. Tokyo. Pioneering experiments in physiology discovery of Selye's endocrinological effect at Keio Hospital Tokyo (from 1911)

Hata, Shunroku 1879 Japanese general minister of war (1909), commander in chief of Japanese forces in China (1911)

Hatasu. See *Hatsuse*

Hatch (hatch) **Carl A.** 1889 American lawyer and politician. U.S. senator from New Mexico (1933 ff.) Secretary of the Hatch Act or Ethical Activity Act (1939) designed to restrict political activities of federal officials and to protect voters from manipulation

Hatch, Edw. 1855-1899 English theologian and church vicar, principal St. Mary Hall Oxford (1867-88) Author of *The Mission of Early Christian Churches* (1881) *Church History* (1881) etc.

Hatch, William Henry 1835-1896 American legislator, served in Confederate army in Civil War. Member U.S. House of Representatives (1879-95), active in agricultural legislation in territorial and in Congress (known as Hatch Act) attempting to limit agricultural government functions in states and territories

Hatch, William Henry Paine 1875 American in the U.S. (1895) or Episcopal Theol. School (from 1911) Author of theological treatises, esp. on Gospels. New Testament manuscripts

Hatch'ett (hatch'et) **Charles** 1767-1847 English chemist for whom Hatchett (or Hatchettite) and hatchettite are named, discovered (1801) the metallic element columbium

Hat'held (hatch'ell) **William Anderson** 1862-1930 American naturalist of West Virginia and Kentucky region, prominent member of family engaged in long and scholarly work (with the McCoy family)

Hath'a-way (hath'a-wa), Anne 1557-1623 Wife of William Shakespeare (cp)

Hat'ifi' (hatch'ee), **Abdallah** 1460? 1521 Persian epic poet, nephew of Firdausi author of *Firdaus and Maymun* (*Hat Man*), *Shirin and Khosrau*, *Tamur Namah* (= Book of Timur)

Hat'schek (hatch'ek), **Julus** 1876-1926 Rumanian-born jurist in Germany, authority on English law

Hat shop'out (hat shop'soot) or **Hat shop'set** (set)

Hat'sha'su (hatch'se) Queen of ancient Egypt of XVIIIth (Theban) dynasty. Daughter and heiress of Thutmose I who early proved mad her successor, married her brother and ruled jointly with him (see Thutmose III). Preferred arts of peace to conquest, built magnificent temple, at Deir el-Bahri on west side of Nile near Thebes, which contained pictorial representations of her life

hale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circle, u = u in Fr. menu;

sentations on its walls of expedition to land of Punt; erected two obelisks (1485 B.C.) at Karnak. Mother of Amenhotep II.

Hat'to I (hät'ō; Ger. hāt'ō). Archbishop of Mainz (891-913). Regent of Germany during minority of King Louis (III) the Child (899-911); sought to strengthen royal authority; became unpopular. Sometimes confused with Hatto II (q.v.).

Hatto II. d. about 970. Archbishop of Mainz (968); according to medieval legend, eaten alive by mice as punishment for burning down barn full of people caught stealing grain during a famine, whose dying shrieks he compared to the piping of mice; represented as builder of Mouse Tower on Rhine in futile attempt to escape the mice.

Hat'ton (hät'tŏn). See *Finch-Hatton*, name of earls of Winchilsea and Nottingham, under *FINCH* family.

Hatton, Sir Christopher. 1540-1591. English statesman; lord chancellor (1587-91); known as "the Dancing Chancellor" because he first attracted attention of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a court masque.

Hatton, Frank. 1846-1894. American journalist; owned and edited Burlington (Iowa) *Daily Hawk-Eye* (from 1874). Asst. postmaster general (1881-84); U.S. postmaster general (1884-85). Editor, *Chicago Mail* (1885-88), *New York Press* (from 1888), and *Washington (D.C.) Post* (from 1889).

Hatton, John Liptrot. 1809-1886. English composer of operas, an oratorio, a cantata, anthems, and songs.

Hätzer. See *Ludwig Hätzler*.

Hatz'feld' (ätz'fēld'), **Adolphe.** 1821-1900. French professor and author, with Darmesteter and Antoine Thomas compiled *Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française* (1890-1900).

Hatz'feldt, von (tän häts'fēlt). Noble family of Upper Hesse, including in its various branches: **Melchior von Hatzfeldt** (1593-1658), general, distinguished himself in Thirty Years' War, leading campaigns (1639-43) in Westphalia and Rhine regions; created count (1635). **Franz Ludwig** (1750-1827), Prince **Hatzfeldt zu Trachenberg** [tsōō trā'chen-bērk] (cr. 1803); general; served in Prussian army (from 1795); governor of Berlin (1806) at time of capture by Napoleon, headed conservative reaction in Prussia after fall of Napoleon (1814-15); ambassador in Vienna (1822-27). Count **Paul** (1831-1901), minister in Madrid (1874), ambassador in Constantinople (1878) and London (1885-1901).

Hermann (1848-1933), 1st Duke of Trachenberg (cr. 1900) and 3d Prince of Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg; German legislator and statesman. **Hermann** (1867-), 2d Prince of Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg (-vīl'dēn-boork); son of Count Paul; German statesman and diplomat; ambassador in Washington (1906).

Hauch (houk), **Johann Carsten.** 1790-1872. Danish poet, playwright, and novelist.

Hauck (houk), **Albert.** 1815-1918. German Protestant theologian; chief work, *Kirchengeschichte Deutschlands* (1887-1920, unfinished).

Hauck, Minnie. See *HAUK*.

Hauck'e (hou'kē), **Countess von.** See *BATTENBERG*.

Hau'er (hou'ēr), **Franz von.** 1822-1899. Austrian geologist; published geological map of Austro-Hungary and works on geology and paleontology of Austria. The mineral hauelite is named for him.

Hauer, Jakob Wilhelm. 1881- . German Indologist and historian of religion.

Hauff (houf), **Wilhelm.** 1802-1827. German novelist; author of *Lichtenstein* (3 vols., 1826), and *Phantasien im Bremer Ratskeller* (1827); wrote also a few lyrics, some of

which have attained the status of folksongs, as *Steh' ich in finst'rer Mitternacht* and *Morgenrot, Morgenrot*.

Haug (houk), **Martin.** 1827-1876. German Oriental scholar, professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology, Munich (1868). Wrote *Die Fünf Gāthas* (2 vols., 1858-60) and *Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsees* (1862).

Haug, Robert von. 1857-1922. German battle painter.

Hau'gen (hou'gen), **Gilbert N.** 1859-1933. American banker and politician; member of U.S. House of Representatives (1899-1933). Chairman, committee on agriculture, and author of *Haugen-Packer Control and Stockyards Act*. Coauthor with Senator McNary of McNary-Haugen bill designed to make effective the tariff on various agricultural products; bill was twice vetoed by President Coolidge; later (1933) in modified form passed as Farm Relief Bill.

Haugh'ton (ho'tŏn), **Percy Duncan.** 1876-1924. American football coach; grad. Harvard (1899). Coached at Cornell (1899-1900), Harvard (1908-16). Served in chemical warfare service during World War. In investment security business, New York City (1919-24).

Haug'witz (houk'vīts), **Count Christian von.** 1752-1832. Prussian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1792-1801 and 1805-06); negotiated second partition of Poland (1793), Treaty of Basel with France (1795), and Treaty of Schönbrunn (1805).

Hauk or Hauck (houk), **Minnie.** 1852?-1929. American operatic soprano, b. New York City; m. (1881) Baron Ernst von Hesse-Waterberg (q.v.). Chief roles: Juliette in Gounod's *Roméo et Juliette*, Carmen, Manon, Katharine in Gutz's *Taming of the Shrew*.

Hauks'bee or Hawks'bee (hōks'bē), **Francis.** d. about 1713. English physicist; reputed to have invented (1706) first electrical machine; determined relative weights of air and water. Another **Francis Hauksbee** (1687-1763), perhaps his son, was a writer on scientific subjects.

Haultain, Sir Frederick William Gordon. 1857-1942. Canadian jurist and provincial government official; judge, attorney general, and commissioner of education, Northwest Territories (1891-1905); member of legislative assembly, Saskatchewan (1905-12); chief justice of supreme court, Saskatchewan (1912-38).

Haupt (houpt), **Herman.** 1817-1905. American engineer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1835). Resigned from army to enter engineering (1835). Chief engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad (1853-56). In charge of construction of Hoosac tunnel (1856-62). In Civil War, chief of construction and transportation on military railroads (1862-63). His son **Lewis Muhlenberg** (1844-1937), civil engineer, was one of isthmian canal commissioners (1899-1902).

Haupt, Moritz. 1808-1874. German philologist; editor of Latin and Middle High German classics.

Haupt, Paul. 1858-1926. Semitic scholar, b. Görlitz, Germany. Professor of Semitic languages, Johns Hopkins (from 1883). Author of *The Sacred Books of the Old Testament* (6 vols., 1893-1904), *Parim* (1900), *Nahum* (1907), *Esther* (1908), *The Aryan Ancestry of Jesus* (1909), *Utah* (1910), etc.

Haupt'mann (houpt'man), **Gerhart.** 1862-1946. German writer, b. Solbrunn, Silesia. Studied sculpture at Breslau art school and science and philosophy at Jena and Berlin. His earliest published work was the epic *Das Prometheus* (1885), followed by collected verse in *Das Bunte Buch* (1888). Plays began with *Vor Sonnenanfang* (1889), followed by *Das Friedensfest* (1890), *Einsame Menschen* (1891), *Die Weber* (1892), *Fuhrmann Henschel* (1898), *Gabriel Schillings Flucht* (1912), a group of great naturalistic dramas. His ro-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'g're (16), nat'g're (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

manticism found expression esp. in *Hanneles Himmelfahrt* (1892), *Die Verunkelte Glocke* (1896), and *Und Pippa Tanzt* (1906). In field of fiction, wrote *Der Narr in Christo Emanuel Quint* (1910), *Atlantis* (1912), *Der Kaiser von Soana* (1918). Awarded Nobel prize in literature (1912) "in special recognition of the distinction and the wide range of his creative work in the realm of dramatic poetry." His brother Carl (1858-1921) was also a writer, author of dramas, poetry, and fiction.

Hauptmann, Moritz. 1792-1868. German composer and writer on musical theory, composer of much church music, an opera *Mathilde* and instrumental pieces. Author of *Die Natur der Harmonik und der Metrik* (1853).

Hauré'au' (ô'râ'ô'), Jean Barthélemy. 1812-1896. French journalist and scholar; curator of manuscripts, Bibliothèque Nationale (1848); director of Imprimerie Nationale (1871-82), edited vols. XIV-XVI of *Gallia Christiana* (1856-65); wrote *La Montagne* (1831), *Histoire de la Pologne* (1846), *Charlemagne et sa Cour* (1854), etc.

Hau'seg'ger (hou'rêg'êr), Friedrich von. 1837-1899. German writer on music. His son Siegmund (1872-1946) was a composer and conductor, composed opera *Zinnobér* (1898), symphonic works (*Barbarossa*, *Dionysische Phantasie*, etc.), choral pieces, and songs.

Hau'sen (hou'zên), Max Klemens von. 1846-1922. German soldier, at outbreak of the World War, commanded third army, which was planned to drive into France from between Aachen and Trier; was defeated by Foch (1914) and relieved of his command.

Hau'sen-stein (hou'zên-sh'tin), Wilhelm. 1882-1957. German art scholar and critic.

Hau'ser (hou'zêr), Heinrich. 1901-. German novelist; awarded Gerhart Hauptmann prize (1929) for his novel *Bruckwasser* (1928); author also of the novel *Donner überm Meer* (1929).

Hau'ser' (ô'zâr'), Henri 1866-1946. French historian and economist; author of *Ouvriers des Temps Passés* (1898), *Les Methodes Allemandes d'Expansion Économique* (1915), etc.

Hau'ser (hou'zêr), Kaspar. 1812?-1833. German founding, picked up by Nuremberg police (1828). Popular belief spread that he was of noble birth; accepted by some to be prince of Biden. Placed in custody of Professor Daumer (q.v.) and later adopted by Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach. Died (Dec. 17, 1833) from stab wounds which he said he had received when called to a rendezvous with the promise of information regarding his parentage. Subject of the novel *Caspar Hauser* (1909) by Jakob Wassermann.

Hauser, Otto. 1876-. Croatian-born poet and historian of literature, in Vienna. Author of an epic *Atlantis* (1920), a volume of lyrics, many works of literary history and criticism, and translations from more than 30 languages.

Haus'ho'fer (hou'sh'ô'fêr), Karl. 1869-1916. German army officer and geographer; served in World War (artillery brigade commander, 1917; divisional commander, 1918); general (1919). Editor, *Zeitschrift (für) Geopolitik* (1924 ff.); author of *Japan und die Japaner* (1923), *Meer und Erde* (1934), *Weltpolitik von Heute* (1936), *Weltmeer und Weltmacht* (1937). Credited with being political adviser to Hitler; committed suicide.

Haus'mann (hou's'man), Manfred. 1898-. German author of *Lilofee* (play, 1929), *Kleine Liebe zu Amerika* (travel book, 1931), and novels.

Hausmann, Raoul. 1886-. Austrian painter, plastic artist, and photographer; identified with ultra-modern movement in art, esp. as an early leader of Dadaism; editor of *Dada*, Berlin (1919-20).

Haus'rath (hou's'rât), Adolf. 1837-1909. German Protestant theologian; author of *Der Apostel Paulus* (1865), *Peter Abdall* (1893), and *Luthers Leben* (2 vols., 1904). Under pseudonym George Tay'lor (tâ'fêr), published historical novels *Ansinous* (1880) and *Peter Maternus* (1896).

Haus'ser (hou's'êr), Ludwig. 1818-1867. German historian.

Haus'smann' (ô's'mân'), Baron Georges Eugène. 1809-1891. French prefect of the Seine (1853-70); inaugurated and carried through huge municipal improvements in Paris, including new water supply and sewage system, the creation of new wide boulevards (one of which was named Boulevard Hausmann in his honor), the landscape gardening of the Bois de Boulogne, the park of Vincennes, etc.

Haus'son'ville' (ô's'ô'n'vêl'), Comte d'. Joseph Othenin Bernard de Clé'ron' (dê klâ'rôn'). 1809-1884. French politician and writer; member of Chamber of Deputies (1842-48); elected senator for life (1878); author of books on French history. His son Gabriel Paul Othenin Bernard (1843-1921) was also a politician and writer; a leader of Orleanist party (1891-94); author of *Socialisme et Charité* (1895), *Ombres Françaises et Visions Anglaises* (1914), etc.

Haute'feuille' (ô'tu'fê'), Jean de. 1617-1724. French ecclesiastic and mechanician, invented the spiral spring for the movement of watches, later patented by Huygens, and an engine using the explosion of gunpowder as motive power.

Hautefeuille, Paul Gabriel. 1836-1902. French chemist and mineralogist. The mineral hauteite is named for him.

Ha'üy' (â'ü'ê'), Abbé René Just. 1713-1822. French mineralogist; a founder of the science of crystallography. Led by experiments following the accidental breaking of a crystal of calcareous spar to enunciate the geometrical law of crystallization; made observations in pyroelectricity. His brother Valentin (1745-1822), a teacher of the blind, invented characters embossed on paper as a means of reading for the blind, established an institution for teaching the blind at Paris (1784), and, later, one at St. Petersburg.

Ha'vard' (â'vâr'), Henry. 1438-1921. French art connoisseur; art editor of *Le Siècle*, author of *Dictionnaire de l'Ameublement et de la Décoration* (1881-90), *La France Artistique* (1892-95), etc.

Ha'vas' (â'vâ's'), Charles. 1785-1838. French journalist, first authorized by Napoleon to gather and forward news from armies in the field to Paris; organized news distributing agency (1835), converted into the company Havas Agency (1879), the oldest news agency in Europe.

Hav'ell (hâv'êl), Robert. 1793-1878. Aquatint engraver and painter, b. Reading, England; made most of plates for Audubon's *Birds of America* (1827-38); resident of U.S. (from 1839).

Have'lock (hâv'lôk; -lôk), Sir Henry. 1795-1857. British soldier; distinguished himself during Sepoy Mutiny (1857); major general (1857); relieved Lucknow (Sept., 1857) and held it against native siege until arrival of Sir Colin Campbell (Nov., 1857). His son Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Al'an [-âl'ân] (1830-1897) distinguished himself in Sepoy Mutiny (1857-59); received V.C. (1858); M.P. (1874-81; 1885; 1886-92; 1895); lieutenant general; killed on Afghan frontier.

Have'meyer (hâv'mî'êr), Henry Osborne. 1847-1907. American sugar refiner, b. New York City. Entered family refineries (c. 1865). Merged refineries in New York region into Sugar Refineries Co. (1887); dissolved by court order (1890) and reorganized as American

âe, châotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sôfâ; êve, hêre (18), êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îco, ill, charlîy; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), sôft (41), cônnect; fôdd, fôdd; out, ôll; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, û-u û Fr. menu;

- Sugar Refining Co.**, under New Jersey charter (1891). Invaded coffee market in long struggle to keep John Arbuckle (q.v.) out of sugar industry.
- Ha'ven** (há'vén), **Erastus Otis**. 1820-1891. American Methodist Episcopal bishop and educator, b. Boston. Editor, *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist weekly in Boston (1856-63). President, U. of Michigan (1863-69) and Northwestern U., Chicago (1869-72); chancellor, Syracuse U. (1874-80). Elected bishop (1880). His first cousin **Gilbert Haven** (1821-1880) was also a Methodist Episcopal bishop; editor, *Zion's Herald* (1867-72); elected bishop (1872) and stationed at Atlanta, Ga.
- Ha'ven-stein** (há'vén shín), **Rudolf**. 1857-1923. German financier; president of Prussian state bank (1900) and of the Reichsbank (1908); his policy of extending vast credits after the World War is said to have played a large part in the depreciation of German currency.
- Hav'er-field** (há'v'er fíld), **Francis John**. 1860-1919. English historian, author of *Roman Occupation of Britain* (1921), etc.
- Hav'er-gal** (há'v'er-gál), **Frances Ridley**. 1836-1879. English author of religious verse; her work consists of *Ministry of Song* (1870), and many hymns and devotional poems.
- Hav'ers** (há'v'ers; há'v'iz), **Clopton**, d. 1702. English physician and anatomist, chief work, *Osteologia Nova* (1691), giving first minute account of the structure of bone. Haversian canals and the Haversian system derive their names from him.
- Hav'er-schmidt** (há'v'er-shmít), **François**. Pseudonym **Piet Paaltjens** (pált'jens). 1835-1891. Dutch reformed church preacher and poet, author of popular *Sankten in Goudschen* (1861), ironically romantic verse in style of Hume and Byron.
- Hav'et'** (há'v'et'), **Ernest Auguste Eugène**. 1813-1889. French educator; editor of *Pensées de Pascal* (1852); author of *Le Christianisme et ses Origines* (1872-84). One son, **Pierre Louis** (1849-1925), was a philologist; another son, **Julien Pierre Eugène** (1883-1893), was on the staff of the Bibliothèque Nationale (from 1876), and joint curator (from 1890).
- Havilland**, **Geoffrey de**. See DE HAVILLAND.
- Ha'vli-cek** (há'v'lik chék), **Karel**. Pseudonym **Ha'vel Bo'rov-ský** (há'v'el bó'rov-ský). 1821-1856. Czech journalist; imprisoned because of his liberal articles (1851). Author of *Indice Elegy*, and a ballad, a satirical poem, and many epigrams.
- Haw'els** (há'el, hául), **Hugh Reginald**. 1838-1901. English clergyman and writer; pastorate in London (1866-1901), author of *Mu and Moral Cause*, *Christ and Christianity* (5 vols., 1886-87), *Israel and Talk* (2 vols., 1896), m. (1867) **Mary Joy** [joí] (d. 1898), author of *Chances for Children* (1877), *Chances for Schools* (1880), etc.
- Hawes** (háiz), **Charles Boardman**. 1859-1923. American adventure story writer.
- Hawes**, **Charles Henry**. 1867-1943. Businessman and anthropologist, b. in Middlesex, England. In mercantile business (1882-95), engaged in anthropological research in Crete and the Orient (1900-06). Professor, U. of Wisconsin (1907-09), Dartmouth (1910-17); on war service in England (1917-19); assistant director (1919-24) and assoc. director (1924-31), Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He married (1906) **Harriet Boyd** [boí] (1871-), anthropologist, who was engaged in archaeological explorations in Greece and Crete (from 1896); discovered and excavated citadel and tombs of the Iron Age, in Crete (1900), and town and palace of the Bronze Age, at Gournia, Crete (1901, 1903, 1904).
- Hawes**, **Stephen**. d. about 1523. English poet; groom of chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); **h** = **ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.
- the chamber to Henry VII; author of the allegorical poem *Passetyme of Pleasure, or History of Graunde Amours and la Bel Pucel* (printed 1509).
- Hawes**, **William**. 1785-1846. English singer and composer, conducted madrigal society and directed oratorios; composed songs and glees.
- Hawke** (hók), **Edward**, 1st Baron **Hawke**. 1705-1781. English naval commander; rear admiral of the white (1747). Defeated and captured great part of French squadron protecting convoy from La Rochelle (1747). Commanded western fleet (1755-56), promoted admiral (1757). Defeated French in Quiberon Bay (1759), capturing five ships and running others ashore. First lord of the admiralty (1766-71), admiral of the fleet (1768).
- Haw'ker** (há'k'ér), **Harry G**. 1888-1919. Australian aviator; attempted (May 18, 1919) transatlantic airplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland and was never heard from again.
- Hawker**, **Robert Stephen**. 1803-1875. English poet; vicar of Morwenstow (1833), Welcombe (1851); accepted Roman Catholic faith a later year. Author of *Quest of the Sempaul* (1864), *Common Ballads and Other Poems* (1869), etc.
- Hawkes** (hóks), **Herbert Edwin**. 1872-1943. American educator, dean of Columbia Coll. (from 1918). Author of textbooks on algebra, and *Here, What's the Use?* (1927).
- Hawkes'worth** (hóks'wúth; -wúth), **John**. 1715?-1773. English writer, early friend and imitator of Dr. Johnson, and to have succeeded Johnson as compiler of parliamentary debates for *Gentleman's Magazine* (1744); collaborated in continuing the *Adventurer* (1752-54). Author of a play *Edgar and Imogene* (1761), and an account of voyages in the South Seas (1773).
- Haw'kins** (há'k'ins), **Sir Anthony Hope**. Pseudonym **Anthony Hope** (hóp). 1863-1933. English novelist and playwright. Author of fiction *The Prisoner of Zenda* (1891), *The Dolly Dialogues* (1894), *Rupert of Hentzau* (1898), *The Intrusions of Paddy* (1902), *Mrs. Maxam Protests* (1911), *Little Tiger* (1925), and plays *The Adventure of Lady Ursula*, *Pilkinton's Peerage*, etc.
- Hawkins**, **Dexter Arnold**. 1825-1886. American lawyer and reformer; advocated free independently controlled public schools. Drew up provisions of New York State's law to "secure to children the benefits of elementary education" (1874). Denounced political corruption; his revelations played part in overthrowing Tweed Ring.
- Hawkins**, **Sir Henry**. Baron **Bramp'ton** (brám(p)'tun). 1817-1907. English judge. Counsel in several famous cases (1852-76), raised to bench (1876); gained in murder cases nickname of "Hammer Hawkins."
- Haw'kins or Haw'kyns** (há'k'ins), **Sir John**. 1532-1595. English naval commander. Engaged in slave trade, carrying Negroes from Africa to West Indies and Spanish Main (1562-67). First survey and comptroller of the navy (1573). Rear admiral in command of rear squadron in defeat of Spanish Armada (1588), and in command of center of Howard's division at Gravelines (Nov., 1588). Joint commander with Froisher of squadron on Portuguese coast (1590); second in command to Drake on expedition to West Indies (1595), dying at sea off Puerto Rico. See Sir Richard **HAWKINS**.
- Hawkins**, **Sir John**. 1719-1789. English magistrate and writer; friend of Dr. Johnson and member of Johnson's club; dictated Johnson's will and served as one of his executors. Edited Johnson's works and wrote a biography of him (1787-89).
- Hawkins or Hawkyns**, **Sir Richard**. 1562?-1622. English naval officer. Son of Sir John Hawkins (q.v.). Served against Spanish Armada (1588) and in expedition to

Portugal (1590). Started (1593) on voyage around world; rounded Cape Horn; sailed up west coast of South America; plundered Valparaiso; was defeated and captured in San Mateo Bay, Peru (June, 1594). Sent to Spain as prisoner (1597); ransomed (1602). Vice-admiral of Devon (1604); vice-admiral on unsuccessful expedition against Algerian pirates (1620-21).

Hawks (hòks), **Francis Lister**. 1798-1866. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and writer; pastorates in New York City (1831-43; 1849-62). Wrote widely on church and secular history.

Hawks, Frank Monroe. 1897-1938. American aviator; in U.S. air service (1917-19); established transcontinental record of 12 hrs., 25 mins., 3 secs., west to east (Aug. 13, 1930), and east to west record of 14 hrs., 50 mins., 43 secs. (Aug. 6, 1930), and nonstop transcontinental record of 13 hrs., 27 mins., 15 secs. (June 2, 1933).

Hawksbee, Francis. See **HAWKSBEE**.

Hawkshaw (hòk'shò), **Sir John**. 1811-1891. English civil engineer. Among his works are bridges over the Thames, the Severn tunnel, and the East London Railway.

Hawks'moor (hòk's'mò), **Nicholas**. 1661-1736. English architect. Designed and erected library and south quadrangle of Queen's College, Oxford, and section of north quadrangle of All Souls' College.

Hawk'wood (hòk'wòd), **Sir John de**. d. 1394. English soldier of fortune; organized detachment known as the White Company; commander in chief for Florence; defeated Milan (1390-92), died in Florence.

Hawkyns. See also **HAWKINS**.

Haw'ley (hò'li), **Gideon**. 1727-1807. American clergyman, b. Strathfield, Conn. Missionary to the Indians, with mission at Mashpee, Mass. (1758-1807).

Hawley, Joseph. 1723-1788. American political leader; active in colonial cause (from 1766); associate of Otis, Samuel Adams, and John Adams; urged declaration of independence and united colonial administration.

Hawley, Joseph Roswell. 1826-1905. American legislator; editor, Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Press* (1857). Served through Civil War; brigadier general (1864); brevetted major general (1865). Governor of Connecticut (1866). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1872-75; 1879-81), and U.S. Senate (1881-1905).

Hawley, Willis Chatman. 1864-1941. American lawyer, teacher, and legislator, b. near Monroe, Ore. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1907-33); chairman of joint committee of Senate and House on Internal Revenue taxation; cosponsor of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act (1930).

Ha'worth (hò'èrth; hò'wàrth, -wèrth; hòu'èrth), **Adrian Hardy**. 1767-1833. English botanist and entomologist.

Haworth (pron. uncertain), **Joseph**. 1855?-1903. American actor; chief roles, Hamlet, Macbeth, Malvolio, Richieu, Cassius, John Storm in Hall Caine's *The Christian*, Prince Dimitri in *Reurrection*.

Ha'worth (hàrth), **Sir Walter Norman**. 1883-1950. English chemist, b. in Lancashire. Prof., U of Birmingham (from 1925). Engaged in research on carbohydrates and vitamin C, shared with Paul Karrer (q.v.) the 1937 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Haw'thorne (hò'thòrn), **Charles Webster**. 1872-1930. American painter, b. Lodi, Ill.; pupil of William M. Chase. Studio, Provincetown, Mass. (from c. 1902). Examples of his work: *The Trouseau*, now in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; *The Mother*, in Boston Museum of Fine Arts; *Fisherman's Daughter*, in Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Hawthorne, Julian. 1846-1934. Son of Nathaniel

Hawthorne. American novelist and miscellaneous writer, b. Boston. Civil engineer by profession. Among his novels are *Idolatry* (1874), *Garth* (1877), *Sebastian Strome* (1880), *Noble Blood* (1884), *A Pool of Nature* (1899); other works include *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife* (1885), *Hawthorne and his Circle* (1903).

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. 1804-1864. American novelist, b. Salem, Mass. Grad. Bowdoin (1825). Lived at Salem, devoting himself to writing (1825-37). Published stories in *Token* and *New England Magazine* (1828-42). Literary success established by *Twice-Told Tales* (1st series, 1837; 2d series, 1842), *Mosses from an Old Manse* (1846), *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales* (1851), *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), *A Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys* (1852), *Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys* (1853). Worked in Boston customhouse (1839-41); lived at Brook Farm for a year; resident of Concord (1842-45); neighbor of Bronson Alcott, Ellety Channing, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, served as surveyor of the port, Salem (1845-49). U.S. consul, Liverpool, England (1853-58). Resident in Italy (1858-59) and in London (1859-60); returned to Concord, Mass. (1860). Latest works, *The Marble Faun* (1860), *Our Old Home* (1864). See **JULIAN HAWTHORNE**.

Hawthorne, Rose. See **MOTHER ARTHUR**.

Haw'trey (hò'tri), **Sir Charles Henry**. 1858-1923. English actor; first success in *The Private Secretary* (1884), a play which he adapted from a German farce; best known as interpreter of comedy roles. Also known as theater manager (at the Globe, to 1887, and the Comedy, 1887-93, 1896-98) and producer.

Hax'o' (àk'sò'), **Nicolas François**. 1749-1791. French general commanding volunteers in defense of Mainz (1791). His nephew **François Nicolas Benoit** (1774-1848) was a military engineer of the Revolution and Napoleonic period; inspector general of fortifications under the Restoration, directed siege of the citadel of Antwerp (1832) in the Belgian Revolution.

Hax'thau'sen (hàk'thòu'zín), **Baron August von**. 1792-1866. German economist; made special studies of Land Laws and Prussian and Russian administration.

Hay (há), **George**. 1729-1811. Scottish Roman Catholic prelate; sent from Rome on Scottish mission (1759), consecrated bishop of Daulis in *partibus* (1769), viceroy of lowland district (1778). His furniture and library burned in protestant riots at Edinburgh (1779). Founded seminary of Aquilotties, and retired there (1802).

Hay, Ian. Pseudonym of John Hay Britton.

Hay, James. 1st Baron Hay. 1st Earl of Car'lisle' (kàr'li'; kàr'lii). 1st Viscount of Don'cas'ter (dòng'-kàs'ter). d. 1636. Scottish courtier; accompanied King James I to England (1603); executed diplomatic missions to France, Germany, and Spain (1619-20), to Italy (1628); patentee and councillor of New England plantation; succeeded by his son by his first wife, at whose death (1660) peerage became extinct. His second wife, **Lucy Hay**, Countess of Carlisle (1599-1660), 2d daughter of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, was celebrated for her wit and beauty, and commemorated in verse by Carew, Herrick, Suckling, Waller, D'Avenant; befriended Stratford; devoted herself to Pym; disclosed king's intended arrest of the five members of the House of Commons (Jan. 4, 1642); attached herself to Presbyterian party; in second Civil War was zealous in royal cause; betrayed secrets of both sides; imprisoned in Tower (1649-50).

Hay, John. 2d Earl and 1st Marquis of Tweed'dale'

àle, chàotic, càre (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sòfò; ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makèr; ice, ill, charity; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòbt; out, òll; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circ'ús, ù = u in Fr. menu;

(twe(d)'dai'). 1626-1697. Scottish soldier and civil leader. Fought for Charles I (1642), for Parliament at Marston Moor (1644), with Royalists at Preston (1648), member of Cromwell's Parliament (1656), president of Scottish council (1663), extraordinary lord of session (1664), dismissed for moderating harshness of proceedings by English against Covenanters (1674), readmitted to council (1682), lord high chancellor of Scotland (1692-96), dismissed for assenting to act supporting Darien scheme.

Hay, John Milton 1838-1905. American statesman, b. Salem, Ind. Private secretary to Abraham Lincoln (1860-65). U.S. assistant secretary of state (1878). Emerged (1870-90) as important literary figure, with publication of *Pike County Ballads and Other Poems* (1871), *Castilian Days* (1871), *The Brief Wonders* (pub. anon. 1883), *Poems* (1890), and, with John Nicolay, *Abraham Lincoln, a History* (10 vols., 1890). U.S. ambassador to Great Britain (1897-98). U.S. secretary of state (1898-1905), negotiated Hay-Pauncefote treaty (1901) providing for construction of Panama Canal and supervising Clayton-Bulwer treaty. (U.S.R. Great Britain.)

Hay, Oliver Perry 1846-1930. American paleontologist, chief of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (1897-97) and American Museum of Natural History, New York (1900-07), research director, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. (1912-26).

Hayashi, Goro (ha'yashi) Baron Gonsuke 1861-1939. Japanese diplomat, assigned to China, then to London embassy (1893-98), Korea (1899). Involvement in diplomatic at Rome (1905-16) ambassador at Peking (1916-18), ambassador to England (1920-25, retired).

Hayashi, Sanjuro 1871-1935. Japanese general and premier, minister of war (1934-35), premier (Feb.-May, 1937).

Hayashi, Count Tadasu 1850-1913. Japanese diplomat and politician. Minister to China (1896-98), Russia (1898-99). Great Britain (1899-1906), ambassador (1906). Great Britain (1907). Delegate to International Peace Conference at The Hague (1899). Largely responsible for treaty of Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902, 1905).

Hayden (ha'den), **Charles** 1870-1947. American linker and philanthropist, b. Boston. Founded firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers and brokers (1892). U.S. \$150,000 appropriation of the planetarium in New York, named Hayden Planetarium in his honor.

Hayden, Charles Henry 1856-1901. American land speculator, b. Plymouth, Mass.

Hayden, Edward Everett 1858-1932. American naval officer. Known for his study of hurricanes.

Hayden, Ferdinand Vandever 1829-1887. American geologist, member of Union army through Civil War with U.S. Geological Survey (1872-86), instrumental in creation of Yellowstone National Park.

Hayden, Horace H. 1769-1814. American dentist, with Chapin A. Harris, a founder of Baltimore Coll. of Dental Surgery, first dental college in the world (chartered 1840).

Haydn (ha'den, Angl. ha'den), **Joseph, in full Franz Joseph** 1732-1809. Austrian composer. Sang in cathedral choir of St. Stephen's, Vienna (1740-49), received aid in his studies from Metastasio and Porpora Kapellmeister in the service of the Esterhazy family (1760-90), during which period he wrote some of his greatest music, operas, Masses, piano sonatas, symphonies, overtures, an oratorio, and many lesser pieces. Long friendship with Mozart (beginning 1781-82) aided in developing a fuller mastery of orchestral effects in his

later symphonies. In England (1791-92) wrote and conducted six symphonies, and again (1794-95) another six symphonies. Resident in Vienna suburb (from 1795), where he wrote his last eight Masses, his fine chamber music, the Austrian national anthem, the two great oratorios *The Creation* and *The Seasons*. Recorded as first great master of the symphony and the quartet. A brother, **Johann Michael** (1737-1806), was also a composer of over 360 works for the church, including Masses and a set of graduals, also of 3 symphonies, a string quartet in C major, and instrumental music.

Haydn (ha'den), **Joseph** d. 1856. English compiler of a *Dictionary of Dates* (1831).

Haydon (ha'den), **Benjamin Robert** 1796-1846. English historical painter. Both Wordsworth and Keats addressed sonnets to him.

Hayem (a'yem) **Georges** 1841-1933. French physician known for work on diseases of the stomach and on composition and pathology of the blood. Hayem's capsule and Hayem solution are named after him.

Hayes (haiz), **Carlton Joseph Huntley** 1882-1959. American historian and educator, professor of Columbia (from 1919). Author of *Patriotism and Social History of Modern Europe* (2 vols., 1916), *The American Nationalism* (1926), etc. U.S. ambassador to Spain (1912-44).

Hayes, Helen *Full name Helen Hayes Brown*. 1900- American actress. In (1928) Charles Macklin play, playing the same character from childhood appearing in *Pygmalion*, *Penrod*, *Dear Friends*, *What Is a Woman?* and *Let It Be*. In 1930s starred in motion pictures as *The Sign of the Cross* and *Arrowsmith*, received Motion Picture Academy award (1932).

Hayes, Henry Pseudonym of Mrs. John Foster Kirk.

Hayes, Isaac Israel 1852-1881. American explorer in the Arctic. Surgeon on U.S. second arctic expedition (1853-55). Led arctic expedition, financed largely by Henry Grinnell (1860-61). Explorations revealed important knowledge of polar geography. Surgeon in Union army through Civil War. On third arctic expedition, with the painter William Bradford (1869).

Hayes, Patrick Joseph 1867-1938. American cardinal, b. New York City. A.B. (1888), M.A. (1894), D.D., Rome (1904). Chancellor of New York (1903). Auxiliary bishop of New York (1911). Archbishop (1919). Cardinal (1924). Legate a latere to Ecclesiastical Conference at Cleveland, Ohio (Aug. 20, 1935).

Hayes, Roland 1889-1959. American Negro tenor singer, b. Curwensville, Pa. On concert tours in U.S. and Europe (from 1910). Received commendations from George V of England (Apr., 1921) and Queen Mother Maria Christina of Spain (Apr., 1925). Awarded Spingarn medal (1925).

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard 1822-1893. Nineteenth president of the United States, b. Delaware, Ohio. Admitted to bar (1845). Practiced law until (from 1850). In Union army through Civil War. Brigadier general (1864). Brevetted major general (1865). Member U.S. House of Representatives (1865-67). Governor of Ohio (1868-72, 1876-77). Nominated for president of the U.S. (1876). Close election, with contested return from S. Carolina. Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon electoral commission formed to count ballots. Hayes declared victor by vote 185 to 184. President (1877-81). (U.S. Samuel Jones Tilden.)

Ha'yez (a'yats), **Francesco** 1791-1882. Italian mural, genre, and historical painter, painted murals in the Vatican.

Hayford (ha'ferd), **John Fillmore** 1868-1925. Ameri-

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon, yet, zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- can civil engineer; chief scientific contribution, establishment of theory of mastass.
- Hayley** (hā'li), William 1745-1820. English poet; friend of Cowper, Runcney, and Southey. Author of *Triumphs of Temper* (1781), *Triumphs of Music* (1804), *Ballads Founded on Anecdotes of Animals* (1805). Ridiculed in Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.
- Haym** (him), Rudolf. 1821-1901. German philosopher and literary historian.
- Haymerle** (hi'mēr'le), Baron Heinrich Karl von. 1828-1881. Austrian statesman, ambassador to Copenhagen (1864), Constantinople (1866), Athens (1869), The Hague (1872), Rome (1877), represented Austria in the Berlin Congress (1878); foreign minister (1879-81).
- Haynau** (hi'nōn), Baron Julius von. 1786-1853. Austrian general; notorious for cruelty as military dictator in Italy (1848-49) and Hungary (1849-50).
- Hayne** (hān), Isaac. 1745-1781. American Revolutionary soldier, b. in South Carolina. Captured by British at Charleston (1780), and paroled. Required (1781) by British authorities to return as prisoner or to take oath of allegiance to the Crown; took oath on assurance he would not be called for military service. When ordered to join British forces, he joined colonial troops and served as a colonel of South Carolina militia. Again captured by British, hanged as a spy and a traitor, his execution arousing intense indignation among Americans.
- Hayne, Paul Hamilton.** 1830-1886. American poet, b. Charleston, S.C. Published *Poems* (1855), *Sonnets and Other Poems* (1857), *Lyrics* (1860), *Legends and Lyrics* (1872), *The Mountain of the Loovers* (1875), *The Broken Battalions* (1885).
- Hayne, Robert Young.** 1791-1839. American politician; adm. to bar (1812); practiced, Charleston, S.C. U.S. senator (1823-32); noted for brilliant debate with Daniel Webster on principles of the Constitution, authority of the federal government, and states' rights (1830). Governor of South Carolina (1832-34).
- Haynes** (hānz), Elwood 1857-1925. American inventor, designed and built horseless carriage (1893-94), claimed to be oldest American automobile, now on exhibition at Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Discoverer of various alloys, as tungsten-chrome steel (1881), alloy of chromium and nickel (1897), alloy of cobalt and chromium (1900), and alloys of cobalt, chromium, and molybdenum (1911-12); patented stainless steel (1919). Cf. Charles I. DURYEA.
- Haynes, John.** 1594-1654. Colonial administrator in America, b. Essex, England; to America (1635). Governor of Massachusetts (1635). Moved to Hartford, Conn. (1637). First governor of Connecticut under the Fundamental Laws (1639) and alternate years thereafter until his death.
- Haynes, John Henry.** 1849-1910. American archaeologist; member, archaeological expedition excavating at Assur (1881-82), expedition to Mesopotamia (1884-85), U. of Pennsylvania expedition at Nippur (1888-90), field director, 1893-95, 1896-1900.
- Hays** (hāz), Arthur Garfield 1881-1954. American lawyer of German Jewish descent, b. Rochester, N.Y.; adm. to N.Y. bar (1905), known esp. for his activities in cases involving civil liberties.
- Hays, Francis.** 1870-1943. English Roman Catholic clergyman and temperance advocate, first president of World's Catholic Temperance Crusade, designated by Pope Leo XIII the Apostolic of Temperance (1900).
- Hays, Will H.** 1879-1954. American lawyer and politician; chairman, Republican National Committee (1918-21); U.S. postmaster general (1921-22). President,
- Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (1922-45).
- Hays, William Jacob.** 1830-1875. American painter of animals (*The Wounded Buffalo*, *The Stampede*, *The Herd on the Move*, *Prairie-dog Village*).
- Hayter** (hā'tēr), Sir George. 1792-1871. English portrait and historical painter, painter in ordinary to the queen (1841).
- Hayward** (hā'wārd), Abraham. 1801-1881. English essayist and miscellaneous writer. Author of *The Art of Dining* (1852), *Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers* (1880), etc.
- Hayward, George.** 1791-1863. American surgeon; first surgeon to use ether anesthetic in a major operation (1846).
- Hayward, Sir John.** 1564?-1627. English historian, author of *First Part of the Life and Raigne of Henry the VIII* (1599-1601), *Ties of the III Normans, Kings of England* (1613), *Life and Raigne of King Edward the First* (pub. posthumously 1640).
- Hayward, Nathaniel Manley.** 1808-1865. American inventor, b. Easton, Mass. Invented process of treating rubber with sulphur to create patent vulcanization (patent issued 1839 and assigned to Charles Goodyear), also, devised a process for giving rubber shoes a polish.
- Haywood, Eliza, nee Fowler.** 1693? 1756. English novelist and playwright, situated in Pope's *Dunciad*.
- Haywood, William Dudley, or** William Richard 1869-1928. American labor leader, b. Salt Lake City, changed name to that of his father. A miner, from age of fifteen. Joined Socialist party (1901). A founder of Industrial Workers of the World (1905). Tried on charge of having a part in murder of Frank R. Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho (1906), acquitted. His advocacy of violence by workers in industrial disputes led to separation from Socialist executive board (1912). Arrested for sedition at entrance of U.S. into World War (1917); convicted (1918); released on bail pending new trial. Fled to Soviet Russia (1921-28), died in Russia.
- Haz'a-el** (hāz'ā-el, hāz'ā-el, hāz'ā-el) cf. S41 S20 a. King of Damascus. Killed Benhadad II and succeeded to throne (cf. S41 b c), in Bible account (*2 Kings viii*) appeared ally of Elisha in Elisha's prediction to Shalmaneser, fought with Shalmaneser (after 839) and prevented him from taking Damascus, fought and oppressed Israel, seizing part of it; ravaged Judah (*2 Kings xii* 17, 18; *xiii* 3-7).
- Hazard** (hā'zārd), Caroline 1856-1945. American educator, president, Wellesley College (1899-1910). Author of *Norwegian Ballads* (1894), *Some Ideals in the Education of Women* (1900), *The Yew and Other Verse* (1911), *Authors of Tradition* (1924), *From College Gates* (1925), *Shards and Scarabs* (1931), *Threads from the Past* (1934), etc.
- Hazard** (hā'zārd), Paul Gustave Marie Camille 1878-1911. French literary historian, professor of comparative literature, Lyon (1911-13), Sorbonne (1913-20), Collège de France (1920-44), visiting professor, Columbia U., New York City (1923-24; 1932 ff.). Elected to the French Academy (1910) his appointment as president of the Sorbonne rejected by the Nazis (Jan. 1941). Author of *La Crise de la Conscience Européenne, 1680-1715* (1935).
- Hazen** (hā'zēn), Charles Downer. 1868-1941. American historian and educator; professor, Smith (1894-1914), Columbia (from 1916). Author of *Europe since 1815* (1910), *Modern Europe* (1920), etc.
- Hazen, William Babcock.** 1830-1887. American army officer; grad. U.S.M.A., West Point (1855). Served through Civil War; major general (1864). Chief signal

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), odd (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, u = u in Fr. menu;

officer, U.S. army, rank of brigadier general (1880); in charge of organizing Greeley expedition into arctic (1881); objected to secretary of war's delay in sending relief expedition (1883). Court-martialed for criticism of his superior officer (1885).

Hazlitt (hāz'it), Henry. 1894–. American editor; financial writer on various New York papers (1913–23); on editorial staff, *New York Times* (from 1934). Author of *Thinking as a Science* (1916), *The Anatomy of Criticism* (1933), etc.

Hazlitt, William. 1778–1830. English essayist, b. in Kent. Educated for Unitarian ministry; also studied painting. Dramatic critic on *Morning Chronicle* (1814), contributed to Leigh Hunt's *Examiner*; wrote for *Edinburgh Review* (from 1814), *London Magazine*, and *Colburn's New Monthly*. Lectured widely, esp. on Shakespeare and the English drama. Author of *The Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* (1817), *Lectures on English Poets* (1818), *Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth* (1821), *Spirit of the Age* (1825), *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte* (4 vols., 1828–30). **William Carew Hazlitt** (1834–1913), his grandson, wrote *History of... Republic of Venice* (1858 ff.), *Handbook to Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain* (1867), etc.

H. D. Pseudonym of Hilda Doolittle.

Head (hēd), Barclay Vincent. 1814–1914. English numismatist; authority on Greek coins.

Head, Cloyd. American poet and playwright; m. Eunice Tietjens (qv); author of *Grotesques* (verse play, 1931), *Good King Wenceslaus* (one-act Christmas play, 1931), etc.

Head, Sir Edmund Walker. 1805–1868. British colonial governor; governor of New Brunswick (1847); governor general of Canada (1854–61).

Head, Sir Francis Bond. 1793–1875. English soldier, traveler, and colonial administrator. In Royal Engineers (1811–25); engaged at Waterloo (1815); traveled in South America (1825–26); lieutenant governor of Upper Canada (1835–37).

Head, Richard. 1637?–1686. English hack writer; author of part one of *The English Rogue* (1665–71) and *Life and Death of Mother Shipton* (1677).

Headlam (hēd'lām), Arthur Cayley. 1862–1947. Church of England priest, b. Durham. Educ. Oxford. Principal of King's Coll., London (1903–12); regius professor of divinity, Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford (1918–23); bishop of Gloucester (1923–45). Author of many religious books.

Headlam-Morley (hēd'lām), Sir James Wychiffe. Surname orig. **Headlam**. 1863–1929. English historian, b. in Whorlton, Durham; brother of Arthur Cayley Headlam (qv.). Changed name by royal license (1918). Professor, Queen's College, London (1894–1900); inspector of secondary schools for the board of education (1902–14); during World War (1914–18), adviser to the propaganda department, and on staff of the Foreign Office. Member of British delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris (1919). Historical adviser to the Foreign Office (1920–28). Among his works are *Bismarck and the German Empire* (1899), *The History of Twelve Days* (1915).

Headley (hēd'li), Joel Tyler. 1813–1897. American historian; author of *Napoleon and his Marshals* (2 vols., 1846), *Washington and his Generals* (2 vols., 1847), etc. His brother Phineas Camp (1819–1903) was a Presbyterian clergyman; author of a number of biographies, including *Empress Josephine* (1850), *Lafayette* (1851), *Kossuth* (1852), *General Sherman* (1865), *General Grant* (1866).

Heald (hēld), Frederick De Forest. 1872–1934. American botanist; head of department of plant pathology, Washington State College (1917–41). Author of treatises on plant pathology. Editor for terms in plant pathology and mycology for *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Healy (hē'li), George Peter Alexander. 1813–1894. American portrait painter, b. Boston; studio in Chicago (1855), Paris (1866–67), Rome (1867–73), Paris (1873–92). Examples of his work: *Daniel Webster* and *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*, now in Boston Museum of Fine Arts; *Chief Justice Taney*, in Capitol, Washington, D.C.; *Webster Replying to Hayne*, in Kaneul Hall, Boston; a series of the presidents of the United States, in Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Healy, Patrick Joseph. 1871–1947. Roman Catholic clergyman and educator, b. Waterford, Ireland. S.T.B. (1898), S.T.L. (1899), S.T.D. (1903), Catholic U. Teacher of church history, Catholic U. (1903–37); professor (from 1910) and dean of the faculty. Author of *Historical Christianity and the Social Question*. Editor of *Roman Catholic Church terms for Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*.

Healy, Timothy Michael. 1855–1931. Irish Nationalist leader and statesman, b. in County Cork. M.P. (1880); vigorously advocated home rule. Adm. to bar in Ireland (1884); queen's counsel (1899); called to English bar (1903). First governor general of Irish Free State (1922–27). Wrote esp. on Irish issues and problems.

Heard (hērd), Gerald, in full Henry Fitz Gerald. 1889–. English writer; literary editor of *The Realist* (1929). Author of *The Ascent of Humanity; The Emergence of Man; This Surprising World; Pain, Sex, and Time; A New Hypothesis of Evolution* (1939), etc.

Hearn (hērn), Laf-cad'i-o ('laf-kid'i-ō', in full Pa-tri-ci-o ('pā-tri-h'i-ō) Lafcadio Teo'si-ma ('tē-si-ma) Carlos. 1850–1904. Writer, b. on Greek island of Santa Maura, son of British army surgeon. To U.S. (1869). On staff, Cincinnati (Ohio) *Enquirer*, Cincinnati *Commercial* (1873–76), New Orleans *Item* (c. 1878–79), New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (1881–c. 1887). Contributor to *Century Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*. In island of Martinique, on writing commission from *Harper's* (1887–89). Went to Japan (1890); taught English in Japanese schools (1890–1904); married Japanese woman, Setsuko Kōzumoto, and became Japanese citizen under name of Ya-ku-mo Kō-i-zu-mi (ya-koo-mō kō-i-zō-mi); his chief writings an attempt to interpret Japan to English-speaking people. Author of *Two Years in the French West Indies* (1890), *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* (1894), *Exotics and Retrospectives* (1898), *Japan, An Attempt at Interpretation* (1904).

Hearne (hērn), Samuel. 1745–1792. English explorer in America; explored northwestern America for Hudson's Bay Company (1768–70).

Hearst (hērst), George. 1820–1891. American mining magnate, b. in Franklin County, Mo. To California (1850); accumulated mines in western Nevada, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, and Mexico. Proprietor, San Francisco *Daily Examiner* (from 1880). U.S. senator (1886–91). His wife, Phoebe, nee Ap'per-son ('āp'-ēr-sən] (1842–1919), was noted for her philanthropies, esp. educational philanthropies in California and in Washington, D.C. See William Randolph Hearst.

Hearst, William Randolph 1863–1951. Son of George Hearst. American newspaper publisher, b. San Francisco. Educ. Harvard (1882–85). Proprietor of a chain of newspapers, often cited as examples of yellow journalism, including San Francisco *Examiner*, Chicago *American*, Boston *American*, New York *American* and

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

New York Mirror, and of magazines, including *Hearts's International-Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Harper's Bazaar*, etc. Member of U.S. House of Representatives (1903-07). Defeated for New York City mayoralty (1905, 1909) and for New York governorship (1906).

Heath (hēth), Nicholas. 1501?-1578. English prelate and statesman; bishop of Rochester (1539), Worcester (1543); archbishop of York (1555-59). Lord chancellor (1556-58); proclaimed Elizabeth in House of Lords. Opposed acts of supremacy and uniformity; deprived of his archbishopric (1559) and temporarily confined in Tower of London.

Heath, Perry Sanford. 1857-1927. American newspaperman; editor, Cincinnati (Ohio) *Commercial-Gazette* (1894-96). First assistant postmaster general (1897-1900); developed rural free delivery system. Bought and edited *Salt Lake Tribune* (from 1901) and founded *Salt Lake Telegram* (1902).

Heath, William. 1737-1814. American Revolutionary officer, b. Roxbury, Mass. Major general in Continental army (from 1776); repumanded by Washington for his handling of attack on Fort Independence (1777); chiefly on staff work thereafter in Boston (1777-78) and on lower Hudson (from 1779).

Heathcoat (hēth'kōt), John. 1783-1861. English inventor, invented lace-making machine (c. 1808-09), and a rotary self-narrowing stocking frame. M.P. (1832-59).

Heathcote (hēth'kōt; hēth'kāt), Caleb. 1665-1721. Merchant, b. in Derbyshire, England, to America (1692); settled in New York. Purchased about twenty square miles near Mamaroneck and had it made Manor of Scarsdale (1701), the last manor granted in British empire. Mayor of New York (1711-13).

Heathcote (hēth'kāt), Sir Gilbert. 1651?-1733. English financier and politician; chief founder, new East India Company (1693); member of first board of directors, Bank of England (1794). Sheriff of London (1703); lord mayor of London (1710-11), M.P. (1700-10; 1714, 1722; 1727). Ridiculed by Alexander Pope for his parsimony.

Heathfield, Baron. See George Augustus FITZT.

Heaton (hē'tōn), Augustus Goodyear. 1844-1930. American painter, b. Philadelphia. Among his works are: *Washington at Fort Duquesne*, in Union League, Philadelphia; *The Revolt of Columbia*, in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., and engraved (1893) on U.S. postage stamp (50-cent Columbian issue); portrait of *Paul Tulane* for Tulane U.; *Harbinger of Emigration*, engraved (1898) on U.S. postage stamp (10-cent Trans-Mississippi issue). Author of *The Heart of David--The Psalmist King* (1900), *Fancies and Thoughts in Verse* (1904), etc.

Heaton, Sir John Heaniker. 1848-1914. English statesman. M.P. (1885-1910). Interested himself in extending postal service; successful in campaigns for imperial penny postage (1898), Anglo-American penny postage (1908), Anglo-Australian penny postage (1905-11). Cf. Sir Rowland HILL.

Heaviside (hēv'sīd), Oliver. 1850-1923. English mathematical physicist and electrician, b. London; made suggestions for rendering duplex telegraphy practicable; suggested a new system of magnetic and electrical units; introduced "expansion theorem" and operational calculus, esp. for studying transient electrical phenomena; worked on the propagation of waves in telegraphy; suggested (1902) probable existence of the region of ionized air affecting radio-wave propagation, now known as the Heaviside, or Kennelly-Heaviside, layer or region (cf. A. E. KENNELLY). His brother Arthur West (1844-1923) was a pioneer in telegraphy and telephony.

Heb'bel (hēb'ēl), Friedrich. 1813-1863. German poet and playwright; best known for his tragedies, including *Judith* (1839; publ. 1841), *Maria Magdalena* (1844), *Julia* (1851), *Michel Angelo* (1851), *Agnes Bernauer* (1855), and a trilogy *Die Nibelungen* (1862).

He'bel (hā'bēl), Johann (or Jens) Peter. 1760-1826. Swiss-born German poet; fame rests on his *Allemannische Gedichte* (1803), a collection of poems in the Almannic dialect, favorably reviewed by Goethe.

He'ber (hē'bēr), Reginald. 1783-1826. English prelate and hymn writer; bishop of Calcutta (1822-26). Among his best-known hymns are *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*; *Brightest and Best*; *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty*. His half-brother, *Richard* (1773-1833), educ. Oxford, was a book collector and classical scholar; editor of Latin classics.

Heb'er-den (hē'bēr-d'n; -d'n), William. 1710-1801. English physician and scholar; practiced in London (from 1748); first described angina pectoris; attended Johnson, Cowper, Warburton. His son *William* (1767-1845), physician in ordinary to the queen (1806) and to the king (1809), published translation of Cicero's *Letters to Atticus* (1825) and medical treatises.

Hé'bert' (ā'bār'), Antoine Auguste Ernest. 1817-1908. French painter; among his canvases are *Le Baiser de Judas*, *La Perle Noire*, *Le Matin et le Soir de la Vie*, *Aux Héros sans Gloire*, *Le Sommeil de l'Enfant Jésus*, and many portraits.

Hébert, Jacques René. Called *Père' Du'chesne'* (pār' du'shān'). 1755-1794. French journalist and politician of the Revolution, b. Alençon. Lived in poverty in Paris (1780-90); published radical Republican papers, esp. *Le Père Duchesne* (whence his nickname), member of the Commune of Paris; advocated overthrow of Girondists (1793); popular, but feared by leaders for violence of his ideas; with Chaumette instituted the worship of the Goddess of Reason, arrested by Committee of Public Safety (1794); guillotined with many of his adherents (Mar. 24).

Hébert, Louis Philippe. 1850-1917. Canadian sculptor; carved statues of Maisonneuve and Chénier (Montreal), monument to Laval-Montmorency (Quebec), and monument to Queen Victoria (Ottawa).

He'bra (hā'bra), Ferdinand von. 1816-1880. Austrian dermatologist; a founder of modern dermatology, attributed cause of most diseases of skin to local irritation instead of to morbid condition of fluids of the body in accordance with the previously held humoral pathology.

Hec'a-tae'us of Ab-de'ra (hēk'ā-tē'ās, āb-de'r'a) Greek skeptic philosopher and historian of 4th century B.C.; author of a book on the Hyperboreans and a book on Egypt.

Hecataeus of Mi-le'tus (mī-lē'tās; mī-). Greek traveler and historian; opposed Ionian revolt (500 B.C.) against Persia and, after Ionians were defeated, was Ionian ambassador to negotiate terms of peace with Artaphernes. Author of an account of Greek traditions and mythology; reputed author of *Travels around the Earth*, only fragments of which are extant.

Hecht (hēkt), Ben. 1894-. American writer, b. New York City. On staff of *Chicago Daily News* (1914-23); founder and publisher, *Chicago Literary Times* (1923-25). Author of *Dark Dawn* (1921), *Gargoyles* (1922), *The Florentine Dagger* (1923), *1001 Afternoons in Chicago* (1923), *The Egoist* (1923), *Humpty Dumpty* (1921), *A Book of Miracles* (1939); frequent collaborator with Charles MacArthur (q.v.), as in the plays *The Front Page* (1928), *Twentieth Century* (1933), and the motion pictures *Crime Without Passion* and *The Scoundrel*.

Heck (hēk), Barbara, nee Ruck'le (rōōk'le), 1734-1804.

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā, ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, chārty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōld (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; fōd, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, ū = u in Fr. menu;

b in County Limerick, Ireland, of German parentage, m Paul Heck To New York (1760) With Philip Fm bury (q.v.), organized (1766) first Methodist society in New York City, regarded as beginning of Wesleyan movement in America

Hock'el (hŏk'el), **Erich** 1883- . German painter, identified with the ultramodern school a founder, with Schmidt Rottluff, Kirchner, and Pechstein, of group known as "die Brücke," which rebelled against impressionism and became devoted to development of a truly German form of painting The group tended to disregard nature and become abstract, their paintings are a transition from 19th-century German impressionism to 20th-century abstractionism

Heck'en-dorf (hŏk'en dŏrf), **Franz** 1888 . German painter, leader of German impressionist school

Heck'er (hŏk'ər), **Friedrich Karl Franz** 1811-1881 German political agitator, tried to lead revolt to establish German republic (1848) uprising suppressed, fled to Switzerland and later to America (1848) Settled in St. Clair County, Ill. (1849), served in Union army through Civil War

Hecker, Isaac Thomas 1819-1888 American Roman Catholic priest b New York City Brought up a Protestant, converted to Catholicism (1844), joined Redemptorists (1845), serving as missionary priest (1851-57) Founded (1888), with four Redemptorist associates the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle (known as Paulist Fathers, or Paulists) and its first superior (1888-89), founded the *Catholic Herald* (1885) and the *Young Catholic* (1890) and organized (1888) Catholic Publication Society See Augustin J. Hawari and Clarence Augustin Warwerth

Heck'e-wel'der (hŏk'weldər), **John Gottlieb Ernestus** 1833-1923 . Lower Moravian Church missionary to Indians in the Ohio region, b Bedford, England, to America

Heck'tor (hŏk'tŏr), **Annie ne French. Pseudonym** Mr. Alexander. 1825-1902 British novelist b Dublin Ireland Author of more than 40 novels including *The House of the Dead* (1836), *Her Dearest Love* (1876), and *My Child* (1887)

He'da (hŏ'da), **Willem Claesz** 1594-?1681 Dutch painter best known for his still life paintings especially of various types of tools on a table

Hed'berg (hŏd'ərb), **Franz** 1878-1908 Swedish writer esp of plays best known dramas *Biopet* (1891) (1895) His son Tor (1882-1951) was a novelist playwright author of plays biological novels as *Julia* (1886) and *Pd Jupa Girl* (1888) and of dramas as *Strid* (1897) *It Hms Drama* (1906), *Jonan Uff the na* (1907) *Milad* (1908), *Pejus* (1917) etc

He'de-mann (hŏ'de'man) **Justus Wilhelm** 1818- German jurist, associated with reform of German civil law

He'den-stier'na (hŏ'd'n sh'ŏn) Baron Alfred *Pseudonym* Sig'gurd (s'gurd) 1852-1906 Swedish author of humorous tales and sketches of Swedish folk life

Hedge (hŏd) **Levi** 1766-1844 American lecturer, grad Harvard (1792), professor of logic and metaphysics, Harvard (1810-20), and of natural religion moral philosophy and civil polity (1827-32) His son **Frederic Henry** (1805-1900) was a Unitarian clergyman pastor at Bingham, Me (1835-50) and Brookline, Mass (1857-72), associated with Emerson, George Ripley, and others in what has become known as the transcendental school (1836), author of *Conservatism and Reform* (1843), *Reason in Religion* (1865), *Atheism in Philosophy* (1884), *Martin Luther and Other Essays* (1888), influential in

introducing German authors to America by his translations

Hedg'es (hŏd'ĕz, -ĕz), **Job Elmer** 1862-192 American lawyer and witty after dinner speaker, author of *Common Sense in Politics* (1910)

Hedges, Killingworth 1852-1945 English engineer introduced electric lighting in dark work in lighting dynamos at Liverpool docks (1873) designed lighting system for first steamer using incandescent lamps (1880), author of *Useful Information on Practical Electric Lighting* (1879) etc

He'din' (hŏ'din') **Sven Anders** 1865-1952 Swedish geographer and explorer in Asia b Stockholm Traveled through Persia and Mesopotamia (1885-86), attached to King Oscar's embassy to the Shah of Persia (1890), traveled through Khurasan and Turkestan (1890-91), Asia from Orenburg to Peking (1893-97) Gobi Desert and Tibet (1899-1902), Persia to India through Tibet (1905-08) on Sino-Swedish expedition (1926-35) Author of *Through Asia* (1898), *From India to Peking* (1911), *Bagdad, Babylon, Nineveh* (1911), *Jerusalem* (1917), *Mount Everest* (1922), *Jehol, City of Emperors* (1931), *The Silk Road* (1936), *Germany and World Peace* (written in Germany, 1937), *Chiang Kai shek, Marshal of China* (1940), etc

Hé'douin' (hŏ'dwān'), **Pierre Edmond Alexandre** 1820-1889 French painter, etcher, and engraver

Hed'wig (hŏd'vĭk), **Sunt** 1144-1213 Duchess of Silesia, m (1186) Duke Henry I and had many religious houses including Cistercian convent at Tichtitz to which she retired at her husband's death (1218) Canonized (1267), patron saint of Silesia

Hedwig. See JADWIGA

Hedwig, Johann 1730-1799 German botanist, a founder of mycology

Heem (hŏm), **Jan Davidsz de** (1606-1683 or 1684) and his son and pupil **Cornelis de** (1631-1695) Dutch still life painters, esp of still water and fruits

Heem'skerck (hŏm's'kŏrk) **Egbert van** (1610-1680) and his son **Egbert van** (1645-1704) Dutch genre painters

Heem'skerck, Johan van. 1597-1656 Dutch poet who in his volume *Bataar ne Arde* (1657) introduced the Indian pastoral romance into Dutch literature

Heem'skerck, Maarten van. 1495-1574 Dutch religious painter

Heem'skerk (hŏm's'k) **Jan van.** 1567-1607 Dutch navigator headed expeditions (1595-97) to discover northern eastern passage to China killed in action against Spanish fleet (1607)

Heem'skerk, Theodore 1852-1932 Dutch statesman, prime minister (1908-13)

Heer (hŏr), **Jakob Christoph** 1859-1925 Swiss novelist

Heer, Oswald 1809-1885 Swiss naturalist Investigated fossil flora and fauna especially of the Tertiary

Hee'ren (hŏ'ren) **Arnold** 1760-1842 German historian, professor, Göttingen (1810-1801)

Hee'ring-en (hŏ'ring-en) **Josias von.** 1800-1926 German soldier, in World War, commanded 17th German army and was killed by General Castellau in the Grand Couronné (1914)

He'fe-le (hŏ'fē-lē), **Karl Joseph von.** 1809-1893 German Roman Catholic prelate and historian, chief historical work, *Carolingengeschichte* (vols 1-7, 1855-74, vols 8-9, 1887-90)

Heff'ter (hŏf'tŏr), **August Wilhelm** 1796-1880 German jurist, chief work, *Das Europäische Völkerrecht der Gegenwart* (1844)

Heffter, Lothar 1862- German mathematician

Hef'ner-Al'to-neck (hŏf'nər al'tō'nĕk) **Friedrich von.**

chair; go; sung; then, thun; verdŏhre (14), natŏhre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon, yet, zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

1845-1904 German electrical engineer, invented the drum armature (1872), and the Heiser lamp, whose flame produces the Heiser candle, the official German unit of light intensity.

He'gar (hă'gā) Friedrich 1811-1927 Swiss composer and conductor, founder and director of a music school at Zurich (1878-1914); composer of orchestral and chamber music, choral works and songs, and the oratorio *Moses*.

He'ge-dus (hă'gē dū-h), Lőránt 1872- Hungarian writer and politician; author of works on economics, expatriation and sociological questions, and literary subjects, including *A Bunter Meets Jesus* (Lug trans 1937).

He'gel (hă'gēl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich 1770-1831 German philosopher, b at Stuttgart Educ Tübingen (1788-93), where he became a friend of Heineken and Schelling Tutor at Pirm, Switzerland (1793-96) and Frankfurt am Main (1797-1800) Lecturer at Jena (1801), and professor there (1807), rector of the Gymnasium at Nuremberg (1808-16), professor, Heidelberg (1816-19), and Berlin (1818-31) His system of philosophy, commonly known as *Hegelianism* was a philosophy of the Absolute, and the chief system of metaphysics during the second quarter of the 19th century His works include *Die Leben und Werke des Geistes* (1807) *Wissenschaft der Logik* (3 vols, 1812-16), *Enzyklopädie der Philosophie und Wissenschaften im Ganzen* (1817) *Grundlinien der Philosophie der Religion* (1821) His son **Karl von Hegel** (1813-1901) was a historian, professor, Erlangen (from 1856).

He'ge-mann (hă'gē măn), Werner 1881-1936 German architect, authority on city planning his criticism of the German government caused his exile from Germany (1933), to U.S. and took out citizenship papers On staff of Columbia school of architecture, New York City (1935).

Hegemon of Thasos (hă'jē mōn, thă'sos) Greek writer of comedies in late 5th century B.C., mentioned by Aristotle in his *Poetics*.

Hegē-si-as of Magne'sia (hă'jē zī ā, mā'gē n'zī ā [-zhā]) Greek rhetorician and historian of 4th century B.C.

Hegē-sip'pus (hă'jē sip'pus) Athenian orator of 4th century B.C., in the assembly supported anti-Macedonian policy advocated by Demosthenes.

Hegesippus d 140 Jewish convert to Christianity; author of a history of the Christian Church down to his own time, only fragments of which are extant.

He'gi-us (hă'jē ē) Alexander 1433-1498 German Humanist, among his pupils were Erasmus and Hermann von der Bischof.

Hehn (hēn), Victor 1813-1890 German historian, teacher of Grimm at Berlin Russia (1846-51) librarian at St. Petersburg (1855-73), resident at Berlin (from 1873).

Hei'berg (hă'jē bōr), Gunnar 1851-1929 Norwegian playwright, b at Christiania (Oslo) Among his plays are *Kong Myr* (1890) *Kunstnere* (1893), *Balkonen* (1894), *Det store Ind* (1895) *Idyller* (1897), *Has og Stens Mor* (1899), *Kjerlighedens Tragedie* (1904), *Parade-Sengen* (1913) Author also of works of dramatic criticism.

Hei'berg (hă'jē bērk), Hermann 1840-1910 German novelist.

Hei'berg (hă'jē bērg), Johan Ludvig 1854-1928 Danish classical philologist, chief works in the field of ancient mathematics, as his editions of Euclid, Apollonius of Perga, Ptolemy, Archimedes, and Hero of Alexandria.

Heiberg, Peter Andreas 1758-1841 Danish writer, in comedies, songs, and pamphlets satirized the government until he was exiled (1799). To Paris, in department of foreign affairs, accompanied Talleyrand on various diplomatic journeys His son **Johan Ludvig** (1791-1860) was a man of letters, director of the Theater Royal, Copenhagen (1849-56), creator of vaudeville in Denmark, author of comedies, dramas, vaudeville sketches, and philosophical works expounding Hegelianism. Johan's wife (m 1831), **Johanne Luise, nee Pât-ges** (păt'gēs) (1812-1890), was an actress at the Theater Royal, Copenhagen (1829-57, 1859-64) author of vaudeville sketches and a volume of reminiscences. See *Thomson's GATEWAY TO HEBERSSVARD*.

Hei'degger (hă'dē'gēr), Johann Heinrich 1633-1699 Swiss Reformed Church theologian, chief author of the *Formula Consensus Helvetica* (1675), which failed in its purpose of uniting the Swiss Reformed churches.

Heidegger, John James 1659-1719 English theater manager, probably a native of Zurich managed Italian opera at Haymarket for Royal Academy of Music (1720-24) in partnership with Handel (1728-34), and alone (1737-39).

Heidegger, Martin 1859- German philosopher.

Hei'den-hain (hă'dēn hān), Rudolf Peter Heinrich 1831-1891 German physiologist, worked on the mechanics of both mind and production of heat in muscles and on glands. His son **Martin** (1864-1910) specialized in cytology and histology.

Hei'den-stam (hă'dēn stām) Verner von 1859-1940 Swedish writer, originally a journalist, spent some years in the Orient. His first volume of collected verse, *Vallfärd och Vandring* (*Pilgrimage and Years of Wanderings*, 1888), reflected his life in the Orient in its interest in the nationalism characteristic of Swedish literature of that period, it marked the beginning of literary renascence in Sweden. Other works in oriental field: *Indiska* (1899) the epic *Hans Almu* (1892) the play against the historical background of Charles XII's time *Karolinerne* (2 vol., 1897-98) the lyric collection *Nya Dikter* (1914), etc. Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1916).

Hei'fetz (hă'fēt's) Ja'scha (yā'shā) 1901- Violin virtuoso, b at Vilna, Russia. First of two, old Aunt at St. Petersburg. Child prodigy, played Mendelssohn's *Concerto* (op 64) at age of 7 and gave public recital in St. Petersburg at age of 9. Debuted in New York (1917). He played in concerts in leading cities of the world.

Hei'gel (hă'gēl), Karl von 1845-1900 German writer of dramas, verse, fiction, and biography. His brother **Karl Theodor** (1842-1915) was a historian, specialized in Bavarian history.

Hei'jer-mans (hă'jēr măn's), Herman 1864-1924 Dutch writer. Edited (from 1897) socialist literary journal *De Jonge Gids*, Amsterdam, on editorial staff of Social Democratic newspaper *De Arbeider* (1899). Author of fiction, including *Linnette* (1893), *Intrieurs* (1897), *Diamantstad* (1903) *Droomkoninkje* (1924), under pseudonym **Kees Habbe-ma** (hă'jē mā), of a realistic novel of Jewish life *Kamertjeszonde* (1897), of plays including *Ghetto* (1899), *Op Hoop van Zegen* (1900) English title *The Good Hope*, *Ura et Labera* (1903), *De Groot Vlucht* (1908), *Iva Bonheur* (1919), *De Dageraad* (1921), and under pseudonym **Samuel Falk-land** (fălk'lant), of a collection of sketches of Dutch small town life, *Schetsen* (13 vols., 1896-1909).

Hei-ke (hă'kē) The alternative Japanese name of the Taira clan.

Heil'buth (hă'bü'th), Ferdinand 1826-1889 Painter, b Hamburg; naturalized Frenchman (1859).

āle, chāotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), sofā, ēve, hāre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īcp, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), sōft (41), cōnnect; īfōd, īfōt, ōut, ōil; cūbe, ōnite, ōrn, ōp, circūle, ōu; īn Fr. menu;

Heiler (hi'l'er), **Friedrich** 1892- . German theologian. Orig. Roman Catholic, became Lutheran (1919), leader of German High Church Union (from 1929), editor of the *Hochkirche* (from 1930). Author of many works, esp. on Roman Catholicism and on the Evangelical Church.

Heilprin (hi'l'prin), **Michael** 1923-1888. Scholar and writer, b. in Poland. Emigrated to Hungary (1842), took part in Hungarian Revolution of 1848, fled to France and (1856) to U.S. On staff of *New American Cyclopaedia* (from 1858), contributor to the *Nation* (from 1865). His son **An'ge'lo** [än'jē'lo] (1853-1907), b. in Hungary, was a geologist and explorer. Explored Florida Everglades (1886), in Mexico (1889), studied geology of Bermuda (1889), with Peary's exploring expedition in Arctic (1891), in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis (1896), in Alaska (1898), ascended Mont Pelé, Martinique (1902), journeyed up Orinoco River, British Guiana (1906). Author of *The Geological Evolutions of Ivoluism* (1888), *The Earth and Its Story* (1890), *Mont Pelé and the Tragedy of Martinique* (1903), etc.

Heilm (hilm), **Albert** 1849-1937. Swiss geologist known for studies on mountain forming processes in the Alps.

Heilm (ēm), **François Joseph** 1787-1865. French historical painter.

Heilm (hūm) **Karl** 1874- . German Protestant theologian.

Heilmann (hi'm'nn), **Eduard** 1859- . German economist, professor, New School for Social Research, New York (from 1933). Author of *Das Soziale System des Kapitalismus* (1929) (*Communism, Fascism or Democracy*) (1935), etc.

Heimburg (hūm'bu'rg) **Georg** 1400?-1472. German legal scholar in the law of cities of Nuremberg (1435-61) and in various German and Austrian places in their negotiations with the Pope.

Heimsoeth (hūm'sū), **Heinz** 1856- . German philosopher.

Hein (hūn), **Alfred** 1894- . German author of verse and fiction.

Heine (hi'ne), **Heinrich** (after 1825), **orig. Harry** 1797-1856. German lyric poet and literary critic, b. at Düsseldorf of Jewish descent, adopted the Christian faith (1825). Resided in Paris (from 1831) suffering (from c. 1845) with an incurable disease of the spine which confined him to bed. His volumes of verse are *Gedichte* (1822), *Buch der Lieder* (1827), *Neue Gedichte* (1844). *Kommentar* (1851) they contain some of the best loved German lyrics as *Die Lotos*, *Die Blüthe eine Blume*, *Auf Frankfurt*, *Ich und die Welt*, etc. His prose works include *Reisebilder* (4 vols., 1826-31), *Gedichte der neuen schönen Literatur in Deutschland* (2 vols. 1833), *Der Salon* (4 vols., 1835-40), *Vermischte Schriften* (4 vols., 1854).

Heineccius (hi'nē'ci-ūs) (hi'nē'ci-ūs), **Johann Gottlieb** 1681-1741. German jurist, regarded as most learned legal scholar of his day. Author of *Elementa Juris Civilis Secundum Ordinem Institutionum* (1725), *Elementa Juris Civilis Secundum Ordinem Pandectarum* (1727).

Heinemann (hi'nē'mān), **William** 1863-1920. British publisher, b. at Surbiton, Eng., of German descent, established business in London (1890) and published works of Stevenson, Kipling, Galsworthy, Wells, Conrad, Pinero, Mugham, Zangwill, and others, had translations made of works of Dostoevski, Turgenyev, Tolstoi, Ibsen, Björnson, Rilke, published Loeb Classical Library of translations.

Heinrich (hi'nē'kē), **Samuel** 1727-1790. German teacher of the deaf and dumb, founded at Leipzig (1778) first deaf and dumb institution in Germany.

Heinkel (hīng'kē), **Ernst** 1888-1958. German airplane builder; founder (1922) of the Heinkel Flugzeugwerke, in Warnemünde, producing bombers widely used by Germans in war beginning Sept., 1939.

Heinrich (hūn'rik) German form of **HENRY**. **Heinrich der Löwe** (der lū'v) = **HENRY** the Lion. **Heinrich der Schwarze** (shvār'tsē) = **HENRY** the Black. **Heinrich der Stolze** (stōl'tsē) = **HENRY** the Proud.

Heinrich der Gl'iche-zae're (hūn'rik der gl'ī'kē-zae're) Middle High German poet who wrote (c. 1180) the famous last epic *Reineke Iucke*, earliest German version of *Reynard the Fox*.

Heinrich der Teichner (tik'nēr) fl. 1350-1377. Middle High German poet, author of many didactic poems written in rhyme and couplets.

Heinrich von dem Turlin (vōn dem tūr'līn) fl. about 1215. Middle High German poet, author of *Der Arthur Kriemhild*, collection of knightly adventures from the Arthurian cycle.

Heinrich von Freiburg (hū'fū'rk) fl. about 1300. Middle High German poet, author of *Vom Heiligen Krie*, *Ritterfahrt des Johann von Mülshberg*, and a continuation of Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan*.

Heinrich von Meissen (mī'sēn) 1250?-1314. German poet, said to be founder of first school of "master singers," at Meissen, regarded as a transitional poet between minnesinger and meistersinger. (Heil *Frau-en-lob* (hrou'en lōp) [i.e. 'praise of women'] because of his use of *vorl' Frau* in *Udeler Heil der woman*.)

Heinrich von Morung (mū'f'ung) Early 13th-century German minnesinger, his songs are regarded as second in quality only to those of Walther von der Vogelweide.

Heinrich von Mügeln (mū'gēln) fl. 1346-1369. Middle High German poet, translator of Valerius Maximus and of Nicholas of Lyra's *Commentaries on the Psalms*, author of an allegorical poem *Der Meide Kranz*, fables, and songs (Münchener).

Heinrich von Rugge (rū'gē) fl. 1175-1178. German minnesinger.

Heinrich von Veldeke (hū'kē) Twelfth-century poet, b. near Maastricht in the Netherlands. Author of a version of the legend of St. Servatius, patron saint of Maastricht, of an *Imat* (in German), based on a French version of the *Aeneid* and of lyrics in the style of the minnesingers, considered one of founders of German court epic poetry.

Heins (hūnz), **George Lewis** 1860-1907. American architect, collaborated with C. C. F. F. F. in designing Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York City.

Heinse (hīn'ze), **Wilhelm** 1746-1803. German writer; studied law, friend of the poet Wieland (q.v.). Librarian to Elector Karl Joseph (from 1787). Among his works are *Ardenhülle* and *die Glückseligen Inseln* (1787) and *Anastasia und das Schachspiel* (1803).

Heinsius (hūn'si-ūs), **Antonius** 1611-1720. Dutch statesman, who, when William III of Orange succeeded to Dutch throne (1689), became grand pensionary of Holland and determined his country's foreign policy, rose to leadership in Europe in combinations against Louis XIV of France, finally accepted terms of peace in Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

Heinsius, **Daniel** 1580-1655. Dutch classical philologist and poet, prepared editions of classical works, published poetry in both Latin and Dutch tragedy *The Measure of the Insects* (1613), and treatise *De Politia Sapientia* (1614). His son **Nicolaas** (1620-1681) was also a classical philologist. A son of Nicolaas, **Nicolaas**

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- (1656-1718), was physician in ordinary to Queen Christina of Sweden and, later, to princes of the Brandenburg house, author of medical books and of the satirical picaresque novel *Den Vermakelyken Avontuer* (1695), modeled on the Spanish novel *Lazarillo de Tormes*.
- Hein'zel-man** (hin'tsəl mān), **Samuel Peter** 1905-1980. American army officer, grad U S M A, West Point (1926). Served through Mexico in World War I, brigadier general (1961), major general (1962).
- Heinz** (hinz), **Henry John** 1941-1919. American food packer, b Pittsburgh, Pa. With brother and cousin, founded firm F & J Heinz to make and sell pickles and other prepared foods (1876), firm reorganized as H J Heinz Co (1888), incorporated (1905), president of company (1905-19).
- Hein'ze** (hin'tsə), **Frederick Augustus** 1869-1914. American copper magnate, b Brooklyn, N Y. Owner of mines in Butte, Montana, region, engaged in long legal fight with Amalgamated Copper interests (1891-1906).
- Hein'ze** (hin'tsə), **Max** 1855-1909. German philosopher. His son **Rudolf** (1865-1928) was member of Reichstag (1901-12, from 1920), during World War I, undersecretary of state in Turkish ministry of justice (1916-17), after November Revolution (1918), joined German People's party and was member of Weimar National Assembly (1919), minister of justice and vice-chancellor of Germany (1920-21, 1922-23). Another son, **Richard** (1867-1929), was a classical philologist.
- Hei'se** (hi'sə), **Peter** 1830-1879. Danish composer of operas, chamber music and songs.
- Hei'sen-berg** (hi'sen bərg), **August** 1869-1930. German Byzantine scholar. His son **Werner** (1901-), physicist, professor of theoretic physics, Leipzig (from 1927), investigated atomic structure and the Zeeman effect, began work on his development of quantum mechanics (1925), announced principle of indeterminacy, awarded 1932 Nobel prize for physics (1933).
- Hei'ser** (hi'sər), **Victor George** 1873- . American physician and public health authority, b in Pennsylvania. M.D., Jefferson Medical College (1897). In U S Marine Hospital Service (1898), chief quarantine officer, Philippine Islands (1903-15) and director of health (1905-15). Associate director international health division of the Rockefeller Foundation (1915-34). Associated with task of eradicating plague, cholera, smallpox, malaria, hookworm, etc., in various parts of the world. Author of *An American Doctor's Odyssey* (1936), *You're the Doctor* (1939), *Touche Up, America!* (1941).
- Hei'ster** (hi'stər), **Lorenz** 1643-1758. German surgeon wrote *Chirurgie* (1719) which was translated into almost all European languages.
- Heiter**, **Amalie**. Pseudonym of AMALIE MARIE FRIDRIKI AUGUSTI.
- Hek'toen** (hēk'tōn) **Lud'vig** (lood'vīg) 1863-1951. American pathologist b Westby Wis. professor (coll of Phys and Surg., Chicago (1892-94), Rush Medical Coll. (from 1895), professor and head of department of pathology, Chicago (1901-32), director, John McClellan Inst for Infectious Diseases, Chicago (from 1902). Author of articles on pathology, bacteriology, and immunology.
- Hel'big** (hēl'blā), **Wolfgang**. 1839-1915. German archaeologist.
- Held** (hēlt), **Adolf** 1844-1880. German economist.
- Held** (hēld), **Anna** 1873-1918. Comedienne, b Paris, France, m. Florenz Ziegfeld (q.v.), theatrical producer in New York, appeared chiefly in comedies and vaudeville on American stage.
- Held**, **John** 1889-1958. American illustrator, cartoonist, and writer, author of *Crim Youth* (1930), *Saga* (1931), *Chaos, Care (7), Add, Account, Arm, Ask (11), Sofa; Eve, Here (18), Event, End, Silent, Make; Ice, Ill, Charity; Old, Obey, Orb, Odd (40), Off (41), Connect; Food, Foot; Out, Oil; Cube, Unite, Urn, Up, Circle, U = U in Fr. menu;*
- of Frankie and Johnny* (1931), *The Flesh is Weak* (1932), *A Bowl of Cherries* (1933), *Crowsfoot* (1934), etc.
- Hel'en** (hēl'ən, -in) 1896- . Princess of Greece, eldest dau of King Constantine I, bio of kings Alexander and George II, m. (1921) Prince Carol (later King Carol II) of Rumania, divorced 1928, mother of King Michael.
- Hel'e-na** (hēl'ēnə), **Samt** d about 350. Wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine the Great, divorced by Constantius when he became emperor (292), made pilgrimage to Jerusalem (c. 325) and there built Church of the Holy Sepulcher and Church of the Nativity.
- Hel'fert** (hēl'fērt), **Baron Joseph Alexander von**. 1820-1910. Austrian statesman in the foreign office, chief of education and culture section in ministry (1861-65), member of Austrian upper house (1881). Author of *Italy and Hieronymus* (1854), *Geschichte Österreichs vom Ausgang des Wiener Oktobers bis 1848* (4 vols., 1869-86) et.
- Hel'f'e-ri'ch** (hēl'fē rik), **Karl** 1872-1924. German economist, banker, and politician. German minister of finance (1915-16) and of the interior (1916-18). Active in reorganizing German trade and industry after the World War, instrumental in securing the Rentenmark currency (1924), opposed fulfillment of provisions of Treaty of Versailles.
- Hel'frich** (hēl'frīk), **Conrad F. L.** 1887- . Dutch naval officer, in Netherlands East Indies (from 1907), supreme commander of Netherlands East Indies forces (Dec., 1941), commander of Allied naval forces in southwest Pacific (1942), commander of Netherlands naval forces in Far East 1942-46).
- Heli**. See **HELI**.
- He-li-o-do'tus** (hēl'ē dō'tus) (Greek writer of 4th century A.D., b in Asia Minor. Several authors of *Ithipha*, the story of Helenus and Cleopatra, chief of extant Greek romances).
- He-li-o-gab'a-lus** (hēl'ē gā'b'ulən) > **Elia gab'a-lus** (ēl'ā gā'b'uləs) > **Elia Gab'ulus** (ēl'ā gā'b'uləs) > **Varius Avitus Bassianus** (av'it'us bās'i'ā-nus) 204-272. Roman emperor (218-222) b Emesa (Homs), Syria. Son of a Syrian father of Julia Mesia, who was sister of the empress. Septimius Severus. As a young man, said to be natural son of Cunnilla. At only age 17, set in the temple of the sun god Elagabalus. Elagabalus (named emperor by soldiers (218) under name of **Marius Aurelius Antoninus** (an'tō'n'ius), defeated Maximus at battle in Syria (218). Cave him. Up to debauchery and extravagance, caused many senators to be put to death, killed by praetorians.
- Hel'land-Han'sen** (hēl'lan hān'sən), **Björn** 1877-1957. Norwegian professor of oceanography, Bergen (1914), director, Geophysical Inst. (1917 ff.), member of exploring expedition in northern sea.
- Hel'la-ni'cus** (hēl'ā nī'k'us) Greek historian of 5th century B.C., author of histories of Persia, Media, Assyria, and the Achaeans. Only fragments extant.
- Hellens**, **Franz**. Pseudonym of FRIEDRICH VAN ERMEN.
- Hel'ler** (hēl'ər), **St'e'phen** (shēf'ən) 1814-1888. Hungarian pianist and composer, friend of Chopin, Liszt, and Brahms. Best known for his piano studies.
- Hell'man** (hēl'mān), **Lillian** 1905- . American playwright, b New Orleans. Writer of scenarios for motion pictures (from 1935), as *The Dark Angel* (1935) and *That Ind* (1937). Author of plays *The Children's Hour* (1934), *Days to Come* (1936), *The Little Foxes* (1939), *Watch on the Rhine* (1941).
- Hell'mann** (hēl'mān), **Siegmund**. 1872-1942. German historian.
- Hel'lo'** (ē'lō'), **Ernest** 1928-1885. French philosopher

and critic; author of *Le Style* (1861), *L'Homme* (1872), *Philosophie et Athéisme* (1888), etc.

Hell'pach (hél'pák), Willy. 1877-1955. German physician, psychologist, and politician.

Hell'quist (hél'kvist), Karl Gustaf. 1851-1890. Swedish painter; known for folk scenes, landscapes, portraits, and historical pictures.

Hell'rie'gel (hél'ri'gél), Hermann. 1831-1895. German agricultural chemist; discovered that leguminous plants are able by means of the bacteria living in nodules on their roots to assimilate the free nitrogen of the air (1888).

Hell'wald (hél'vált), Friedrich von. 1812-1892. Austrian historian.

Helm'bold (hél'm'bólt), Ludwig. 1532-1598. German Lutheran hymn writer. Author of *Von Gott Will Ich Nicht Lassen, Es Stehn von Gottes Thron, Herr Gott, Erhalt uns Fur und Fur, Nun Lassst uns Gott dem Herren*.

Hell'mers (hél'mérs), Jan Frederik. 1767-1813. Dutch poet; composer esp. of intensely patriotic verse, as *Nederland in 1672 en 1678* (1793) and *Vaderlandsche Liefde* (1799); chief work, *De Hollandse Natie* (1812).

Helm'holtz (hél'm'hóltz), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von. 1821-1894. German physicist, anatomist, and physiologist, b. Potsdam. Military physician at Potsdam (1843-48); professor of physiology, Königsberg (1849), of anatomy and physiology, Bonn (1855), of physiology, Heidelberg (1858), of physics, Berlin (1871); director of physico-technical institute at Charlottenburg (1888). One of the founders of the principle of the conservation of energy, by virtue of his paper *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft* (1847); known for numerous other contributions to science, including determination of the velocity of nerve impulses, invention of the ophthalmoscope (1850), investigation of the mechanisms of sight, development of a theory of color vision, investigation of mechanisms of hearing, explanation of the perception of the quality of tone, study of the vortex motion of fluids, application of the principle of least action to electrodynamics, development of the theory of electricity, investigation of the motion of electricity in conductors; also worked on the theory of knowledge, the fundamentals of geometry, etc.

Hell'mold (hél'mólt). 12th-century German historian; author of *Chronica Slavorum*.

Hell'molt (hél'mólt), Hans. 1865-1929. German historian.

Hell'mont (hél'mónt), Jan Baptista van. 1577?-1644. Flemish physician and chemist, b. Brussels. Invented the word gas (suggested by Latin and Greek *chaos*) to designate aeriform fluid; first to distinguish gases distinct from air; regarded water as prime element; believed digestion and nutrition due to action of ferments which convert food into living flesh; suggested use of alkalies to correct undue acidity of the digestive juices, and conversely. His works were published (1648) as *Ortus Medicinæ, vel Opera et Opuscula Omnia* by his son **Franciscus Mercurius** (1614?-1699), naturalist and philosopher, who developed a monistic doctrine before Leibnitz, and concerned himself with the physiology of speech and the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Hél'lo'tse' (hél'lo'ez'). See under Peter AULARD.

Hell'per (hél'pér), Hinton Row-an' (hél'm'). 1829-1909. American writer, b. in Rowan (now Davie) County, N.C. In California (1850-53). Published (1857) *The Impending Crisis of the South, and How to Meet It*, a book attacking slaveholders and threatening a slave uprising; 100,000 copies were circulated in North during campaign of 1860; aroused intense antislavery feeling and con-

tributed toward bringing on Civil War. U.S. consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1861-66). Other works, *The Land of Gold* (1855), *Najoque* (1867), *Negroes in Negro-land* (1868), *Oddments of Andean Diplomacy* (1879).

Helps (hélps), Sir Arthur. 1813-1875. English historian. Among his works are *Conquerors of the New World* (1848), *Spain's Conquest in America* (1855-61).

Helst (hélst), Bartholomeus van der. 1613-1670. Dutch portrait painter. Among his notable canvases are *Kompagnie des Hauptmanns Bicker, Friedensmahl der Schutzen, Guitarist* (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), and portraits of Paul Potter, and himself.

Hél'tai (hél'toi), Kaspar. 1520?-1575. Hungarian humanist, painter, and reformer; published in Hungarian translation of Bible (1551-62) and also *Chronicle of Hungary* (1572).

Hél've'tius' (él'və'syüs'), Claude Adrien. 1715-1771. French philosopher; appointed farmer general (1738); m. Anne Catherine de Ligniville d'Autricourt (1751) and shortly afterward retired to his country estate to devote himself to study. His great work is *De l'Esprit* (1758), condemned by the Sorbonne and publicly burned (1759), in this book he expounds his doctrine of sensationalism, or sensualism.

Hel-vid'i-us (hél-ví'ti-ús). Roman heretic who maintained (380 A.D.) that Mary bore children after Jesus.

Hé'lyot' (él'lyó'), Pierre. Known as: *Le Père Hip'polYTE* (lé pár'í'pó'té'). 1660-1716. French Franciscan monk and historian; best known for his *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux et Militaires...* (1714 ff.; finished by P. Maximilien Baillet).

Hem'ans (hém'áne), Felicia Dorothea, nee Browne. 1793-1835. English poet, b. Liverpool; m. Alfred Hemans (1812; separated 1818). Best known for lyrics, including *Casabianca*, *The Better Land*, *The Treasures of the Deep*, *The Lost Pleiad*, *The Homes of England*, *The Forest Sanctuary*, *The Vespers of Palermo*.

He-mí'na (hél-mí'ná), Lucius Cassius. Roman chronicler of 2d century B.C.; first annalist who wrote in Latin; author of a history of Rome to end of Third Punic War, only fragments of which are extant.

Hem'ing (hém'ing), Arthur Henry Howard. 1870-1940. Canadian artist, b. in Paris, France; best known for paintings of Canada's north country and woodlands.

Hem'ing or Hem'minge (hém'ing), John. 1556? 1630. English actor and editor. Closely associated with Shakespeare, and mentioned by Shakespeare in his will; known to have acted in Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Part I* and several of Ben Jonson's plays; a chief proprietor of Globe Theatre. Chiefly known as editor, with Henry Condell, of the first folio of Shakespeare (1623).

Hem'ing-way (hém'ing-wá), Ernest. 1898-. American journalist, novelist, and short-story writer, b. Oak Park, Ill. Entered World War as volunteer in American ambulance unit serving with French army, and later with the Italian Arditi. After the World War, served as European correspondent for *Toronto Star*, and later as Paris correspondent for Hearst's Syndicated News Service. Author of *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (1923), *In Our Time* (1924), *The Torrents of Spring* (1926), *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *Men Without Women* (1927), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), *Green Hills of Africa* (1935), *To Have and Have Not* (1937), *The Fifth Column* (1938), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940). See Martha GELLHORN.

Hemminge, John. See John HEMING.

Hé'mon' (á'món'). Louis. 1880-1913. French novelist; resident in Canada (from c. 1910). His best-known work is *Maria Chapdelaine*, a story of Canadian pioneer life;

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

- author also of *La Belle que Voild* (1923), *Journal* (Eng. translation, 1924), *Monsieur Ripois and Nemesis* (Eng., 1925), etc.
- Hem'pel** (hēm'pēl), Charles Julius. 1811-1879. Homeopathic physician, b. Solingen, Germany; to U.S. (1835); translator of German and French works on homeopathy.
- Hempel, Frieda**. 1885-1955. German concert and operatic coloratura soprano; joined Metropolitan Opera Co., New York (1912), m. William B. Kahn (1918; divorced 1926). Among her chief roles are Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Susanna in *Figaro*, Eva in *Meistersinger*, Mimi in *La Bohème*, and Margaret in *Faust*.
- Hem'pl** (hēm'pī), *orig.* **Hem'pel, George**. 1859-1921. American philologist, b. Whitewater, Wis.; educ. Michigan and Jena; professor, English philology, U. of Michigan (1897-1906); professor, Germanic philology, Stanford U. (1906-21); known esp. for work on English etymology and phonetics and on runes and runic inscriptions; advocate of English spelling reform.
- Hem'ater-huis** (hēm'atēr-hōis), Tiberius. 1685-1766. Dutch philologist; published editions of Pollux's *Onomasticon*, Lucian's *Dialogues*, and Aristophanes's *Plutus*. His son *Frans* (1721-1790) was a philosopher and writer on art.
- Hé'nault'** (ā'nū'), Charles Jean François. 1685-1770. French jurist and writer; counselor to the parliament of Paris (1705); president of the Chamber (1710-31); author of a few plays, and *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France* (1744).
- Henck'ell** (hēn'kēl), Karl. 1861-1929. German writer; works include *Strophien* (1887), *Amselrose* (1888), *Trassnachtirall* (1891), *Mein Liederbuch* (1903), and *Mein Lied* (1906).
- Hen'der-son** (hēn'dēr'sn), Alexander. 1583?-1646. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and diplomat. Prepared and read in Edinburgh the National Covenant (1638); drafted Solemn League and Covenant adopted by Westminster Assembly (1643). Rector, Edinburgh U. (1640-46); introduced teaching of Hebrew there. Moderator of Glasgow Assembly (1638), St. Andrews Assembly (1641). Author of *Bishop's Doom* (1638).
- Henderson, Alice**, *nee* Cor'bin (kōr'bīn) 1891-1949. American poet and editor, b. St. Louis, Mo.; m. William Penhallow Henderson (1905). Associate editor of *Poetry* (1912-16). Author of *The Spinning Woman of the Sky* (1912), *Red Earth* (1920), *The Sun Turns West* (1933); also, a prose work, *Brothers of Light, the Penitentes of the Southwest* (1937). Compiler (with Harriet Monroe, 1917) of *The New Poetry, an Anthology*.
- Henderson, Archibald**. 1877- . American educator; professor of pure mathematics (from 1908) and head of mathematics department (from 1920), U. of North Carolina. Author of works on mathematics and of *George Bernard Shaw, His Life and Works* (1911), *European Dramatists* (1913), *The Conquest of the Old Southwest* (1920), *Table Talk of G.B.S.* (1925), *Is Bernard Shaw a Dramatist?* (1929), *Bernard Shaw—Playboy and Prophet* (1932), etc.
- Henderson, Arthur**. 1861-1935. British Labor party leader and statesman, b. Glasgow. Iron molder in Newcastle, Eng. Elected Labor member in Parliament (1903 ff.); at outbreak of World War, was instrumental in influencing most of Labor party to support government's war policy. In Asquith's cabinet (1915), was president of board of trade; in Lloyd George's cabinet (1916), minister without portfolio; in first Labor ministry, under MacDonald (1924), became home secretary; in second Labor ministry (1929), served as secretary for foreign affairs (1929-31). Vigorous advocate of international peace; chairman of International Disarmament Conference summoned by League of Nations (1932); awarded Nobel peace prize (1934).
- Henderson, David Bremner**. 1840-1906. American political leader, b. Old Deer, Scotland; to U.S. as a child. Served in Union army in Civil War. Practiced law, Dubuque, Iowa (from 1866). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1883-1903) and speaker (1899-1903).
- Henderson, George Francis Robert**. 1854-1903. British army officer. Accompanied Lord Roberts to South Africa (1899); director of intelligence (1900). Author of *The Campaign of Frederickshurg* (1886), *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War* (2 vols., 1898).
- Henderson, James Pinckney**. 1808-1858. American political leader, b. in Lincoln County, N.C.; to Texas (1836); brigadier general in Texan army (1836); attorney general of Republic of Texas (1836). First governor of Texas (1846). Brigadier general through Mexican War. U.S. senator (1858).
- Henderson, John**. 1747-1785. English actor; appeared as Hamlet in Bath (1772) and gained nickname of the "Bath Roscius." On London stage at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, his roles included Shylock, Hamlet, Faletaff, Sir Giles Overreach. Regarded by his contemporaries as second only to Garrick.
- Henderson, John Brooks**. 1826-1913. American political leader, b. Danville, Va. Adm. to bar (1844); practiced, Louisiana, Mo. Opposed secession of Missouri, instrumental in keeping state in Union (1861). U.S. senator (1861-69); supported Lincoln's policies; introduced Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1864); opposed Johnson but voted "not guilty" at his impeachment trial.
- Henderson, Lawrence Joseph**. 1878-1942. American biological chemist; professor, Harvard (from 1919). Author of *The Fitness of the Environment* (1913), *The Order of Nature* (1917), *Blood* (1928), and *Pavlov's Sociology: A Physiologist's Interpretation* (1935).
- Henderson, Leon**. 1895- . American economist, b. Millville, N.J.; educ. Swarthmore. Director of consumer credit research, Russell Sage Foundation (1925-34); member, National Industrial Recovery Board (1934-35); executive secretary, Temporary National Economic Committee (1938-39); member, Securities and Exchange Commission (1939-41); administrator, Office of Price Administration, also member of Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, and director of division of civilian supply, Office of Production Management (1941-43).
- Henderson, Sir Nevile Meyrick**. 1862-1942. British ambassador to Germany (1937-39); author of *Failure of a Mission* (1940).
- Henderson, Peter**. 1822-1890. Gardener and nurseryman in New Jersey; b. Pathhead, Scotland; to U.S. (1843), established (1871) seed and garden supply house, Peter Henderson & Co.
- Henderson, Richard**. 1735-1785. American colonizer, b. in Hanover County, Va.; organized Transylvania Company to settle colony in Kentucky (1774); started colonization by sending out Daniel Boone to found Boonesborough (1775) on land bought from Indians; outbreak of Revolution caused collapse of enterprise.
- Henderson, Robert**. See Robert HENRYSON.
- Henderson, Thomas**. 1798-1844. Scottish astronomer; astronomer royal at Cape of Good Hope, where he observed transit of Mercury (1832) and Encke's and Biela's comets. First astronomer royal and professor, Edinburgh (1834-44).
- Henderson, William James**. 1855-1937. American music critic and author; on staff of *New York Times*.

āle, chālotic, cāre (7), ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk (11), āold; ēve, hēre (18), ēvent, ēnd, silēt, makē; īp, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd (40), ōft (41), cōnnect; fōdd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūle, ū = ū in Fr. menu;

- (1883-1902); music critic of *New York Sun* (1902-37). Associate editor, *The Standard Dictionary* (1892-94). Author of *The Story of Music* (1889), *Richard Wagner*... (1901), *Early History of Singing* (1921), etc.
- Henderson, Yandell.** 1873-1914. American physiologist; professor (from 1911), Yale; consulting physiologist, U.S. Bureau of Mines (1913-25). Known for work on circulation, respiration, pharmacology of gases, etc.
- Hen'drich** (hén'drīk), **Hermann** 1854- . German painter of scenes and figures from German legend.
- Hen'drick** (hén'drīk), **Burton Jesse** 1870-1949. American writer, in magazine and newspaper editorial work (1896-1927). Coauthor, with Admiral William S. Sims, of *The Victory at Sea* (awarded Pulitzer prize for history, 1920); author of *Life and Letters of Walter H. Pate* (Pulitzer prize for biography, 1922), *The Training of an American* (Pulitzer prize for biography, 1928), *The Isles of Virginia* (1937), *Bulwark of the Republic, a Biography of the Constitution* (1937), *Statesmen of the Lost Cause* (1939).
- Hen'dricks** (hén'drīks), **Thomas Andrews.** 1819-1885. American political leader; adm. to bar (1843); practiced, Shelbyville, Ind. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1851-55). U.S. senator (1863-69). Governor of Indiana (1872). Vice-president of the U.S. (1885).
- He'ney** (hé'nī), **Francis Joseph.** 1859-1937. American lawyer, employed by U.S. attorney general to prosecute land-fraud cases at Portland, Ore. (1904), secured indictment of U.S. attorney John H. Hall, and others. Appointed deputy district attorney at San Francisco, secured conviction of Mayor Eugene Schmitz and political boss Abe Ruef (1906-09).
- Hen'gist** (or **Hen'gist**) or **Hor'sa** (hén'gīst, -gīst, hó'sa). The brothers who led the band of Jutes who (c. 449 A.D.) invaded southern Britain.
- Heng'sten-berg** (hén'stén'bérk), **Ernst Wilhelm.** 1802-1869. German Protestant theologian, champion of Lutheran orthodoxy, opponent of modern Bible criticism, rationalism, and S. Heilmacher.
- Henham, Ernest George.** See **JOHN IRVING**.
- Hen'ke** (hén'kē), **Heinrich Philipp Konrad.** 1752-1809. German Protestant theologian.
- Hen'le** (hén'le), **Friedrich Gustav Jacob.** 1809-1885. German pathologist and anatomist. Investigated the anatomical structure of the hair, blood and lactated vessels, kidney, nails, central nervous system, etc. Author of *Handbuch der Rationellen Pathologie* (2 vols., 1816-52), in which physiology and pathology were treated for the first time as branches of one science.
- Hen'lein** (hén'līn), **Konrad.** 1898-1945. Sudeten-German politician. Fought in Austrian army in World War (1914-18). Head of Sudetendeutsche Partei, which gained ascendancy in Czechoslovak election (May, 1935). Reichskommissar for Sudeten area after German occupation (Oct., 1938), Governor of Sudetenland (1938-39), civil commissioner for Bohemia (1939 ff.); suicide.
- Hen'ley** (hén'lī), **John.** 1692-1756. English clergyman; known as "Orator Henley"; claimed to have restored church history in England, widely known for his eccentricities, caricatured by Hogarth, and ridiculed by Pope in his *Dunciad*.
- Henley, Robert.** 1st Earl of Nor'thington (nór'thīng tūn). 1708?-1772. English jurist and statesman, lord chancellor (1761); procured dismissal of Rockingham, and became president of the council (1766-67) under Grafton.
- Henley, William Ernest.** 1849-1903. English man of letters, b. in Gloucester. Cripple from childhood; to London (1877-78). Editor of weekly journal *London*, of *Magazine of Art* (1881-86), of *Scots Observer* (1889; re-
- named *National Observer*, 1891), *New Review* (1894-98). Author of volumes of verse, as *Book of Verses* (1888), *For England's Sake* (1900), *Hawthorn and Lavender* (1901), his best-known poem, *Involuntus*. Collaborated with Robert Louis Stevenson in four plays, *Diamond Brodie*, *Blau Austin*, *Admiral Gutta*, *Maccurr*. Collaborated with John S. Farmer in compiling *A Dictionary of Slang and its Analogues*.
- Hen'ne am Rhyn** (hén'ā am rēn'), **Otto.** 1828-1914. Swiss historian, government archivist at St. Gallen (1885-1912).
- Hen'ne-bique'** (hén'bīk'), **François.** 1812-1921. French structural engineer, devised a kind of reinforced concrete.
- Hen'ne-pin** (hén'ē pīn, fr. hén'pīn'), **Louis, baptized Jo han'nes** (jō hán'nes, fr. zhō'ān'ē's). 1640-17101. Roman Catholic Irish and explorer in America, b. in Flanders. To Canada (1675), accompanied La Salle through Great Lakes (1679), with exploring party in upper Mississippi region (1680). Returned to France (1682), published *Description de la Louisiane* (1683), *Nouveau Voyage* (1696), *Nouvelle Découverte d'un Très Grand Pays Situé dans l'Amérique* (1697).
- Hen'ne-quin'** (hén'kīn'), **Philippe Augustin.** 1763-1833. French historical painter. His grandson **Alfred Néocles Hennequin** (1842-1884) was a playwright, author of a number of comedies.
- Hen'ner'** (é'nar'), **Jean Jacques.** 1829-1905. French genre painter.
- Hen'ning** (hén'īng), **Hans.** 1885 . German philosopher and psychologist, known esp. for work on the classification of odors.
- Hen'ri'** (ān'rē'), French form of **HENRY**.
- Hen'ri** (hén'rī), **Robert.** 1865-1929. American painter, b. Cincinnati. Studio, Philadelphia (1891), New York (1899). Examples of his work: *The Equestrian*, in Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburgh, *Laughing Girl*, in Brooklyn Institute Museum, *Spanish Gypsy*, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; *Snow*, in Luxembourg Gallery, Paris.
- Hen'ri'ci** (hén'rē'sī), **Christian Friedrich.** 1700-1764. German poet, satirist, and playwright.
- Henricus de Gandavo.** See **HENRY OF GHEENT**.
- Hen'ri-et'ta Anne** (hén'rī ēt'a ān') **Duchesse d'Orlé'ans'** (dōr'lān's). 1644-1670. Fifth daughter of Charles I of England and his queen, Henrietta Maria, taken to France (1642), brought up a Roman Catholic, returned to England as Restoration (1660). Popular in her brother Charles II's court, m. Philippe, Duc d'Orléans and brother of Louis XIV (1661), became a favorite of Louis XIV and an intermediary between him and Charles II, died suddenly, possibly poisoned by agents of her husband.
- Henrietta Ma-ri'a** (ma rī'ā). 1609-1669. Queen consort (1625-1649) of Charles I of England. Daughter of Henry IV of France and sister of Louis XIII. Attempted to influence king to aid Roman Catholics as he had promised, to the Continent to raise money and troops to aid Royalist cause (1642), led force to Oxford to join Charles (1643); forced to take refuge in France (1644), continued to plot for aid to Charles until she learned of his execution (1649). Permitted to live in England on Parliamentary grant after Restoration (1660 ff.), died in France.
- Hen'riot'** (ān'rīō'), **Émile.** Pseudonym of **Émile Mal'grot'** (mā'grōt') 1889- . French poet and novelist, b. Paris, on staff of *Le Temps*. Author of *Lwydne* (1907), *Valentin* (1919), *Aventures de Sylvain Dufour* (1922), *Arise Brun* (1924), awarded Grand Prix by French Acad., *Conte de l'inn*, etc.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), nature (54); k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Hen-ri'que (än-ré'kē) Portuguese form of HENRY.

Henriques, Robert David Quixano 1905 , Eng-
lish novelist; author of *Death by Moonlight* (1938), *No
Arms No Armour* (1939), awarded prize in international
competition), *The House of the Trumpet* (1942), etc.

Hen-ri'-Ro-ber't (än-ré'rô'bär'). 1663-1936 French
criminal lawyer.

Hen'ry (hen'ē) Name of eight kings of England.

Henry I. called **Henry Beauclerc** (bo'klēr), re-
scholar 1068-1135 King of England (1100-55)
fourth son of William the Conqueror and Matilda.
Took advantage of older brother Robert's absence from
England at time of William II's death (1100) to have
himself elected king by the witan, consolidated position
by issuing charter (basis of later Magna Charta), by
reclaiming Anselm, and by marrying English princess
Matilda, or Maud. Conquered Normandy (1106) and
captured and imprisoned Robert, defended Normandy
in wars with Louis VI of France. Succeeded as king by
Stephen (q.v.).

Henry II. Sometimes known as **Curt'man'tle** (kurt'-
mān'tl) from short *Anjou mantle he wore*. 1133-1159
King (1154-89), first king of house of Anjou (q.v.) or
Plantagenet. Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of
Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England.
Claimed English throne through his mother, who had
been deprived of the succession by Stephen of Blois,
adopted successor by Stephen (1153) and ascended on
Stephen's death (1154), in (1152) Eleanor of Aquitaine.
Obtained from Malcolm of Scotland restoration of
northern English counties, conquered the Welsh (1155-
1163, 1165) and southern Ireland (1171), won long
struggle with Louis VII for provinces in France (1173-
80), instituted internal reforms in judicial and financial
systems. Curious lion-bait controversy with Thomas à
Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to be
subservient to king, after murder of Becket by four of
Henry's knights (Dec. 29, 1170) did penance at arch-
bishop's shrine (July, 1174). Died while preparing to
suppress rebellion headed by his sons Richard I and John
aided by Philip of France. Succeeded by his son
Richard I.

Henry III. 1207-1272 King (1216-72), of house of
Anjou or Plantagenet. Son of John of England and his
queen, Isabella of Angoulême. During minority, under
regency of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (1216-
19) and (1219-32) of the justiciar Hubert de Burgh,
with the support of Stephen Langton, chief bishop of
Canterbury, in Eleanor of Provence (1225). A
great favor toward foreigners, thus proved an educator
of barons, who compelled him to accept (and hand-
some of Oxford, a series of reforms to be carried out by
commission of barons, repudiated this agreement, causing
rebellion (Barons' War) under Simon de Montfort,
who defeated and took him prisoner at Lewes (May 11
1264), rescued by his son Edward, who defeated Mont-
fort at Evesham (Aug. 4, 1265), took little part in
government thereafter. Succeeded by his son Edward I.

Henry IV. **Surnamed Bol'ing broke** (bol'ing brōk,
bō'ling; formerly būl'ing) Often called by contemporaries
Henry of Lan'caster (läng'kaster) 1367-
1413. King (1399-1413), of house of Lancaster. Son of
John of Gaunt (4th son of Edward III) and Blanche
(daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster). Distinguished
himself in knightly prowess, military adventure, and
travels in Prussia, Lithuania, Venice, Cyprus, and
Jerusalem. Created duke of Hereford (1397). Banished
from England by his cousin Richard II (1398), who con-
fiscated estates of Lancaster on John of Gaunt's death
(1399). Raised army, invaded England, and defeated

and captured Richard, who forthwith abdicated. For-
mally acclaimed king by Parliament (1399), suppressed
rebellions of Richard's sympathizers (1400), of Welsh
under Owen Glendower (1399 ff.), of powerful Percy
family led by Henry Percy (Hotspur) in battle of
Shrewsbury (July 21, 1403), and of earl marshal Mow-
bray supported by Archbishop Scrope of York (1405).
During his reign, persecution of Lollards was carried on.
Succeeded by his son Henry V.

Henry V. 1387-1422 King (1413-22), of house of
Lancaster. Son of Henry IV. Distinguished himself as
prince of Wales in battle of Shrewsbury (1403) and as
king in commanding English army which invaded France
and won battle of Agincourt (Oct. 25, 1415), in (June 2,
1420) Catherine of Valois, daughter of Charles VI of
France, recognized by French as queen and heir to
French throne (died Aug. 31, 1422) while planning to
secure his position as king further French opposition.
Succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. 1421-1461 King (1422-61 and 1470-71),
of house of Lancaster. Son of Henry V and Catherine of
Valois. Succeeded to throne in infancy, under protector-
ship of his uncles John Duke of Bedford and Humphrey,
Duke of Gloucester. Married Margaret of Anjou (1445).
Crowned king at France (Dec. 16, 1431), but military
successor of John of Ar and Charles VII expelled Eng-
lish forces from all of France except Calais (1453).
Later part of reign troubled by periods of mental de-
tachment (1454 ff.) and by continuous turbulent re-
ign in Charles' Rebellion (1450) in struggle for power
between houses of Lancaster and York. Coming to Wars-
at the Roses (1455-85) after defeat at Battle of
St. Albans (Feb. 1461). Was assassinated Henry, de-
posed (Mar. 4, 1461) and declared York proclaimed king
as Edward IV (q.v.). Henry imprisoned (1465-70)
rescued and restored as king during uprising led by
earl of Warwick (1470), but soon captured and im-
prisoned in Tower of London, where he is said to have
been murdered May 21, 1471.

Henry VII. **Surnamed the Lionheart** Henry 'Tu'dor (tū'd
and (until accession) Henry 'Lion' and 'Rich'mond'
(rīch'mōnd) 1457-1509 King (1485-1509), of house of
Tudor. Son of Edmund Tudor, Duke of Richmond and Margaret Beaufort, half-blooded daughter
of John of Gaunt and his second wife. During minority
of house of York (1471-85) lived as an exile in France
in Brittany. Encouraged by uncle and brother Richard III
invaded England, defeated and killed Richard III at
Bosworth Field (Aug. 22, 1485), immediately acknowl-
edged as king. Married (Jun. 18, 1486) Elizabeth, eldest
daughter of Edward IV of England, thus uniting houses
of Lancaster and York. Defeated impostors Lambert
Simnel (who pretended to be earl of Warwick) and
Perkin Warbeck (who pretended to be duke of York),
suppressed Cornish insurrection (1497). Instituted Star
Chamber by means of which he was able to restrict
power of nobles, greatly increased royal power during
reign, accumulated vast fortune. Succeeded by his son
Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. 1491-1547 King (1509-47), of house
of Tudor, sometimes called "Bluff King Hal." Son of
Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, in (June 11, 1509)
Catherine of Aragon (q.v.), widow of his brother Arthur.
Engaged in wars on Continent, joining Holy League
against France (1511), personally commanded English
troops in victory of battle of the Spurs (Aug. 16, 1513),
in England, his troops defeated and killed James IV of
Scotland at Flodden (Sept. 9, 1513). Held interview with
Francis I of France at Field of Cloth of Gold (1520).
Appointed Cardinal Wolsey lord chancellor (1515); for his

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa; eve, here (18), event, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity;
old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circles, u-u in Fr. menu;

treatise *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, received from Pope Leo X (1521) title *Fideli Defensor* (fī'dēl dē fēn'sər, -sōr), i.e. 'Defender of the Faith.' Involved in conflict with papal power, originating in his wish to divorce Catherine (mother of Queen Mary), dismissed Wolsey for failure to procure from pope a decree of divorce appointing Sir Thomas More chancellor in his stead (1529), on advice of Cromwell, secured opinions declaring marriage with Catherine invalid (because she was his deceased brother's wife), thereupon secretly married Anne Boleyn (Jan 25, 1533), by whom he became father of Queen Elizabeth. Because of continued conflict with papal power obtained from Parliament the Act of Supremacy, creating a national church separate from Roman Catholic Church and appointing the king, protector and supreme head of church and clergy of England, executed Sir Thomas More (1535) for refusal to acknowledge royal supremacy, suppressed monasteries in England and confiscated their properties. Beheaded Ann Boleyn on charge of adultery (May 19, 1536), m. Jane Seymour (May 20, 1536, mother of Edward VI) d. Oct. 24, 1537, m. Anne of Cleves (Jan 6, 1540, divorced, 1540) m. Catherine Howard (1540) beheaded on charge of adultery (1542), m. Catherine Parr (July 12, 1543, survived him). During reign unified and centralized administrative power, increased secular and military powers, improved English law, etc. See also his son and Edward VI.

Henry IX. Duke of Brunswick (1785) by list of Stuart royal line (Cardinal York, 17).

Henry, Prince. Duke of Gloucester. See Gloucester.

Henry, Jr. Henri. Name of four kings of France.

Henry I. 1005-1024. King (1013-60) of Germany (17). In 1013-14 he was first year in putting down rebellion (1013-29) as the Duke William of Normandy and in 1014-15 (1035-47) later (1084, 1085) m. his daughter with William I of England.

Henry II. 1154-1189. King (1141-59) of house of Valois. Son of Richard I of England. In 1154-59 m. Catherine of France. With his daughter, the young Francis, host in Spain (1250-59) m. Catherine I of Meis (1533) became her father at death of Stephen (1536) fought under influence of his mistress Diane de Poitiers and of Anne de Montmorency. Constable of France. Father of Francis I of France (1547) from emperor (1552), in war with England, took Boulogne (1560) and recovered Calais (1558), unsuccessful in Italy (1569-79), beaten in Italy and defeated by Spaniards in Italy Countries. Peace of Cateau Cambresis (1559). Died young received a tournament. Of his seven children three became kings of France.

Henry III. 1551-1589. King (1574-89). Third son of Henry II and Catherine de Medici. b. Fontenay-leau. As duke of Anjou (as the 'Anjou') credited with winning battles of Jarnac and Moncontour over Condé and Coligny (1579) aided mother in plotting Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). Elected king of Poland (1573). On death of Charles IX (1574) became king of France. His reign marked by continuous civil conflict between Catholics (Holy League) and Huguenots (1574-89). After death (1589) of his brother, duke of Anjou (1571), forced to take sides with Huguenots. fled Paris on Day of Barriers (1588), fled Henry, Duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal (Louis II of Lorraine) murdered (1588). After Catherine's death (1589) murdered by a monk, Jacques Clement, with his death Valois male line extinct.

Henry IV. Often called **Henry of Navarre** (na-vā'r) or **Hen'ri de Na-varre** (an'vā'r dē nā'var').

chair, go; sing, then, thin; verd'ure (16), nat'ure (54), K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon, yet, zh=z in assure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Sometimes called also Henry the Great. 1553-1610. Son of Anthony of Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret (q.v.), b. Pau, Béarn. King of Navarre, as Henry III (1572-89), king of France (1589-1610), first of Bourbon line. In early years known as prince of Viana, brought up as a Calvinist. Joined Huguenots in religious war (1568-70), after death of Condé at Jarnac (1569) proclaimed leader, though Coligny in actual command (1569-70). Married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX (1572), virtual prisoner at court (1572-76), became heir presumptive on death of François, Duc d'Anjou (1594), concluded War of Three Henrys (1553-87) by victory at Coutras. Became king at death of Henry III (1589), won battles of Arques (1589) and Ivry (1590), formally renounced Protestantism (1593) for Catholic faith, entered Paris (1594) and terminated war with Holy League (1596). signed Edict of Nantes (1598), concluded peace of Vervins with Philip II of Spain (1598), m. (1600), as second wife Marie de Medici (17). His final years (1600-10) a period of recovery from wars and of prosperity for French finances reorganized, industry encouraged and territory increased, about to declare war on Austria (1610) but assassinated by a religious fanatic, Ravaillac (May 13, 1610).

Henry, Jr. Henri. Name of three kings of Navarre.

Henry I. Called the Fat. Fr. le Gros' (lē grōs') 1210?-1214. Count of Champanne' (shā'pān's, Angl. shā'm-pān') and king of Navarre (1270-74) son of Philip I. 1st of the line succeeded by only legitimate child, Jeanne, who m. marriage with Philip IV (1294) united Navarre with France.

Henry II. 1503-1555. Eldest son of Jean d'Albret and Catherine de Foix, on mother's death (1517) claimed Navarre, but claim disputed by Ferdinand II of Spain, titular king only (1517-55) of French Navarre. m. (1527) Marguerite d'Angoulême (see Marguerite of Navarre) held court at Nérac.

Henry III. Son of Jeanne d'Albret dau. of Henry II and Marguerite, king of Navarre (1528-89), became Henry IV of France (17).

Henry, Ger. Heinrich. Name of kings of Germany.

Henry I. Called Henry the Fowler. 976-936. Duke of Saxony (912-936), son of Otto, duke of Saxony, first of the Saxon line of kings of Germany (919-936), and reckoned one of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire though never crowned, fortified and strengthened the cities, reorganized the army, defeated the Wends (929) Hungarians (933) and Danes (934).

Henry II-VII. = He. as II-VII, Holy Roman emperors.

Henry, Ger. Heinrich. Name of ten dukes of Bavaria (see also WITTENBERG) including.

Henry I. d. 955. Son of German king Henry the Fowler and brother of Otto the Great, granted duchy by brother (948-955) reign disturbed.

Henry II. 951-995. Called Henry the Wrangler or the Quarrelsome. Ger. Heinrich der Zank-ker (hū'n'rk lē zāng'ker). Duke (955-976-985-995), son of Duke Henry I, took part in revolt against his cousin Emperor Otto II, deposed (976), recovering duchy after death of Otto (953), father of Holy Roman Emperor Henry II (q.v.).

Henry IX. Called Henry the Black. Ger. Heinrich der Schwar'ze (dē shvā'r'tse) d. 1126. Son of Welf IV (see WELF family) duke (1120-26) m. daughter of Duke Magnus of Saxony, thus uniting domains, father in law of Frederick, Duke of Swabia, who was brother of Conrad III, founder of Hohenstaufen line (q.v.) and father of Emperor Frederick I.

Henry X. Called Henry the Proud. Ger. Heinrich

Henry. Port Henrique. *Called Henry the Navigator or, Port, Dom Hen-ri'que o Na've-ga-dor* (dōn əv rī'kyōd nā'və gā thōr) 1394-1460 Prince of Portugal, third son of John I, b Oporto, patron of voyagers and explorers. At conquest of Ceuta (1415), took up residence (1418) at Sagres. Came St Vincent, establish

ñle, chantic, care (7), ãdd, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk (11), eóá; ãve, hãre (18), ãvent, ãnd, silãnt, makãr; iãã, ill, charãty;
õãã, õbey, õrb, õãã (40), eãã (41), cõãnect; fõãã, fõãt; out, oil; cãbe, ãnite, ãrn, ãp, circãã, ã-u in Fr. menu;

lished observatory and school of navigation; made no voyage himself, but spent life directing voyages of discovery along African coast, collected accounts of journeys to Africa and Asia, improved compass and shipbuilding. His pupils and captains reached Madagasc (1420), doubled Cape Bojador (1434), reached Cape Blanco (1441) and Cape Verde (1445) and the mouth of the Gambia about 15° north of the equator (1446), these voyages leading later to circumnavigation of Africa and establishment of Portuguese colonial empire.

Henry. Sp. Enrique. Name of four kings of Castile

Henry I. 1207?-1217 King (1214-17)

Henry II. 1133-1179 Natural son of Alfonso XI, count of Trastámara (trá's'tá'má'ra) king of Castile and León (1169-79), after accession of Pedro the Cruel fled to France (1156), attempted to drive out Pedro but defeated at Navero, or Navarrete (1167) by the English Black Prince with Du Guesclin overcame Pedro (1169) and killed him, made large grants to nobles and cities and remained ally of French king.

Henry III. 1139-1406 Son of John I, king of Castile and León (1390-1406)

Henry IV. 1425-1471 Son of John II, king of Castile and León (1454-74), adopted sister Isabella as heiress to throne

Henry' (an'ré') Hubert Joseph 1846-1898 French physician, chief of intelligence department War Office (1896), forced prisoner to prove Dreyfus's guilt, finally confessed his forgery, was arrested, and committed suicide (Aug. 31 1899)

Henry' (hen'ri), Joseph 1797-1878 American physicist b Albany, N.Y., conducted experiments in field of electromagnetism, developed improved electric magnet, contemporaneously with Faraday, discovered method of producing induced current (hence the name *henry* for unit of inductance) invented small electromagnetic motor. Professor of natural philosophy Princeton (1832-48) continued experiments with electricity, discovered principle underlying electric telegraph, invented low resistance and high resistance galvanometers, discovered oscillatory nature of electric discharge, investigated solar radiation and sun-spots. Became first secretary and director Smithsonian Institution Washington D.C. (1846), initiated weather report system.

Henry, Matthew 1662-1714 English minister at Chester (1687-1712), left unfinished *Exposition of the Old and New Testament*, completed by thirteen of his colleagues.

Henry, O. Pseudonym of William Sydney Porter

Henry, Patrick 1736-1799 American Revolutionary leader b in Hanover Co., Va. Storekeeper (1751-60) admitted bar (1760) practiced in Virginia. In Virginia legislature (1765), introduced radical resolutions opposing Stamp Act, ending his speech with "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First, his Cromwell, and George the Third, may profit by their example", springing into leadership of radical group in Virginia (from 1765). With Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee initiated intercolonial committee of correspondence (1773). Member Continental Congress (1774-76), in provincial convention (Mar., 1775), pressed resolutions for putting colonies in state of defense with speech containing famous words, "Give me liberty, or give me death." Governor of Virginia (1776-79, 1784-86). Member, Virginia constitutional ratification convention (1789), opposed ratification, instrumental in causing adoption of first ten amendments to U.S. Constitution. Resumed practice of law. Declined offers of appointment as U.S. senator (1794), U.S. secretary of state (1795), chief justice of U.S. Supreme Court (1795). Elected to Vir-

ginia legislature (1799) but died before taking his seat. See William Wirt HENRY.

Hen'ry' (an'ré') Paul 1848-1905 French astronomer; on staff of Paris Observatory (1868), with his brother Prosper (1849-1903) continued preparation of ecliptic atlas of the sky begun by Lacaille, and observed (1882) the transit of Venus, improved process of astronomical photography.

Hen'ry (hen'ri), Robert 1718-1790 Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and historian, chief work, *History of England* (5 vols., 1717-85, vol. VI, 1793).

Hen'ry' (en'ré') Victor 1850-1907 French philologist; professor of Sanskrit and comparative grammar, Faculté des Lettres, Paris (1889).

Hen'ry (hén'ri) William 1729-1786 American pioneer in steam propulsion b in Chester Co., Pa., on business trip to England (1761) learned from James Watt about his steam engine, on return, experimented with application of steam to propulsion of boats, first person in America to do so, built (1763) steam wheel steamboat which, however, sank in first test.

Henry, William 1774-1816 English chemist, formulated Henry's law, that the weight of a gas dissolved by a liquid is proportional to the pressure of the gas.

Henry, William Wirt 1831-1900 American lawyer and historian, grandson of Patrick Henry, b in Charlotte Co., Va. author of *Patrick Henry, His Life, Correspondence, and Speeches* (3 vols., 1891).

Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart. See Cardinal Y. K.

Henry II Ja-so'mir gott' (yá'só'mér gót'). 1114-1171 Margrave of Austria (from 1141) Duke of Bavaria (1143-77) and last Duke of Austria (1156-77) of the Babenberg family, son of Leopold III and grandfather of Leopold VI Duke of Austria.

Henry of Blois (hwa'blw') d. 1171 English prelate, younger brother of King Stephen, Abbot of Glastonbury (1126-71) bishop of Winchester (1129-71). Counselor to Stephen in interim during absence and impress. Matilda. To France after Stephen's death (1154) lived at Cluny at which he was liberal benefactor. Returned to England consecrated Becket as archbishop of Canterbury (1162), on deathbed, rebuked Henry II for murder of Becket.

Henry of Bur'gun-dy (búr'géndi) 1057?-1112 or 1114 Crusader knight m (1094) Tercera, natural daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, granted Oporto and Coimbra and title of Count of Portugal by Alfonso VI (1094), eventually at war with Moors and Spanish (1105-12), succeeded by his son Alfonso, who became (1139) first king of Portugal. See BURGUNDY (2).

Henry of Cornwall or of Almaine (1235-1271). See under RICHARD I Earl of Cornwall.

Henry of Han'ders (hán'á'rz, But usu hán'á') 1174?-1216 Second of the Latin emperors of Eastern Roman Empire (1205-16) b in Valenciennes. Younger son of Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Hainaut and brother of Emperor Baldwin I. Joined Fourth Crusade (1201), distinguished himself at siege of Constantinople (1204). Chosen regent on his brother's capture and later emperor (1205) successful against Bulgarians and the Serbian emperor Theodore I. See SERBIA.

Henry of Ghent (hánt) Latinized Hen-ricus de G. 'da-vo (hén'ri'kus dé'gán'lá's) Anson as Doctor Solem'nis (dók'tór' [tér] só'lem'nis) d. 1293 Scholastic philosopher, b Ghent Canon of Tournai (1267) archdeacon of Bruges (1276) master of theology and professor, Paris (from 1276). Chief work, left unfinished at death, *Summa Theologiae*.

Henry of Hun'ting-don (hün'tín'g'dón) 1084?-1155.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verd'gre (16), nat'gre (54); K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

English historian, archdeacon of Huntingdon (from 1109) author of *Historia Anglorum* (extending to 1154)
Henry of Lancaster. (1) Ful of Lancaster (1281?-1345) and (2) 1st Duke of Lancaster (1292-1361). See LANCASTER, HENRY IV of England

Henry of Lau'sanne' (l'zæn' tæl lō z'æn') Also known variously as Henry of Bruys' (brū'z') Henry of Cluny' (klūn') Henry of Toulouse' (tōulōz'), and Henry the Deacon. French heretic of first half of 12th century, imprisoned for Petrobrusian teachings. His followers were known as Henricians

Henry of Luxemburg. See HENRY VII, Holy Roman emperor

Henry of Navarre. See HENRY IV, of France

Henry of Sal'trey (səl'trē) fl 1150 Cistercian monk of Huntingdonshire, Eng. Author of *Paradisius Sancti Patricii* (supposedly first written account of the legend of St Patrick's Purgatory), included in Matthew Paris's *Chronica Majora*

Henry of Trastámara. = HENRY II king of Castile

Henry Ra'spe (hən'rē' spē) 1202-1247 English writer of *Thurmagis* (1227-49 1241-47). See 1st government of Thurmagis (1227), expelling brother's widow, St Elizabeth of Hungary, and her son Hermann supported Emperor Frederick II (1236-47), relinquished rule of Thurmagis to Hermann (1239-41) after deposition of Frederick by Pope Innocent IV (1213- elected antiking, 1246-47). His niece Sophia was ruler of house of Hesse (q.v.)

Henry Stuart. = Cardinal York

Henry the Black. See (1) HENRY IX duke of Bavaria, (2) HENRY III Holy Roman emperor

Henry the Fowler. See HENRY I king of Germany

Henry the Lion and Henry the Proud. See HENRY, dukes of Saxony

Henry the Minstrel. Also known as Blind Harry or Blind Har'y (hē'ry) fl 1410-1492 Scottish bard, author of poem on William Wallace

Henry the Navigator. Prince HENRY of Portugal

Henry the Proud. See HENRY V duke of Bavaria

Hen'ry-son (hən'tē' sən) or **Hen'der-son** (hən'dē' sən) Robert 1430-?1506 Scottish poet chief works *Tale of Orpheus* *Testament of Cressid* (formerly attributed to Chaucer) *Mor Ballad* *et Fop the Phrygian*

Hen'schel (hən'shel), Georg Christian Karl 1750-1835. Germ in locomotive manufacturer, founder of Henschel & Sohn at Kassel. His business was continued by his sons, Karl Anton (1780-1861) and Johann Werner (1782-1850), who was also sculptor and by Karl's son Karl (1810-1870) and his son Oskar (1837-1894), and Oskar's son Karl (1873-1924), developed into largest European locomotive manufacturer

Henschel, Sir George 1850-1934. Baritone singer, conductor and composer, born in Germany, naturalized British subject (1890). Organized and conducted London Symphony Orchestra (1884-95), founded Scottish Symphony Orchestra, Glasgow (1895). Sang frequently (from 1881) on concert stage with his wife, the soprano Lillian, nee Baile'ly [bē'li] (d 1901). His compositions include operas *A Sea Change* (1887) and *Nubia* (1899)

Henschke, Alfred Real name of KJABUND

Hen'sel (hən'sel), Heinrich 1874-1935. German operatic tenor, best known as interpreter of Wagnerian roles

Hensel, Wilhelm 1794-1861. German painter of church pictures, historical pictures, and portraits. His wife, Fanny Cécilia, nee Men'dels-son-Bar-thol'dy [mē'n'dēis zōn bār thōl'dē] (1805-1847), was an elder sister of Felix Mendelssohn (q.v.), and composer of a number of songs. A sister of Wilhelm, Luise (1798-

1876), was a poet, adopted the Roman Catholic faith (1818), wrote esp. devotional verse, including the evening hymn *Milde Sei Ich, Geh' zur Ruh*

Hen'se-ler (hən'sē' lēr), Ernst 1852-. German landscape, genre, and portrait painter

Hen'selt (hən'selt) Adolf von. 1814-1889. German pianist and composer, with Liszt, devised modern piano technique

Hen'sen (hən'sēn), Viktor 1935-1924. German physiologist, professor, Karl (1871-1911) known for work in embryology, in the anatomy and physiology of the organs of sense, and for studies on plankton. The cells of Hensen in the ear are named for him

Hen'shaw (hən'shə), Henry Wetherbee 1850-1950. American ornithologist and ethnologist b. Cambridge, Mass. On staff, U.S. Bureau of Ethnology (1873) chief (1910-15), Bureau of Biological Survey U.S. Department of Agriculture

Hen'slow (hən'slō), John Stevens 1796-1861. Engl. botanist, compiler of *Catalogue of British Plants* (1823) and *Dictionary of Botanical Terms* (1851)

Hen'slowe (hən'slō) Philip d. 1616. English theater manager, built and managed the Swan Theatre on the Bankside (founded 1603) associated with William Allyn in management of other theaters bought from Dekker, Drayton, Chapman, and others for presentation in his theaters. Kept (from c. 1550) account of his theatrical ventures which was eventually published by the Shakespeare Society (1848), and is a valuable source material for study of the drama of that period

Hen'son (hən'sən) Herbert Hensley 1863-194. Church of England prelate b. London bishop of Durham (1920-29) author of many religious books

Henson, Josiah 1759-1853. Negro slave b. Cal. County, Md. escaped to Canada (1850) for political and industrial development. He is reputed to be original of Uncle Tom's Cabin. See Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Hen'ty (hən'tē) George Alfred 1852-1902. Engl. writer of books for boys including *Out in the Field* (1868), *The Young Man in the Field* (1872), *The Boy's Book* (1889), *A Little and a Little* (1891), *Frederick the Great* (1898), *With Kautsky to Berlin* (1902)

Hen'zén (hən'sēn) Johann Heinrich Wilhelm 1751-1847. German philologist

Hen'zi (hən'sē) or **Hent'zi** (hē'n'sē) Samuel 170-1749. Swiss patriot and leader (1744) of the Helvetic Council of Bern for revision of the constitution. It was banished (1744-48), captured to be hanged in constitution, and was discovered and executed (July 1749)

Hep'burn (hēp'būrn, hērn) Family name of earls of Bournemouth

Hep'burn (hēp'būrn) Alonzo Barton 1846-1922. American banker b. Clinton, N.Y. Member, New York legislature (1875-80), chairman committee to investigate railway rate discrimination in *Hepburn Report* (1879) was followed by Hepburn laws to correct abuses. New York State superintendent of banking (1880-83). U.S. bank examiner, New York City (1889-91). U.S. comptroller of the currency (1892-94). With Chase National Bank (from 1899), president (1904-11), chairman, board of directors (1911-18), chairman, advisory board (1918-22)

Hepburn, James Curtis 1815-1911. American physician and missionary in Japan (1859-92). Compiler of *English-Japanese Dictionary* (1867), *Dictionary of the Bible* (in Japanese, 1891) associated with translation of

āle, chaotic, càrr (7), àdd, àccount, àrm, àsk (11), sofà, ève, hère (18), èvent, ènd, silént, makër, ire, ìll, charít'y; òld, òb'y, òrb, òdd (40), sòft (41), cònnect; fòdd, fòdt; out, oil; cùbe, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, ù = u in Fr. menu,

the Bible into Japanese (New Testament, 1880; Old Testament, 1887)

Hepburn, Katharine. 1909- . American actress, b Hartford, Conn.; m Ludlow Ogden Smith (later divorced). In motion pictures, *A Bill of Divorcement*, *Little Women*, *Alice Adams*, *Morning Glory* (for which she received award of Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, 1931) *Quality Street*, *Monday*, also on legitimate stage in *The Warrior's Husband* (1931), *The Lake* (1933), *The Philadelphia Story* (1939), *Without Love* (1942)

Hepburn, Mitchell Frederick 1896-1953 Canadian politician. Lieutenant in Royal Air Force, served in France in World War (1918). Elected member of House of Commons, Ottawa (1926, 1930). Leader of Liberal Party in Ontario from 1930. premier of Ontario (1931-42), and minister of public works (1939)

Hepburn, William Peters 1833-1916 American lawyer b Wellsville, Ohio. Adm to bar (1851), practiced law in City, Iowa. Served in Civil War, lieutenant colonel on Sheridan's staff. Member U.S. House of Representatives (1881-87). U.S. solicitor of the treasury (1889-95). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1893-1909), as member of committee on Pacific railroads, dealt with transportation problems. Hepburn Act passed (1906), instrumental also in writing and passing Fuel and Fuel-Drain Act (1906)

He phae's'ti on (hē'fē's'ti on) d 324 B.C. Macedonian general. Intimate friend of Alexander the Great, who carried him with establishment of Greek colonies in conquered lands. In building of fleet for descending Indus River. Overwhelmed at Gaugamela (324 B.C.). Alexander ordered cremation of a vast funeral pyre and construction of temples in his honor

Hephaestion. Greek deity. 12th century A.D., author of the first (extant) on Greek metrics, much used as a textbook

Hep'ple white (hē'plē'hwīt) George d 1786 English cabinet-maker. Other designs in chest of drawers, cruppers, etc., and in leather for the delicacy and beauty of furniture called him

Hep'worth of' worth, with), George Hughes 1833-1902 American clergyman b Boston. Unitarian minister in Boston (1855-69) and New York (1869-72). Corresponding historian in New York (1872-79) and New York (1882-85). Superintending editor New York Herald (1885), editor, New York Telegram (1893), published popular series of weekly sermons in Herald (from 1921). Author of *Rocky and St. Paul*, *Lectures to Men* (1870), *Hiram's Religious Religion* (1893), *Herald Sermons* (1894, 1897), *Through Armenia on Horseback* (1898), *Malina the Most of Life* (1904), etc.

He rac'le-on (hē'ra'clē on) Gnostic Christian of 2d century. disciple of Valentinus (q.v.), his followers were known as Heracleonites. Only fragments of his works are extant

He rac'le-o'nas (hē'ra'klē'ō'nās) b 614? Son of Heraclius. Joint emperor with half brother, Constantine III (641), sole emperor on death of Constantine, de throne after a few months' rule, exiled

Her'a-cle o pol'i-tan (hē'ra'klē'ō pol'i'tān) Name of 18th and 19th dynasties of Egyptian kings of the Middle Kingdom, c 2445-2160 B.C., derived from Heracleopolis, their capital city. See *Table (in Appendix)* for Egypt

He rac'h'an (hē'ra'klē'ān; hē'ra'klē'ān) d 413 A.D. Roman general, commissioned by Emperor Honorius to assassinate Stilicho (408 A.D.), appointed count of Africa; revolted (413) and was assassinated at Carthage by agents of emperor

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdüre (16), nature (54); x = ch in Ger. ich, ach, Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Her'a-cl'i'des (or Her'a-clē'des) Pon'ti-cus (hē'ra'klē'dēz pōn'tē'kēs) Greek philosopher of 4th century B.C., disciple of Plato. Said to have been first to assert that the apparent rotation of the heavens is caused, not by circling of stars around the earth but by rotation of the earth about its own axis. Only fragments of his works are extant

Her'a-cl'i'tus (hē'ra'klē'tus) Greek philosopher of 6th-5th century B.C., in Ephesus. Known as 'the Weeping Philosopher' because of his gloomy view of life. One of the earliest metaphysicians

Her'a-cl'i'us (hē'ra'klē'us hē'ra'klē'us) 575?-641. Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire (610-641), b in Cappadocia, son of Heraclius (fl 586-610), a general and exarch of Asia under Emperor Maurice. With aid of father, de throne of Phocas (610), was proclaimed emperor. Defeated by Persians under Khosrau, who conquered Syria (613-614). Palestine (615), and Egypt (616), and began Constantinople. First campaign (622) not successful. In second (623-628) completely defeated Persians, war ended with death of Khosrau (628). Holy Cross recovered from Persians (628) and returned to Jerusalem (639). Various conflicts waged off Asians on north (619, 626). Opposed by nobles and church in reforms. Syria invaded by Saracens (629), first of Mohammedan onslaughts. Lost Damascus (635) and suffered great defeat by Saracens in the Yarmuk valley, Palestine (636), lost to them (635-641). Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. Interested in later years, interested in theological and ecclesiastical questions. Published the *Letter* is (638)

Hé rault' de Sé'chelles' (hē'ro'ltē' de' sē'chē'lē'), Marie Jean 1759-1794 French lawyer in politician, counsel to the Parliament of Paris (1785), member of the Legislative Assembly (1791), the National Convention (1792), assisted in drafting new constitution (1793), guillotined at Paris (Apr 5 1794)

Her'bart (hēr'bart), Johann Friedrich 1776-1841 German philosopher and educator b at Oldenburg. Educated in Switzerland 1797-1800, where he became interested in Pestalozzi's psychological methods. Among his notable works are *Ästhetik*, *Palästina* (1806), *Hauptwerke der Metaphysik* (1806), *Lehrbuch zur Psychologie* (1816), *Psychologie als Wissenschaft, neu gegründet auf Erfahrung, Metaphysik und Mathematik* (2 vol., 1824-25), *Ästhetik*, *Metaphysik*, *nebst den Vorlesungen der Philosophie* (2 vols., 1828-29). Best known for his theories upon coordination of psychology and ethics in devising educational systems and methods, psychology to provide a knowledge of the human mind to be educated and ethics to provide a knowledge of the social ends to which education should be directed

Her'beck (hēr'bek), Johann von. 1831-1877 Austrian conductor and composer of Masses, symphonies, string quartets, choral works, and songs

Her'be lin' (hēr'be'lin') Jeanne Mathilde, nee Ha'bert' (hē'ba't) 1820-1904 French painter of miniatures

Her'be-lot' de Mo'lain ville' (hēr'be'lot' de' mo'lān'vē'), Barthélemy de. 1625-1695 French Orientalist, compiler of *Bibliothèque Orientale ou Dictionnaire Universel Contenant Generalement tout ce qui Regarde la Connaissance des Peuples de l'Orient*

Her'be-ray' des Es'sarts' (hēr'be'ray' dē'sā'sā'ts'), Nicolas d'. d about 1557. French translator, by order of Francis I, translated (1540-48) first eight books of *Amadis de Gaule* and (1555) Guvern's *Le Reloj de Princeses*, compiler also of a *Canamero*

Her'ber-mann (hēr'ber'mān), Charles George. 1840-1916 Teacher and editor, b Saarbeck, Westphalia,

Germany; to U.S. (1851) Editor in chief, *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1905-13).

Herbert (hûr'bêrt) Name of an English family of marchmen, descendants of Jenkin ap Adam, master sergeant of a Monmouthshire lordship in time of Edward III, included holders of marquise of Powis earldoms of Powis Pembroke Montgomery, Llangynidr, Carnarvon, and barony of Herbert of Cheshire.

(1) EARLS OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY

Sir William Herbert (d 1469), 1st Earl of Pembroke (of 1st creation, 1468), Yorkist leader, possessor of castle town and lordship of Pembroke in Wars of the Roses, effective against Jasper Tudor, chief justice of South Wales (1461), North Wales (1462), taken by northern Lancastrians and beheaded. His son **William** (1460-1491) surrendered earldom of Pembroke to crown for earldom of Huntingdon (1479).

Sir William Herbert (1501?-1570), 1st Earl of Pembroke (creation of 1551), courtier, soldier, and diplomat son of an illegitimate son of Sir William (d 1469), m. Anne Parr, sister of Henry VIII's 6th wife, one of Henry VIII's executors, member of Edward VI's council, president of Wales (1540), supported Mary I. against claims of Lady Jane Grey (1553), commanded forces putting down insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1554) in protest at marrying Mary to Philip of Spain, envoy to France (1555), supported Protestant party in Elizabethan exiles, knighted (1559).

His son **Henry** (1534-1600), 2d earl, president of Wales (1566), prominent in trial of Mary, Queen of Scots (1586), m. (1553) Lady Catherine Grey, sister of Lady Jane Grey (see Lady Catherine Seymour), m. (1577) Mary Sidney (see countess of Pembroke), sister of Sir Philip Sidney.

William (1580-1630) 3d earl, son of 2d earl, poet banished from court for illicit connection with Mary II (see) and imprisoned (1601) patron of Ben Jonson, Philip Massinger, Inigo Jones, and William Proteus, interested in Virginia Northwest Passage, Bermuda and East India companies, lord chamberlain of royal household (1615-25), 1st steward (1626-30), chancellor of Oxford (from 1617), having Pembroke College m. after him (1624). Identified by some Shakespearean commentators with subject of Shakespeare's sonnets and with "Mr. W. H." in the dedication (1609). Object, with his brother Philip Herbert, of inscription in first folio of Shakespeare to the "monument" of poet's brother **Philip** (1584-1630) 4th Earl of Pembroke and 1st Earl of Montgomery, brother of 3d earl, favorite of James I, lord chamberlain (1620-41), m. (1630) Anne Clifford (see), strove to promote peace between Charles I and Scots (1639-40), deserted king for Parliament and (1641), Parliamentary version of *The White* (1642) commissioner at Oxford (1644), at Exbridge (1645), received Charles I from the Scots (1647), vice-chancellor of Oxford (1641-50).

Thomas (1656-1733) 5th earl, grandson of 4th earl, first lord of admiralty (1700), lord privy seal (1692) first plenipotentiary at Treaty of Ryswyk (1697), 1st lord admiral (1702, 1704), lord lieutenant of Ireland (1707), a lord justice (1714-15). His son **Henry** (1693-1751), 9th Earl of Pembroke and 6th Earl of Montgomery, known as "the Architect Earl," was responsible for erection of first Westminster bridge (1739-50). **Henry** (1734-1794), 10th earl, and **George Augustus** (1759-1827), 11th earl, were British generals.

Sidney (1810-1861), 1st Baron Herbert of Lea (18), statesman, 2d son of 11th earl, B.A., Oxon. (1831); war secretary under Peel (1845-46), during Crimean War (1852-55), and under Palmerston (1859-60); his ad-

ministration remarkable for invitation to Florence Nightingale to take nurses to Crimea, improvement of army sanitation and education, amalgamation of Indian forces with Imperial army, and organization of volunteer movement. His eldest son, **George Robert Charles** (1850-1895), 11th Earl of Pembroke and 9th Earl of Montgomery, undersecretary for war (1874-75), author with George Henry Kingsley, of *South Sea Bubbles* (1872) narrative of shipwreck of the yacht in Ringgol Islands.

(2) BARONS, MARQUESSES, DUKES OF POWIS

William Herbert (1575?-1656), 1st Baron Powis, grand son of 1st earl of Pembroke (1501?-1570). **William** (1617-1696), 1st Marquis of Powis and titular Duke of Powis, grandson of 1st Baron, head of Roman Catholic aristocracy in England, arrested on suspicion of complicity in Popish Plot, imprisoned five years, privy councillor (1680) fled with James II, became James II's lord steward and chamberlain of household, created duke of Powis by deposed king. His eldest son, **William** (d 1745), 2d marquis, Jacobite, imprisoned on suspicion of complicity in Sir John Warrick's plot to assassinate William III, called Viscount Montgomery until restoration of title in 1722. His only Lucy **Herbert** (1669-1741) youngest daughter of 1st marquis, princess of English convert at Bruges (1709-41) compiler of dictionary.

Edward Herbert (1585-1548), 2d Earl of Powis, son of 1st earl and grandson of Baron of Halsey, his mother was the daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert (d 1772), Baron Powis and Earl of Powis, as usual another surname Herbert (1580) active in suppression of Chartism (1599) but hit by debt and alien for creating library of Manchester thirty years, gratitude of clergy and universities. **Sir Percy Egerton** (1822-1881), 2d son of 2d Earl of Powis, created in War (1851-54) quartermaster general in Crimean War, commands in campaign round Cyprus (1858), lieutenant general (1865).

(3) EARLS OF CARMARVON, descendants of Thomas Herbert 8th Earl of Pembroke, styled as counts of Forchester until succession to earldom

William Herbert (1578-1647) 3d son of Henry Herbert 1st Earl of Carnarvon, classic scholar, linguist, and naturalist, author of first adequate English translation from Icelandic literature, of *Attila* an epic poem in twelve books (1648) and of botanical works. His

Henry William (1801-1858), writer under pseudonym **Frank Forrester** (Forrester, 1820) classic tutor in New York (from 1831), author of historical romances including *The Broods* (1834) and *Roman Tractor* (1840) in letters of Dumas and Eugene Sue and works on outdoor sport.

Henry John George (1800-1849) 3d Earl of Carnarvon (creation of 1793), traveler in Barbary, Spain, Portugal, Greece, author of a tragedy, *Don Pedro*, acted by Macready and Ellen Tree (1829).

Henry Howard Molynieux [môl'y-niks] (1831-1890), 4th Earl of Carnarvon, son of 3d earl, statesman, B.A., Oxon. (1852), undersecretary for colonies (1858-59) as colonial secretary (1866-67, 1874-78), brought in bill for liberation of North American provinces (1867), abolished slavery on Gold Coast (1874), introduced permissive federation bill for South Africa (1877) resigned in opposition to breach of neutrality in Russo-Turkish conflict (1878), as lord lieutenant of Ireland (1885-86), favored limited self-government, resigned opposed Gladstone's home rule and land purchase bills, urged colonial defense, published verse translations of *Adamnan* and *the Odyssey*.

ale, chaotic, care (7), add, account, arm, ask (11), sofa, eve, here (18), event, end, silent, make; let, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd (40), soft (41), connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, units, urn, up, circle, ti-u-gh Fr. menu;

George Edward Stanhope Molyneux (1866-1923), 3rd Earl of Carnarvon, son of 4th earl, Egyptologist; educ. Cambridge, indulged fondness for travel and horse racing, collaborated (1907-12, 1919-23) with Howard Carter in excavation near Thebes, discovered tombs of Egyptian dynasties XII and XVIII, including (1922) tomb of Tutankhamen, in Valley of the Kings, died as result of infection of mosquito bite

(1) BRANCH INCLUDING BARONS HERBERT OF CHURBURY

Edward Herbert (1581-1633), 1st Baron Herbert of Cheshbury, philosopher and diplomat, educ. Oxford, fought several duels (1608-10), served in prince of Orange's army (1614), ambassador to France (1619-24), attended Charles I on Scottish expedition (1639-40), after attempt at neutrality, submitted to Parliament (1645) author of *Autobiography* (to 1624) and of *De Veritate* (1624) his chief philosophical work, advanced an antiquarian view of knowledge like that of the Cambridge Platonists and maintained that the common articles of all religions, apprehended by instinct, include existence of God, duty of worship in proportion to future rewards and punishment (whence often called 'Father of English Deism'), author of *Life of Henry VIII* (pub. 1649) and poems in Latin and English, representing the metaphysical school

His brother **George (1593-1633)**, poet M.A., Cantab. (1616), public orator (1619-27) ordained priest (1630) author of 160 religious poems marred by ingenious imagery collected in *The Temple* (1633) and of prose works including the fervently pious *A Priest to the Temple* (1652), rules for the country person, biographical by Isaac Walton

Another brother, Sir **Henry (1595-1673)**, as master of the jewels (from 1623, and again after Restoration) claim right of honor in every kind of public entertainment throughout England even box a right often contested by the theatrical producers including Duvenant. The fourth brother **Thomas (1591-1642)** distinguished himself in naval service against Portuguese (1616) and Algerine (1620-21) wrote elegy on Stratford (1641), and poems in Latin

Henry (1651-1709), son of Sir Henry Herbert (1595-1673), joined William of Orange in Holland (1688) promoted Revolution in Worcestershire, created Baron Herbert of Cheshbury (1694)

Sir **Edward (1591?-1657)** judge, cousin of 1st Baron Herbert of Cheshbury solicitor general (1610) attorney general (1611) under instructions by Charles I, exhibited articles of impeachment against Pym, Hampden and four other members of Parliament for subversion of fundamental laws, impeached by House of Commons, and incapacitated, went to sea with Prince Rupert (1618)

Arthur (1647-1716), Earl of Torrington (cr. 1659), 2d son of Sir Edward (1591?-1657), served as naval officer against the Dutch (1666) and Algerine corsairs (1669-71, 1678-83), as admiral, relieved Tangier (1680), excluded for refusing to support repeal of Test Act (1687), commanded fleet conducting William of Orange to England (1688), 1st Lord of Admiralty (1689), obliged by queen's order to engage whole French fleet off Beachy Head (1690), charged before court martial with holding back, acquitted

His brother Sir **Edward (1648?-1698)**, titular Earl of Portland, chief justice of King's Bench (1685), 1st common pleas (1687), followed James II into exile

Henry (d. 1691), 4th baron; grandson of 1st baron, served under Monmouth in France (1672) and supported Monmouth against duke of York

Herbert, Alan Patrick. Pseudonym Albert Had'dock (hād'äk). 1890-. English journalist and writer; educ. Oxford. Served with Royal Naval Division (1914-17). Joined staff of *Punch* (1924). M.P. for Oxford U. (from 1935). Among his many works are *The Bamber Gypsy*, *The House-by-the-River*, *Linker*, *Taylor*, *The Blue Peter* (comic opera), *Plain Jane*, *The Trials of Joppy*, *The Water Gipsies*, *Holy Deadlock* (1934), *The 4 is Haue It* (1937), *Lantivy Towers* (comic opera)

Herbert, George 1593-1633. English clergyman and poet. Brother of Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cheshbury. B.A., Cambridge (1615). Ordained priest (1630), rector of Fugglestone and Bemerton, Wiltshire. His poems published posthumously in volume entitled *The Temple, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations* (1633). Grouped with Donne, Cowley, and Crashaw in the metaphysical school of poets.

Herbert, Hilary Abner 1834-1919. American political leader, b. Laurens, S.C. Served in Confederate army in Civil War. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1877-93), U.S. secretary of the navy (1893-97).

Herbert, John Rogers 1810-1890. English portrait and historical painter.

Herbert, Victor 1859-1921. Irish-American conductor and composer, b. Dublin, Ireland. To U.S. (1886), organized and conducted his own orchestra in New York (from 1904). Success of his light opera *Prince Ananias* (premiered 1894) led to other works in this field: *The Wizard of the Nile* (1895), *The Fortune Teller* (1898), *Babes in Toyland* (1903), *Mlle. Modette* (1905), *The Red Mill* (1906), *Naughty Marcella* (1910), *Princess Pat* (1915). He also wrote two grand operas, *Naloma* (1911) and *Malhaine* (1914); musical scores for *Zupfeld Follies* (1919, 1921, 1921) and many nondramatic compositions.

Herbert of Cheshbury, Barons. See HERBERT family, 4.

Herbert of Lea, Baron. — *Sidney Herbert* (1810-1861), under HERBERT family, 1.

Herbert von Fritzlar (hër'bört fön frits'lar). fl.

about 1210. Middle High German poet. His *Leich von Iren* was the first German version of the Trojan War story, based on Benoît de Sainte-Maure's *Roman de Troie*.

Herbst (hürpət), Josephine Frey (fri). 1897-. American writer, b. Sioux City, Iowa, A.B., U. of California (1918), m. John Hermann (1925). Author of *Pity Is Not Enough* (1933), *The Ferviduous Warts* (1934), *Kope of Gull* (1939), *Satan's Signposts* (1941).

Her cu-la'no de Cui va'lho e A ra-ü'jo (ër'kõõ lä'noõ thê kü va'l'võ ra e 'zhõõ), Alexandre 1810-1877. Portuguese poet and historian, b. Lisbon; opponent of Dom Miguel political exile at Paris (1828-30), London (1830-32) editor of *Panorama*, Lisbon (1832 ff.), director, royal library at Ajuda (1845 ff.). His works include religious-political poems, histories and historical novels.

Herder (hër'dër), Johann Gottfried von. 1744-1803. German philosopher and man of letters, called to Weimar (upon Goethe's recommendation) as general superintendent of the church district there (1776-1803). Among his works are *Krausche Wälder* (1769), *Abhandlung über den Ursprung der Sprache* (1772), various collections of German folk songs (the first publ. 1778, in later editions under title, *Stimmen der Völker in Liedern*), *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit* (4 vols., 1784-91), *Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität* (10 parts, 1793-97), and a paraphrase of the *Cid* (1803).

Herd'man (hürd'män), Sir William Abbott 1858-1924. Scottish marine naturalist; founded Liverpool Marine Biology Committee (1885), which opened (1897) a research laboratory at Puffin Island, later moved to the

chair; go; sung; then, thin; verd'ure (16), n'ire (54); k=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc. see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

Isle of Man; organized a marine research laboratory in U of Liverpool (1891), aided in establishing a fish hatchery in Barrow Strait (1897). Author of *The Founders of Oceanography* (1923), etc

He-re'dia (hă'rē'diă), José María de. 1842-1905 French poet of Spanish parentage, b near Santiago de Cuba. To Paris (1859) one of leading representatives of French Parnassians, disciple of Leconte de Lisle, one of foremost masters of the French sonnet, known esp for *Les Trophées*, collection of 50 sonnets (1893) notable also for his translation (1877-81) of Raimond Diaz del Castillo's *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España* and for the prose romance *La Nonne d'Arce* (1894). Cf José María de Heredia y Campuzano.

He-re'dia y Cam-pu-zá'no (hă'rē'diă & kă'm'pō-ză'no), José María de. 1803-1839 Cuban poet, b at Santiago de Cuba, cousin of French poet José María de Heredia. Banished from Cuba (1823) as an irreligious, wandered in U S (1823-25), later settling in Mexico. Known for patriotic lyrics, considered by many Cubans foremost lyricist. His works include the widely translated *Al Niagara*, his best known poem, verse translations of dramas by Voltaire, Alfieri, Clément, etc., and *Lecciones de Historia Universal* (1830-31).

Hereford, Earls of. See William I. PROSBURN, BOMBY.

He're-mans (hă'rē'māns), Jacob Frans Johan. 1825-

1884 Dutch philologist and historian of literature, leader of Flemish movement in the Netherlands.

Herennius Byblus. See PHILIP BYBLIUS.

Her'e-ward (hă'rē'wôrd) or Hereward the Wake (wăk). fl 1070-1071 English patriot and outlaw. Headed English rebellion at Ely (1070) against William the Conqueror, plumed Peterborough (1070) occupied when his allies surrendered to William. Subject of many legends and of Charles Kingsley's prose romance *Hereward the Wake*.

Her'ford (hă'rē'fôrd), Charles Harold. 1853-1931 English scholar, b Manchester. Professor of English Lit of Manchester (1906-31). Author of studies of Ibsen, *The Age of Wordsworth* (1891) and other works on Wordsworth, Robert Browning (1901), Goethe (1913), several works on Shakespeare, etc.

Herford, Oliver. 1863-1935 Writer and illustrator in England. Author of a number of whimsical works illustrated by his own drawings as *The Hummel Joke* (1894), *Reluctant of a Pious Kitten* (1904), *Jingle Jangle* (1915), *Cynus Cynlar* (1917), *The Herford Acrop* (1921), *Lease It Else* (1930), *The Deb's Dictionary* (1931). His sister Beatrice b Manchester, Eng in Sidney, Willard Hayward (1891) was a noted monologist, excelling in such monologues as *The Shop Girl* and *The Seizable Seamstress*.

Her-gen-ro-ther (hă'rē'n-rū'ter), Joseph. 1824-1890 German Roman Catholic prelate and church historian, cardinal (1879).

Her'ges-hel'mer (hă'r'gēs'hē'mēr), Joseph. 1880-1951 American novelist, b Philadelphia. Educ at a Quaker school and at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. At first a painter with studios in Venice and later in Florence, returned to U S (c 1907) and devoted himself to writing. Author of *The Lay Anthony* (1914), *Mountain Blood* (1915), *The Three Black Pennys* (1917), *Gold and Iron* (1918), *Ju a Head* (1919), *Inda Comdon* (1919), *Cythera* (1922), *The Bright Shaul* (1922), *Balsam* (1924), *Lampiro* (1926), *Swords and Roses* (1929), *The Party Dress* (1929), *The Lime Tree* (1931), *Tribul Winter* (1933), *The Foolscap Rose* (1934), etc.

Hé'ri-cault' (ă'rē'kă'), Charles d'. Real name Charles Joseph de Ri'cault' (dē'rē'kô'). 1823-1899. French historian and novelist.

Her'ing (hă'r'ing, Ger hă'r'ing), Constantine. 1800-1880 Homeopathic physician, b Oschatz, Saxony, Germany to U S (1833), practiced in Philadelphia. Organized first homeopathic school in the world, North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art (chartered 1836), founded Homeopathic Med Coll of Penn (1848) and Hahnemann Med Coll of Philadelphia (1867).

He'ring (hă'r'ing) Ewald. 1834-1915 German physiologist and psychologist. Professor Leipzig (from 1895). Investigated respiration and visual space perception and opposed a nativist theory to Helmholtz's empirist one, regarded memory as a general function of organized matter, opposed Fechner's psychophysical principles, advanced a theory of color vision.

Her'iot (hă'r'iot), George. 1563-1624 Scottish goldsmith and philanthropist, jeweler to James VI (James I of England), founded Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh (opened 1639). Original of George in Scott's *Fortune of War*.

Her'ki-mer (hă'r'kē'mēr), Nicholas. 1725-1777 American Revolutionary officer, b near present Herkimer, N Y. Active in the Revolutionary War. Became general of militia (1776), led force against Sir John Johnson (1776) mortally wounded at Oriskany, N Y (Aug, 1777) when attempting to relieve Fort Schuyler; his troops were ambushed and defeated.

Her'ko-mer (hă'r'kō'mēr, Ger hă'r'kō'mēr), Sir Hubert von. 1849-1914 Bavarian-born painter in England (from 1874), professor of fine art, Oxford (1885-94). His paintings include portraits of Wagner, Ruskin, Lord Kelvin, the Marquess of Salisbury.

Her'lin (hă'r'lin), Friedrich. 1435-1509 or 1500 German writer, esp of didactic.

Her mag'o ras (hă'r'mă'gō'ras). Greek rhetoric, nearly 1st century B.C., founded school in Macedonia, name of oratory.

Her'mann I (hă'r'mān) d 1217. Inherited Thuringia and cut off line of Saxony; father of Walter von der Vogelweide and other famous poets. promoted singing contest at the Wartburg festival, celebrated in present story.

Hermann. Germanic name of SAINTS.

Hermann, Friedrich Benedikt Wilhelm von. 1791-1868 German composer.

Hermann, Gottfried. 1712-1818 German 18th-century philosopher.

Hermann, Karl Friedrich. 1804-1855 German 19th-century scholar.

Hermann of Wied (vīt). 1177-1252 Count of Welf. Elector and Archbishop of Cologne (1215-47), converted to Protestantism, instituted reforms in his diocese, invited Martin Bucer and Melancthon to aid him in carrying them out. Catholic churchmen deposed and elected an excommunicated by Pope Paul III (1546), resigned his office (1547) and retired to Welf.

Hermann von Rei'che-nau (rē'hē'nē'kōu) Su-named der Lah'me (dă'r'lēm) re the lame. Also a Her-man-nus Con-trak'tus (hă'r'mā'nūs kōn'trak'tus) 1013-1051 German monk, historian, and poet, author of a world history (cf *Fronton*), down to the year 1051 continued by a pupil (Berthold) down to 1066.

Her'man-ric (hă'r'mān'rik) or Her'man-ri'ch (hă'r'mān'rik, Ger hă'r'mān'rik) = HERMANRIC.

Her'mant' (ă'r'mān'), Abel. 1862-1910 French writer, author of critical essays, novels, and comedies.

Her'mas (hă'r'mās) fl 140 A.D. One of the Apostolic Fathers (not the Hermas of Rom vii 14). Said to be brother of Pope Pius I, little known of his life, author of *The Shepherd of Hermas*, a description of contemporary Christian life.

ăle, chaotic, câre (7), âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk (11), sofd, hêre, êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îre, îll, charity. ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd (40), ôfft (41), ôconnect; fôdd, fôet; out, oil; gûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, cir'cûs, û-uân Fr. menu;

Hermenegild. See under I. KOVIGLID.

Her'mes (hër'mēs), **Georg.** 1775-1831. German Roman Catholic theologian and philosopher. His philosophic doctrine, known as Hermesism, was condemned by Pope Gregory XVI (1835).

Her-me-si'a-nax (hür'mē-si'ä-näks). Greek elegiac poet of late 4th century B.C., in Colophon, Asia Minor. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Her-mi'ne (hër-mē'nē). 1887-1947. Second wife (m. 1922) of Kaiser William II of Germany. Daughter of Prince Henry XXII of Reuss; m. 1st Prince Johann Georg von Schönauh-Carolath (1907; d. 1920).

Her-mip'pus (hür-mip'pūs). Athenian writer of comedies in 5th century B.C.; known as "the One-Eyed." Political opponent of Pericles; said to have prosecuted Aspasia for impiety and immorality. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Her'mite' (hër'mēt'), **Charles.** 1822-1901. French mathematician; known for work on elliptic functions, the theory of numbers, continued fractions, etc.; first to solve equation of the fifth degree; showed that e , the base of natural logarithms, is not an algebraic number.

Her-moc'ra-tes (hür-mök'rä-tēs). d. about 407 B.C. Syracusan general and politician; banished (409 B.C.), and killed while trying to get control of the city.

Her-mog'e-nes (hür-mōg'ē-nēs). Greek rhetorician of late 2d century A.D., teaching in Rome; his rhetorical treatises widely used as textbooks.

Her-nán'dez (ēr-nān'dēz; -dās). See also FERNÁNDEZ. **Her-nán'dez** (ēr-nān'dāth) or **Fer-nán'dez** (fēr-), **Gregorio.** c. 1576-1636. Spanish sculptor, b. Santiago; launched new period in Spanish sculpture, introducing naturalism to replace classical mannerism.

Hernández, Mateo. 1888-1947. Spanish sculptor.

Her-nán'dez Gl-rón' (ēr-nān'dāth [-dās] hër-rōn'), **Francisco.** 1510-1554. Spanish soldier, b. Cáceres, Estremadura; to America (1533); aided in conquest of New Granada; in Peru, served in royalist army against Gonzalo Pizarro (1515-48); led revolt against government (1553), defeating royalists under Alvarado (1554); later, captured and beheaded. Author of account of the rebellion.

Her-nán'dez Martínez (ēr-nān'dās), **Maximiliano.** See MARTINEZ.

Hern'don (hürn'dān), **William Henry.** 1818-1891. American lawyer, b. Greensburg, Ky. Law partner of Abraham Lincoln (from 1844); author of *Hern'don's Lincoln; the True Story of a Great Life* (with Jesse W. Weik, 3 vols., 1889). His letters and papers relating to Lincoln were edited by Emanuel Hertz (q.v.) as *The Hidden Lincoln* (1938).

Herne (hürn), **James A.** **Orig. James A-hern'** (ä-hürn'). 1839-1901. American actor and playwright, b. Cohoes, N.Y. With David Belasco, wrote *Hearts of Oak* (produced 1879), and acted in it (1879-80); other successes include *Shore Acres* (1892), *Sax Harbör* (1899). Two daughters, **Julie** (1881) and **Chrystal** (1883-1950), were also on the stage.

He'ro (hër'o) or **He'ron** (hër'ōn) of Alexandria. Greek scientist, of 3d century A.D. (or earlier), in Alexandria; author of numerous works in mathematics, physics, and mechanics; described siphons, water organs, and primitive form of steam engine. Among his extant works are *Pneumatica*, *Hydrostatica*, *Mechanica*, *Gnomonica*, *Geodesica*, *Mensurae*, and *On the Theophrastus*.

Her'od (hër'üd). **Latin He-ro'des** (hër-rō'dēs). Name of several rulers over Palestine, forming a dynasty: **Herod the Great.** 73?-4 B.C. King of Judea (37-4 B.C.). Son of Antipater (q.v.), of an Idumaean family; m. ten times, most of his children being born to his sec-

ond wife, **Mariamne** (the Hasmonean), **fifth wife**, **Mariamne** (dau. of High Priest Simon), **sixth wife**, **Malthace**, and **seventh wife**, **Cleopatra**. Converted to Judaism; made governor of Galilee (47); after murder of his father (43) and death (40) of Phasael, his elder brother, forced by disturbed conditions in Palestine to flee to Rome (40); there made king of Judea (39) by Antony, Octavius, and the Senate; took possession (37). Early years of reign (37-25) marked by revolts; his position strengthened by battle of Actium (31); in fit of jealousy killed (29) his second wife, **Mariamne**; next period (25-13) of rule prosperous, marked by building of many fortresses, theaters, hippodromes, and other public buildings; began rebuilding Great Temple at Jerusalem (20 B.C.; not completed until 64 A.D.); secured many benefits for Jewish people; his last years (13-4) marred by political and family intrigues.

Herod Ar'che-la'us (är'hē-lä'ūs). **Orig. Archelaus.** d. before 18 A.D. Son of Herod the Great and Malthace. On father's death (4 B.C.) became ethnarch of Judea and Samaria; deposed (6 A.D.) by Augustus on complaints of the Jews and banished to Vienne in Gaul.

Herod An'ti-pas (än'ti-pās). **Orig. Antipas.** d. after 40 A.D. Ruler of Judea at time of Christ's death. Brother of Herod Archelaus. Educ. at Rome; on father's death (4 B.C.) invested with tetrarchy of Galilee and Perea (4 B.C.-40 A.D.); m. daughter of Aretas, King of Nabataeans; divorced her to marry his niece Herodias, daughter of Aristobulus (who was then wife of his brother Herod Philip), thus bringing on war with Nabataeans and making him many enemies; reproved by John the Baptist; tricked into killing John by Herodias and the dancing of her daughter, **Salome** (*Matt.* xiv. 1-12); driven to his ruin by ambitions of Herodias; banished (40) by Caligula to Lugdunum (modern Lyons).

Herod Philip. **Orig. Philip.** d. 34 A.D. Son of Herod the Great and his fifth wife, **Mariamne**. Husband of Herodias (see preceding paragraph). Called Philip in the New Testament (*Matt.* xiv. 3)—not the same as Philip the Tetrarch (q.v.).

Herod A-grip'pa I (ä-grīp'ä) or **Julius Agrippa I.** **Often called Agrippa.** 10? B.C.-44 A.D. King of Judea (41-44 A.D.). Son of Aristobulus and grandson of Herod the Great. Educ. at Rome with Claudius and Drusus; thrown into prison for an offense against Tiberius; released by Caligula (37) and made ruler of Batanaea, Trachonitis, etc., after banishment of Herod Antipas (40); received territory of Galilee; for services to Claudius rewarded with annexation of Judea and Samaria to his domains; strongly pro-Jewish; caused death of Apostles James and imprisonment of Peter.

Herod Agrippa II or **Marcus Julius Agrippa II.** 27-70 A.D. Son and successor of Herod Agrippa I. Educ. at Rome at court of Claudius; given Chalcis (50) with title of king after death (48) of his uncle Herod of Chalcis (see next paragraph); his domains increased (52) by what had been the tetrarchy of Philip; with Roman procurator Festus, heard defense of Paul (60); when Jewish Revolt (66-70) or war with Rome began, tried to dissuade Jews; sided with Romans; after capture of Jerusalem (70) fled to Rome with his sister **Berenice** (75); granted dignity of praetor; spent remainder of life (70-100?) at Rome.

Herod of Chal'cis (kä'fīs). d. 44 A.D. Brother of Herod Agrippa I. By Emperor Claudius made king of Chalcis (41), a small district (former tetrarchy) of Coele-Syria, north of Galilee.

He-ro'das (hër-rō'dās) or **He-ron'das** (hër-rōn'dās). Greek poet of 3d century B.C.; author of short humorous dramatic genre sketches in choliambic verse.

chair; go; sing; then, thin; verdure (16), **nat'ure** (54); **z = ch** in Ger. *ich*, *ach*; Fr. *bon*; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*.

For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.